MAJOR JOHN DAVIDSON. ' During the recent contest for Governor in this State, as an off-set to the charge of Toryism against Ezekiel Polk, the same accusation was brought by the Loco Foco Press against Major JOHN DAVIDSON, the maternal Grand father of Hon. WILLIAM A. GRAHAMethe Whig candidate. What foundation there was for the infamous charge, is conclusively shewn by the subjoined Certificates, published in the last number of the "Charlotte Journa! ."

I, Mathew Leper, of Lincoln county do certify, that I am in my ninetjeth year and was a soldier in the Revolutionary War. I was intimately acquainted with the character of Maj. John Davidson, of Mecklemburg county. I lived about 14 miles from Major Davidson and know him to have been a brave soldier, a good Whig and always a supporter of the liberty and independence of our country. He was always active and energetic in his country's cause. In the year 1776, he commanded as Major in the Cherokee expedition-1 was in said expedition. I often heard that he fled from his house with his family and property, to escape British aggressions and depredations. never heard that he was accused or even suspected of being guilty of the crime of Torvism. I am confident that the charge is false and that it is a foul libel upon the memory of a good and true patriot. If every man had been as clear and guiltless of the crime of Toryism as Maj. I) widson, we would not have had so much trouble in securing the Independence which we now enjoy.

> MATHEW 2 LEPER. mark.

Test : E. C. DAVIDSON. STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA, Lincoln County.

I certify that this day, the above deposition was duly sworn to before me. R. M. ALEXANDER, J. P.

Sept. 30, 1841.

I. Abraham Forney, in my eighty-fifth year against October, 1844, certify that I knew Major John Davidson since I was a small boy and lived within seven miles of him. In the year 1771, 1 went to Charleston with my fathers and brothers several years. Once a year passed Major John Davidson's house and frequently called going and coming from Charleston, S. C. I was well acquainted with him and his wife Violet. In the year 1776, I was in Gen. Rutherford's expedition against the Cherokees-Maj. Davidson commanded as Major in said expedition. I served under said Davidson a part of the time-Capt. James Johnston was my captain, afterwards Col. John-Lord Cornwallis came to my father's with the British army on the 26th Lanuary, 17-1-lay there eeveral days before they crassal the Cataw-ba river at Cowan's Ford. Previous to the Britash coming to my father's, Capt. Jacob Forney,

he sent his negroes over the Catawha river into Macklenburg to Maj. John Davidson for sate keeping out of the way of the British army. During the war Maj John Davidson and Robt. Ewart (a good Whig) very frequently come to my famer's, Jacob Forney, sen, to consult in favor of the Whig cause-Robert Ewart lived about one and a half miles from Maja Davidson and five and a half miles from my fathers. - I do avow that I never heard of John Davidson being called a Tory by any person from the first time that I knew hom up to the present time, except by Lawson Wilson* since 1820. On the other hand he was alto be. I recollect that he was called a very serviceable man for the good of his country and was much esteemed. After the British crossed the Catawba at Cowan's Ford I went to Guilford to

join Gen. Green's army. On my return home my father's negroes were on the Catawba river under the care of Maj. John Davidson. I further certify, that the above is not from hearsay, but from my own personal knowledge. In testimony whereof, I do hereby set my hand and affix my seal.

> ABRAHAM A FORNEY, Seal. mark.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA. Catacha County.

I certify that this day the above certificate was eworn to by Abraham Forney before me. J. HELDERMAN, J. P.

August 13, 1844.

I. William Rankin, a citizen of Lincoln county and State of North Carolina, am about eightythree years old, and have lived in this county generally, for seventy-nine years and mostly in this neighborhood. I was a soldier in the Revolutionary War and for my services now draw an annual pension of between fifty and sixty dollars. I was well acquainted with the late Major John Davidson, of Mecklenburg county, who resided about seven or eight niles from me in the old Revolutionary War and ever since to his death : and I do hereby certify, that he Maj John Davidcon, was always called and counted by the Whigs a good and true Whig in the Revolutionary War. believe myself he was a good liberty man, and I never heard it doubted that old John Davidson was a Whig. Given under my hand this 9th day of Septem

W. RANKIN. ber. 1844. Test: R. RANKIN.

Being called upon to state what I know relative to the character of the late Maj. John Davidson, I state that I was well acquainted with his character, often hearing my father, who was a Signer of the Mecklenburg Declaration of Independence, talk of him; and I have every reason to believe that he was a Signer of that Declaration. I never heard of any charge deregatory to his character, and I know he stood as high as any man in this county after the close of the war. I was at the close of the war about sixteen years of age.

