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The North Carolina

“CHARACTER IS AS IMPORTANT TO STATES AS IT IS TO INDIVIDUALS; AND THE GLORY OF THE STATE IS THE COMMON PROPERTY OF ITS CITIZENS.”
FAYETTEVILLE, SATURDAY, JULY 1, 1848. **VOL. 9—NO. 488.**

TERMS OF ADVERTISING:
One square of twenty-one lines or less, for one insertion, 40 cents; every subsequent insertion, 30 cents, except it remain in for several months, when it will be charged \$3 for two months, \$4 for three, and \$10 for twelve months.
Liberal deductions for large advertisements by the year or six months.

JOHN C. LATTA,
COMMISSION MERCHANT,
GENERAL AGENT,
WILMINGTON, N. C.
100,000 Acres Valuable
TIMBER LAND
FOR SALE.
THE Subscriber has purchased all the Lands belonging to the estate of Abram Dubois, dec'd, lying principally in Robeson county, and on both sides of Lumber river, the different strata containing over ONE HUNDRED THOUSAND ACRES; a large part finely timbered, and convenient to Lumber River, where a large quantity of Timber is now rafted to the Georgetown market. These lands are very valuable both for Timber and Turpentine, for which purpose a large part is well suited, being in a region where the Turpentine yields more abundantly than any other section of the State. The lands will be sold at a low price, and in quantities to suit purchasers.
Information respecting the title can be obtained by applying to the Hon. Robert Strange, J. C. Dobbin, Esq., A. A. T. Smith, Esq., Attorneys at Law.
I understand there are many trespassers on these lands, to all of whom notice is hereby given that the law will be enforced against all such offenders.
Application for any part of the lands can be made to myself, or to John Winslow, Esq., who will be duly authorized to make sale of the same.
THOMAS J. CURTIS.
March 1, 1845.

TIMBER AGENCY.
THE undersigned will attend to the selling of Timber in Wilmington; and whenever there is a "glut" in the market, J. C. Blocker will give it his personal attention; at other times, orders for the sale of Timber will promptly be dispatched by addressing W. & T. Love, who will act in my absence. If punctuality in making returns will ensure patronage, then they hope to receive a share.
J. C. BLOCKER & CO.
WILMINGTON, SEPT. 25, 1847. 419-1y.

FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE.
The Camden Insurance Company of N. J.
NEAR PHILADELPHIA
Capital \$100,000
H. L. BUCKLEY, Secy. R. W. OGDEN, Pres't.
The undersigned Agents of this Company, have received assurance from this Company is conducted by some of the most wealthy and influential persons, and in second to none in the United States. The rates will be as low as the marine risks on as favorable terms as any other Company.
J. M. ROSE, Agent.
Fayetteville, March 4, 1848. 422-1f.

READ THIS!
FEVER AND AGUE CURED WITHOUT FAIL.
SHAW'S PILLS
Are an infallible remedy for this disease. Call and purchase a box of them, if you are troubled with Fever and Ague. He deems it unnecessary to give any of the numerous testimony he possesses as regards the efficacy of the Pills, but would request the public to try them. If they do not cure, the money will be refunded, provided directions are followed.
For sale at the NEW DRUG STORE, under Lafayette Hotel, Hay street.
Price, 75 cents per box, with full directions. 6m.
March 25, 1848.

WILD CHERRY AND SARSAPARILLA PILLS.
DR. LE BOY, a Licentiate of the Royal College of Physicians in London, having used in his private practice, for a number of years, the WILD CHERRY AND SARSAPARILLA Pills, he has combined in one of the best Pills ever made known to the European community, and which merit the attention of the people. They are the most efficacious purgative and tonic yet discovered.
THE WILD CHERRY is an excellent tonic, stimulant and aromatic properties, which make it valuable in Dyspepsia, Jaundice, Weakness of the Stomach and chest.
THE SARSAPARILLA is a potent diuretic and is given in Rheumatism, Scrofula, Diseases of the Skin, and to eradicate the bad effects of Mercury. In the operations of all other purgative medicines, debilitation and purification go hand in hand; they remove the food, as well as the 65 years of the system, which they were only required to cleanse and make the cure generally almost as bad, and frequently much worse than the disease. Dr. Le Boy's Pills, on the contrary, strengthen and tone the system which they purge and purify. And this is their peculiar attribute, and the principal cause of their unrivaled popularity.
P. S. The virtues of the Sarsaparilla and Wild Cherry are too well known to medical men and the community to require further detail.
Price 25 cents per box.
For sale by S. J. Hinsdale, agent. April 8-1y.

