

FOR PRESIDENT,
HENRY CLAY.
FOR VICE PRESIDENT,
FRANCIS PICKENS.

WHIG ELECTORAL TICKET.
1st District, William W. Cherry.
2d do, Joseph Collins.
3d do, Robert B. Gilliam.
4th do, William H. Washington.
5th do, Daniel B. Baker.
6th do, Maurice Q. Waddell.
7th do, John Kerr.
8th do, Augustin H. Shepherd.
9th do, James W. Osborne.
10th do, Jonathan Horton.
11th do, John Baxter.

The Presidential Election will be held throughout the State of North Carolina on Monday the twenty day of November.

Whig Electoral tickets may be had in any quantity at this office at \$1 a thousand.

An apprentice is wanted at this office, immediately.

WHIGS! See to it that not one vote is lost to our cause on the coming election day which can by any fair effort of yours be secured. We earnestly appeal upon you the necessity of making out full lists of those who usually vote on our side at the different precincts of each county, adding all such as vote only occasionally, and who may be induced to go to the polls and vote our ticket by a little argument and remonstrance. Have copies of the lists at every voting place, so that it can be easily ascertained whether any Whigs have not come forward to vote. If any are not on the ground, and there is the least reason to think they are detained at home, despatch messengers for them early in the day, if they reside at any considerable distance. Have conveyances ready for those who are unable to get to the polls otherwise. It would be well to ascertain before election day who in your county are in this situation, either from infirmity, remoteness of residence, or other reason, and apprise them that they will be provided with means of travel. Let every Whig so arrange his business as to be in his own county on the day of election, that his vote may not be lost. Carry with you to the polls whatever documents may be required to refute false statements in regard to the Whigs and their candidates. Should there be any report or rumor put afloat just on the eve of the election calculated to injure the Whig cause, pronounce it untrue at once, for this may be done with safety, inasmuch as there has been ample time to give full currency to every thing of a proper character. Permit no man to vote who is not indisputably entitled to the privilege; this is of vast moment.

We have taken the liberty of giving these hints to our Whig friends, in the hope that they may subserve in some degree the interests of our cause in the momentous contest now close at hand. Let the shout rise, **CLAY AND THE UNION!** and then onward to the Battle!

A WARNING TO THE WHIGS.

The Whigs cannot be too much on their guard against false reports, raised to keep them away from the polls. No matter what stories may be put afloat, disregard them all; pay no sort of attention to them, but go to the polls and vote. Vote for Clay, even should his death be reported.

More Omens.—We mentioned in our last the mischief to the Hickory pole and Texas flag erected over the Post Office, their falling down the first night after they were put up. The flag was then affixed to the top of the broken staff, and there it fluttered until Saturday night, when it came down again.

Another hickory pole was erected in the South-eastern part of the town one night last week. The Pole Dallas and Texas flag was run up, the word was given for the hurrah, when lo! the flag fell flat upon the ground. The attention of Mr. Kendall is specially invited to the repeated accidents which have happened to the Pole Dallas and Texas banners in Wilmington.

Suppose Mr. Polk should be chosen President, does any one who knows any thing of the man, and the secret motives which operated to secure his nomination, believe that he will be in reality the President—that he will be the master of his own official acts? No, he will not be; he is incapable of managing men like Calhoun, Benton, Buchanan, Wright. They will contemn, while they manage him jointly, or sway him to and fro as each faction may contend for the ruling influence? These men be quietly controlled by James K. Polk? The supposition of it is preposterous. There are not the times to make a President of a weak man.

The meetings of the New Hanover Clay Club for a few weeks past have been full and enthusiastic. There has been good speaking, fine singing, and the presence of the most cheering joy in the result of the pending contest. The meeting on Friday night last was heightened in interest by the presence of many ladies. At the meeting on Tuesday evening of last week, Mr. James Banks, of Berrie county, was one of the speakers, and his address attracted close attention. He gave an amusing report from our brother Whigs of the 1st district.

