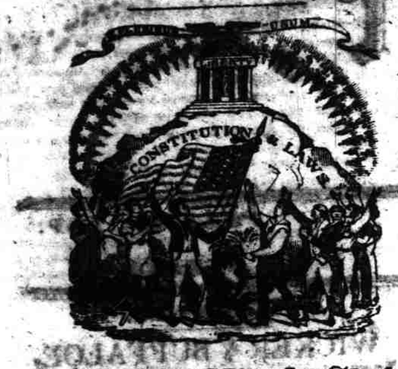
EDITOR'S CORRESPONDENCE.



The Old North State WIDE AWAKE.

MORGANTON, Oct. 21st, 1844.

MR. DEAR SIR:—Our Mass Meeting of the 18th and 19th instant, is over, and a brilliant affair it was. I hesitate not to say that for numbers, it has never been surpassed by any meeting or convention in the Old North State, save the October Convention in your City in 1840, and your April Convention in 1844, on the occasion of Mr. Clay's visit; and that for enthusiasm and determination to go ahead in the good cause, it was not excelled even by them. Before I attempt to give you a description of our meeting, I will allude to an occurrence which took place on the night of the 16th, immediately preceding the gathering together of the Mass. The Whigs of Burke, with a spirit worthy of themselves, had made all the necessary preliminary arrangements for an immense multitude, and had erected on the Public Square, immediately in front of our beautiful Court House, a splendid Ash Pole 78 feet above ground, and had floating to the breeze one of the most magnificent Flags that has ever unfurled itself in North Carolina. It was so constructed as to be raised or lowered at pleasure by ropes and pulleys, but the weather being unsettled on Wednesday, the 16th, we took down our Flag and put it carefully away, but left the rope attached to the Pole and running through an iron ring at the extreme top. Well that night, about the hour of midnight we suppose, when wolves, rogues and dastardly loafers are prowling about, seeking to devour and destroy that which they are afraid to touch in open day, some dastardly and Chicken hearted Loco Foco had the unheard of, and altogether unprecedented courage to approach the Pole and cut the rope and pull it out of the ring at the top, hoping thereby no doubt to prevent us from having our Flag up during the Mass meeting. Next morning when we discovered it, a reward of fifty dollars was offered for the villain who perpetrated the deed, but our efforts to detect him were vain. We determined, however, that the Locos should not have the pleasure of seeing our flag staff lowered, so we set to work as good and true hearted Whigs should always do, and before the sun went down the next day, we erected on the other side of the Court-house another Pole 108 feet above ground, which is said by gentlemen, who have travelled through Tennessee, Georgia and Virginia, to be decidedly the handsomest Pole they have seen during their travels.

Well, now for our meeting. I shall not attempt to give you a description, for I know I am not able to do so. It was too grand and imposing to be described by any, except a master-hand.—On the first day, the clouds were threatening, and in fact the rain was falling at intervals during the greater part of the day, but still multitudes were flocking together. About the hour of twelve on Friday the Procession was formed and we marched to the stand, where the opening Speech was made by the Hon. JAMES GRAHAM, to some two or three thousand persons. The Convention then adjourned to meet again after dinner; but owing to a very hard rain in the evening, not being able to get to the stand, we repaired to the Court-house and in a few minutes the large and capacious court room, which will hold at least two thousand persons, was filled to overflowing, the Portico outside were also filled, and many had to leave, who could not get a shelter from the weather.—H. W. GUION, Esq. of Lincolnton, and Col. W. E. MILLS then addressed the assemblage. After their addresses we adjourned to meet again at the same place at night, after our torch-light Procession. When night came, owing to the inclemency of the weather, it was very dark. The obscuration of the Moon only made the darkness deeper, and our Torch-lights the more imposing. At an early hour, we repaired about half a mile from town, every Whig with a long torch in his hand and the word being given the match was applied, and as if by magic, the whole air was filled with more than a thousand lights. I wish Mr. GALES, you could have been there, for I feel sure, that you would have joined all others in saying that, as we marched through and around our town, with our lights, our many banners and transparencies, and from every window of every house that we passed, have seen white handkerchiefs waving from the fair hands of our lovely Mountain Girls, and heard their sweet voices encouraging us on in the glorious work, it was the most imposing sight you ever beheld; I never expect to see the like again. The Court-house was again crowded for the speaking, and Mr. C. N. EMMERSON, now of Lincolnton, but lately of Massachusetts, and N. W. WOODFIN, Esq., and Col. BYNUM, addressed the crowd. After the speaking, the fair daughters of the "Western Reserve" delighted and enchained the audience, by singing the far famed "Old North State" which was received with the most rapturous applause. We then adjourned till 9 o'clock Saturday.

