WILMINGTON JOURNAL.

DAVID FULTON, Editor. | OUR COUNTRY, LIBERTY, AND GOD. | ALFRED L. PRICE AND DAVID FULTON } Proprietors.

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WILMINGTON JOURNAL:

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☞ If the number of insertions are not marked on the advertisement, they will be continued until ordered out, and charged for accordingly.

☞ Letters to the proprietors on business connected with this establishment, must be post paid.

OFFICE on the south-east corner of Front and Princess streets, opposite the Bank of the State.

A. L. PRICE, Printer.

PRINTING
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION,
Neatly executed and with despatch, on liberal terms for cash, at the
JOURNAL OFFICE.

CORNELIUS MYERS,
Manufacturer & Dealer in
HATS AND CAPS,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL,
MARKET STREET—Wilmington, N. C.

GEORGE W. DAVIS,
Commission and Forwarding
MERCHANT,
LONDON'S WHARF,—Wilmington, N. C.

WILLIAM COORE,
Receiving and Forwarding Agent,
AND
General Commission Merchant,
Next door North of the New Custom-house,
Wilmington, N. C.

GILLESPIE & ROBESON,
AGENTS
For the sale of Timber, Lumber, and all other kinds of Produce.
Sept. 21, 1844. 1-tf

ROBT. G. RANKIN,
Auctioneer & Commission Merchant,
WILMINGTON, N. C.

Liberal advances made on shipments to his friends in New York.
september 21, 1844. 1-tf.

WM. SHAW,
Wholesale & Retail Druggist,
WILMINGTON, N. C.

JOHN HALL,
Commission Merchant,
Second brick building on Water, South of Mulberry Street,—up stairs,

LIST OF BLANKS
ON HAND, and for sale at the
JOURNAL OFFICE.

County and Sup. Court Writs
do do Subpœnas
do do Fi. Fas.
County Court Scire Facias
Apprentice's Indentures

Letters of Administrators	Appeal Bonds
Juror's Tickets	Marriage License
Peace warrants	Guardian Bonds
Constable's bonds	Administrator's do
Notes of hand	Military Ca Sas
Checks, Cape Fear Bank	Land Deeds
do Branch Bank of the State	Negro Bonds
	Warrants. Ca Sas
Notes, negotiable at bank	Ca Sa bonds
Inspector's Certificates	Bills Sale, Negro
Certificates of Justices attending Court	
Shipping Papers	Bills Lading (letter)

☞ Any blank wanted and not on hand will be printed with the utmost despatch.

☞ Officers of the Courts and other officers, and all other persons, requiring blanks, or any other work in the printing line would do well to give us a call, or send in their orders. We are determined to execute our work well, and at the cheapest rates for cash. Call at the JOURNAL OFFICE,
S. E. cor. Princes & Front-strts.,
One door above the Hanover House.

During my absence for a few weeks from Wilmington, Mr. John S. Richards will act as my authorized agent. WM. COOKE.
Feb'y 18, 1844.—[23

NOTICE.

A Carriage & Horses will be kept in readiness at the *HANOVER HOUSE*, to convey Passengers to and from the Rail Road and Steamboat, and will also be let to parties of pleasure, families, &c. JOHN CHRISTIAN.
Wilmington, N. C., Oct. 25, 1844.—[6-tf

JUST RECEIVED,
Per Schr. J. D. JONES,
50 PLOUGHS, No. 10 & 11,
200 Shares and Mouldboards,
20 Boxes pale soap,
10 do. John Ender's Tobacco,
20 Bbls. Canal Flour,
20 Half do do do.
For sale by JAS. I. BRYAN.
Feb'y 7th, 1845.—[21-tf

Information Wanted.

If there is now living any officer or soldier of the Revolution, or any relative or friend of JOHN ROSS, formerly of —— North Carolina, who can give any information respecting the services or discharge of said Ross in the Revolution, they will be generously rewarded by communicating such facts as may be within their knowledge to N. J. Thomas, Post Master, Eden, Hancock Co., Maine, where they may hear something perhaps to their advantage.

John Ross enlisted in Capt. Williams' Co. 4th Regiment, in 1777, for and during the war.

☞ *Blanks for sale at this office.*

To Physicians and Country Merchants!