Work, Whigs, work! by day and by night, faithfully, perseveringly, unflinchingly. Think not of what others are doing—rely upon our efforts in other States, in other counties, in other neighborhoods, but in your own precinct, among your own own neighbors, strain every nerve, accomplish the purpose of electing for our rulers men in whom we have confidence. Are there some about you who are wavering? Encourage them to come over to the side of law, order, and good government. Are there some who go with the other party through habit merely, warn them of the danger which attends their party's triumph. Explain to them the schemes of DISUNION now on foot. Tell them of the stupendous fraud on the republican principle practised in the nomination of James K. Polk in the requiring of a two-thirds majority; the unfitness of the man for the Presidential office; his votes against the Patriots of the Revolution; against giving a few cords of wood to the freezing poor of Georgetown; the cheat perpetrated upon the people by representing him as the grand son of a patriot, when in fact he is the grand son of a Tory; his deceptive game on the Tarif question, &c. &c. Give to your country's service every hour which you can possibly spare from this time to the fourth day of November inclusive, and so, whatever may be the result of that day's proceedings, you shall feel that your DUTY was performed.

One who was behind the curtain at Washington City, and knew well what was going on, namely, Thomas H. Benton, has proclaimed that "DISUNION IS AT THE BOTTOM OF THIS LONG CONCEALED TEXAS MACHINATION. INTRIGUE AND SPECULATION CO-OPERATE; BUT DISUNION IS AT THE BOTTOM, AND I DENOUNCE IT TO THE AMERICAN PEOPLE; UNDER THE PRETEXT OF GETTING TEXAS INTO THE UNION, THE SCHEME IS TO GET THE SOUTH OUT OF IT."

A STATESMAN.—One who watches with eagle eye over the interests of his countrymen, originates measures of great public policy for their benefit, to whom they turn instinctively in times of difficulty and danger, and who leaves upon the age in which he lives the impress of his own gigantic mind. Such an one is HENRY CLAY.

A POLITICIAN.—One who has no opinions of his own until he knows how his party will go, who has not intellect enough to conceive an important national measure, who, should he by chance be elevated to an important station, will wield none but a party influence, and who makes no more distinction upon the age of his existence than he does upon the granite on which it creeps. Such an one is James K. Polk.

Can it be that the people of the United States will suffer themselves to be duped and bamboozled in the style now attempted by the Locofoco press? Witness this. The Pennsylvania displays in glaring capitals—

JAMES K. POLK.
PROTECTION OF AMERICAN INDUSTRY.
In an address to the people of Tennessee under date of May 20th, 1843, Mr. Polk said, "I had steadily, during the period I was representative in Congress, been OPPOSED to a PROTECTIVE policy."

The newly elected President of Texas, Anson Jones, is opposed to Annexation, being the candidate of the Anti-Annexation party there. As it well said by the Augusta Chronicle, before we undertake to elect a President of the United States, therefore, whose chief claim for the office is, that he is in favor of the Annexation of Texas, we had better wait until the people of that country elect a President for themselves who is in favor of it.

At the last session of Congress, an amendment was offered to the General Appropriation Bill by Mr. Pollock of Pennsylvania, directing that the articles purchased for the use of Congress (stationery, &c.) should be of American manufacture, provided they could be obtained of as good quality and as good terms as the foreign. Now would it not be supposed that every member with an American heart in his bosom would seize an opportunity like this to encourage the skill and industry of his own countrymen, and thus conduce to a real National Independence? Most assuredly people would so conclude, yet 30 members were found to vote against the motion, and you of us we regret to say were from North Carolina, namely, JAMES J. MCKAY, A. Arrington, David S. Reid, and J. R. J. Daniel. By that vote these men virtually said, let us do all we can to favor foreign laborers and capitalists, and let our own mechanics take care of themselves.

The steamer Wilmington, of the Wilmington and Charleston line, has returned from the North in complete order for the winter's service. She has been newly repaired and braced up, and runs admirably.