Saturday opened, and a brighter sun never beamed in October. Early, the buzz of coming crowds was heard, and in every direction that the eye could be turned multitudes could be seen approaching. At ten o'clock the delegations from the various counties commenced forming themselves into line, to contend for the beautiful prize banner. At 11 o'clock, they were counted by the Committee and Caldwell county won the prize.—We then repaired to the stand in regular procession, where thousands were soon congregated and JAMES W. OSBORNE, Esq., of Mecklenburg, made the opening speech; he was followed by the Hon. T. L. CLINGMAN and Gen. EDNEY in the order of their names. The prize banner was then awarded to Caldwell County and presented by Col. GAITHER in behalf of Burke, in a neat and appropriate Speech to Maj. MILLER, of Caldwell, who received it with remarks well-timed and suited to the occasion. The dinner hour was then at 1 and and the Barbecue announced to be ready. All were formed into a Procession, the Ladies marching on foot in front with an elegant Band of Music preceding them, and as it was impossible to count all who were there, several persons counted the Ladies, and all agree that there were upwards of one thousand of them in the Procession. In fact, I heard a lady say that she counted a thousand ladies as they passed a window where she was standing, and some had passed before she commenced the count, & it is universally conceded that there were from five to seven men for one woman. You may put it down as certain, that there were from 6 to 8 thousand persons present on Saturday, and nearly every one partook of the most sumptuous Barbecue that has ever been served up in any State. Mr. MITCHELL, who superintended the Barbecue, deserved and received the thanks of all the Whigs for the elegant manner in which it was prepared. At night on Saturday, we again had speeches from several gentlemen in the Court-house. The whole affair passed off as gloriously as could have been wished for by our best friends. And all the speeches delivered on the occasion did credit to the Speakers and was received with the most deafening and rapturous applause by the audience. I would attempt to give you some idea of all the speeches, but it is utterly out of my power to do so, and I will not make an invidious distinction by selecting any one as better than the rest. I will only remark that whilst Mr. CLINGMAN was speaking, he called upon all who were determined to go to the Polls, rain or shine, on the 4th of November and vote for HENRY CLAY, to make known their determination by holding up their right hands, and in an instant the whole *campus* was filled with right hands pointing upwards like an army of bayonets—and when a like proposition was made for James K. Polk not a hand was raised. It may not be inappropriate to remark that two of the Democratic candidates for Elector, Col. ALEXANDER and Gen. GASTON were in attendance and when invited by our Committee of Invitation to address the meeting and enter into the discussion, they respectfully declined, saying *that they could see no good results that were to accrue to their party by complying with our request.* The invitation was given them a day or two before the meeting. We intend to publish our letter to them and their reply. I am truly sorry, that I have given you such a lame account of our splendid affair and hope that some more competent hand has written you before this. One word in conclusion, tell our Eastern friends that they may count upon us; *we are wide awake and upon the alert*, and when they hear from us in November, they will hear an account of which neither they, nor we, nor the Whigs of the Union will be ashamed—*we know our strength and we will exert it.*

Yours, &c.

P. S. I forgot in the body of my Communication, to tell you of a daring feat performed by one of our Mountain Whigs, the day after our rope was cut, and just before our second pole was raised. He proposed to climb the pole and put the rope back through the ring; a democrat was present and offered to bet him $5 dollars that he could not do it; the Whig was poor and had not the money but having plenty of friends around him he soon got the change, and they staked their cash; he then pulled off his coat and ran up to the top like an *Old Coon*, and shouted when he reached the ring, Hurrah for Henry Clay! He came down, pocketed the Loco's cash, and the Whigs who were standing round immediately made a purse of ten dollars and handed to him. His name is Clem Farr, and he lives in Burke, not far from Morganton.

LENOIR, Oct. 26th, 1844.

MR. GALES:—As I know you must feel an interest in every thing that relates to the political state of the country at this particular time, I have taken the liberty to give you a short and imperfect sketch of the Mass Meeting that was held in Newbern, during this week.