FOR SALE.
Best Philadelphia and French Calf Skins, Boor Morocco, Fancy and Pink Linings
J. M. ROSE.
April 15, 1848. 478-1f

BLANK CHECKS
Constantly on hand and for sale at BULL'S BOOK STORE.

FOR SALE.
That beautiful residence on Haymont, formerly belonging to C. F. Mallett, Esq., near the residence of Mr. Hale, is offered for sale in complete order. This residence is so well known, and in so commanding a site, overlooking the town, that further particulars are unnecessary. Enquire at the Carolina Office.
June 10, 1848. 456-1f.

ANOTHER PROOF OF THE EFFICACY OF DR. JAYNE'S HAIR TONIC.—This will certify that I was entirely bald for about three years, when I was recommended to try Dr. Jayne's Hair Tonic. I procured two bottles of Dr. Jayne's Hair Tonic, and used the Tonic for about fifteen months, my hair came in all over my head, and although not quite as thick as before, yet it is constantly growing. This surprising restoration of my hair has excited the astonishment of all my acquaintances, and made me an object of curiosity to many.
I have reason to regard the inventor of this matchless Hair Tonic as a public benefactor.
New Germantown, N. J., Nov. 23, 1847. OACHIM GULCH.

NO CURE, NO PAY!
FEVER AND AGUE—Jayne's Ague Pills are warranted to cure the worst forms of Fever and Ague. The money will be refunded in all cases if they fail to cure—but they never do.

AMONG THE THOUSANDS AND ONE MEDICINE advertised as "certain cures for all pulmonary complaints," Jayne's Expectorant stands alone. Its path to public notice was paved not with puff but with truth; and the vouchers for its efficacy include an array of names which for character and respectability, cannot be surpassed in this country. Dr. Jayne, being himself a physician, does not profess to perform physical impossibilities—as for instance, to cure "a man now by disease, and he does assert, and we believe, he has borne out by well authenticated facts, that in all diseases of the lungs and chest which are susceptible of cure without imprudent interference, his Expectorant will restore the patient to health.
Prepared only by Dr. D. Jayne, Philadelphia, and sold on agency by S. J. Hinsdale.

NOTICE.
The undersigned will expose to public sale at the Market House in Fayetteville, on Saturday the 8th day of July next, A NEGRO WOMAN AND THREE CHILDREN, belonging to the estate of the late Thomas L. Hybart. Terms of sale: Cash or approved notes negotiable at bank.
ROBERT STRANGE, Jr., J. G. SHEPHERD, Jr., Executors.
June 17, 1848. 487-1a

PLEASANT GROVE ACADEMY.
The exercises of this Institution will be resumed on Monday the 26th June, under the direction of D. S. Morrison, a gentleman of considerable experience in teaching. Board can be had on convenient to the Academy.
June 17, 1848. 487-3c
L. BETHEA.

WANTED!
20,000 Flour Barrel Staves; 10,000 Hoops.
Jan. 15, 1848. GEO. McNEILL

H. BRANSON
Has opened a large and NEW STOCK OF
GOODS, GROCERIES, HARDWARE AND CROCKERY,
With a neat assortment of DRY GOODS,
Which he will sell for the lowest prices.
Sept. 4, 1847. 440-1f.

NEW AND CHEAP GOODS.
JAMES KYLE
HAS JUST received his Spring supply of DRY GOODS among which are
Superior Cloths and Cassimeres, Glean and Calicoes, Printed Lawns and Muslins, Irish Linen, Lawns and Diapers, Dutch Linen, 24 to 28 inch, and brown, Cotton and thread Lace and Edging, Silk and Cotton Handkerchiefs, Drab De-Et and Summer cloth, Alpaca, cotton and silk wrap, Large silk shawls and dresses do, Bonnet, cap and taffeta Ribbons, Lincorn straw, and other Bonnets, Anklet, Hosiery, Neckties, &c.
With many other Goods, all of which being purchased by the package for cash, will be offered at reduced prices, by retail.
Fayetteville, March 25, 1848.