Blanks of every kind will be sold at cheap at this office as at any other place in Wilmington. Any which may be wanted, not on hand, will be printed at short notice.

Under the auspicious auspices of "Glaring Lumber," the Fayetteville North Carolinian of the 13th inst., devotes considerable part of a column-long article to some late remarks of ours on the protection afforded to the Lumber and Timber makers of North Carolina by the Tarif of 1842. We have not space to correct at length the Carolinian's ignorant mistakes concerning the Tarif of Wilmington, and the subject which is undertaken to enlighten the people about, and call, therefore, notice but one point.

The Carolinian says, "The present Tarif went into operation, flooring boards have sold for \$2 00 per M., while previous to 1842, say in '39 or '40, they were \$1 10 and \$1 50! We have found that shingles have been down to from 50 cts. to \$1 15 per M., while before, they were seldom less than \$1 50 to \$2 10! We have found that red oak staves have seldom, if ever, sold at 50 cts since the passage of the Tarif, while before, they were often as high as \$1 00 and \$1 10! We have found that timber has seldom, if ever, brought over 50 cts since the Tarif was passed, while previously it frequently brought from 75 to \$1 00."

The fact sought to be established by the Carolinian in the above extract of course is that flooring boards, timber, staves, and shingles, have all been reduced in price by the Tarif of '42.—Whether this be so or not, our readers will infer from the following.

By reference to our price current for the years 1839 and 1840, taking periods of three months together, we find that the average prices for the year 1839 were, for flooring boards \$10, for timber, 5.99, for R. O. staves, rough, 11.124, for shingles, 1.34; that for the year 1840 the average price of flooring was 8.661, of timber 4.94, of R. O. staves, 8.523, of shingles, 1.95. These articles, the Carolinian asserts, have seldom, if ever, brought similar prices since the Tarif was passed. Why the very number of that paper which makes this broad assertion has in its Wilmington price current timber quoted at 7.00, and shingles at 2.75, both articles 50 per cent higher than, as it states, they have seldom if ever sold for since the Tarif went into effect, and also 50 per cent higher than the average of their prices in 1839 and 1840. And yet in the face of this, one of its own columns contradicting the other, the Carolinian has the assurance to talk of our bamboozling. And in addition to this, our price current of the 9th, the one from which the Carolinian took the prices of timber and shingles, quoted flooring boards at 10.50 to 12.00, an average of 11.25, showing that at the time they were worth upwards of a dollar in the thousand more than the average of 1839, and upwards of three dollars in the thousand more than the average of 1840. R. O. staves averaged 8.874 for the years 1839 and 1840, and 7.38 for the years 1842, and '44 to this time. The reason why staves have been so low for a year or more past is the very simple one that the sugar crop of the West India Islands was remarkably short last year, consequently the demand for staves was lessened. We suppose the Carolinian will scarcely be able to discover any connection between short sugar crop in the West Indies and the price of staves in Wilmington; and yet it sets itself up as a teacher in commercial affairs.

Here, Democrats, is a sample of the way in which you are imposed upon in respect to the Tarif. One of your papers boldly misstates what prices actually are in one case, and in the other, with profound ignorance of the operations of trade, a temporary depression in the price of an article is set down to the Tarif.

Gen. Jackson's opinion of such men as James K. Polk.—The locofoco candidate for the Presidency has declined answering the letter addressed to him by the citizens of Cumberland county, Pa., respecting his opinions on the subject of the Tarif. A gentleman who is indignant at such want of courage, has hunted up, and sent to the editor of the United States Gazette, the following extract from a speech made in 1840 by Gen. Jackson, which are peculiarly applicable to Mr. Polk.

"I say again, fellow-citizens, 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 MUM candidate, where his liberty is at stake. Can a freeman who values his rights so for such a man, who, when asked for his principles, insults you with the reply, 'I will answer no questions coming either from friend or foe! I answer for you, that none worthy to be free can do so!'"