DRUGS, MEDICINES,
CHEMICALS,
SHOP FURNITURE,
INSTRUMENTS, &c. &c. &c.,
At 25 per cent on Northern Prices.

The Subscriber has received his summer stock of *Medicines*, &c., and is now prepared to put up orders from Physicians and country Merchants, at 25 per cent. on invoice prices.

The above stock has been carefully selected, and every article is warranted of first quality. Amongst his assortment will be found
250 oz. Sulph. Quinine
100 lbs. red, pale and yellow Barks
50 doz. fresh Sedleitz Powders
20 lbs. English and American Calomel
English Blue, Mass, Sulph. Morphine, &c. &c.
With every article necessary for the most extensive practitioner.

The following Patent Medicines have just been received:—
Sand's Sarsaparilla and Tetter remedy,
Cheeseman's Balsam,
Swaim's and Indian Panacea
Leidy's Blood Pills and Sarsaparilla
Rowand's Tonic Mixture
Swayne's Syrup Wild Cherry
Taylor's Balsam Liverwort
Jayne's Expectorant, & Hair Tonic &c.
Also, White Lead, Paint and White-wash Brushes, and Oil.

Prompt attention paid to all orders from the country.

***Those whose accounts are over six months standing will confer a favor by having them settled by the first of May next. WM. SHAW.
Wilmington, April 4th, 1845. [29-3m]

HONOR TO WHOM HONOR IS DUE.

It may truly be said, that no one has ever been so successful in compounding a medicine, which has done so much to relieve the human family, to rob disease of its terrors, and restore the Invalid to Health and comfort, as the *Inventer* and *Proprietor* of that most deservedly popular family medicine, Dr. Swayne's Compound Syrup of Wild Cherry, and none has been so generally patronised by the Profession and others, both in this country and in Europe, nor has there ever been so great an effort in the short space of six or seven years, to deceive the credulous and unthinking, by putting up Nostrums of various kinds, by various individuals, affixing the name of Wild Cherry, and as much of the name of the *original preparation* as will screen them from the lash of the law, and one of the impostors who puts out the common paregoric of the shops and calls it the Balsam of Wild Cherry, has had the impudence to caution the public against the original preparation, Dr. Swayne's Compound Syrup of Wild Cherry, which is doing so much good in the world.

☞ *Beware of such impostors* ☜
And purchase none but the original and only genuine article as prepared by Dr. Swayne, which is the only one compounded by a regular Physician, and arose from many years' close attention to the practice of the profession, and which led to this great discovery. Thousands and tens of thousands of the best testimonials of the unparalleled success of Dr. Swayne's Compound Syrup of Wild Cherry for the cure of consumption, coughs, colds, spitting blood, liver complaint, tickling or rising in the throat, nervous debility, weakness of voice, palpitation or disease of the heart, pain in the side or breast, broken constitution from various causes, the abuse of calomel, &c., bronchitis, asthma, whooping cough, &c., were declared to the world years before any other preparation of Wild Cherry came out. The most skeptical may satisfy themselves as to the truth of the above, by a little enquiry in Philadelphia. The genuine article is prepared only by Dr. Swayne, whose office has been removed to N. W. corner of 8th and Race streets, Philad'a. The Balsam and other spurious articles of Wild Cherry has been sold out, and the proprietors are obliged to resort to falsehood and stratagem to make their own out of it. The genuine article is put up in plain style in square bottles covered with a blue wrapper, with a yellow label with the proprietor's signature attached. To get the genuine in Wilmington, you must go to the only appointed agent, WM. SHAW.

☞ The public are requested to remember that it is Dr. Swayne's Compound Syrup of Wild Cherry, that has and is repeatedly performing such miraculous cures of diseases which have baffled the skill of the profession and set at defiance the whole catalogue of Patent Medicines, which are daily puffed through the organs of the press. Therefore ask for Dr. Swayne's Compound Syrup of Wild Cherry, and purchase no other.
April 11th, 1845.

LIME.

500 CASKS Thomastown LIME, landing and for sale—the only fresh lot in market. Apply to
J. C. & R. B. WOOD,
or J. A. PARKER.