On Monday evening, notwithstanding the inclemency of the weather, we found the road literally thronged with vehicles of every description, from the humble ox-cart to the splendid coach, conveying the people down to swell the flame of patriotism that had already been kindled in the lower Counties, bu. particularly in Craven. On our arrival in town, we were met by the Committee of Reception, who directed us to the houses of the hospitable citizens, where we were kindly entertained in the best manner. Long will we remember the kindness of the people of good Old Newbern. Her patriotism is equalled only by her hospitality. At about 12 o'clock on Tuesday, although the weather was still damp and raining, a number, amounting to between 3 and 4000, assembled on the "Academy green," among which there were at least 250 of the fairer and better part of creation, who encouraged and enlivened us with their smiles. They, too, seemed to have caught the spark, (and indeed, no doubt, they caught *many*,) and there was more patriotic feeling exhibited by the fair ladies of old Newbern, than it has been my good fortune to witness for many a year. Newbern, too, well deserves the name of the "Polar region;" for, I have seldom seen such a display of flags and banners, before. Almost every yard, door and window could boast a banner with the names of CLAY and FRELINGHUYSEN emblazoned in glowing characters upon it. Among other banners, was one from my own Lenoir. It was of fine white satin, trimmed with blue riband, and on one side was "Our Country," "One Presidential Term," "Restriction of Executive power," "Protection to American Industry," Distribution," "A sound National Currency," and "Strict accountability of public servants" On the other, was "Lenoir Clay Club," and "All for the Union," forming an ellipsis. In the centre of the ellipsis was Agriculture, Commerce and Manufactures emblematically represented, and the whole mounted on an Ash pole. At a little after 12, the letters of several distinguished gentlemen were read, giving their reasons for not being able to attend the meeting.—The Speaking was commenced by JAS. W. BRYAN, Esq., who enchained the attention of the audience for about an hour, in a chaste, beautiful and impressive address which did great credit to its author. At the close of his address, as at every other, the Glee Club enlivened us with several good and appropriate Whig Songs. Next followed that gallant, indefatigable and ardent champion of Whig principles, the Hon. EDWARD STANLY, who for a considerable length of time rivetted the attention of his hearers; at one time raising them above the earth by his burning patriotism, and at another, convulsing them with laughter, by his irresistible humor. He painted the misdeeds of the Locofoco party in their true colors; and, Sir, had you but been there, and too far off to hear the Speaker, you would have supposed from the lengthened physiognomies of the Polkats, that some one was preaching the funeral sermon of Locofocoism. Such a low-spirited, care-ridden, woe-begone, looking set of poor fellows, I have never had the misfortune to meet before. Modern Democracy may possibly "stick" a few days longer, down this way, but on the 4th Nov'r. it will be totally defunct.

Next to Mr. STANLY followed JNO. H. BRYAN and WM. H WASHINGTON, Esqrs., who were no more merciful to the Polkies than the gentlemen who had preceded them. Filthy as the business was, they stripped Polkism of all its borrowed plumage, and left it to the mercy of the November frost in all its naked deformity. The 22nd Oct will long be a memorable day to POLKERY. It was then nearly poked to death, and if it should ever recover from the severe, excruciating poking it then received, it will forever look upon that day with "fear and trembling." The coon, sir, *was* out, and the way he made the fur fly was a caution to both Foxes and Polkats.

"We gave 'em a touch of that same old tune—
We gave 'em a sight of that same old coon—
They saw him again by the light of the moon,
Hurrah for the Farmer of Ashland"

For several days, while I was there, the greatest enthusiasm prevailed; and we have every reason to believe that this dose of Polk juice will "settle the hash" of the Polkberry party down here.

I am, sir, respectfully, &c.

New York, Oct. 27th, 1844.

BROADWAY.

