

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 paternal Grand-father of Hon. WILLIAM A. GRAHAM, the Whig candidate. What foundation there was for the invidious charge, is conclusively shown by the subjoined Certificates, published in the last number of the "Charlotte Journal."

I, Mathew Leper, of Lincoln county do certify that I am in my ninetieth year and was a soldier in the Revolutionary War. I was intimately acquainted with the character of Major John Davidson, of Mecklenburg 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—He was in aid expedition. I often heard that he fled from his house with his family and property, to escape British aggressions and depredations. I never heard that he was accused or even suspected of being guilty of the crime of Toryism. 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. Davidson, we would not have had so much trouble in securing the Independence which we now enjoy.

MATHEW 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, 1844.

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, I went to Charleston with my father and brother 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 1774, 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. Johnston. Lord Cornwallis came to my father's with the British army on the 26th January, 1781—lay there several days before they crossed the Catawba river at Cowan's Ford. Previous to the British coming to my father's, Capt. Jacob Forney, he sent his negroes over the Catawba river into Mecklenburg to Maj. John Davidson for safe keeping out of the way of the British army. During the war Maj. John Davidson and Robert Ewart (a good Whig) very frequently came to my father's, Jacob Forney, to consult in favor of the Whig cause—Robert Ewart lived about one and a half miles from Maj. Davidson and five and a half miles from my father's. I do not know that I ever heard of John Davidson being called a Tory by any person from the first time that I knew him up to the present time, except by Lawson Wilson since 1820. On the other hand he was always called a good Whig and so I believed him to 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 to 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. Test: J. HELDERMAN. STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA, Catawba County. I certify that this day the above certificate was sworn 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 eighty-three 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 miles from me in the old Revolutionary War and ever since to his death, and I do hereby certify, that he Maj. John Davidson, was always called and counted by the Whigs a good and true Whig in the Revolutionary War. I 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 September, 1844. W. RANKIN. 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 derogatory 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 a genuine Whig as any man can 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 Toryism on the memory of Major Davidson is slandersous 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 river the British would be most likely to cross, and also at what point it would be most advisable for the Americans to attack the

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 recollection. THOS. McCLEAN, Lincoln County. I certify, that the above certificate was duly sworn to and subscribed before me, this 30th day of September, 1844. R. M. ALEXANDER, J. P. Test: Ed. C. DAVIDSON.

I, Mary D. McClean in my seventy-eighth year, against the 13th of December, 1844, having recently seen a false charge against the late Major Davidson, and feeling it to be a duty that I owe to myself and 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 blench his memory with such a charge. My father, Major J. Davidson, served in the Cherokee campaign, and was out in another campaign, but I do not recollect now what campaign it was—He was considered as 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, stayed at my father's house in company with one of his aids (Wm. Polk) two nights previous to the battle—Cowan's Ford is about three miles up the river from the house of my father. He had Col. Wm. Polk his horse, sword and a brace of pistols. I was uncertain at what place the British army under Lord Cornwallis would attempt to cross the Catawba river, being on the Lincoln side. The Americans were stationed in small companies on the Mecklenburg side at various points on the river, where the enemy might probably cross. They crossed at Cowan's Ford on the morning of the first day of February, 1781—when the firing commenced my father started to the place in company with Charles Polk and Alexander Carter, but learning that Gen. Davidson was killed and that the Americans were flying, and the British in close pursuit, he halted and turned back to his Ford, which is a mile from his house, and informed the men who were stationed there to retire, as the British had succeeded in crossing the river to the Mecklenburg side. MARY D. McCLEAN. Test: E. C. DAVIDSON. STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA, Lincoln County. I certify, that the above certificate was sworn to and subscribed, this 30th day of September, 1844, before me. R. M. ALEXANDER, J. P.

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 Union 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 the States on whose vote we count with strong and well-founded hopes of success:

Table with 2 columns: State and Votes. Maine 9, New Hampshire 6, New York 36, Pennsylvania 26, Virginia 17, South Carolina 9, Georgia 10, Tennessee 13, Alabama 9, Mississippi 6, Louisiana 6, Michigan 5, Illinois 9, Missouri 7, Arkansas 3, Total 171.

Here are 171 votes which we shall obtain, if our brethren do but do their duty—and 138 are sufficient to elect Polk and Dallas!"

IF, Ay, there's the rub. But, without an If, or peradventure, we undertake to certify to such followers 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, those 52 will be the only votes he will obtain in the election.

These, however, who remember the prophecy of the Richmond Enquirer on the same subject four years ago will hardly place much faith in it. Let us turn to it, for the edification of those who may feel any alarm at the Enquirer's present prediction:

Table with 2 columns: State and Votes. Maine 7, New Hampshire 7, Vermont 7, Massachusetts 11, Connecticut 8, Rhode Island 4, South Carolina 3, Delaware 4, Kentucky 15, Indiana 9, Missouri 5, Illinois 6, Arkansas 3, Total 115.