ALSO FOR SALE.
A lot of seasoned White Pine Lumber, in lots to suit purchasers. Also, PAINTS of every description. JOHN A. PARKER,
Painter.
April 4th, 1845. 29-3tis

Hats! Hats! Hats! Hats!

The subscriber has just returned from the North with a handsome assortment of spring and summer Goods,
CONSISTING OF
Panama, Mens', Boys' and Infants' Leghorn and Palm Leaf HATS,
of every style and quality; also the Spring style of mens' and boys' CAPS. Ladies' Riding Caps, latest styles, and a general assortment of mens' and boys' fur, silk, and wool HATS, which I will sell at wholesale and retail, cheap for cash.

In addition to the above, I have just received per schooners Jonas Smith, and J. D. Jones, the
Spring Style of Gentlemens' Hats.
Those in want of a genteel article are invited to call and examine them.
ALSO.
A New Style of Boys' Hats.
Just received and for sale by
C. MYERS, Fashionable Hatter,
Market st., Wilmington.
March 21, 1845, 27-tf

FLOUR.

100 barrels fine and superfine, for sale by
G. W. DAVIS.
Feb'y 21.—[23

LIST OF LETTERS

Remaining in the Post Office at Wilmington, N. C., on the 31st of March, 1845.

☞ Those whose names appear on this list will please to ask for advertised letters.