General McKay's Tarif Bill, introduced at the last session of Congress, proposed a duty of ten per cent on coarse blankets, such as are made in the United States, and a duty of fifteen per cent on the wool of which they are composed; in effect offering a BOUNTY of five per cent to the foreign manufacturer to compete with the American manufacturer and destroy his business. This is easily accounted for, when it is recollected that it was charged, and never to our knowledge denied, that the details of McKay's Tarif Bill WERE FURNISHED BY THE NEW YORK AGENTS OF BRITISH MANUFACTURERS.

Democrats of North Carolina, look at it, and consider well before you vote with the party which legislates that British papers may be fed and clothed, and American citizens, your own countrymen, turned out to starve.

The Whigs of Brunswick had another spirited gathering at Lockwoods Ferry on Friday last. A free Barbecue was given. A considerable number of the other party attended. Our Electoral candidate for the district, Mr. Baker, made us learn one of his best addresses.

An Extraordinary Statement.
The Democratic Executive Committee of Washington City have issued one of the most remarkable documents of the day. It is in the form of a Circular, addressed to the members of the party calling itself Democratic. The object of the Circular is to induce the bringing out of the full party vote throughout the country, and in that end certain rules are laid down, and a quantity of advice given as to the way in which they shall be carried out.

We wish we had room for the whole of this precious document, but as we have not, we can only notice one or two parts of it.

It sets out with directing the "Democrats" to band themselves together in every county, city, ward, town, and village, throughout the Union" under the form of Young Hickory Clubs, or an Association under some other name, and to appoint Captains and Lieutenants, as many as the service may require; in fact a complete military organization is enjoined. After directing the LEADERS how to manage to the best advantage, then follows the 10th section of the Plan. We quote that entire.

"10. That, if practicable, some suitable refreshments be provided for the company at the place of rendezvous, and they order limited by patriotic conversation, that each man be furnished with a ticket with the names of the Democratic electors that it is impressed upon them that they are expected and REQUIRED to march to the polls in a body, and in perfect silence to avail themselves of the best opportunity to vote, and never separate until every member of the company has voted."

Now Democrats, those of you who are not disposed to have a yoke put on your necks, and be driven about like brute beasts, we beg you to mark well the language here used. You perceive that you are REQUIRED to march to the polls in a body and in perfect silence. Yes, REQUIRED is the word. To require a man to do a thing, is to order, to exercise authority over him. Will you submit to be thus ORDERED, as though you were serfs and galley slaves? We cannot believe that you will obey the COMMAND of one who assumes to be a MASTER.

Another direction given to the LEADERS, to be by them dealt out to those who are contemptuously looked upon as the rank and file, is—

"Tell the Democrats to take all the money they can get of the Whig corruption fund, and then vote their entitlements. Thus will we quarter upon the enemy and preserve the purity of the ballot-box."

ADVISING THE DEMOCRATS TO PUT THEMSELVES IN MARKET—TO RECEIVE BRIBES—TO SELL THEIR VOTES. This is the extreme of turpitude, and the man who has thus advised deserves a place in the pillory.

Democrats! FREEMEN! I think of the COMMAND and the TEMPTATION, and set as your own sense of manly propriety shall dictate.

Suppose an American were in a foreign country, and should have put to him the question, "Who are the great men of the United States?" would the answer in any case be, James K. Polk is one of them? Would any "Democrat" give this answer? No, not one. He would speak with delight of Calhoun, of Jackson, of Buchanan, of Cass, of Van Buren, and of Clay too, but a discreet shame would deter him from speaking of Polk. He would be afraid of the next question, "How has this Mr. Polk distinguished himself?" well knowing that would be a poser.

All the DISUNIONISTS of South Carolina and other States are in favor of Mr. Polk for the Presidency. What does this mean but that they hope to carry on their diabolical schemes with more certainty of success under his administration than under Mr. Clay's. Every vote given to Polk will aid and encourage THE PLANNERS AGAINST OUR NARED UNION.