LIBERTY POINT HOTEL.
FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.
The Subscriber having leased the House formerly occupied by the Jackson Hotel, and more recently as the Oregon Hotel, in the town of Fayetteville, gives notice to the public in general, that it is now open for the reception of board and travellers. The table will be supplied with the best fare which our market affords, and his bar room with the most choice liquors, and the most comfortable. Particular attention will be paid to horses of those who may favor him. He trusts his determination to please all if he can, he hopes to gain, as well as merit, a share of public patronage.
February 19, 1848. THOS. H. MASSEY.

TEAS!
AGENCY OF THE NEW YORK CANTON TEA COMPANY.
The oldest Establishment in America!
THE CANTON TEA COMPANY has been popularly known for many years. This is the largest and oldest Tea Establishment in America. The public have had full proof of their integrity and respectability. They are now prepared to supply the best quality of Tea, in relation to the Tea Trade, in a very abundant degree, and doubtless, superior to any other Tea procurable in America. Their assortment is determined to all principles that are consequently determined to sell Tea purer, more fragrant, and perfect for the price in the aggregate, than any house in the world—China excepted, and not approved of.
These superior Teas are put up in one pound, half pound, and quarter pound packages, and perfectly secured from light and air.
SAML. HINDS, Agent.
December 4, 1847. 459-1f.

For Dyspepsia.
R. F. HIBBARD & CO'S WILD CHERRY BITTERS.
This preparation is a certain Sedative allaying all Nervous Excitability and calming Nervous Irritation—Palpitation of the Heart—Dizziness of the Head—Faintness, and all diseases arising from a Sympathetic Affection of the Stomach, are entirely relieved by a very few doses of these Bitters.
It has already become a favorite with many Medical Practitioners.
The Rev. J. N. Maffitt, who has used it, speaks of it as follows:
BROOKLYN, JAN. 1847.
Gentlemen: Having suffered for years from the effects of sedentary habits and close application to study, I was induced to try your preparation of Wild Cherry. Its beneficial effects were soon apparent, and I take great pleasure in recommending it as an excellent medicine especially adapted to excitable temperaments, and one that should be generally known and patronised. Yours, J. N. NEWLAND MAFFITT.

The Long Island (N. Y.) Farmer, a paper printed at Jamaica, L. I. gives the names of person in that village who have been benefited and cured by its use.
The following named persons have been benefited by their use in Jamaica: M. S. Huntington, James J. Brewster, Welling, Hendrick, A. Hendrickson, J. E. Allemand, Mr Manwaring, Daniel Higbie, Springfield.
Hibbard's Wild Cherry Bitters.—Three obstinate cases of Fever and Ague, have been cured recently by the use of Hibbard's Wild Cherry Bitters. Mr. Watts, at Springfield, says that it cured him of a severe attack of fever and ague. The number of persons that have been cured and benefited in Jamaica alone, would establish the reputation of the article.
S. J. HINDS, Agent for Fayetteville; P. F. Pescud, Raleigh; P. J. Brown, Louisiana; B. Howard, Tarboro; Dennis Heart, Hillsboro. R. F. Hibbard & Co. 98 John street, N. Y., sole proprietors.
October 9, 1847.

BLAKE & BRIGGS
HAVE removed to the old stand of James G. Cook, on the south side of Hay street, and one door below H. L. Myrver & Co., where they are now receiving their Fall and Winter supply of
GOODS,
Comprising a general assortment of
Groceries, Hardware, STAPLE DRY GOODS, CUTLERY, DRUGS, HOLLOW-WARE, &c. &c.
Which they offer on favorable terms, for cash of course—to regular customers, as usual—or exchange for country produce.
Sept. 25, 1847. 449-y.

Fine Brussels Carpet Bags, Ingrain " Ladies Satchels, for sale by R. A. STUART.
August 14, 1847.

ON CONSIGNMENT,
300 casks fresh unshacked Thomaston ME. for sale by J. M. WILLIAMS. J. O. D. WILLIAMS. 47-Observer.
January 15, 1848.—465-1f.