A
Anderson, William
Ansten, George W
Anderson, Sylvanirs
Adams, G C 2
Ames, David
Anders, John
Allen, William
Andrews, Thomas A
B
Brown, Joseph T 2
Brown, Isaac E
Briar, Joseph
Benson, Elijah
Bibber, Thomas F
Blake, Thomas
Burton, Mrs Hellen
Boyd, John
Blanks, Miss Sarah
Barlow, C M
Brinkley, William
Blaney, Mrs. Evelina
Barton, George
Brown, Nacky
Brickhouse, Nathaniel,
Bracy, John
Barckly, Wm
Boneham, N
Brewer, F
Bell, Miss Wilhelmina
Bordley, Wm H
Burriss, John H
Buye, Mrs Sarah
Brian, Thomas
Brian, Mrs Mary A
Bartlett, Mrs Martha
C
Chavers, Henry
Collins, Josiah
Clay, Henry T.
Currey, John
Costin, George
Cassell, Abraham
Collins, Morris
Church, Robert
Cain, Wm
Craig, John B
Corbitt, James L 2
Curtis, Ansel H
Charisca, Antonia R
Cowan, M D
Crews, T R
Charles, E M
Cromelein, R
Carr, Henry
Cowan, W D
Cowan, John
Canada, Yancy, 2
Costin, Samuel
Clarck, T C
Carter, Aug
D
Douglas, Wm
Daviss, Isaac
Drey, S H
Davis, F S
Dibble, C B
E
Ennes, James T 2
Eldridge, Ephraim
Everitt, Mrs Rebecca
Earl, James M
Everitt, Isaac
Eagle, Mingo
Ethridge, Miss Ann M
F
French, Smily
Fuller, Rev C M
Foster, D P
Fletcher, John 2
Frost, Charles,
Fergerson, Miss Martha
Forbes, James
Franklin, E C
Farrool, M
G
George, John
Gilbert, Henry D
Greenfield, J J
Gray, Wm
Graham, John
Griffin, John 2
Gardner, Charles
Gottier, Mrs
Green, Edward
Given, Theodore T
Grieves, John B
Gould, William I
H
Howell, Thomas
Hor, John H 2
Huston, G M
Hutchins, George 2
Holmes, Nancy
Holbrook, Samuel C
Hartsfield, T J
Heritage, W J
Holt, Daniel H
Hull, Albert B
Harrison, William Henry
Hust, Harmon
Hyde, Mrs R
Holmes, Aurelius
Hazell, Ann
Hee, Wm
Hulet, John Sen
Hinds, Watson
Henry, Charles
Hall, Andrew
J
Jones, Willard
Jones, Wm 2
Jones, Mrs Martha
Jones, A L
Jones, Datius
Jones, Roland T
James, Jacob
Ivey, S P
Ireland, Amos
Jarvis, Edward T
Jarvis, Mrs Ann
K
Kerkpatrick, John
Knight, George W 2
Kennedy, John
Kline, A P
Keller, John
Kingsbury, A. K.
Keisey, John H
Kurvy, Wm T
L
Lee, Sally
Larkins, Moses
Lambert, Mathew
Lucas, A D
Legwin, John F
Long, Hugh
Leddon, Wm B
Lee, George W
M
Murray, J R
Marl, Alex
Maxwell, Samuel
Murphy, Daniel
Mercer, J
Morrison, Samuel T
Murrell, Samuel
Moss, Wm H
Morris, Charles
Maxwell, Thomas
Moore, James A
Morris, James T
Mays, Dr John
Maguire, Barney
Marchall, Albert
Martin, George
Miller, J D B
Meyer, Claus
Marchael, Rachal
Marshall, Mrs Mara A
McLanathan, Jackson
McKay, R
McWilliams, Mark
McLean, George A
N
Nelson, John 2
Newton, Wm
Nash, Crawford
Nichols, Capt David
Norton, Robert
Newton, Miss Martha
O
Orrell, Miss Henry
Oxenham, Wm P 2
P
Pace, Capt John
Phinney, Robert M 2
Pethealy, Leeza
Parker, William W
Pettigrew, W H
Porter, James
Pitte, Capt Samuel V
Prebel, Capt Elenel
Porter, Miss Mary
Price, George
Pain, Thomas
R
Raynolds, G
Risley, Miss C S
Russell, S L
Rankin, Samuel
Robinson, Peter
Robbins, F B 2
Reisey, J H
Russell, G P
Risley, Richard A
Rew, Fredrick
Ritter, Maria
Reed, Capt Daniel
Robertson, Charles
Russ, Caswell
Roberts, Benjamin
Realy, Margarett
S
Saunders, Thomas
Stephens, Caria
Stove, David
Sellers, Col John
Sanders, D W
Small, G W 3
Small, Elisha
Smith, John H
Strode, Porter
Stephens, Asbury
Stills, Elizabeth
Senter, F W
Sponge, Capt
Snow, Wm
Stubbs, Lewis
Stephens, Nancy
Straman, Levi
Shadgutt, Chas
Sellers, Samuel 2
Sheldon, C C
Small, J
Siminson, A G
Stevenson, Jas
Smith, E A
Scott, James 2
T
Thomas, W
Tillett, Miss M A
Tharber, T
Tuck, Jacob
Toomer, Madria
Toomack, Wm
Trimble, J N
Thayer, Abre
Tyler, Capt Wm J
Thally, Hugh
Thomas, Capt F J 2
Thompson, Betsey
Tolman, Albin P
Tally, David
Thompson, S C
Treworgg, J C
V
Varnum, Rowland T 5
VanDyle, Wm
W
Ward, Edward R
White, Calvin G
Woodhull, Mary
Ware, C F
Wadworth, J C
Walker, W H
West, Rev C W
West, Mrs Abby
Winsbourn, Mrs Rebecca
Wallace, Bryant
Webber, Leonard T
Winslow, R F
Weeks, Jesse
Walker, Miss Lavina
Wilson, D M
Wilkings, Mr

W. C. BETTENCOURT, P. M.

LOST.

On the 21st inst., a POCKET BOOK containing $50 in cash, and several notes of hand. One note on Edward Smith, for $250, one on Amos Thomas for $75, and several other notes not recollected. A liberal reward will be paid by the subscriber for the recovery of said Pocket Book.
MILES COSTIN.
March 28, 1845. (28-tf)

SPEECH

Of Mr. Duncan, of Ohio, in the House of Representatives, February 19, in Committee on the Army Appropriation Bill.

[CONCLUDED.]

