THE PANNEX ATTON [From the Richmond Whig.]

Texas Land Jobbers Bond & Scrip Holders. hese gentlemen are becoming restless at the very blue prospect before them of e immediate annexation," and of realiz-ing great fortunes out of the public Treasury by selling at par what they have ona few cents in the dollar for, and have ojected a new move. It is disclosed in he Alabama Monitor, and we invite attention to the scheme, and to the very judicions commentary of the Monitor upon it—a commentary every word of which we endorse. It is idle to imagine that Congress will authorize the levying of troops in the United States to repel the Mexican invasion; authorized, it would be a declaration of war against Mexico; mouthorized, it would be infraction of law

There was never a more striking confirmation of the adage that "greediness as the bag" than in the case of the Texas land and scrip jobbers. They were the true fathers of the late infamous treay; they were the men who would have d the United States turn land pirates, and bully and wrong Mexico, in order that they might reap a golden harvest of illgotten wealth; they were the instruments of cajoling the simpleton Tyler, and, by dazzling his imagination with the hope of a second term through its popularity, to mot him to adopt and father their bantof "immediate annexation !"

ost righteously have they been rewar-for their selfish, heartless, grasping hinations! The treaty has been kicked to the dogs; annexation is indefinitely oned; THEY have created such an exst the Texas scheme, that annexation terms has become remote, if not

But this is not all. If annexed, they may end upon it that their golden dreams sudden and princely fortunes will vannto thin air! Col. Benton's idea of g will unquestionably be adopted. d rigorously applied, and land titles will everely criticized! So that we realhink the Texas gentlemen had best p quiet-Polk, if elected, cannot help The people will be heard in this atter, and they will not permit their moto be lavished to make the fortunes Texas speculators.

But to the new scheme. We quote from e Augusta Chronicle

The Texus Speculators-A New Move. The following article from the Tusca-(Ala.) Monitor," exposing the latest ention of the speculators in Texas lands sperate men who would not hesale to sacrifice the lives, peace, and treaof the American people to enrich

Texas Organization .- A circular, undate of 5th ultimo, has been issued at shington city, requesting the formation committees in different parts of the tilities with Mexico. The circular ar mes that the treaty of 1819, ceding Texto Spain, is void; that the United States bound by the treaty of 1803 with France extend protection to all the inhabitants he territory then acquired; that Texas g part of such territory, is entitled to e into the Union; and that to organmilitary force within the U. States her protection does not violate neu-

The plan of operations suggested by the cular is extensive, reaching 'every city wn, village, and neighborhood in the U ted States, through State and sub-comttees. For the better understanding of we extract the closing part of the cir ar, as follows:

That these committees shall corres with each other, and especially with central committee at Washington, and atribute all that they may lawfully do wards repelling the Mexican invasion of

exas, it is proposed— 1st. To enrol the names of those whe willing to volunteer for the defence of exas, if authorized by Congress to do so l also to ascertain the names of those o, in the absence of such authority, will They claimed Kentucky, and they igrate for that purpose, and the resourat their command which they will dee to that object.

the central committee in defraying inental expenses and in aid of Texas.

4th. To obtain subscribers to a paper be printed at Washington, semi-week until the first of November, at fifty cts er copy, to be commenced as soon as funds defray the expenses are obtained, and profits to be applied in aid of Texas.

The purpose is to furnish a cheap text-ook, in pamplifet form, containing a map Mexico and Texas, and embodying the

NEW SERIES.

SALISBURY, N. C., OCTOBER 5, 1844.

nce through the public press and in "Should you concur in these views we

reat you to take immediate steps to orcarrize an efficient committee, and to urge upon them an immediate and energetic

"All communications intended for the entral committee may be addressed to the Hon. W. W. Payne, at Washington This circular is signed " Many Friends

military bands to be formed in the United States for the avowed purpose of taking part in the war between Mexico and Texis perfectly ridiculous. There is nothing more to justify it now than in 1835, when President Jackson ordered all such individuals to be arrested and punished for a violation of law. These "Friends of Texas" seek to do that in the face of authority for which Aaron Burr was charwar between the United States and Spain in 1805-6 constituted a misdemeanor on see no reason why the same penalty should tered the establishment and found the workmen not be incurred by the actors in this expedition, who proclaim that their object is to war against Mexico, a country with which we are at peace under solemn trea-

ty stipulations. The fact that Mr. Tyler, instead of General Jackson, is President, may let it pass with impunity. We are inclined to think that if the Old Hero were in the White House, friend as he is to annexation, he would have the whole Texas squad put the Lone Star moving under his eyes .central committee of Washington know that no obstruction will proceed from that