LEATHER! LEATHER!
The Subscriber would respectfully inform the citizens of Fayetteville and the public generally, that he has commenced the **TANNING BUSINESS** at the old yard near the Turpentine Distillery, and is now prepared for Tanning on shares, one half for the other. All persons wishing to have their hides tanned, will please bring their hides in by the 1st of May or sooner. Leather will be given in exchange for hides.
June 17, 1848. —487-3c J. E. LAWRENCE.

A. A. MCKETHAN
Will continue to carry on the business of the late firm of Gardner and McKethan, in all its branches. He has now on hand, and intends to keep, a general assortment, consisting of
CARRIAGES, BAROUCHES, Buggies, Gigs, Sulkies, WAGONS, &c.
Which, for elegance of shape and finish, and durability, will compare with any made in the U. States.
Persons wishing to buy, would do well to call and examine his works, as he has determined to sell low for cash, or approved notes.
Having in his employment, well fitted smiths, he is prepared to do any iron work in the above line, on moderate terms.
He warrants all his work to be of good and faithful workmanship and materials, for one year (if repairing) faithfully executed at short notice, and on reasonable terms.
January 15, 1848.

NOTICE.
THE notes and bonds received by me at the dissolution of the firm of Gardner & McKethan which remain unpaid, together with all other evidences of debt held by me have been lodged with Mr. A. McLean, at the Bank of Cape Fear, for collection, and all those indebted are requested to make payment as early as possible.
C. T. GARDNER. 484-1f.
May 27, 1848.

Dwelling House for Sale or RENT.
MR. A. McLEAN is authorized to sell my Dwelling House and Lot on Dick street. The House is in good repair, and in a pleasant situation for a residence. The Lot contains about one and a quarter acres of ground, with good fence, garden, &c. Besides the inducement of low price, terms of payment will be made liberal to the purchaser. If there is no immediate prospect of a sale, the property will be rented until the 1st day of next.
C. T. GARDNER. 484-1f.
May 27, 1848.

NEW DRY GOODS, &c.
WM. MCINTYRE
Has received from the north, a large assortment of desirable Dry Goods, comprising floor oil cloth, matting, extra fine window shades, houses and bordering paper, hardware, table and pocket knives, spoons, scissors, steel yard, rap hooks, scythes, blades, spades, shovels, and forks, coffee mills, tin snips, iron shovels, tin snips, copper, cooper's, blacksmiths', and carpenters' Tools; round-shaves and files; single and double barrel guns; percussion cap gun flint; besides umbrellas, shoes, hats, paper, pipe, ginger, mace, cloves, cinnamon, mustard, table salt, tea, loaf, clarified and brown sugar; 20 lbs No 3 Mackarel; 10 lbs No 1 Bacon, large sides.
April 22, 1848. 3m

FISH! FISH!
No. 3 MACKEREL and No. 1 MULLET, for sale by May 27, 1848. J. M. ROSE.

COME AND TAKE A LOOK.
The subscriber has now on hand, and receiving from time to time, a well selected assortment of Goods in his line, which will be sold low. In part as follows:
Gold pens, silver pens and thimbles, spangles, fine pocket knives, scissors, razors, steel nut-crackers, cork screws, dog collars and calls, tweezers, cake cutters, fish hooks, lines and poles, egg boilers, pocket books, purses, watch guards, common breast pins and rings, needles, coral and glass beads, baskets, brooms, hair, fish, tooth, comb and shoe brushes; pocket, dressing, side, tuck, and children's round combs; card baskets, conversation and playing cards, pipes, snuff boxes, violin strings, bath-tubs, violins, flutes, tambourines, harmonicas, piccolo flutes, eolians, lavender, rose and orange water, fucus soap, extract, cascada bears, macassar and antique oils, or marrow, pomatum, powder and orange puffs, percussion caps, shot, canister powder, baby jumpers, &c. &c. besides a great variety of CHILDREN'S TOYS.
Also, nuts, raisins, figs, dates, prunes, tamarinds, currants, citron, cloves, mace, nutmegs, cinnamon, camphor, ground pepper and ginger, starch, salarins, chocolate, sperm candles, pickles, vinegar, lobsters, anchovies, Guava jelly, chewing and smoking tobacco, sassafras, butter, and Boston crackers, soda biscuits, crushed and powdered sugar, brown sugar; young hyson imperial, English breakfast, Oolong, Mohoe, and Nanyang Tea; Scotch and mace boy nut.
An assortment of MALLEABLE IRON, for carriage-makers use.
February 19, 1848. W. PRIOE.