States doubtful, for argument sake. Maine 10, New York 42, Ohio 21, Tennessee 15, New Jersey 8, North Carolina 15, Louisiana 5, Michigan 3, Total 119.

Thus it appears, from the most favorable aspect the Presidential question, CAN BE MADE TO ASSUME, that Mr. VAN BUREN cannot be re-elected. Where is the man so hardened and reckless, unless the most desperate Whigs, as to deny that he will get the States ranged under his names? The 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 thirty-three electoral votes, his election is accomplished. This is the worst view for the Administration in which the subject can be placed; and yet 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 warmly contested, and may vote for Mr. Van Buren. General HARRISON cannot be certain of more than thirty electoral votes, with a reasonable prospect of fifty more, making in all ninety-one, and short of an election fifty-seven.

THE MUM CANDIDATE. A committee appointed by a meeting of citizens of Giles county, Tennessee, assembled at Pulaski on the 20th Sept., and addressed several queries to Col. Polk, which that gentleman refuses 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 as follows: Gov. Polk's reason for not answering these interrogatories are unknown to us; whether his opinions have undergone a change on this subject we know not; but we agree with him in that portion of his answer to the Memphis interrogatories of the 15th May, 1843, in which he states that "the constituent has a right to know the opinion of the candidate before he casts his vote." We also concur with him in the following quotation from his letter of the same date to Messrs. Titus, Smith, and others: "We (I) cannot approve of those of any aspirants or candidates for public station, in refusing to declare their opinions freely, and without reserve, upon all public subjects upon which they may be interrogated by a portion 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. 1830: "Remember the fate of ancient Rome, and vote for no candidate who will not tell you, with the frankness of an independent freeman, the principles upon which, if elected, he will administer your Government. That man deserves to be a slave, who would vote for a man candidate where his liberty is at stake." JNO. W. GOODE, W. W. TOPP, A. M. BALLENTINE, SAM'L MOSELEY, JAMES MCCOLLUM, L. M. BRAMLITT, BEN. CARTER. PULASKI, 3d Oct. 1844.

COMMUNICATION.

The Internal Improvement Convention of 1839 assembled in Raleigh on the 10th of December. Thirty-seven Counties were represented, embracing every section of the State. The Convention was duly organized by the unanimous appointment of Gen. R. M. Saunders as its presiding officer. This Convention, like others which preceded it, was composed of all political parties of that period. For reasons heretofore given, I 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 party at the present day, viz. Wm. H. Haywood, Jr. Louis D. Henry, Romulus M. Saunders, James B. Shepard, Dr. T. N. Cameron, Dr. Josiah O. Watson, L. H. Marsteller, Henry L. Toole, Wm. W. Avery, Willis Whitaker, Littleton A. Gwyn, James Kerr, Whitwell Stallings, Alex. F. Gaston, James M. Nye, Dr. S. A. Andrews, and J. M. McCaughy.

On motion of Mr. Henry, a Committee to be denominated the General Committee, consisting 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 Internal 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 Wilmington and 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 Fayetteville 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 Fayetteville and Raleigh Rail Road should be revived. 7th, that a Rail Road should be constructed from the Wilmington and Raleigh Rail Road at or near Wayneboro' 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. H. 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. Gaston in the Chair, where the subject was fully discussed. In this discussion, Gen. R. M. Saunders took a prominent and leading part, and in order to put the matter into some definite form for the action of the Committee of the Whole and the Convention, proposed the adoption of the following Resolutions, viz.:

1st. Resolved, That the Convention concur in the Report of their Committee, that the several works of improvement therein recommended, deserve the patronage of the State, and ought to be effected.

2d. Resolved, That in order to carry out the views of the Convention, and at the same time to accommodate them to the means and ability of the State, a loan of two millions, five hundred thousand dollars ought to be contracted.

3d. Resolved, That in the prosecution of these several works, the Convention recommend the following classification, to wit: 1st class, a loan of five hundred thousand dollars to the Gaston and Raleigh Company; subscription of four-fifths of the Stock by the State to the Fayetteville and Yadkin Company, and a like subscription of two-fifths to a Company for a Road from Raleigh to Fayetteville. 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-fifths of the capital stock by the State; a Rail Road from Raleigh to intersect the Wilmington Road at or near Wayneboro', and a subscription of two-fifths by the State.

4th. Resolved, That as the opinion of the Convention, that the balance of the subscription by the State to the Wilmington and Raleigh Company, ought 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 Raleigh via Hillsboro' to Greenboro', in Guilford county, with a view of a McAdamsized turnpike road, found practicable, the Board of Internal Improvement be authorized to have it effected; and that a Company be incorporated for the construction of the road, with a subscription of two-fifths of its stock by the State.