After the federal triumph in 1840—a triumph marked above all other triumphs ever known, military or political, by unbounded rejoicings, bachanalian feasts, drunken orgies, balls, routs, singing, music, dancing, huzzas, and insults and sneers to the democracy—I say, after that triumph, Mr. Clay, in the United States Senate, likened the democracy to a felon who had been tried by a jury, found guilty and condemned, and standing in the cart, under the gallows, ready for the rope. How forcibly does all this remind one of the fate of Absalom and Haman! How admirably their treachery, their wicked schemes, and their fatal end, illustrates the frauds, the perjuries, the briberies, and the demoralizing corruptions of the federalists, and particularly their leaders in 1840. And how like their end has that of the federalists been? Absalom was hung while riding a mongrel beast, much like that on which Mr. Clay rode, (for such is the composition of the federal party.) Haman was hung on the same gallows which he erected for Mordecai. Permit me to inquire, with a modesty and a diffidence which I claim to be almost peculiar to myself, who now has been tried as a felon, found guilty by his jury, condemned by his judges, and now stands in the cart with the rope *round* his neck, under the gallows which he erected for the democracy? I will let Mr. Clay, the embodiment of the whig-federal party, answer. As sure as God is just, there is a day of fearful retribution for the wicked That dark day now hangs over the federal party; and the calamities, the disgrace, and the evils which they had prepared for the democracy, have fallen upon themselves; whether or not they will profit by it is yet to be seen. "*God loveth whom he chasteneth.*" It may be that the calamities visited upon them by their wickedness, may improve their political morals.

But, sir, I must talk of the frauds, forgeries, briberies, and slanders, which were practised by the federalists in the recent election. It is to them that I wish to direct the attention of this House and the country more particularly, hoping that an expose of them may have the effect to direct public attention to some plan of more effectually preventing a repetition of them. A duty which I owe to myself, to my country, and to the purity of the elective franchise, would, at all times, induce me to vigilance in so important a trust, whether in public or private life; but my attention has been called more immediately to the exposes I am about to make. I am not, at this time, going to expose double voting or fraudulent votes. I am not in the possession of the evidence of such votes. I have not made inquiries as to the extent to which iniquities may have been practised in other states than my own. I think the ballot-boxes were too well guarded in Ohio for the perpetration of many of the frauds that characterized the election of 1840. That kind of voting I exposed, to some extent, and the fatal effects that must result from it, in a speech which I had the honor to make here last session. I have said that by whatever means the public mind may be poisoned in relation to political men and political measures, equally injures the value of the elective franchise, and corrupts the ballot-box, upon the purity of which depend the duration of our present form of government, and the perpetuity of our free institutions. I am now to talk of forgeries, undue influences, briberies, &c., which were carried to an alarming extent in the recent canvass, and with effects that diminished, I have no doubt, the popular vote for the democratic candidates to a great extent.

Permit me to enumerate some of these frauds and their effects as practised in Georgia—first of the frauds, then of the effects. A circular was issued and circulated in that state, purporting to be signed by Sir R. Peel, and others of London, inviting all leading members of the free-trade party to call on and draw upon their house (designating the house) in New York, for whatever amount of money might be wanting to conduct and secure the election of Col. Polk, as follows:

"LONDON, September 15, 1841.

"*To the Free Trade Party of the United States:*

"We, the undersigned, members of the tory party of England, anxious and willing to aid in the cause, and hasten the triumph of free-trade principles throughout the world, and especially on the continent of America, have availed ourselves of this occasion to address this brief circular to our tory brethren in the United States, who are zealously engaged in effecting the ascendency of our doctrines by electing to the Presidency that sterling and unflinching tory, and proud descendent of a tory, Mr. James K. Polk, and to assure our tory brethren on the opposite side of the water, that the money and talents of every good and true tory in England are at all times, and shall be henceforth at the command, service, and disposal of the leading partisans of James K. Polk, who have so long suffered and patiently endured the curses of protective tariffs and negro slavery.

"This circular will be transmitted secretly through the mails to the various postmasters and other government officers of the United States. All bills or drafts for money or documents must be addressed with proper caution and circumspection through democratic commercial houses to the undersigned, London.

(Signed,) PEEL,
WELLINGTON,
J. & S. DENNISON,
"*Committee for U. S.*"

There was also a handbill circulated far and wide, promising that, if Mr. Clay should be elected, the distribution would result to the immediate benefit of each individual voter, by paying into his own hand the amount which each would be entitled to of the portion which Georgia would receive. One of the arguments used by the whig stumpers in favor of the election of Mr. Clay, was that if he should be elected, Texas would be annexed. Comment on such base forgeries, such corrupt bribery, and such double-dealing, with an intelligent and honest community, would seem to be unnecessary; nor would it be necessary if the people were always possessed of the proper means of information.