HENRY'S MAGNESIA.
For sale by S. J. HINSDALE.
October 9, 1847.

AMUSING SKETCH!
The following letter was addressed to Mr. Clay by Cassius, immediately on the appearance of his celebrated and extraordinary letter, declaring his assent to be a candidate for the Presidency.
CASSIUS M. CLAY TO HENRY CLAY.
From the New York Courier and Enquirer. New York, April 18, 1848.

Hon. Henry Clay:
Sir—In the Tribune of this morning I find a letter dated Ashland, April 10th, 1848, over your signature. The letter is addressed, I presume, to the American people. If I did not know you well, the intervening space of three days only between its date and its arrival here, would lead me to suspect its authenticity. If your determination to allow your name to go before the Philadelphia Convention as a candidate for the Presidency had been in accordance merely with your wishes and individual judgment, I should have kept a respectful silence. But as your determination is based upon the supposed interest of the Whig party, I shall venture, unasked, to add my opinion to that of the numerous Whigs to whom you refer.—When I tell you that royalty rarely hears the truth, you will think, no doubt, that I repeat a very stale dogma, if not altogether out of place in a republic. As there are parasites in republics as well as in despotisms, and of those you have a very liberal portion just now. Were I to claim to be your personal friend, I might better, perhaps, accomplish my purposes; but as I have never avowed one class of sentiments whilst in reality holding another, I tell you frankly that, although from my earliest youth I had been something more than a cold admirer of yourself, so when you started, on the 14th of August, 1845, to the Virginia Springs, leaving your friends and family to murder me in my sick bed, for vindicating those principles which had taught me, in your speeches, at least, I ceased to be your friend, and became by the necessity of my nature, your enemy. What I shall say to you now, then, will have the more weight, because you will see that it comes from an honest, if not an unprejudiced man, whilst I shall attempt to divest myself of the individual and speak as the member of a great party.
I shall then take up your letter in its proper order. In saying that you had "a strong disinclination to the use of my [your] name in connection with that office," courtesy lead me to confine myself to the remark that you deceive yourself—but no one else! So soon as you were defeated in the last election, a committee of your friends from Frankfort waited upon you and condoled with you upon that melancholy event. You responded in a manner that led me almost with the power of certainty, to remark to some friends that Henry Clay is a candidate again for the Presidency. Time attests my sagacity.
So strong was my conviction that you would be a candidate, when letters were read in the Convention of the "Whig friends of Gen. Taylor" in the State house at Frankfort, from the Hon. J. Crittenden, Hon. Charles S. Morehead, and Hon. J. P. Gaines, begging us not to nominate Gen. Taylor, and thus push you from the track, and saying that you would on your return home retire from the canvass, in the presence of the thousands there assembled, I rose up and declared that although I respected these gentlemen, I had not the least confidence that you would in truth withdraw. Time attests my sagacity. After you had gone on to New York, and delegates were chosen to the National Convention whilst you were the city's guest, and it was again asserted that you would decline on your return home, I said no, you refused to go to New York last summer, you would not have gone now unless you had determined to run for the Presidency. Time attests the truth of the prediction. You say that your friends represent that "the withdrawal of my name would be fatal to their success." If so; they speak a different language elsewhere. I have been told that all the members of Congress from our own State but one told you that you could not be elected, and that divers others whom I could name told you the same thing. But if these reports be untrue, allow me to tell you that I have heard almost universally that your name would again bring us defeat. In that opinion I concur, and I will give you my reasons. Because I am guiltless not myself, and because of the bad taste of the thing, I will not urge objections to your private character. Neither will I press your prestige of ill luck in saying that all the measures which you have urged upon the people, except the Missouri compromise, have been erased from the statute book. For we lament in common, the fall of the tariff, the bank, and internal improvements, under your lead! I shall confine myself to the question of availability. Three times your name has brought us defeat! So soon as Gen. W. H. Harrison had brought us up from a miserable minority, where you had left us, to a large majority, you hurried on to Washington when Mr. Tyler under Mr. Webster's lead was doing good service to the country and party, and by attempting to force on him and us the "obsolete bank" which he had purposely slurred in the canvass, you brought us to a speedy minority.
A "long time ago," being too old to perform the comparatively light duties of Senator, you gave the public a farewell address, and retired from public life. The Democratic party by the excess of its num-