"Can New York exist without Broadway," was suggested last winter, during the Bishop controversy, on which we will defer debate until the other vexed questions which agitate the nation are settled, and in the meantime have a quiet chat about the street itself. Broadway runs in a straight line through the heart of the City for a distance of three miles, and some idea may be formed of its money value, from the fact that the real estate on each side of it is worth, on the average, over one hundred dollars per inch. At the upper end is Union Square, with its Croton Fountain sparkling like brilliants in the mid-day sunbeams or evening gas-light.—At the other extremity is the Bowling Green, where another fountain sends up its beautiful snow-spray, from the spot where stood the statue of George III, before we broke our bonds asunder, like Samson, and became at our very birth "a strong man armed." The lower part of the street is devoted to stores, hotels, &c., and the upper half has a good share of the fashionable residences, though commerce and noise have driven them mostly to more quiet places. At intervals, there are about a dozen Churches, including magnificent Trinity with its greenery, and the new white marble Grace Church, overlooking the entire length of the Street, like an angel guarding the way. The most *striking* feature of Broadway, next to its Clocks, are the Omnibusses. These young earthquakes are necessary evils, and the greatest nuisances of the thoroughfare. Think of it, ye who have not been here to hear—an Omnibus creates more noise than an ordinary clap of thunder, and some two thousand pass and repass a given point during one day and evening. Of course every house and store is filled with noise, like the loom room of a Cotton Factory. The belles and beaux and business men pass on, speak perhaps a little louder, but take no farther notice of it than if they were on the quiet shores of some distant lake. Other vehicles of all sorts crowd on, and "add their quota to the eternal roar." New York without Broadway! Shakspeare's best play with the character of Hamlet left out; an Opera without a Prima Donna; a newspaper without an Editor! Does a new Military Company turn out? Their first appearance is in Broadway. Are "principles not men," to be extolled by Whig or Loco procession? Its course is through Broadway. Does our Belle buy a new silk or bonnet? The attention they attract in Broadway, is their measure of worth. Is there a new show to be seen? It is in Broadway, and there everybody expects to meet every body, ever varying, ever new, with outward life in all its phases, from the beggar on the door-step to Astor with fourteen millions at his beck.

THE OPERA.

Those wild wood notes have all faded away,
The voices are hushed which we heard.

And, alas, so are the French horns and Drums too, for discord has descended amongst the sons and daughters of harmony. The dear public will not give their cents for sound, nor silver for silvery tones. The Opera-tors have made their last appearance for some time on any stage "except an Omnibus." The curtain fell after the first act of *Il Pirata*, before a fashionable but half-filled house; the half hour elapsed, but it (the curtain, not the half hour,) did not rise again; another quarter, and again another, and still the beautiful picture of the marriage of Jupiter and Juno hung before us. Impatience grew loud, and showed itself in stamping, whistling and clapping. At last the curtain rose, and on tripped the choristers. They opened their pretty lips, but their eyes still wider, for no musicians were in the orchestra. Some looked at the paste board heavens, some at the wooden earth, and then they vanished behind the scene. After repeated calls, the manager made his appearance, and Italian poetry was turned into English prose. My deaf public—poor receipts—no money—musicians wont play, &c. Four or five fiddlers were at last induced to resume their places, the piece dragged its slow length along, the heroine sang herself to death as per book, and so our much talked of Italian Opera was blown into space.

Yours, truly. F. C.

Business P. S. Commercial transactions are still lighter than was anticipated for this season, partly owing to the excitement incident to the election, and partly to the immense stock of foreign and domestic goods forced into the market, which have been sold below the cost of importation; this of course affects seriously those importing houses which have similar goods for sale. Stocks have generally advanced, great quantities are changing hands, and money is loaned on them freely. This is taken by many as good commercial signs, but it is seldom so, as many things which operate on one do not on the other, for in a commercial stagnation money is often forced into stock operations, for the sake of the interest on capital, for which there is no ordinary commercial outlet. Our stock of Flour is light, and fears are entertained of a scarcity during the Winter; prices have accordingly gone up. Cotton brings $5 for inferior, $7 for fair and $9 for fine, but little however is changing hands. Money has been very abundant during the past few weeks. In the early part of September, fears were entertained that large shipments of specie would be made, but the importation of dry goods have fallen off, owing to the losses sustained on early receipts. Exchanges have ruled at 109 and 110, which is within a fraction of the specie shipping point, but with the prospect of a large export of Cotton, and limited orders for goods, many parties prefer waiting until the Cotton crop goes forward, when they will make their remittances lower. Over $600,000 were shipped in the packets of last week.

COMMUNICATION.

FOR THE REGISTER.

No. V.