HEZ. ALEXANDER. Sworn to and signed this 2d day of Aug. 1844. Attest: R. KIRKPATRICK, J. P.

I, Thomas McClean, sen, in my eighty-first year against the 12th of August next, do hereby certify, that I was personally acquainted with the late Maj. John Davidson, of Mecklenburg county, N. C. I know from my own personal knowledge that he was as genuine a Whig as any man during the whole period of the Revolution, and was looked upon by all men who knew him as being nothing else, but a good and true Whig and faithful friend in the cause of his country. It was believed by all, that the said Maj. Davidson took a most active part against the British and Tories. I never in all my life heard it intimated that Maj. Davidson was a Tory or that he even assisted or favored them in any way whatever, until I saw the charge (to my great surprise) for the first time in a little paper edited in the town of Charlotte called the Jeffersonian. I know that the base charge of Torgism on the memory of Major Davidson is elanderous and wholly false. In a conversation with Maj. Davidson he told me that he was once very near being taken captive by the Tories while consulting with other Whig officers at what place on the Catawba giver the British would be most hiely to cross, and also at what point it would be most advisable for the Americans to attack the

* Twelve respectable men of Lincoln county have sared that they would not believe this man on oath.

K. C. D.

enemy of the country. I further state, that it was at the house of Major Davidson, where he was engaged in consultation with these Whig officers,

to the best of my recollected.

THOS. MACLEAN.

STATE OF NORTH CALLINA.

Lincoln Sounty.

I certify, that the above certificate was duly aworn to and subscribed before me, this 30th day of September, 1844. R. M. ALEXANDER, J. P. Test: Ep. C. DAVIDSON.

I. Mary D. McClean, in my seventy-eighth rear, against the 13-h of December, 1844, having ecently seen a false charge against the late Major Davidson, and feeling it to be a duty that I owe to myselfand to the memory of a deceased Father, I hereby give the following deposition, deposing from my own personal knowledge to the active part which he bore in the Revolutionary War. He was a Whig and always held himself in readiness to march to his country's call against the British and Tories, whenever necessity demanded his services. He was never accused by any person as taking part in any form against the cause of his country until very recently. Lawson Wilson was the first person that I ever heard who attempted to blemish his memory with such a charge. My father, Major J. Davidson, served in the Cherokee campaign, and was out in another campaign, but do not recollect new what campaign it was .-He was considered so true a Whig, that Captain Jacob Forney placed confidence enough in him to send his negroes to him in Mecklenburg for safe keeping from the British and Tories-the British being then on the Lincoln side of the river. My father was compelled twice to leave his house, taking his family and part of his property with him, to avoid being taken prisoner by the British, and to prevent the Tories and British from plundering and destroying his property. Gen. Wm. Davidson who fell at Cowan's Ford, staved at my father's house in company with one of his ands (Wm. Polk) two nights previous to the hattle .-Cowan's Ford is about three miles unthe river from the house of my father. He less Col. Win. Polk his horse, sword and a brace of pistols. It was uncertain at what place the Bratish army under Lord Cornwallis would attempt to cross the Catawba river, being on the Lincoln side. The where the enemy might probably cross. They rossed at Cowan's Ford on the morning of the first day of February, 17-1 - when the firing commenced my father started to the place in company

the Mecklenburg side.

MARY D. MACLEAN. Test : E. C. DAVIDSON. STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA, A Lancoln County. \ I comily, that the above conflicate was

to and subscribed, this 30th day of September. 1-11, before me. R. M. ALEXANDER, J. P.