bers, was at once split into widely separated fragments. Messrs. Cass, Calhoun, Van Buren, Tyler, Polk, and others, were pressing their claims with a bitterness before unknown to the party. "Whom the gods wish to destroy, they first make mad." They determined to bring Texas into the Union, avowedly to break down the free North, and to make this nation a slave empire. The friends of liberty rallied once more, and in spite of your Missouri compromise, and your constant denunciation of all real anti-slavery action, your Raleigh letter made you, by some fatality, our candidate once more. The democratic feuds were at once cured up by a greater hatred of Henry Clay. Mr. Van Buren, who had taken similar ground with yourself, and who could not unite the party, was overthrown, and Mr. James K. Polk substituted. Notwithstanding the claims of the whigs, I will now restrict myself to saying your equals were postponed, who no one now doubts could have been elected; we, the whig party, all united on you. We fought with the ardor of brotherhood, and with the moral power of a noble cause. Our success seemed certain. Now once more, by that fatality which attends you, you came out in your Gazette letter, and disclaim any sympathy with emancipation. It is true, there was a little inconsistency in this, inasmuch as you had always avowed just the opposite doctrine, but as you wrote to me "go on, good Cassius," I thought at last all things would come out right. This, however, was a small affair between you and me, and our abolition friends. But all at once, you came out in your Alabama letter, when you would "not reject a permanent acquisition of territory on account of a temporary institution!" This was a very different affair. It lay at the foundation of the whole contest. You "changed front." The whigs of the North were disgusted. They had nothing left to contend for.—The battle was lost. We felt our country's wounds in your person. We paid your debts, we condoled with you in your retirements, once more, and raised monuments to your memory! Once more the excesses of the democratic party began to exhibit themselves. The unconstitutional annexation of Texas, and the Presidential war, to stir the souls of indignant freemen. Seeing that we were in a minority, and without the sympathies of the people—having experienced that a peace-party can never have the confidence of a Republic during a raging war—our wise whig leaders voted supplies, and the whigs turned out to the war, and once more we steadily brought ourselves up from a minority where you had again left us, into a majority. The administration had all the responsibility of the loss of honor, men, and money, by the war; our whig generals reaped all the glory. The success of our party was certain. The public, with a unanimity never before seen in this country, looked to our man; a man who, growing too great for the power at Washington, was left to perish with a handful of men before twenty thousand troops in the enemy's country. But Zachary Taylor was not the man to die, to accommodate either President Polk or his ally Santa Anna! The battle of Buena Vista fixed Gen. Taylor in the hearts of this people! Neither you, nor the wire-workers of party, nor the President can cause him or his friends to "surrender." The honest old soldier was generous enough to give a parting compliment to your name, by saying he would have preferred you to himself to lead us on once more to the battle. You have taken him at his word! Immediately your friends of the "secret circular," under the pretence of being "the friends of Gen. Taylor," stab him to the vitals. Then, sharp sighted patriots found out that Gen. Taylor was not the choice of the whigs—that this willingness of the grateful heart of the people was all a sham affair; in a word, that you would reluctantly consent to run again! I am a plain spoken man, sir; I tell you I know these men, they would not have ventured to take this step without your consent! It is true this is not fair play! It looks to me like political assassination! Nor will it be cured in the eyes of all disinterested men by the spirit of violence, which our friends in Frankfort—in Baltimore—in Cincinnati—and in New York, have ventured against the friends of Taylor and "the liberty of speech." The verdict of a jury against your son lately in Kentucky, ought to teach you and them, that we are not yet slaves even to Henry Clay.