We have read history to but little advantage if we can view such means without concern, to corrupt the very fountains of our political safety.—That promise to the voter of his portion of the proceeds of the public lands was a direct bribe to the voter. The forgery which proposed money by the British aristocracy, was a fraudulent appeal to the fears and the patriotism of the voter. These fraudulent and forged circulars had for their objects an appeal to the pocket, an appeal to the patriotism, and an appeal to the fears. It was by such means that all republics have been overthrown; and it will be by such means that ours will be overthrown, if there is not a timely stop put to them. Now is the auspicious time to put in operation such means as will forever guard the right of suffrage from such dangerous influences. To effect an object that must be near the heart of every good citizen, we must seize the time when the public mind is calm and unexcited by party strife; and this is that time. We have just passed an exciting election; that excitement and that election are over; reason and calm dispassion have resumed their throne; patriotism and love of country can have their undisturbed sway in the exercise of so good a work. I do not speak for the direction of this House. I speak with reference to our duties as citizens, and to the duty of the state legislatures.

Georgia estimates her voters by her registered tax papers. The vote polled at the October elections showed a greater number of voters than tax payers. The whig journals, conscious of the charge of frauds which their corrupt means would subject them to, raised the cry of "*mad dog*," and charged the democracy with double and fraudulent voting, while subsequent exposures showed that the increased vote over the tax list was greater in federal counties than democratic counties. The November elections came of, and they showed a still greater increase, and the increase greatest in the federal counties, notwithstanding the increase of population is greatest in the new counties which are democratic. That there should be an increased vote over the tax list is natural to suppose.—However, it may be intended that the tax list shall run with the number of voters, such will not be the fact. The tax of which I am speaking is called a poll-tax. Persons over 60 years of age pay no poll-tax, nor those under twenty-one. Young men becoming of age between the time of the tax list return and the next election, are permitted to vote before they are registered. Persons registered as tax-payers can vote in congressional and presidential elections in any county in the state, and many poor persons are not put on the tax-register list. So I repeat that the tax list is no criterion for the number of voters, and we can only judge of the effects of the corrupt means which were used by the whigs in Georgia, by the increased federal vote in those federal counties where an increased vote was least expected. From Georgia I pass to Tennessee. When the nomination of Colonel Polk was announced, federalism, hyena-like, was quick on the scent. But his moral character repelled the beast. His private reputation was too pure, too unsullied to be smitten or even touched by the sirocco breath of slander. But he was not known. "*Who was he? who was this little man called James K. Polk, away down in Tennessee?*" was the question; was in the mouth of every whig, from the great '*embodiment*' himself, down to the smallest whig snap in the land. They have found out who James K. Polk is; and they displayed an ignorance and a stupidity greater than that of Balaam's ass, by asking the question. James K. Polk had held the highest office in the gift of his state, both representative and executive; and had for many years held a seat in the popular branch of our national legislature; a part of which time he was chairman of the Committee of Ways and Means, the most responsible of all others, with his name prefixed to every financial report made by that committee for the time he served. A part of the time he presided over the deliberations of the House of Representatives with an ability and a dignity which did credit to him, credit to the body who placed him there, and honor to the American nation. All that time his name was appended to every law that passed Congress. Notwithstanding all this, the question in the mouth of every whig was, "*Who is this little man called James K. Polk, away down in Tennessee?*"—Such a question was the result of hypocrisy and deception, worthy of a corrupt party, or the result of an ignorance and stupidity worthy of the jackass.