READ : READ ! READ!!! We commend the following extract from a peech made by the Hon John M. Clayton, at a

Whig Mass Meeting at Pelaware City, on the 20th ult., to the calm gonsideration of every American citizen, whatever may be his political ways called a good Whig and so I believed him creed. It will afford food for profound reflec-

If you are resolved that English laborers shall manufacture your goods, and to that end are determined to break down your own manufactures, who slone could keep down the price of English goods by their competition, you must of course expect to pay the English laborer such a price for his goods as will enable hun to live, and lice in England. Of course you must pay how for his work, enough to enable him to pay all his erercise and stamp duties. You must pay him for the beer he drinks while he is working for you; you must pay him his window tax, which ets in the light of heaven to enable to see how to do the work; and, in short, you must pay him the Presidential question, CAN BE MADE TO ASSUME. the English excise, or direct tax, on every article that Mr. Van Bunen must be re-elected. Where of food or clothing which is subject to such a duty. Is the man so hardened and recokless, unless the and also on every taxed article which he uses in most desperate Whigs, as to deny that he will the manufacture of the goods you consume. In get the States ranged under his names? The doing this you support the British Government, queen, nobles, church, army, navy, and all, as ully as any Englishman who consumes no more of their manufactured goods than you do; and ou find employment for, and support English subjects, to be taxed by the English Government. A late able writer estimates "that we pay in average of about fifty per cent, of the cost of mported articles of manufactures into the excheuers of foreign and domestic government, as a ery tune Queen Yictoria produces a young prince. a young duke, or a darling little princess, you will nave the satisfaction to know that you are exoccted to send a little more grist to the English habies who must soon each have saluries and pensions of some hundred thousand pounds stering a year. (Great cheering.) What a delightful thing it will be for our modern Democracy to learn, after they shall have broken down the sysein which now enables their own countrymen to furnish them with their own clothing, that Prince Albert, like John Rogers, of red hot memory, has at least "nine small children and one at he breast," and that a cargo of British broad clot s has arrived in the Delaware, the price of which has been increased in consequence of a new excise law, passed to pension off the whole royal household! (Laughter and cheers.)-What good locofoco will not feel his democracy stirring within him when he learns that a young princess has been married to another Hessian, those royal necessities will require the imposition of another tax on soup, candles and windows? (Cheers.) In such a state of things, would not South Carolina be jubilant with joy !-(Cheers.) To prepare us for this happy state, you may have observed that the London "Times." a high Tory-paper of England, gives an account of a meeting of British capitalists held a few weeks ago, at which a large sum of money was subscribed, among other purposes, to supply us with free trade publications to be printed in York ! This will of course instruct Brother Jonathan how wise we would be to have British goods duty free, and break up what the English l'ories call our American system of monapolies

and commercial rest ictions. (Cheers) DAVID CROCKETT'S OPINION OF POLK .- David Procket, albeit not learned, in the usual meaning of the word, was blessed with a good share of common sense, and was an admirable judge of character. His opinion of James K. Polk, may

be gathered from the following incident. In conversation with Henry Hubbard, Representative from New Hampshire, in 1833, at Washington, he asked abruptly, "why is the Committee of Ways and Means like a tadpole ?" "Really Colonel," says the honorable Harry, "that's poser-I can't answer." "I thought so," says the Colonel; "well, I'll tell you why-Because it's big in the middle and leetle at both ends."

The Colonel's illustration will be better understood by giving the names of the Committee referred to viz: Mesers. Polk, Cambreleng, McKim, WILDE, BINNEY, GORHAM, Loyal, McKinley, Hubbard .- Boston Mer. Journal.

[From the National Intelligencer.] BRAGGING.

If boasting of what they are going to do could elect their candidates, our adversaries would beat us all hollow. This seems to be their only chance. They nominated their candidate by a trick, and, if a trick could elect him, they would have the game in their own hands.

Do but look at the following, taken from the leading article in yesterday's Richmond Enquirer! "PROSPECTS OF THE PRESIDENTIAL ELECTION. We have the most cheering prospect before us of glorious success, if the Republicans of the Umon will but do their duty; and who is it, whose soul is animated by great principles, in so holy a cause, that will not bestir himself to save his country from the dominion of the Dictator? We lay before our readers the following estimate of

he states on whose vote		with	stro
nd well-founded hopes of	success:		
Maine			9
New Hampshire			6
New York			36
Pennsylvania			26
Virginia			17
South Carolina			9
Georgia	27		10
Tennessee	8		13
Alabama			9
Mississippi			6
Louisiana			6
Michigan			5
lilinois			9
			7
Missouri			3
Arkansas			*1
			171

Here are 171 votes which we shall obtain, i our brethren but do their duty-and 138 are sufcient to elect Polk and Dallas!"

