We must reject both the doctrines of free trade and of a high and exorbitant Tariff. The partipeculiar opinions. They must find some common round, on which both can stand, and reflect that, round, that has obtained all that it desires, it has secured something and what it does not retain has been gotten by its friends and countrymen. There are very few who dissent from the opinion that, in time of peace, the federal revenue ought that, in the drawn from foreign imports, without resorting to internal taxation. Here is a basis for accommodation, and mutual satisfaction. Let the amount, which is requisite for an economical administration of the government, when we are not angaged in war, be raised exclusively on foreign imports, and in adjusting a tariff, for that purpose, let such discriminations be made as will foster, and encourage our own domestic industry. All parties ought to be satisfied with a tariff for revenand discriminations for protection. In thus

ettling this great and disturbing question, in a pirit of mutual concession and of amicable compromise, we do but follow the noble example of illustrious ancestors, in the formation and lonion of our present happy constitution. It as that benign spirit that presided over all their berations, and it has been in the same spirit hat all the threatening crises, that have arisen during the progress of the administration of the onstitution, have been happily quieted and acmuodated.

Next, if not superior in importance to the mestion of encouraging the national industry. that of the national currency. I do not purse to discuss the point, whether a paper repsentative of the precious metals, in the form bank notes, or in other forms, convertible into ness metals, on demand, at the will of the hold be or be not desirable and expedient. I beeve it could be easily shown, that in the actual tate of the commercial world, and considering the amount and distribution of the precious metals throughout the world, such a convertible paper is question. If it were desirable that no such paper hould exist, it is not in the power of the General Government, under its present Constitution,

e !--

yet I

ears it

and

ests o

s of 26

ustry.

ing to

the lot

valent,

ied to

our Ti-

tothe

esses a

and, if

uences.

o put it down or prevent its creation and circudoes exist, and probably will always exist, in spite of the General Government. The twentysix States, which compose the Union, claim the right and exercise the right, now not to be conroverted, to authorize and put forth such a conrertible paper, according to their own sense of heir respective interests. If even a large maority of the States were to resolve to discontinue he use of a paper representative of specie, the aper would nevertheless be created and circulaed, unless every State in the Union abandoned its use; which nobody believes is ever likely to happen. If some of the States should continue low into, and be current in other States that charter them. I recollect, perhaps my friend reluctantly the Banking system. I recollect, reason or experience may suggest. when a boy, to have been present in 1792 or 1793, when a debate occurred in the Virginia legislature on a proposition, I think it was, to renew the charter of a bank in Alexandria-the first that ever was established in that State. herself surrounded by States that had Banks. and that she was subject to all their inconveniences, whatever they might be, resolved to establish banks upon a more extensive scale, and accordingly did establish two principal banks with branching powers, to secure to herself whatver benefits might arise from such institutions. The same necessity that prompted, at that peod, the legislation of Virginia, would hereafter influence States having no banks, but adjacent those which had. It follows, therefore, that here are and probably always will be local banks. These local banks are often rivals, not only acting without concert, but in collision with each other, and having very imperfect knowledge of the general condition of the whole circulation of the United States, or the state of our monetary relations with foreign Powers. The inevitable consequence must be, irregularity in their movements, disorder and unsoundness in the currency, and frequent explosions. The existence of local banks, under the authority and control of the respective States, bagets a necessity for a United States Bank, under the authority and control of the General Government. The whole power of government is distributed in the United States between the States and the ederal Government. All that is general and national, appertains to the federal government, all that is limited and local to the State governments. The States cannot perform the duties of the general government, nor ought that to attempt to perform, nor can it so well execute, the trusts confided to the State governments. We want a National Army, a National Navy, a National Post Office establishment, National Laws regulating our foreign commerce and our coasting tradel above all, perhaps, we want a National Currency. The duty of supplying these National means, of safety, convenience and prosperity must be executed by the general government, or it will remain neglected and unfulfilled. The several States can no more supply a national currency than they can provide armies, and navies for the national defence. The necessity for a national institution does not result merely from the existence of local institutions, but it arises also out of the fact that all the great commercial nations of the world have their banks. England, France, Austria, Russia, llolland, and all the great Powers of Europe have their national banks. It is said that money is power, and that to embody and concentrate it in bank, is to create a great and dangerous power. But we may search the records of history, and we thall find no instance, since the first introduction of banking institutions, of any one of them having ought to subvert the liberties of a country or to create confusion and disorder. Their well being lepends upon the stability of laws and legitimate and regular administration of government. If were true that the creation of a bank is to emoly a monied power, is not such a power in the lands of the general government necessary to the form of banking institutions in the several States, and in the hands of Foreign Governments! Without it, how can the commerce of the United States cope and compete with the commerce of