In the conclusion of my last number it was stated, that I thought every candid reader would admit that the fact which I set out to prove, had been clearly and fully established, viz: that whether the various schemes of Internal Improvement, which had been proposed in North Carolina, were wise or unwise, whether any of them had answered public expectation, or promoted public prosperity to the extent anticipated or not, the Democratic party have had quite as much, if not a little more to do with them, than the Whigs, except that where money was in question, the Democrats greatly preferred borrowing it on the faith and credit of the State, to contributing any portion of it out of their own pockets. Should however, any one prove sceptical on this point, I shall proceed to sum up the evidence in the case, which has been heretofore fully given from the record, to aid all such in obtaining a clear view of the subject as it stands. First, then, as to the part which Mr. Senator Haywood, the *Senator of his party*, bore in this matter, for it seems that *he took a lead* in all the proceedings from beginning to end. From the facts heretofore stated, it appears that Mr. Haywood, in the Internal Improvement Convention of July 1833, submitted for the adoption of that body, resolutions declaring as the opinion of the Convention, *that the Legislature ought to provide by law for raising such sum by loan, on the faith of the State if necessary, as will give substantial assistance in the prosecution of Internal Improvements in this State, and that provision also be made for taxing the lands a sufficient sum to reimburse the loan, with interest at 5 per cent. in twenty years.* This, then, is the substance of Mr. Haywood's propositions, for which he alone is responsible. They however underwent some modifications, before being adopted by the Convention. In the form finally adopted, the substance of the resolutions quoted, read as follows: "*Resolved, that in the opinion of this Convention, the General Assembly ought to provide by loan or otherwise, a fund that will enable the State to contribute substantial assistance in the prosecution of works of Internal Improvement.*" For this resolution, every Democratic member of the Convention voted, among whom we find the following, who are still residents of the State, and leaders of that party: Wm. H. Haywood, Jr., L. D. Henry, Robert Strange, Thos. L. Hybart, Jos. J. Daniel, Josiah O. Watson, George Whitfield, Henry S. Clark, Cadwallader Jones, Henry Blount, Thomas W Norman, Abram G. Kean, L. C. Holmes, Patrick Usher, John C. Green, Thomas Bragg and Cyrus Whitaker. There were also many others, most of whom, however, have either removed or are dead.

The Internal Improvement Convention of November 1833, among other recommendations, proposed to contract a loan, *on the faith and credit of the State*, of $5,000,000, for purposes of Internal Improvement; and urged upon the Legislature by very forcible arguments, to provide by law for that purpose. For this proposition, the following Democratic gentlemen, among others voted, viz. Wm. H. Haywood, Jr., L. D. Henry, Robert Strange, Lauchlin Bethune, John D. Hawkins, Jos. McD. Carson, Josiah O. Watson, Sam'l. F. Sawyer, John M. Bryan, Thomas Marshall, Abram G. Kean, Dr. Thos. Bunting, Wyatt Moye, Henry Cansler, George F. Wilson, Dr S. A Andrews, Owen B. Cox, Gideon Glenn, W. B Kilpatrick, Asa Biggs, Edward Ward, David W. Saunders, Lawrence Cherry, James L. Gaines, James W. Guinn, Benj. S. Brittain, and Joshua Williamson.

The Convention of December 1838, adopted among other propositions, a resolution submitted by Gen. R M. Saunders, proposing to borrow on the faith and credit of the State, for purposes of Internal Improvement, the sum of $2,500,000. They also recommended that the balance of the State's subscription to the Wilmington and Raleigh Rail Road be forthwith paid, and that the credit of the State should be loaned to the Raleigh and Gaston Rail Road Company, by guaranteeing their bonds to the amount of $500,000. For these propositions, the following gentlemen among others, members of the Democratic party, voted, viz. Wm. H. Haywood, Jr. Louis D. Henry, R. M. Saunders, James B. Shepard, Josiah O. Watson, Dr. T. N. Cameron, L. H. Marsteller, Wm. W. Avery, Henry J. Toole, Alex. F. Gaston, James Kerr, L. A. Gywn, Levi Walker, Whitmel Stallings, Dr S A. Andrews, James B. Whitfield, J. M. McConnaughy Gen. Geo. Hoover, N. J. Palmer, and James M. Nye.