The slanderer.—The Louisville Journal states that Gen. J. M. McCall, the author of the late foul slanders against Mr. Clay, "recently made application to the session of the First Presbyterian Church of Lexington, of which he was an Elder, for a certificate of good moral character. The session unhesitatingly refused to give him such a certificate. Thereupon, he withdrew in all haste from the church, well knowing that he would otherwise be immediately expelled."

A sign from Tennessee.—At an election recently held in the town of Columbia, (in which Mr. Polk resides,) for a magistrate, the vote stood as follows: James M. White (Whig) 68, Jeremiah Cherry (Loco) 24—Just two to one! against the Polk candidate, by Mr. Polk's neighbors.

James G. Birney, the Abolition candidate for President, has recently been nominated for the Legislature of Michigan, where he resides, by the Polk and Texas in Saginaw county. Who counts the Abolitionists?

Stocks fell in Philadelphia immediately it was ascertained Shunk was elected Governor of Pennsylvania. This is a foreshadowing of what would occur should Polk be elected President. Property would at once depreciate twenty-five per cent. in value throughout the Union.

The Allamance Whig's Meeting, in Orange county, on the 9th inst., according to the Raleigh and Western papers, was truly a splendid affair. It is stated that from 3 to 4000 people were there, among whom were many ladies.—Messrs. Bodger, Kerr, Manly, Waddell, Miller, Langhston, Moban, Guthrie, Russ, Gorrell, Long, Nash, and others, addressed the assembly.

The Gale of the 8th instant was greatly destructive to shipping on the American coast. Our exchanges from the seaports furnish numerous notices of disasters in their marine news. Some vessels in a disabled condition have arrived here, it will be observed.

The Federal Party of 1844.
If there be a Federal party at the present time, James K. Polk, (of Tennessee,) is at the head of it, for in every way there has remained unopposed, (the leaders in their respective States) all old Federalists. To begin with North Carolina.

There is James J. Smiley, the Representative to Congress from this district. He is an old Federalist.

There is Wm. B. Hayward, the Senator of his party from this State. At what public dinner was he declared that he meant to be the most Democratic of all Democrats, for that was the only way to rise in political life.

There is Louis D. Henry, Chairman of the "Democratic" Central Committee in Raleigh; he is an old Federalist.

Now look to other States.

There is Loyd Woodbury, Senator from New Hampshire, who was elected Governor of that State by the votes of the Federal party.

There is Henry Hubbard, late Senator from New Hampshire, who was one of the prime movers in the choice of delegates to the Hartford Convention.

There is George Bancroft of Massachusetts, the Polk candidate for Governor.

There is Judge Cowell of Rhode Island, one of the chief men in the Dorr Rebellion, now making speeches for Polk and Texas.

There is Walter R. Danforth of Rhode Island, late Collector of Providence, one of the rank and file Federalists in all the land; also a Dorrism, and a speech maker on the Polk and Texas side.

There is Judge Vanderpool of New York; he is an old Federalist.

There is Martin Van Buren of New York, who opposed the re-election of Mr. Madison to the Presidency.

There is James Buchanan of Pennsylvania, U. S. Senator, who declared "that if he thought he had a drop of Democratic blood in him he would open a vein and let it out," and who in 1836, from his place in the Senate, said "I have been called a Federalist, and I shall never be ashamed of the name."

There is Charles J. Ingersoll of Pennsylvania, just elected to Congress by the Polk party, who said if he had lived in the days of the Revolution he should have been a TORY.

There is Wm. Wilkie of Pennsylvania, Mr. Tyler's Secretary of War, who in an oration delivered in the late war, denounced Mr. Madison and the whole Democratic party.

There is John K. Kane of Pennsylvania, TIE VERY MAN TO WHOM MR. POLK WROTE HIS TARIFF LETTER; he is an old Federalist.