IF': Ay, there's the rub. But, without an If, r peradienture, we undertake to certify to such lowers of the Enquirer as may happen to read these lines, that of the above 171 votes, 52 only are probably certain for Mr. Polk, and that, with a probability almost as much to be relied upon, use 52 will be the only votes he will obtain in

Those, however, who remember the prophecy of the Richmond Enquirer on the same subject four years ago will hardly place much faith in it. Americans were stationed in small companies on Let us turn to it, for the edification of those who he Mecklenburg sideat various points on the river, may feel any alarm at the Enquirer's present prediction:

FROM THE EXCHMOND ENQUIRER OF SEPT. 22, '40. We submit the following estimate to show ow much we can give, and then beat the Whors. with Charles Polk and Alexander Cathey, but In this estimate we will put down the States adlearning that Gen. Davidson was killed and that unitted by all considerate calculators of all narthe Americans were flying, and the British to ties to be certain for the opposing candidates, and lose pursuit, he halted and turned back to Tob's among them Delaware, to General Harrison, Ford, which is a mile from his house, and innorms though the gentleman above alluded to assured ed the men who were stationed there to be ive, as and that he would lose the State on account of the the British had succeeded in crossing the river to. Evans letter, and his diectioneering with the Abobtionists. We do not believe New York, or Ohio, or Tennessee doubtful; but, for the argument, we will put them down so, and show how

"a plain tale" will swamp the Whigs:

	tates ce	riain.	
FOR ME VAN BUREN.		FOR GEN. HARRISON.	
New Hampshire	7	Vermont	7
Penn-ylyania	30	Massachusetta	11
Maryland -	10	Connecticut	15
Virginia	23	Rhode Island	4
South Carolina	11	Delawaro	3
Georgia	11	Kentucky	15
Alabama	7	Indiana	9
Mississippi	4	20157070170	
Librors	5		60
Mesouri	4		.00
Arkanska	3		
1			
	115		
States Land		argument sake.	
Maine	Jun Joi	mig amen sune.	10
		42	
New York			
Ohio			21
Tennessee			15
New Jersey			8
North Carolina			15
Louisiana			5

Thus it appears, from the most favorable aspec electoral vote of these States is 115; 148 is necessary to a choice. Well, if Mr. Van Buren can secure from among the doubtful States thiry-three electoral votes, his election is accomobshed The is the worst view for the Admin. stration in which the subject can be placed; and vet Mr. Van Buren can be elected. But Mr. Van Buren can carry, and we confidently claim for him, the great States of Ohio and New York, and Tennessee will most assuredly vote for him. New Jersey, Michigan, North Carolina, and Louisiana are more doubtful; but even they will be warmcontested, and may vote for Mr. Van Buren. General Harrison cannot be certain of more than SIXTY electoral votes, with a reasonable prospect of will-another contribution to support the dear | electy-one more, making in all ninety-one, and short of an election lifty-seven.

THE MUM CANDIDATE.

A committee appointed by a meeting of citiens of Giles county, Tennessee, assembled at Pulaski on the 20th Sept., and addressed several meries to Col. Polk, which that gentleman reises to answer. The committee have published their proceedings with a justly severe commentary on the conduct of the Democratic Candidate for the Presidency. The comment concludes

Gov. Polk's reason for not answering these inrrogatories are unknown to us; whether his imons have undergone a change on this subct we know not; but we agree with him in that ortion of his answer to the Memphis interrogaories of the 15th May, 1843, in which he states from his letter of the same date to Messers. Titus. Smith, and others. "We (1) cannot approve the course of any aspirants or caudidates for pubhe station, in refusing to declare their opinions freely, and without reserve, upon all public subjects upon which they may be interrogated by a

ortion of the constituent body." In conclusion, fellow-citizens, we admonish you, in the language of Gen Jackson in his speech at Jackson, Tenn. on the 10th of Oct. 1840: "Remember the fate of accient Rome, and vote for no candidate who will not teil you, with the frankness of an independent freeman, the principles upon which, if elected, he will administer your Government. That man deseres to be a slave, who would vote for a mum candi-

date where his liberty is at stake." JNO. W. GOODE. W. W. TOPP, A. M. BALLENTINE, SAM'L MOSELY, JAMES McCOLLUM, L. M. BRAMLITT, BEN. CARTER.

PULASKI, 3d Oct. 1844.

The Whigs of New Hanover pledge themselves to give the largest vote in November for the Whig Ticket ever given in the County .-What other County of the State will do as well ! Every one we hope will try to do better.

Wilmington Chroniele.

COMMUNICATION.

FOR THE REGISTER.