The writer of these numbers would not be understood as condemning the votes above given, or by any means impugning the motives or questioning the judgment of those who gave them. They were no doubt influenced by an honest and patriotic desire to promote the best interests of the State, but it is a matter of surprise and astonishment, (if any course which the Democratic party could pursue might be considered astonishing,) that they should now with unparalleled effrontery turn round and not only condemn for political effect the very measures which they themselves aided to establish, but with cool impudence and hardihood, attempt to throw whatever of responsibility there may be in this matter, off their own shoulders, and place it on those of their political opponents, who, to say the very least, cannot be more culpable than themselves. Why do they not like honest men, come out and say, we were actuated in these matters by the purest motives, we sincerely desired to do what was best for the interests of the people, we adopted such measures as we thought most likely to effect that object; if any of them have failed, or partially so, it only proves that we were mistaken, either from want of information, experience, or other cause; that we, together with our political brethren of the Whig party, acted from "*the lights then before us.*" But no! such a course would be too honest and ingenuous; it would not serve their vile party purposes; it would remove in some degree, the film which they have succeeded in fixing on the eyes of the more uninformed portion of the people, and the prejudice which they have falsely created, and by which they hope to mislead the people, to effect their own political purposes, while at the same time they make them instrumental in trampling their true interests in the dust. The Whigs would despise themselves, if they could be guilty of such unmitigated meanness and duplicity. They prefer the honest, straight-forward path in the accomplishment of their objects; they know that a generous and patriotic people when rightly informed, never condemn men for errors of judgment, if errors they be, and that they are ever ready to appreciate purity of motive and uprightness of intention as they deserve. Such a people are the citizens of the good old North State, and with such a people, the Whig party and its principles have nothing to fear. Let me say in conclusion, to the writer of the editorials in the "Standard," which gave rise to these numbers, that before he makes broad assertions again, in reference to the action of certain men on certain subjects, he had better consult the record.

VERITAS.

CHUNN'S COVE HEADED!

[We publish the letter below, not knowing what communications Editors of our Democratic papers here may have received. We let it go for what it is worth:]—EDITR. REG.

Caldwell, Co., Oct. —, '44.

MR. GALES: The Democrats have just had a meeting in this good Whig County of Caldwell, in which there are some Captains' Districts, which do not give a single Locofoco vote. It was *perhaps* one of the leanest affairs that ever you did see. We understand hereabouts that they are going to make a wonderful puff about it, however, in some of the Raleigh papers, and are going to say that there are a great many changes in the Mountain District. And that Mr. Avery totally used up his antagonist at the meeting. The fact is, they were so ashamed of their little affair, that they determined to make a joke of the whole concern, and hoax their friends in Raleigh and elsewhere, by making a second edition of Chunn's Cove of it. Changes have been, I do not doubt, but they happen to be on the other side, with some two or three notable exceptions. That Mr. Avery, so far from using up his antagonist, was about as badly used up as he was in his County of Burke last Summer.

We have heard also, that the desperate joker, who is to throw the Raleigh Locofocoey into tantrums by his swelling account of this Meeting in Caldwell, is going to dig it into the Whiggery by representing our Morganton Mass Meeting, as just about as slim as their own was in fact. We understand that they also agreed to represent that all the old substantial farmers were thoroughly disgusted by the midnight revels of Gen. Edney, and his company of torch-bearers, at Morganton. The fact is, that some four or five thousand of us, know that this Morganton Meeting was tolerable respectable for numbers, for we were eye-witnesses,—and we also happen to know, that Gen. Edney and his torch-bearers were greeted and cheered by young men and old—and by some hundreds of ladies too, during their whole procession, and all were highly delighted, except a few democratic growlers, who love darkness better than light—and kept themselves in the corners and by ways, because their principles are evil.

Now, I don't know, what letters they may write, nor whether they will write at all—but if they do, I want you just to see what fuss a little handful of men can make about a very small matter, and to head them if they should try to impose such a fish story on the public for truth.

Yours, &c.

RICHARD YEADON, Esq., of Charleston, S. C., who accompanied the Richmond Delegation to the Mass Meeting at Yorktown, thus took leave of them, after their return to Richmond:

Fellow Whigs of Richmond: I rejoice that, like the gallant Laurens of our first war of independence, I have had the honor, as the representative of South Carolina, of bearing a part at Yorktown—that renowned and final battle-field of the Revolution—in the conflict just waged again to rescue our country from British thraldom and British depeadence, and, what is scarceless less important, political treachery and from Locofoco rule. Like the old German watchman of the Revolution, in the streets of Philadelphia, changing his wonted note, (as tradition tells,) instead of crying "Past 12 o'clock—all's well!" I here proclaim, "Past 12 o'clock, and Cornwallis is taken!" Yes, Cornwallis is indeed taken, and *all* is well! The heights of Yorktown are ours—Locofocoism is demolished—our Union is saved Henry Clay will be our next President—America is once more victorious and *independent*, and *we are free!* And now, fellow Whigs and generous compatriots! I bid you a respectful, an affectionate, a *grateful* farewell—wishing you that peace and prosperity which are identified with the success of our glorious leader, our patriot candidate: and I conclude with the cheering chorus of your favorite song—glad augury of your and your country's triumph—

"Here's to you, Harry Clay!
Here's to you, my noble soul!
Here's to you *with all my heart*;
And you shall be the people's choice,
And that before we part—
Here's to you, HARRY CLAY!"