We see through the whole movement. is the dying effort of the Texas faction to excite the public mind and to make capital for Mr. Polk. To this end the country is to be flooded with tracts, speeches, letters, and all sorts of publications, in order to raise wind sufficient to blow Mr. Payne's Tennessee "toad" to the size of an "ox." But, like the frog in the fable, the thing will burst, and there will be an

THE WAY TO ANSWER THEM.

Never have our opponents bragged louder nd scrip, should certainly open the eyes and higher than of late. And why? Simply the reflecting people of this country to because they were not defeated in Maine, a he true character of the designs of these State not claimed by the Whigs, or only by a few, and because Silas Wright is their candidate for Governor in New York. This shows with what desperate energy they clutch at straws. Let no Whig be for one moment disheartened or discomposed by the confident tone Polk and Dallas. The news ran round any Polk and Texas man may speak in. Say

	10 um,	
	In 1840, your party claimed 22 State	s and
21	got 7.	F 2 Tra-
B)	They claimed 261 electoral votes,	18 1
1	and they got 60.	क्ति । इन्हरः । विद
3	They claimed Pennsylvania, and	31,158,588
	they lost it by 359	maj'y.
1	They claimed Maine and they lost	e para
		do.
•	They claimed Delaware, and they	
,	lost it by	do.
•	They claimed Michigan, and they	All I
\$	lost it by	do
	They claimed New Jersey, and	uo.
	they lost it by 2,317	do
5	They claimed Mississippi, and they	
Ы	lost it by 2,543	do
	They claimed Louisiana, and they	
	lost it by 3,680	do
	They claimed Maryland, and they	au.
	lost it by 4,766	do
	THE CONTRACTOR OF THE PROPERTY	uo.
	They claimed Georgia, and they	
	lost it by 8,331	do.
i	They claimed Tennessee, and they	1.
1	lost it by 12,102	do.
	They claimed North Carolina, and	
	they lost it by 12,594	do.
	They claimed New York, and they	16,536
Nave	lost it by 13,290	do.
0	They claimed Indiana, and they	STN-STE
T)		do.
1	They claimed Ohio, and they lost	SALES VI
e	23,375	do.

claimed Virginia in 1844 and they lost it; they 2d. To ascertain, what contributions claimed Maryland in 1844, and they lost it loans of money, provisions, arms, cloth- they claimed Louisiana in 1844, and they lost or any of the munitions of war, can it; they claimed Ohio in 1844, and they lost it; they claimed North Carolina in 1844, and they 3d. To collect funds to be disbursed lost it; they claimed Georgia in 1844, and they

> Frank, if not Politic .- The New York Evening Post throws off all disguise about the tariff. On Thursday evening it had

this paragraph: "When the Democracy re-assumes the reigns of power the knell of the bank and of the fatal tariff of 1842 is sounded.— When the obsequies of these monsters are for the last time and forever performed,

THE MECHANICS. Mechanics ought all to be Whigs. The mea-sures and policy of the Whigs will secure to them what they most want, steadiness of emyment and good wages. The shoemaker, the tailor, the hatter, the tinner, the cutler, the currier, &c., may all be brought by degrees to the lowest stage of depression, and most of them forced ultimately to seek employment in procure the repeal of the American Tariff.— agriculture or some other pursuit, if the fabrics The agent resides in New York, and will comof their labor, unprotected at home, are subjected to competition with foreign fabrics, which are protected at home. We cannot better illus- with our domestic concerns. British gold will trate the benefit derived from proper protection be lavishly spent to influence affairs in this The idea that Congress will authorize by the mechanic, than by relating an anecdote which we had recently from undoubted autho-

one of our large cities, prior to 1842, there were many journeymen employed, who were all Dem-ocrats. When the Tariff was reduced to its of a few venal presses, which are a disgrace to business, and the men were turned out of employment. Soon after the passage of the presged on suspicion merely—the employment the journeymen. Every thing went on well. agents are at work, under instructions from their the journeymen. The employers sold their papers at fair prices, employers, to procure the repeal of the tariff, employers, to procure the repeal of the tariff, employers at fair prices.