There is Mr. Crowell, the editor of the Albany Argus, a Polk paper; he is an old Federalist.

There is James Carroll, the recent Polk candidate for Governor in Maryland; he is an old Federalist.

There is Mr. Herker, editor of the Baltimore Republican, a Polk paper, who in 1837 said, "We will never ask forgiveness for the political sin which stamped upon us the name of Federalist; we fought in the name."

There is Garret D. Wall of New Jersey, late U. S. Senator; he is an old Federalist.

This list might be greatly extended, but it will suffice to establish what we began with, that if there be a Federal party now, James K. Polk, (of Tennessee,) stands for the head of it.

The Fayetteville Observer of last week has a detailed account of the late Whig mass meeting at Holly Grove, in Sampson County. A part of the Observer's report follows.

After a few remarks by the President of the Day, Edward Lee Winston, Esq., was called on, and addressed the people for nearly two hours, in an able review of the great questions at issue between the two parties, especially in regard to the Tarif. Distribution of the Proceedings of the Public Lands, and National Bank, and closed with a powerfully drawn contrast between the character and public services of the candidates now before the people, and a glowing eulogy of our glorious leader, HENRY CLAY. We cannot but hope, that the array of facts presented by Mr. Winston, especially on the much abused Tarif system, will have their effect upon the minds of his hearers.

At the close of Mr. Winston's speech, the meeting adjourned for dinner, and that dispersed of.

Joshua G. Wright, and Griffith J. McRee, Esq., both of Wilmington, successively responded to a call upon them, in the most felicitous style of argument, wit, and broad humor; not forgetting those stirring appeals to the patriotism of their hearers, to do their duty and their whole duty, to themselves, to their candidates, and to the country, which cannot be without their influence up to and on the day of election. Indeed from the spirit manifest by the gallant Whigs of Sampson, we do not doubt that they will be found faithful, both now and then.

Next followed a couple of capital Whig Songs, by a portion of the Wilmington Delegation and others. These formed a novel and most agreeable interlude to the more serious ceremonies of the day.

The last speaker was Thomas J. Morison, Esq., of Sampson, who closed an animated speech by pronouncing, in the name of Miss WILLIAMS, a young lady of Sampson, a large Cate, the work of her own fair hands, with which she had decorated with good patriotic Whig sentiments, and pronounced as a testimony of her interest in the good cause. Mr. McRee responded pleasantly to the remarks of Mr. Morison,—the cake was duly admired and dispatched,—and the meeting adjourned at near 5 o'clock, not an unpleasant incident having occurred to mar its enjoyment, by all persons, of all parties, so far as we could judge.

The South Carolina.
PENNSYLVANIA.—The majority of Whigs for Governor, will not vary much from 4,500.—The Whigs say they can easily overcome that, and carry the State for Clay. The delegation in Congress with it is probably, stand 11 Whigs, 5 Democrats, 21 for Polk and Texas. The Legislature will contain more Whigs than the last.

OHIO.—Barley's (Whig) majority for Governor will not fall much short of 2500. The Congressional delegation will be 5 Whigs to 12 Polk and Texas. The Legislature has a handsome Whig majority. Clay's majority, according to the best accounts, will be heavy.

GEORGIA.—The members of Congress stand 4 of each party. The popular majority against the Whigs is nearly or quite 2,500.

The European papers stand awhile ago that the Queen of Spain had bestowed upon Santa Anna the grand cross of the order of Charles III. This would seem a small affair of itself, and one with which the people of the United States would scarcely bother themselves. But not the author of the electorizing tract, "The South in Danger," since he holds of the Queen of England had bestowed the order on Santa Anna, and delivered thence an argument that England backs Mexico in her threats of war against this country in one Texaco be annexed! The author of the tract in question is Robert J. Walker, Senator from Mississippi. He it is, therefore, who falsified the record, and then drew the conclusion above noted. And thus it is that the people are bamboozled; such misapprehensions as Senator Walker are their political teachers.