It is true that this is in your deep ingratitude to Gen. Taylor; but you are but playing out your life-long game; for when did ever Henry Clay spare an enemy or a friend? I congratulate you upon your determination at last to denounce the Native American party, to whom you wrote encouraging letters during the last canvass; and which they were kind enough to suppress; you can do so with impunity! The Native American party is dead! But whether the memory of the Irish and other foreigners will be as easy in forgetting a wrong as you are in not remembering a favor, remains to be seen! Space compels me to pass over the long roll of your self-advocacy and confine myself to two specifications. You seem to think that Ohio will not go for any "one residing in the slave States" but you; and that New York would more certainly bestow her vote on you "than any other candidate."
Ohio went for you, by the western reserve vote, which I assisted in getting for

OCULAR DISCOVERY.
The Worcester, Mass., Telegraph says that Mr. Paine of that place, whose spectacles we noticed last week, has made another important and wonderful discovery, which should it prove lasting, will confer invaluable blessings on all spectacle wearers and poor sighted persons who avail themselves of its benefits. The discovery consists in the restoration by means of electricity applied with an instrument of the most delicate construction. The editor of the Telegraph says "we are not at liberty to give a detailed account of the discovery at present, but we can say that we have been personally benefited by one or two experiments to which we have submitted, and in which the sensations produced by the application of the battery were of the most agreeable nature. And more than this—we know a lady of this city, who ten days since could not read the title letter on the first page of our paper, nor even distinguish it from the Boston Bee, without the aid of glasses; nor could she read a common sized print without the use of a powerful lens. She can now read the former across the room, and can read a common newspaper print without glasses! We could not have believed it had we not known the result of the experiments from observation."—Scientific American.

The garden of the Empress of Russia on the island of Yelagone has conservatories of glass which are upwards of two thousand feet in length. Eighteen columns support the roof; it is nearly eighty feet high, and upward of one hundred in width.—Scientific American.

you because you were suspected of truth, in declaiming against slavery! I had too much respect for your talents to suppose that you would again attempt the same shallow game! No, your Janus-faced resolutions at Lexington deceive no longer the blindest "fanatics." Besides, if the free North would not take you when the question was Clay and no slave territory, will they take the issue which you covertly tender them, Clay and no free territory?
With regard to New York, you seem strangely to have forgotten the fact that the whig members of the Legislature have declared that the State will go for "any other whig," to close the mouth of your partisans here! The City election of a democratic Mayor in New York, whilst your friends put the election upon your popularity here, demonstrates that your name is indeed "all powerful" to change a whig majority into a minority at least! If the whig party are capable of learning, in this they will read the future. I know the strength of party organization, and the desperation of those who have life estates in your person—you may succeed in pushing Webster, and McLean, and Seward, and Corwin, and Scott, and others from the track once more—the dagger of your secret committee and your public inquisitors may kill off Gen. Taylor just now—but the deceiver may be himself deceived! Yes, Henry Clay can never be President of these States! I have the honor to subscribe myself, ever a whig, and your obt. serv't,
C. M. CLAY.

C. M. CLAY'S COWARDICE.
The following letter gives evidence which we have not seen successfully contradicted, of the pusillanimity of C. M. Clay, who everybody thought had redeemed some of his character by volunteering for Mexico. The writer of the letter is the present U. S. Senator from Arkansas:
WASHINGTON, April 27, 1848.
Editors of the Louisville Journal: In your paper of the 22d inst, just put in my hand by my friend Major Gaines, I am referred to as authority in a very caustic castigation you have inflicted upon Cassius M. Clay.
I neither desired nor expected that any public use should be made of my statements in conversation while in Louisville, and although I cannot take issue with an unauthorized use of my name, for I spoke freely on several occasions and not under the seal of confidence, yet I would have been better satisfied if your informant had remembered and reported what I did say with more accuracy. I did say that Cassius M. Clay passionately begged his life at the hands of the Mexican officer, (Col. Zambonia) on the score of his near relationship to Henry Clay and the other considerations mentioned by you. I also said that this did not occur under my immediate observation, but was stated by me upon the authority of C. C. Danley and Lt. Geo. R. Davidson, who were eye and ear witnesses, and in whose truthfulness and honesty I repose perfect and unhesitating confidence. It will be readily understood how these gentlemen witnessed more than I did on the occasion referred to, from the further statement I made in this connection, that, just prior to Capt. Henric's escape, Major Gaines and myself were sent in advance of our comrades to the distance of some three or four hundred yards, and were in that position when Cassius, to save his life, piteously invoked the name of Henry Clay.
Not with the wish or intention of taking sides in this division of the house of Clay, but merely, in the words of Gen. Scott, to "vindicate the truth of history," I write to correct this small mistake in regard to a very small matter.
Very respectfully, your obt. serv't,
SOLON BORDMAN.