NO. IV. The Internal Improvement Convention of 1838 seembled in Raleigh on the 10th of December. Thirty-seven Counties were represented, embra cing every section of the State. The Convention was duly organized by the unanimous appointment of Gen. R. M. Saunders as its presipreceded it, was composed of all political parties of that period. For reasons heretofore given, I ticable. select from the list of its members the following names, being those of gentlemen who took a lead in the proceedings of that body, and being those who take a lead in the Democratic p r'y at the present day, viz. Wm. H. Haywood, Jr. Louis ard, Dr. T. N. Cameron, Dr. Josiah O. Watson, L. H. Marsteller, Henry I. Toole, Wm. W. Avery, Willis Whitaker, Littleton A. Gwyn, James Kerr, Whitmel Stallings, Alex. F. Gaston, James M. Nye, Dr. S. A. Andrews, and J M. McConnaughey

of thirteen delegates, one from each Congressional District, was appointed. To this Committee were referred all the various propositions submitted to the Convention on the subject of later. nal Improvement. After due deliberation on the subject, and with a view to harmonize as much as possible the various conflicting opinions and interests, the Committee reported in general terms, that the aid of the State should be given to the following works: 1st, that the remaining instalment of the State's subscription to the Wilnington & Raleigh Rail Road, should at once be paid. 2d, that the aid of the State should in some mode be granted to the Raleigh and Gaston Rail Road Company. 3d. that the Inlet at the foot of the Albemarle Sound should be opened. 4th, that a Rail Road should be built from Favetteville to the Yadkin. 5th, that Beaufort Harbor should be connected with the Wilmington and Raleigh Rail Road, by a railway communication. 6th, that the charter of the Favetteville and Raleigh Rail Road should be revived. 7th, that a Rail Road should be constructed from the Wilnington and Raleigh Rail Road at or near Waynesboro' to Raleigh. 8th, that a survey of Neuse River should be made, with a view to its adaptation to steam navigation from Newbern to the head of that navigation. When the reading

of the report was concluded, Mr. Haywood moved that a Committee of three be appointed to estimate and report the present available funds of the State-what sum it will be necessary for the State to borrow in order to foster Internal Improvements, according to the plan reported by the Committee of thirteen, and estimate as well as they can, the probable cost of each of the works recommended by the report. This motion having been made by Mr. Haywood, and adopted by the Convention, Mr II. was of course, according to parliamentary usage, appointed Chairman of the Committee, who reported after due examination that the State owned in Bank and other Stocks, Notes of individuals for money loaned, Bonds for Cherokee lands, &c. in round numbers the sum of \$1,533,-000. The Committee also reported the probable cost of the several works recommended, but did not specify the amount necessary to be borrowed by the State, as proposed by Mr. Haywood in his motion for raising the Committee. This Report, together with that of the General Committee, was referred to a Committee of the Whole, Mr. A. F. Gas on in the Chair, where the subject was fully discussed. In this discussion, Gen. R. Whole and the Convention, proposed the adoption of the following Resolutions, viz.:

" 1st. Resolved. That the Convention concur the Report of their Committee, that the sevral works of improvement therein recommendd, deserve the patronage of the State, and ought o be effected. 2d. Resolved. That in order to carry out the

riews of the Convention, and at the same time accommodate them to the means and ability the State, a loan of two millions, fice hundred ousand dollars ought to be contracted. 3d. Resolved, That in the prosecution of these

everal works, the Convention recommend the llowing classification, to wit : 1st class, a loan nd Raleigh Company; subscription of four-fifths f the Stock by the State to the Fayetteville nd Yadkin Company, and a like subscription of two-fifths to a Company for a Road from Ruleigh to Favetteville. 2d class, a Rail Road from Beaufort Harbor, to connect with the Wilmington and Raleigh Road, and a subscription of four-fifths of the capital stock by the State; the opening of an Inlet at the foot of Albemarle Sound; the incorporation of a Company for that purpose, and a subscription of four-fiths of the capital stock by he State; a Rail Road from Raleigh to intersec the Wilmington Road at or near Waynesboro', and a subscription of two-fifths by the State.