THE PROSPECT.

The Washington Correspondence of the N. Y. Tribune writes:—"At the Metropolis we have the means of communicating with every corner of the Union, and thus far there is everything to encourage our friends for the triumph which awaits them in November. The organization is perfect throughout the Union and even in distant points like Mississippi, where much was not hoped for, they write and speak as men resolved to conquer. The road to victory is now broad and open for the whigs, and all that is necessary for them to do is to march bravely, unitedly, and firmly in order to possess power, and place their principles safe for a quarter of a century.

C. C. McCRUMMEN, of Moore County, respectfully announces to the members elect of the next Legislature, that he is a candidate for the appointment of Engrossing Clerk.

Sept. 28, 1844. 79—tm

WM. H. JONES, of Franklin, respectfully informs the Members of the next House of Commons, that he is a Candidate for Assistant Doorkeeper to that body.

Franklinton, Sep 1, 1844 71—tf.

SHOES, SHOES, SHOES.

Fall Supply, October, 1844.

Just received from 15 to 20 Cases, coarse and fine work of every description and quality which are offered at very reduced prices to suit the times.—Call at the Cheap Cash Store, 3 doors above the Market. JAMES M. TOWLES.

Raleigh, Oct. 21, 1844. 85—

A CARD.

William T. Bain, residing within fifty or one hundred yards of the Capitol, respectfully informs the Members of the approaching Legislature, that he will be prepared to accommodate with comfortable BOARD, some fifteen or twenty of their body. His charges will be moderate, and he will spare no pains to please, and render the time of all who may patronize him, agreeable during their stay. Early applications are desirable.

Raleigh, Oct. 4, 1844. 80.

TO MEMBERS.

MRS STUART, having procured the rooms in Mr. FENTRESS's new brick House adjoining her dwelling on Fayetteville Str. et, is prepared to accommodate 25 Members of the approaching Legislature—her location is very convenient to the Capitol, the rooms are new and pleasantly situated, and by her own, well known exertions to please her boarders, she hopes to receive a liberal patronage.

Raleigh, Oct. 14th, 1844. 83—3w

TO THE NORTH—*Daily Line*

Notice to Travellers going North, *via* Portsmouth and R. R. Road and Bay Line Steamers.

WE would respectfully state to the travelling public, that we are disposed, and will carry them as cheap as any other line, to Portsmouth or Baltimore.

Our Road is run over with as much success as any in the country—our Boats on the Bay are of the first class, and commanded by experienced and attentive officers, the Stages and Teams (between Sledges and Weldon, 14 miles,) are good—drivers obliging, and the road a good one; and the traveller may rest assured nothing shall be wanting on our part to make their trip pleasant and safe.

We shall not be governed by what may be charged the traveller from Gaston to Baltimore, but what he is charged from Weldon.

Fare at present from Sledges' to Baltimore, $9, (meals included on the Bay Boats.)

Should any further reductions be made by our opponents, with a view to divert the travel from this comfortable and expeditious route, we ask the travel to come over to Weldon, and they will only be charged what others pay from this place.

Our not defaming the upper route, I am satisfied, will not do violence to the feelings of the travelling community. We cannot play such a game. Such means to secure patronage is not sanctioned by the Company.

Passengers are guarded against getting Tickets in Raleigh *through to Petersburg*—as if they should change their route after leaving Raleigh they must do so at a sacrifice of amount paid to carry them from Gaston to Petersburg.

Fare from Sledges' to Portsmouth, $5 00
Fare from Sledges' to Portsmouth and return in four days, $7 50

WM. W. MOODY, Jr., Agent,
Office Portsmouth & R. R. Road Co.
Weldon, N. C. July 1st, 1844 54

TO SOUTHERN TRAVELLERS.

THE Proprietors of the Stage Lines from Columbia, S. C. to Raleigh, N. C. and the Raleigh & Gaston Rail Road Company, take this method of informing the public, that they have reduced the fare for all *through Passengers* taking their route, to the following rates—to wit:

Columbia to Gaston, $17,00
Camden to do 16.00
Cheraw do 12 00
Fayetteville do 6,00

Intermediate points, South of Fayetteville, in the same proportion.