assembled in a sort of deliberative conclave: and the foreman addressed him in substance as follows: "We have just been deliberating as to the vote we should give at the approaching election, and we have determined that it is our duty, as well to ourselves as the country, to vote the Whig ticket. Formerly we were all Democrats, and always voted on the Democratic cers of Texas or any other persons were that if you were to fail or reduce our wages to beat up for volunteers, with the flag of there are other establishments in the country where we can find work, whereas when you He is so infatuated on the subject that the stopped business there was no where for us to seek employment, for other manufacturers had shared your fate. We cannot deny that this happy change for the country and for us has thus convinced of the superiority of Whig over Democratic measures for the good of us all, we have determined to be Whigs henceforth and vote the Whig ticket.

The employer, who was a good Whig, of course expressed his gratification at their wise conclusion. The men remained faithful to their determination, and helped to achieve a glorious Whig victory at the election.

This anecdote is of general application .-No class of people are more to be benefitted by a wise system of protection of domestic industry than mechanics; and none go more directly in opposition to their true interests than do they when supporting "young Hickory," Dallas, &c., with all their disorganizing and fanatical allies,—Richmond Compiler.

wanted to bet \$2,000 on the election of the fullness of our hearts: the town, and soon a Whig came forward who happened to have \$2,000 by him, and was very willing to waive his scruples about betting to accommodate these anxious gentlemen. But, in bringing the braggers to close action, it was found that though they wanted to bet, they would rather not risk so much as \$2,000. The Whig would not let them off, but they fell to one thousand five hundred, and at last said they would only bet one hundred dollars! The Whig nailed them on this, and got the money put up. The braggers hung round the town a couple of hours, evidently ill at ease, and finally went to their Whig customer and offered him five dollars to let them take back their money. He refused, telling them that he was quite in earnest throughout, and if they were not they should have done their bragging somewhere else than in Poughkeepsie.-This is a sample of a good many such scenes which have taken place the past week. The Polk party hereabouts, upon the nomination of Wright, set up a concerted shout that New York was safe for Polk! It will cost them something before they are done with it .- N. Y. Tribune.

"HANDY JIM OF TENNESSEE."

Nothing so much enlivens a political campaign as a good song, especially when sufficiency of truth is embodied in the poetry to make us feel its force. If this does not suffice, say to him, your party therefore make no apology for a third time gracing our columns with the following sublime lyrical effusion, which is extracted from that meritorious national work the "Pork and Dallas Songster." Mark the poetry is of the highest epic order, extolling the heroic deeds of that valiant warrior James K. Polk:

"In the South he drew both pen and sword; And Freedom marked by deed and word; The red coats and red skins did flee From handy Jim of Tennessee! "When red men ravaged through the South, His voice was in the rifle's mouth

The friend of brave old Hick-ory,

Stood handy Jim of Tennessee!

Without any desire to detract in the think that the last act of "Handy Jim" and as well as he can. If you look cross mentioned above, is the most famous of them all, to wit: his "standing the friend much time he takes, and how bunglingly chants as short-sighted and unrestrictions. The chants as short-sighted and unrestrictions. the question of Texas will become one of "5th. To promote, by all legal and progression of Texas will be about the mentioned above, is the most ramous of and snap at him, he will not care now doing well! Perhaps there are some mer-polk was not a citizen of North Carolina. He mentioned above, is the most ramous of and snap at him, he will not care now doing well! Perhaps there are some mer-polk was not a citizen of North Carolina. He mentioned above, is the most ramous of them all, to wit: his "standing the friend much time he takes, and how bunglingly chants as short-sighted and unpatriotic as then resided in South Carolina, from which he of brave old Hick-o-ry." That was an act the work is done. This may be wrong in this, but we don't know them. The Whigh removed to Mecklenburg in 1778. (See Stateof brave on Hick-o-ry. That was an act the work is done. This may be wrong in this, but we don't know them. The will work ment of John Smith and Thomas Gribble public and but the work is done. This may be wrong in this, but we don't know them. The will work ment of John Smith and Thomas Gribble public and the work is done. This may be wrong in this, but we don't know them. The will work ment of John Smith and Thomas Gribble public and the work is done. The w reaniexation to the United States and ried as a monster! and then Texas to pecially by addressing the public intel-

A STARTLING FACT.