The question on the adoption of these resolutions, in Committee of the Whole, was decided in the affirmative, and the Chairman thereupon reported them 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 applied to Internal Improvements, involves no new duty for a future increase of taxes, so long as the loan does not exceed the amount of property 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 Fear \$520,700; in the Wilmington and Raleigh Rail Road Company \$300,000, making together \$1,320,700; 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 Road Company, having petitioned the General Assembly to guarantee for that Company the repayment 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 loss, whilst the Company shall be effectually aided in the prosecution of their enterprise.

3d. Resolved, That a Rail Road from Yadkin River to some point on the Cape Fear, near Fayetteville, 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 by the State, in such a manner as certainly to secure its execution at the earliest day it is practicable.

4th. Resolved, That the Neuse River below Wayneboro' is believed to be capable of being made navigable by Steamboats, from Wayneboro' to Newbern; and the General Assembly ought to appropriate the sum that is necessary for the improvement of the navigation of said River; and should it be ascertained by actual survey to be practicable, the work ought to be done by the State, and 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 forthwith, if they shall be satisfied it is practicable.

5th. Resolved, That we do not intend by these resolutions to depreciate, much less to repeal 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.

REASONS WHY JAMES K. POLK SHOULD NOT BE ELECTED TO THE PRESIDENCY.

Because his nomination was effected by one of the grossest FRAUDS ever practiced. Because he is a man having no sort of pretensions 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 partisan, 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 gratuity to the old men who in their youthful days fought the battles of the country, and helped to establish its independence.

Because he voted against paying a JUST DEBT to James Monroe, the Revolutionary Patriot, 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 livelihood.

Because he voted against the claims of the widows and orphans of the seamen lost in the S. ship Hornet.

Because those who know him best, the people of Tennessee, have twice declared that he is unfit to be their Governor.

Because he is opposed to the protection of American interests by the power of Congress.

Because he is in favor of the "annexation" of Texas, regardless of consequences; careless of our Treaty stipulations with another nation, and of the fact that Texas is immensely in debt.

Because he has attempted to deceive the people of the United States, who favor a protective Tariff, into the belief that he also favors such a measure.

Because he exhibited so much meanness of spirit when he was rudely assailed and called the "contemptible tool of a petty tyrant."

Because when Governor of Tennessee he was so 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 wife proved to be "the better half," in the wrong sense of the term, said to his friends, "I loved my wife at first, as much as any body ever did love a wife. For the first two months, I actually wanted to eat her up; and ever since then I've been sorry I didn't!"

BOARDING FOR MEMBERS. THE Subscriber, having rented the large House south of W. R. GALT, on Fayetteville Street, recently occupied by Capt. LECAS, will be prepared to accommodate with general board 15 to 18 Members of the approaching Legislature, either with or without their Horses. Terms moderate. JOHN BUFFALO, S. B. Good comfortable Carriages and fine Horses, Nodd Hares, &c. can be had at the shortest notice, at all hours. Horses will also be kept by the day, month or year, at a reasonable rate. Large spacious lots for Drivers. October 21, 1844.

TO MEMBERS.

MRS STUART, having procured the rooms Mr. FOSTER'S new brick House adjoining her dwelling on Fayetteville Street, 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

Notice to Builders. THE undersigned Committee, appointed by its County Court of Wake, to superintend the building of a Bridge across the Neuse River at Eggert Bridge, on the road leading from Raleigh to Lenoir, 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, S. SETH JONES, CYRUS WHITAKER. October 9, 1844. 82-2

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 Stukes 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

NOTICE. HAVING 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 charter given to the Portsmouth & Roanoke Rail Road Company. FRANCIS E. RIVES. Oct. 13, 1844.

Board for Members of the Legislature.—The Subscriber takes pleasure in announcing to the Members elect of the approaching General Assembly, that having been at a considerable expense in fitting up two additional rooms to his former establishment, he is now prepared comfortably to accommodate from 30 to 35 Members of that body. The location and character of his House are well known, that he deems it unnecessary to say more on this point. For the convenience and accommodation 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. 82-3w

TRUSTEE'S SALE. ON Wednesday, the 6th day of November next, the Subscriber will proceed to sell on the Premises the House and Lot, (part of Lot No. 98) in the City of Raleigh, on the corner of Wilmington and Morgan Streets, at present occupied by Alexander J. Lawrence, Esq., and all the Household and Kitchen Furniture and other articles conveyed to him as Trustee, by Deed bearing date December 21st, 1841, A. D. Terms.—The House and Lot will be sold on a credit of six months, with interest from the day of sale, for which bond and satisfactory security will be required. The other articles will be sold for ready money. The sale being made by order of Wake Court of Equity, will be positive and without reserve. GEO. W. HAYWOOD, Trustee. October 8th, 1844. 82-10