Those who ask the question can take which horn of the dilemma they please. The journals were ransacked to find some vote that Col. Polk had given, out of which political capital could be made. None could be found, except that he voted against appropriating money out of the national treasury to purchase wood for the poor people of Georgetown. True, he gave that vote, because he said at the time, such a vote for such an appropriation, would be a violation of his oath, and the constitution he had taken an oath to support. At the time, he proposed that every member of the House should give one day's wages out of his own pocket to the poor of Georgetown. But little capital could be made out of that vote prejudicial to Col. Polk.—Next, a charge was made that he voted against the present pension law; the journals were produced, which showed his vote to be for the pension law. The journal was printed in all the democratic papers, and read from every stump and stand from which a democrat spoke; and yet, with a recklessness that defied truth and the solemn record, it was asserted to the last that Colonel Polk voted against the pension law. What is such a party not capable of doing? After failing to find anything against either the moral or political character of Col. Polk, real or fictitious, that could be used successfully against him, like the vilest beast of all beasts, they opened the graves of his fathers. His father was held up as having been a tory in the revolution: but the history of his father, as well as the recollection of some still living, proved him too young to have either been a tory or a patriot in the revolution—too young to have taken any part in the revolution. But the hyena propensity led them to tear from the grave the body of his grandfather, and he, they swore, was a tory; but the character of Ezekiel Polk, and the part he took in the revolution with the patriots, is matter of record, and a few of his old compeers still live to attest the truth of the record.

Ezekiel Polk was one of the first movers in the revolution; one of the first to light the beacon of rebellion. He was the first mover in the North Carolina convention that formed and adopted a declaration of independence one year before the national declaration of independence. He was an active and powerful agent in the revolution; and, as a reward for his successes and patriotism, the legislature of North Carolina elected him colonel of the county in which he lived; and the magistrates of the county appointed him sheriff. All these things were proved by the records, and attested by men who still live, in whose recollection they are yet fresh; but notwithstanding all this, there were base hired minions to yelp in derision "*Zeke Polk!*" I travelled through a part of Tennessee a short time before the election, and I do not think I was half an hour without hearing some federal spaniel yelp "*Zeke Polk!*"

One falsehood more, and I have done with Tennessee. It is well know that a part of the plan of electioneering in the late canvass was to attack and abuse the prominent friends and supporters of Col. Polk with the intent to weaken or destroy their influence. Under this arrangement General Jackson came in for a large share of abuse. The falsehood which I am about to relate involved General Jackson, Jas. C. Jones, (governor of Tennessee,) and a minister of the gospel and standard-barrier of the holy cross (if a violent politician and a retailer and pedler of federal falsehoods can be honored with that name) by the name of Brownlow. General Jackson is a member of the Pre-byterian church; Governor Jones is a member of the same church. Brownlow, to show the arbitrary and overbearing disposition of General Jackson, stated publicly that Gen. Jackson *ordered* the minister of his church to turn a woman (naming her) out of the church. The minister replied that he could not do so until complaint should be made, and a trial given, and the proper forms observed which the rules of the church required. Gen. Jackson responded in an imperious tone, that she *must* be turned out. Brownlow gave Gov. Jones as his author. A friend of the General, who heard this public statement, made advised him of it. He forthwith addressed Gov. Jones on the subject, detailing the statement as Brownlow had published it. Jones responded promptly, and denied, in unequivocal terms that he had ever made such a statement. Both communications were published in the newspaper journals, (democratic.) So the matter stood until after the election; leaving the people to speculate and wonder on whom the lie would fall—his excellency the governor, or the ambassador of Heaven's despatches. The election came off; when Brownlow came out publicly with the same statements, and proved, by those who were present when Jones made the statement, that he had made it as he (Brownlow) had detailed it. And Jones has quietly pocketed the lie, and must carry it while he lives. It will stick to him like the poisoned shirt of Nessus—a pretty brand for the chief executive dancer of a sovereign state wear! How does Tennessee bear her honors, with falsehood branded d[illegible] the forehe[illegible] her supreme executiv[illegible]cer! "Oh, shame! w[illegible] thy blush?"

But I must [illegible]s to Ohio. Yes, sir: truth compels me rel[illegible]tly to expose some frauds and forgeries practised in that state, which, for the honor of my state, I would like to have forgotten. Some three or four weeks before the election, a communication appeared in two of our journals simultaneously, over the signature of "*Roorback*," charging Col. Polk with branding his negroes on the back with the initials of his name—"J. K. P."

Sir, one becomes bewildered almost when he contemplates such an abandonment of every regard for truth and moral obligation as is displayed in such a communication. It shows a wantonness and a criminal daring on the part of the wretch who can presume so far to defy public opinion as to be guilty of such an outrage; but the reflection is still more mortifying when we can contemplate a public state of morals so abandoned and vitiated as to tolerate such an outrage. When we contemplate the absence of all the virtues that tolerates such a falsehood, and such a black and damning slander, we lose confidence in governmental and political institutions, and we feel as if we are unsafe in our property, our persons, and in our reputation. We feel benighted, and as if we were thrown into that state of heathen darkness from which the world was redeemed by a Mediator.