We have it from an indisputable source, the an agent of an English iron manufacturing e tablishment, stated a few days since to a deal er in hardware, of this city, that he had received positive instructions from his principals in England, to use all the means in his power to ply with the instructions which he has received So here is proof positive of English interference country; and British agents will roam through our land, to cheat and deceive our people into the support of British measures. Are they to trade, and do all they can against protec-In a certain manufactory of wall papers in be thus imposed upon or corrupted? We do tion to American industry. They have not believe it. The influence of British gold succeeded in arraying a large portion of may be partially felt, it is true, in the purchase the South against protection by telling lowest point the employers were forced to stop the country; but the mass of the American people will spurn this foreign attempt on the purity of our government, and cling with more tenaent Tariff, however, the establishment was again city to the measure which England is so desirput in operation; and work was again given to ous to destroy. The knowledge that British and the journeymen found steady employment will be sufficient to stimulate the American people to its support. No Congress will dare to After some time, just preceding an election, unite with England in the destruction of our the part of Burr, punishable by law, we the chief partner in the concern one day en- manufactures. No patriot would sanction so to monopolize all the trade in this exunhely an union; and no man, other than a traitor to his country, would sustain it.

NORTH CAROLINA.

Much as we have always loved and venerated our dear old native State, yet, we confess, we look upon her now with a fondness and pride we never felt before. side. But we saw that in 1842 there was a Instead of being the butt of jest and ridigeneral depression of mechanical and all other cule-instead of being scoffed at and depursuits, we were thrown out of employment, rided, as the vulgar witling was once and you compelled to stop business; and we wont to do, we hear from every quarter under bonds for good behavior. We sup- now see that the country is fast recovering its the voice of adulation and praise. Instead and intensity of honest prejudice as pose Mr. Tyler would not move an inch, prosperity, you have sale for your fabrics, and of being jeered at as the "Rip Van Wincept to approve, if the recruiting offi- we steady employment; and we further see, kle of the South," she is hailed as the "glorious, the good old North State." Instead of being the land of "tair, pitch and turpentine," she is proclaimed abroad, the safest, the most prompt, and one of the most active States in the Union—sending abroad by means of her Rivers, Rail Roads been produced by the Whig Tariff; and being and Turnpikes, her thousands of the richest and choicest staples of the land. So long as we were bound to the sluggish car of Loco Focoism, we were dragging out not having yet published these important a miserable existence, "unknowing and unknown." But when the light of truth began to beam in upon the minds of the people, and she began to arouse—to think and act for herself, a mighty Revolution ensued—the facilities to her trade were opened—the energies of her people were out in action-and, like the Lion when he bestirs himself and shakes off the dewself King of the Forest, so she soon found est of the sister States of the confederacy. And now, wherever a son of the good old The Polk Game Badly Played .- On Sat-North is found, he is proud to proclaim urday two men drove into Poughkeepsie himself a son of North Carolina coming between the rival factions is also confirmfrom the East, and announced that they from the land of the Gaston's, the Stanwere farmers from the country who Ly's, and the Yancy's. Then, say we, in

Raleigh Register.

News from the Oregon Emigrants. Five men arrived at Independence, Misleft last spring for Oregon. These men are direct from Fort Laramie, distant about eight hundred miles from Independence. They state that the last of the emigrants left Fort Laramie on the 3d of August, and expected to reach their place of destination about the 1st of October. The emigrants had plenty of bacon, but were badly off for flour and bread stuffs, and had nothing like a supply to carry them through. Although there was forty dollars per barrel, and only to be had for cash, they could not procure it. Sugar and coffee was also quite scarce with them. Their teams were jaded and weak, and their cattle generally in bad condition. It rained incessantly during the first two months of their journey, so that all the water courses were unusually high. They complained greatly of the hardships and fatigues of the trip, but enjoyed good health, and had lost only one man by death. They had divided and formed themselves into several parties, owing to dissensions which had taken place in the company. It was thought that they would reach Buffalo in five or six days after leaving Fort Laramie, where they hoped to lay in a sufficient supply of provisions to subsist them till they arrived at their destination. Fears were entertained of their being harrassed by the Sioux Indians, whose thief had despatched a large war party for the purpose of attacking them, but the only danger they apprehended in the event of such an assault was the loss of cattle.

Speak Pleasantly .- Don't speak so cross to that boy. What if he is an apprentice?