4 h. Resolved. That as the appaion of the Con vention, that the balance of the subscription by the State to the Wilmington and Raleigh Company. ught to be paid without delay; that a survey of the Neuse River, with a view to steam navigation ought to be had; and the survey of a route from Rileigh via Hillsboro' to Greensboro', in Guilord County, with a view of McAdimized turnpike road, ought also to be had; and if the first should be found practicable, the Board of Interthat "the constituent has a right to know the opin n il Improvement be authorized to have it effect ion of the candidate before he casts his rote." We cl. and that a Company be incorporated for the ed, and that a Company be incorporated for the dso concur with him in the following quotation construction of the road, with a subscription of we fifths of its stock by the State." The question on the adoption of these resolu-

ions, in Committee of the Whole, was decided in the affirmative, and the Chairman thereupon eported thesa to the Convention. Mr. W. H. Haywood then moved to amend the Report of the Committee, by inserting in lieu of the resolutions proposed by Gen. Saunders, the following, viz.: "1st. Resolved, That a State loan, to be apdied to Internal Improvements, involves no necessity for a future increase of taxes, so long as the loan does not exceed the amount of productive stocks owned by the State, at the time the loan is made. The State of North Carolina owning in the Bank of the State, stock to the value of \$500,000; in the Bank of Cape Feat \$520,700; in the Wilmington and Raleigh Rail Road Company \$600,000, making together \$1 .-620,700; also in the notes of individuals, (well secured,) the sum of about \$100,000, may without any peril of embarrassment to the people. borrow upon the faith of these funds at least \$2,000,000, should it be wanted to execute the

plans of improvement they adopt.

2d. Resolved, That the Raleigh and Gaston Rail Boad Company, having petitioned the General Assembly to guarantee for that Company the re-payment of a loan which it becomes necessary for the Company to make, in order to complete the road to Raleigh-under all the circumstances, it is our opinion that the said application ought to

be granted to such an amount, under such restrictions, and upon such terms as may be prescribed by the General Assembly, to secure the public against 1 s., whilst the Company shall be effectually aided in the prosecution of their enterprize.

3d. Resolved, That a Rail Road from Yadkin River to some point on the Cape Fear, near Fay. etteville, is necessary to the prosperity and welfare of the whole State, and constitutes the first and most important link in the system of Internal Improvements; and it ought to be patronized ding officer. This Convention, like others which by the State, in such a manner as certainly to secure its execution at the earliest day it is prac-

4th. Resolved, That the Neuse River below Waynesboro' is believed to be capable of being made navigable by Steambo ts, from Waynesbo ro' to Newbern; and the General Assembly ought to appropriate the sum that is necessary for the improvement of the navigation of said D Henry Romulus M Saunders James B Shen. River; and should it be ascertained by actual survey to be practicable, the work ought to be done by the State, a: d with the view of preventing delay in this work, the General Assembly ought to direct the Board of Internal Improvements to have the said work commenced forth-

with, if they shall be satisfied it is practicable. 5th. Resolved, That we do not intend by these On motion of Mr. Henry, a Committee to be resolutions to depreciate, much less to reprob to denominated the General Committee, consisting any other work of improvement that has been brought to the notice of this Convention; but those herein specified being in our judgment works that demand more immediate attention, such as are certainly within the present ability of the State, and the amount necessary for their prosecution being such as cannot involve the people of the State in any permanent burdens or taxes, and these works being also such as may hereafter be connected with any system that future Legislatures may approve; but we only intend to recommend that they shall be first done, and let time and experience determine, (these being done,) what shall be done next for the good of the State, or any part of it.

6th. Revolved, That a Turnpike Road ought to ne constructed by the State, from Raleigh to the Western Counties of North Carolina, the route to be determined by proper survey, and to run as near the County towns of the Counties through which the road will pass, as is practicable; and that this road ought to be commenced at once, with an appropriation of two or three hundred

The question being taken on the amendment roposed by Mr. Haywood, that is to substitute the resolutions proposed by him in lieu of 'hose proposed by Gen Saunders, and adopted in Committee of the Whole, it was decided in the neg-

The nuestion then recurred on the adoption of the report of the Committee of the Whole, recommending to the Convention the adoption of the resolutions proposed by Gen. Saunders, which was determined in the affirmative.