This reckless slander reminds me of a pious and talented divine, who, when speaking of the increased moral and religious obligations which our redemption brought us under, and our often reckless disregard of them, in mercy to man we were sometimes involuntarily brought to regret that the star of Bethlehem led to the discovery of a Redeemer.

It is the duty of every member of society to do his part to preserve that state of morals, public and private, which the christian religion imposes; and should they be neglected, and permitted to fall or collaps into that state of darkness which even a heathen would loath, we are all accountable, in proportion to the means and influences which are in our power to maintain them. When any people lose confidence in the laws to which they look for protection, either in the enjoyment of their civil or religious rights, they soon discover that they have nothing either to fear or hope from them. They throw off all restraints, and immediate anarchy takes the place of legal regularity. The whole machinery of government, as well civil as religious, becomes at once a perfect wreck. Personal security is the foundation of all governments; and all laws, whenever they fail to give that security, lose all obligations due to them, and all duties and submissions to them are at an end; and with the overthrow of civil government, down goes your religious government. The former may stand for a time without the latter, but the latter cannot stand a day without the former. Every good citizen, whether he be a christian or a mere moralist, looks upon his reputation as the first object of the law's care and protection; and it should be the glory, as it is the boast, of our laws, to equally defend all our citizens, high and low, rich and poor—as well the character of the most humble poor man as that of him who occupies the most lofty station. But when the character of him who is without a stain, and whose position in society is such as to merit the most lofty official position that man can hold by the free suffrages of twenty millions of free people, can be assailed with the most blighting and withering slander with impunity, what security can the honest man in the humble walks of life hope for? When falsehood and detraction can spet with the reputation of the most reputable with such wantonness and fearless effrontery, who is it that can consider his reputation has a moment's security? If age, the most lofty position, the most unspotted character, and a life devoted to the highest interests of its country, can find no security from the poisoned shafts of calumny, where is the inducement to virtue and patriotism? One of the strongest marks of the freedom of our institutions is the freedom of the press; but was it ever contemplated by those who made the freedom of the press a fundamental principle of our republican institutions, that it should be used to defame and blacken the reputation of those whom it might choose to make its victims by groundless falsehood. The press, when directed to the public good, is the greatest blessing that a free or an enslaved people can enjoy; but when perverted to the base purposes of slander and falsehood, it is the most blighting curse that can afflict a nation. The press is a lever that can move the moral and political world, either for good or for evil. It can shake and totter the despot's throne, or it can bring to slavery and chains a free people; it can break the crosier or imprison the soul at its will. All this it has done, and can do again. In this country, it can perpetuate our republican institutions, and spead human liberty still wider, or it can overthrow both. When wielded for good, there is no despot's arm to arrest its progress. If wielded for evil, it can meet with no restraint but the disapprobation of the good; and even those who express that disapprobation, however exalted their station, may be made to quail before it by a repetition of its abused power. The newspaper journals were formerly the medium through which the lessons of morality, virtue, and patriotism were taught to the people; and so long as they were devoted to such holy purposes, they were held in a respect almost approaching reverence and adoration. The principles which they advanced were held as the rules of faith in morals and patriotism. But how changed! They are now feared as the reckless and abandoned slanderer, and hated as the pander of falsehood and detration. The press that could lend itself for so base a purpose as the publication of the charge on Colonel Polk, signed Roorback, is not *free*, nor can its publications be regarded as freedom of the *press*. It is the base-bought minion of a corrupt master; and such have been most of the federal presses ever since the people of this country commenced shaking off the trammels which the banks and other incorporations and monopolizing institutions had woven around them. *Freedom of the press* has almost become an obsolete idea; for many years past editors and newspapers have been articles of political commerce; they have been bought and sold like catt in the market, or sheep in the shambles, and at a prices, from that paid by the United States Bank for Jim Watson Webb, $52,000 down to that paid for the back woods county court advertiser, by the leanest shinplaster manufactory. But I have given too much time to Roorback. I think if moral