Whence comes Opposition to the Protective Policy !- It comes primarily from foreign agents of British houses in N. York and other cities, and from foreign books, written expressly to deceive us. The foreign merchants in New York alone have interposes a modest disclaimer of the particular by their ad a vast influence by controlling, by their advertising patronage, many of the commercial newspapers of that city; and these operate again upon those of the country which do not share in this patronage.-The New York Journal of Commerce, the Evening Post, the Aurora, the Plebian, the Sun, and others, always advocate free them that the planters could buy their manufactures much cheaper if they could get them in England free of duty. Thus we have a combination against Northern labor by British merchants and Southern planters, the latter wishing a free exchange of the products of their unpaid slave labor for the almost unpaid labor of the peasantry and artizans of Europe, and the former, the British merchants, designing change of slave and pauper labor, while the free labor of the country is left unprotected to sink down to the same level.

LATE FROM MEXICO.

By the arrival at Savannah of a vesse in eight days from Havana, files of the Diario de la Habana and Diario de la Marina have been received, which contain later intelligence from Mexico than has before reached us.

The Marina of the 7th says: "By the arrival at this port yesterday of the British mail steamer Taviot, in four days from Vera Cruz, we have the following announcement: "An express arrived at this city on Wednesday morning from Monterey with official despatches for the Supreme Government relating to a desire manifested by President Houston for a suspension of hostilities, already commenced by the Mexican army on the other side of the Rio Bravo. The Government communications, we are of course ignorant of the terms.'

TEXAS.

The Natchitoches Chronicle of the 7th inst. confirms the report that Houston has arrived at the scene of the recent disorders in Eastern Texas. He had called out the militia of Sabine and St. Audrops from his mane, and proclaims him- gustine counties, and had succeeded in capturing Walter Morman, the leader of her self in the front rank with the proud- | the "Regulators." This individual was immediately put on trial on several indictments for treason and murder. The report that a pitched battle had taken place ed. Sixty or eighty persons are said to have been killed. The Chronicle states that such has been the turbulent and violent conduct of these lawless bands for a year or two that society on the frontier was completely disorganized, and the adjoining parishes of Louisiana kept also in a state of alarm. Among the outrages committed it is reported that the "Regusouri, in the beginning of this month, bring- lators" pursued one of their victims into ing intelligence from the emigrants who the parish of De Soto, and murdered him within a few miles of Mansfield.

Iron.—Some idea of the extent of the iron manufactories of Pittsburg may be derived from a knowledge of the fact that | lina and the Polk family. Surely, these gentleupwards of one hundred and forty tons pig men cannot believe what their zeal has induced metal is melted here daily, and converted into all the varieties of wrought and cast ter of North Carolina, or of the Polk family, iron. The stock is supplied by the various furnaces on the Alleghany, Monongahela, Juninta, Conemaugh rivers, and the plenty of flour at the Fort, the price being states of Ohio, Kentucky, Tennessee, all of which forward to Pittsburg as their main market for the sale of metal.

> Political Discussion .- We learn from the "Fayetteville Observer," that Messrs. Waddell and Reid, the opposing candidates for Elector in the Sixth District, had a meeting in that place, on the 3d instant. Mr. W. is said to have given a plain and lucid statement of the measures of the Whig party, while Mr. R. seemed to make the whole burden of his song, the importance of the annexation of Texas. The discussion was conducted with prepriety and good feeling on both sides.

Monument to Nonh Webster .- The last resting place of Webster, at New Haven, Conn. is now marked by an imposing monument, as symmetrical as his character, and as enduring as his tame. It consists of a lofty shaft of dark Quincy granite, resting on a massy block of the material. No inscription graces the column except "Webster," chisselled in material fitted to endure the decay of coming centuries. This the Whigs. Has it been supported? So far monument was prepared in Boston at an expense of about four hundred dollars.