A resolution was then adopted, proposing the appointment of a Committee to memorialize the Legislature then in session, on the subject of Internal Improvement, and to urge upon the consideration of that body, the views adopted by the Convention. On this Committee, and appended to the memorial which was presented to the Legislature, we find the names of R. M. Saunders, Louis D. Henry and L. H. Marsteller, three of the leading members of the Democratic party of the present day. It is but justice to say, that the memorial which is believed to have been drawn by Gen. Saunders, is a paper exhibiting great care in its preparation, and marked ability in the enforcement of the argument by which the views presented are sustained. It seems, however, to have had but little if any effect on the Legislature, as only two of the measures recommended by the Convention, was adopted by that body. Thus has closed the various efforts of the friends of Internal Improvement, to do something to improve the condition of the old North State -to make her citizens love her more M. Saunders took a prominent and leading part, by making it their interest to remain within her and in order to put the matter into some definite | borders, and to cultivate her soil-to place them form for the action of the Committee of the upon an equality if possible with those of our sister States-to make up by artificial means the want of those natural advantages which are possessed by most other States of the confederacy, and finally to make her people contented and hapty. Whether the means proposed to accomplish these objects were the best that could have been devised, it is useless now to inquire. The fact which I set out to establish is, that the Democratic party of the State have had quite as much to do with the subject, and with the various propositions to borrow money on the faith and credit of the State, for purposes of Internal Improvement, as the Whigs, and I think every five hundred thousand dollars to the Gaston | candid reader will admit that this fact has been VERITAS. clearly and fully established.

PENNSYLVANIA.

The result of the late election in Pennsylvania, has inspired the strongest confidence in the Whigs of that State and of other States, in the triumphant success of the Electoral ticket there on the first day of November next.

An address to the People of Pennsylvania from committee of Whigs at Harrisburg speaks in the strongest language of encouragement, of cheering hope, of assured conviction. "The result of this election," it says, "has dissipated 'all doubt, if any ever existed, that the Whigs of Pennsylvania have the ability to give the 'State to Mr. Clay. It is known to every one 'at all conversant with the politics of Pennsylvania, that the Whig party is many thousands of votes stronger on National than on State questions. At the State Election in 1836, the majority against the Whigs on the Congressional ticket exceeded 8000; and our opponents elected three-fourths of the members of the Legislature In November immediately following, the Whigs of the State rallied, elected a majority of the members of the convention to amend the Constitution, almost annihilated the previous majority, and nearly gave the vote of the State to Gen. Harrison, a candidate then comparative. ly but little known. So also at the State election in 1840, the majority, according to the Locofoco organs of that day, was against the Whigs by upwards of 10,000; yet in November they 'electoral vote of the State was cast for Gen. Harrison."

The contest in November, involving such important issues, especially important to Pennsylvania, will draw out the full Whig vote of the State, which the recent election did not. It is out of the question for delusion and misrepresentation to pervert the respective views and principles of the two Presidential candidates on the subject of the Tariff so far as to cause Pennsylvania to vote under a deception.

A CLERGYMAN () NE HUNDRED AND TEN YEARS OLD .- The Utica Baptist Register says that Rev. BENJ. Hovey preached in the Broad street Baptist Chapel in that city on the afternoon of the last Sabath in September. Mr. II. has attained to the remarkable ago of one hundred and

Reasons why James K. Polk should not be elevated to the Presidency. Because his nomination was effected by one the grossest FRAUDS ever practised.

Because he is a man having no sort of preten. sions to talents of the first order, and is void of statesmanlike qualities. Because he has ever been, when in public life, a narrow-minded, Litter partizan, seeming to care for no interest beyond that of his party.

Because he voted against giving a few cords of wood to the poor of Georgetown, who were suffering for the want of fire.

Because he voted against Revolutionary Pension bills, thus denying a small pittance of the old men who in their youthful days folight the battles of the country, and helped to establish its idependence. Because he voted against paying a JUST

DEBT to James Monroe, the Revolutionary Pa-triot, Ex-President of the United States, who was so poor that he was compelled to take the office of Justice of the Peace in Virginia for m Because he voted against the claims of the idows and orphans of the seamen lost in the I

S. ship Horne t. Because those who know him hest, the people Tennessee, have twice declared that he is u:

fit to be their Governor. Because he is opposed to the protection of A

merican interests by the power of Congress.

Because he is in favor of the "unmediate" annexation of Texas, regardless of consequences; careless of our Treaty stipulations with another nation, and of the fact that Texas is immensely Because he has attempted to deceive the peo-

le of the United States, who favor a protective l'ariff, into the belief that he also favors such a Because he exhibited so much meanness of print when he was rudely assaulted and called the

contemptible tool of a petty tyrant." Because when Governor of Tennessee he was a notoriously remiss in the discharge of the duties of the office, as to be presented by a Grand Jury .- Wilmington Chronicle.