There was a very disastrous hurricane at Havana and Matanzas on the 4th and 5th of this month. At the former place about 125 houses were unroofed, and the shipping suffered severely. Out of 26 vessels in port at Matanzas but 2 rode out the gale in safety.

(continued)
At a meeting of the "Wilmington Volunteers," on Monday evening 21st inst., Capt. O. G. PARSONS presided as chairman, and Orderly Sergeant JAMES BURNETT acted as secretary.—The chairman having explained the object of the meeting the following resolution introduced by James Birch was passed almost unanimously.

Resolved, That the Company known and styled the "Wilmington Volunteers," come to assist as a Company from this time.

The proposed resolutions were then offered and adopted without a dissenting voice.

On motion of Lieut. Thos. H. Howey, Resolved, That we order to Capt. O. G. PARSONS, our various acknowledgments for the Patriotic and faithful discharge of his duties while commander of the "Wilmington Volunteers."

On motion of Wm. H. Jones, Resolved, That the thanks of this Corps be tendered to Lieut. C. B. Miller, Thos. H. Howey, and Henry Nutt, for the military and gentlemanlike manner in which they discharged their duties as officers.

On motion of Lieut. Thos. H. Howey, Resolved, That for the services rendered to us by the gentlemen of the Band, we order our most hearty thanks, and beg leave to suggest to the Company, that we present them with the instruments belonging to the Company.

On motion of Wm. H. Jones, Resolved, That the flag of this Company be presented to Capt. O. G. PARSONS, in testimony of the respect we had for him whilst acting as our Commander.

On motion of Richard J. Jones, Resolved, That the proceedings of this meeting be published in the "Chronicle" and "Journal," printed in this Town.

O. G. PARSONS, Cdr.
JAMES BURNETT, Secy.

From the Raleigh Register.
Mr. GALEZ: I witnessed a scene on the 26th of September, at Shields' Gold Mine, in Moore County, which excited in me more enthusiasm in the cause of the Whig party, than any little incident I have ever been witness to. There had been an appointment made for the Whig Electors of the District to address the people of Moore at that place, and he, in company with Dr. F. J. Hill and others, set off in the Morn. What was our astonishment, upon reaching the place designated for speaking, to behold a Clay Flag flying at the top of a Liberty Pole. Here, in the midst of a Pine Forest, barren and uncultivated, with scarcely the marks of civilization along the bridge path leading to this Upper of N. Carolina, we saw the stars and stripes of our glorious Union waving in the breeze. There was not a very large collection of people, on account of the inclemency of the weather. Mr. Wadsworth, the candidate for Elector, however, addressed the meeting in a few pertinent remarks, and introduced Dr. HILL to the company, who went into a Speech of some length upon the topics of the day. For practical sense, sound judgment, and happy illustrations, I have not heard Dr. HILL's speech surpassed this season. The whole company seemed struck with it, and the Doctor deserves lasting credit for his patriotic zeal in the Whig cause. Soon after the speaking was over, Mr. WADSWORTH observed to the company, that it would be gratifying to know how many Polk men there were present, and requested the CLAY men to rise, whereupon every man on the ground rose to his feet immediately, waving and accepting ordinary salutations, who, I understand since, has said he should vote for Mr. Clay.

The way the Democrats electioneered with the people in Pennsylvania.—The following is taken from the Philadelphia Mercury; a devoted supporter of Polk and Dallas.

The Democratic party and the Tarif.—It was a Democratic Congress that passed the Tarif act of 1816.

It was a Democratic Congress that passed the Tarif act of 1824.

It was a Democratic Congress that passed the Tarif act of 1832, against which Henry Clay rose.

It was a Democratic Congress that passed the Tarif act of 1836.

It was by Democratic votes that the Tarif act of 1842 was passed.

It was a Democratic House of Representatives that refused, in 1844, to disturb the present Tarif act.

It was by Democratic votes that the Tarif act of 1842 was passed.