Noah's Messenger says the merchants He has feelings as well as you. Tell him worked for the Whig cause in 1840 bepleasantly to do that job, and he will go cause they were distressed, bankrupt, and

tice of the public by that body, in a prefa birth and services of JAMES K. POLK, and lofty culogy upon the distinguished reputation and talents of the Hon. WILLIAM H. HAY reference to his qualities as a "tri lar merits imputed to himself, and addresses his self to the performance of what he calls his " ous task," with an ingenuity and special plea ing so characteristic of one who has a profes sional retainer, as proves that he did not consider himself employed by the Committee so much to ascertain the truth, as to support a cause to which none probably is more aware, than him

Kenebec Journal.

self, that truth is not always the best friend. Both he and the Committee affect to be mor ed with horror and indignation at what they consider a charge of Toryism, wantonly brought forward by the Whigs against Ezekiel Polk, the grand-father of the Democratic Candidate for the Presidency. Now these gentlemen surely knew, and certainly could not have forgotten, that the Whigs did not first move in this may They knew, and must have remembered, that the first allusions made to the political character of Ezekiel Polk, came from themselves .-That Gen. Saunders represented James K. Polk, as the descendant of a signer of the Meck-lenburg Declaration of Independence, and that by him and by the Democratic Press, support was claimed for him on account of the Revolutionary services of his ancestors. It was in reply to these statements, and in refutation of these claims, that the Whigs felt themselves both justified and bound to bring the truth, in relation to this matter, before the public. And we ask you, Fellow-citizens, if in this they were not right? If a descent from a Signer of the Mecklenburg Declaration, constitutes a claim upon the American public, then the want of such descent nullifies that claim; and if Mr. Polk may justly demand consideration and confidence because his ancestor faithfully served his country during the War of the Revolution; then, to shew that his ancestor took part with the enemies of his country, or in a question be his property and that country, preferred the former to the latter-that he was either a Tory, or an indifferent supporter of the Revolution, while he bore a commission in the army embodied for its support-surely, to shew these, or either of these, is not only a fair, but a just and conclusive answer to this demand. This the Whigs have undertaken to do. They did not wantonly bring forward the subject of Ezekiel Polk's character. That character was first made an issue before the American public by the supporters of James K. Polk, and now when they find their pretensions disproved, and feel that they have put forward a topic before the people which recoils upon themselves, it is with a very poor grace they attempt to escape the just consequences of their own mistake, by canting about a "calumnious charge, the offspring of the demon spirit of party." It is with a very poor grace indeed, when we remember that these very men, four years ago, racked their inven tions for every "false and calumnious charge" by which they hoped to destroy the peace and plast the character of the virtuous and patriotic HARRISON; and when now, the "demon spirit of their Party" rests not day nor night, in malignant efforts to blacken the bright and glorious reputation of the great leader of the Whig party, and who, if their power were equal to their venom, would forever blot the name of

contest, unarmed and impotent. The writer of the Report, and the Committee who published it, seem to consider the Torvism of Ezekiel Polk as a charge upon North Carothem to intimate. God forbid that the charac should be identified with Ezekiel Polk, or James K. Polk, either! North Carolina during the Revolution had, like other States, amongst a glorious band of Whigs some unworthy sons. But this detracts not from her excellence. Even the sun, himself, has spots, but they dim not his brightness. The "Polk family" was a noble band of patriotic Whigs, and the names of Thomas Polk, the elder, the master spirit of the Mecklenburg movement, and of his sons, Thomas, and William, and Charles, all of whom fought gallantly for their country-one falling in battle, and another bearing to his grave more than one glorious scar, the evidence at once of his devotion and his valour—these names shed a glory upon the family which cannot be obscured by the misdeeds of their collateral relative, Ezekiel Polk.

CLAY from the bright roll of American worthies

in which it shines with a lustre second only to

that of Washington. For such a party to com-

plain of falsehood and calumny, is an insult to

the public intelligence. By false professions

and calumnious charges, they first obtained

power By these, they maintained themselves

in it, and on these alone, do they now rely in

the attempt to recover what the indignation of

the people wrested from them in 1840. De-

prived of these, they would stand in the present

Bear in mind then, Fellow-Citizens, that the matter in question involves the character of North Carolina, nor of the Polk family. It is merely an inquiry into the Revolutionary conduct of Ezekiel Polk, and that inquiry institu-ted, not at the instance of the Whig Party, but rendered necessary by two assertions put forward by the Democratic Party, viz: that James K. Polk was a descendant of a signer of the Mecklenburg Declaration: Secondly, that his Grand-father was a distinguished Whig of the Revolution. The first assertion was denied by from it, it is now admitted in the very address which we are noticing, that there were no sign. ers of that Declaration. Was he one of the Delegates by whom the Declaration was made ? It is evident that he was not. In the spring of 1775, Thomas Polk, the elder, then Colonel of Mecklenburg County, "issued an order to each