SAVAGE - A married man, whose rib proved be "the better half," in the wrong sense of the erm, said to his friends, " I loved my wire at first, as much as any body ever did love a wife. For the first two months, I actually wanted to cat her up; and ever since then I've been sorry I

BOARDENG FOR MEMBERS. FETHE Subscriber, having rented the large House

ecently occupied by Capt. Lucas, will be prepared to accommodate with general board 15 to 18 Mens here of the approaching Legislature, either with a without their Houses. Terms moderate JOHN BUFFALOW N. B. Good comfortable Curringes and fine Horses,

south of W. R. Garrs, on Payetteville Street

Saddle Harses, Ac. can be had at the shortest nouce. at all hours. Houses will also be kept by the day nouth or year, at a reasonable rate. Ortober 21.,

A CABB.

William T. Bain, residing within fifty or one hundred yards of the Capitol, respecily informs the Members of the approaching Leglarure, that he will be prepared to accommodate with omfortable BOARD, some fifteen or twenty of their body. His charges will be moderate, and he will spare o pains to piease, and render the time of all who may atronize him, agreeable during their stay. Early

TO MEMBERS. RS STUART, having procured the rooms in Mr. FENTRES'S new brick House adjoining RS. STUART, having procured the rooms in er dwelling on Fayetteville Str. et. is prepared to accommodate 25 Members of the approaching Legisla-ture—her location is very convenient to the Capitol,

pplications are desirable.

Raleigh, Oct 4, 1844.

the rooms are new and pleasantly situated, and by he own, well known exertions to please her bourders, she hopes to receive a liberal patronage, Raleigh, Oct. 14th, 1844.

T Standard 3 times.

Notice to Builders.

HE undersigned Committee, appointed by the County Court of Wake, to superintend the build g of a Bridge across the Neuse River at Regent Bridge, on the road leading from Raleigh to Love burg, will on Saturday, the 9th day of November next, at that place, let out to the lowest bidder, the building of the same; further particulars made known on that day.

ALLEN ROGERS, Sc. SETH JONES, CYRUS WHITAKERA

October 9, 1341.

TOTICE. - Application will be made to next General Assembly of North Carolina, f the passage of a Private Act, to prevent the falling of Fimber into the three Muddy Creeks and their timetaries, in the south part of Stokes County. Also, empower the County Court of Stokes to cause sat recks to be cleared of Timber, and the Ponds and swamps to be drained.

September 23, 1814 NOTICE.

AVING bought at Execution sale, all that part of the Portsmouth & Roanoke Rail Road. which is situated in the County of Northampton between Margaretsville and the County line of Halifax at Weldon, I shall apply to the next Legislature of the State of North Carolina for a charter, to enable me to collect Tolls thereon for the transportation of persons and produce, at the same rate per mile. that is authorized to be charged under the charact given to the Portsmouth & Roanoke Rail Road Com-FRANCIS E. RIVES. Oct. 13, 1844.

Board for Members of the Legislature. The Subscriber taket pleasure in announcing to the Members pleasure in announcing to the average elect of the approaching General Assemble even if bly, that having been at a considerable expense in ting up two additional rooms to his former establishment, he is now prepared comfortably to accomme

date from 30 to 35 Members of that body.

The location and character of his House are so well known, that he deems it unnecessary to say if we on this point. For the convenience and accommodition of those gentlemen who board with him, he will also be prepared to take their Horses, if they wish it. His terms, as usual, will be moderate.

JOHN HUTCHINS. Raleigh, Oct. 8, 1844.

TRUSTEE'S SALE.

N Wednesday, the 6th day of November next, the Subscriber will proceed to sell on the Premoses, the House and Lot, (part of Lot No. 98) in the City of Kaleigh, on the corner of Wilmington and Morgan Streets, at present occupied by Alexan der J Lawrence, Esq., and all the Household and Kitchen Furniture and other articles conveyed to him as Truster, by Deed bearing date December the

21st, 1841, A. D. Terms .- The House and Lot will be sold on credit of six months, with interest from the day sale, for which bond and satisfactory security, will be required. The other articles will be sold for ready

The sale being made by order of Wake Court Equity, will be positive and without reserve.

GEO. W. HAYWOOD.

October 9th, 1844.

Trustee.