The above rates are considerably less than by any other route, and the same expedition is afforded.

Passengers leaving any of the above mentioned points, and taking this route, arrive at the Junction, eighteen miles North of Weldon, before those by any other line.

☞ Travellers are particularly cautioned against believing the slanderous reports circulated by interested persons against the Raleigh & Gaston Rail Road. Having undergone extensive repairs, and great improvements in its machinery and Coaches within the last year, it is passed over with as much ease and safety as any road in the country.

Persons, desirous of taking the Portsmouth and Bay route to Baltimore, can do so by taking the Stage line at SLEDGE'S (near Gaston) and passing over to Weldon, a distance of twelve miles, where they will connect with the Trains on the Portsmouth and Roanoke Rail Road. ☞ No additional charge is made for the Stage route, as Passengers are taken from SLEDGE'S to Baltimore, at the same price as from Weldon.

☞ Travellers going South will be taken at the same rates between any of the points above mentioned. Those wishing *through tickets* going South, can procure them at the Office of the Petersburg Rail Road Company, Petersburg, Va., or on the Raleigh and Gaston Rail Road.

B. L. McLAUGHLIN, Stage Proprietor.
E. P. GUION, Do
W. HOLLISTER, Supt. R. & G. R. R. Co.
August 20, 1844. 67

Short-horned Durham and North-Devon Cattle.—The Subscriber has the above stock of Cattle for sale, among which are from 15 to 20 Devon Cows, in Calf by a fine half Devon and half Durham Bull

Also, several fine Devon Heifers, some in Calf

Also, 2 Devon Bulls, now fit for service.

Also, 8 or 10 very fine half Durham and half Devon Bull Calves, got by one of the finest Durham Bulls ever raised in the United States. His ancestors on both sides, have taken the first premiums for Milk, Butter, beauty, size, &c at the Cattle shows at the North I have certificates in my possession to prove these facts, ready for the inspection of any person who may wish to see them. The price of the above Cattle will be very cheap—cheaper than you can buy their at the North, and there is no risk to run in their being acclimated. They will be ready to deliver in November next, that being the best time to remove them. The Bull Calves will be fit for service in May or June next. The price of the Bulls will not exceed $50 dollars each. The Cows in Calf, and Heifers, will be less, say from $25 to $30 each. I have been improving my stock of cattle for 15 years, and think I now have, in the Devon and Durham, the best stock of Cattle for the practical farmer in America. And while my neighbors have been selling their Cows and Calves for 10 or $12, I have been selling (to good judges) my half Devon Cows and Calves for 25 to $30. Col. *Yarborough*, Proprietor of the Eagle Hotel, Raleigh, N. C. has purchased half Devon Cows of me, and can inform those, who may wish to know, as to their milking properties, &c.

SETH JONES.
Pomona, Wake co. N. C. 15 miles, North east of Raleigh. 56.eow4in
July 10, 1844

VINEGAR for Pickling. Also, prime Lamp Oil.
JAMES M. TOWLES.
August 19. 67—

AUCTION! AUCTION! AUCTION!

I BEG leave to inform the citizens of Raleigh, and country, that on Wednesday evening the 25th inst., at candle light, I will commence selling at Auction the following Goods: Dress and Frock Coats, Beaver and Pilot, Cloth Frock Coats, Broad Cloth, Pilot and Beaver Box Coats, Pants, of many kinds, Vests, &c., Hats Caps, Shoes for Farm Hands, Cone Lanterns, Castors, Clocks, looking Glasses Soaps, Thread, Knives and Forks, and a hundred of other articles and things besides—at the second door below Messrs. Smith's.

J. BRANNAN.
Raleigh, Oct. 15, 1844. 84—tf

NOTICE.—Application will be made to the next General Assembly of North Carolina, for the passage of a Private Act, to prevent the falling of Timber into the three Muddy Creeks and their tributaries, in the south part of Stokes County. Also, to empower the County Court of Stokes to cause said Creeks to be cleared of Timber, and the Ponds and swamps to be drained.

September 23, 1844. 78 9t

We are requested to announce to the Members of the approaching Legislature that Major C. C NELSON, of this City, is a Candidate for the Office of Engrossing Clerk.

Raleigh, Oct. 21st, 1844. 85—