of this inde-norable as ever in the States, vill pot, and the bank of England effected its purpose. nen can bly ad-fellow-justice, in the in the It has been asked, what, will you have banks.

turn, why have armies, navies, laws regulating not receiving the nomination as a candidate for the be crowned with the choicest blessings of Heaven, trade, or any other national institutions or laws, be- Presidency in December 1839. Bu:, if there be any that your days may be lengthened out to the utmost

Why eat, or drink, clothe or house ourselves, because monarcha perform these operations !-I suppose myself the course of true wisdom, and of common sense, to be to draw from their arts, sciences, and civilization, and pontical institutions, whatever is good, and avoid whatever is bad.

Where, exclusive of those who oppose the establishment of a bank of the United States upon constitutional ground, do we find the greatest opposition to it! You are, fellow-citizens, perhaps net possessed of information, which I happen to have acquired. The greatest opposition to a bank of the United States will be found to arise out of a foreign influence, and may be traced to the bankers and brokers of Wall Street in New York, who are wielding a foreign capital. Foreign Powers and foreign capital see, with satisfaction, whatever retards the growth, checks the prosperity, or arrests the progress of this country.-Phose, who wield that foreign capital, find from experience, that they can employ it to the best advantage, in a disordered state of the currency, and when exchanges are fluctuating and irregular. There are no sections of the Union which

need a uniform currency, sound and every where convertible into specie, on demand, so much as dispensable to our prosperity. And, if our breth ern at the North and the East, did not feel the want of it themselves, since it will do them no prejudice, they ought, upon principles of sympathy and mutual accommodation, to concur in supplying what is so essential to the business and industry of other sections of the Union. It is said that the currency and exchanges have improved and are improving, and so they have, and are. This improvement is mainly attributable to the salutary operation of the tariff of 1842, which turned the balance of fereign trade in our favor. But such is the enterprize and buoyancy of our population that we have no security for the continuation of this state of things. The balance of trade may take another direction, new revulsions in trade ndispensably necessary. But that is not an open may take place, seasons of distress and embar, rassinent we must expect. Does any body believe the local banking system of the United States is competent to meet and provide for these exigencies? It is the part of a wise government lation. Such a convertible paper has existed, to anticipate and provide, as far as possible, for all these contingencies. It is urged against banks that they are often badly and dishonestly administered, and frequently break, to the injury and prejudice of the community. I am far from denying that banks are attended with mischief and some inconvenience, but that is the lot of all human institutions. The employment of steam is often attended with most disastrous consequences. of which we have had recent melancholy examples. But does any body, on that account, think of proposing to discontinue the agency of steam power either on the land or the water? The most that is thought of is, that it becomes our duemploy and circulate such a paper, it would ty to increase vigilance and multiply precautions, against the recurrence of accidents. As to banks, might have refused to establish Banks. And, in the true question is, whether the sum of the inhe end, the States which had them not, would convenience of dispensing with them would not be and themselves, in self-defence, compelled to greater than any amount of which they are productive? And, in any new charters that may near me, (Mr. B. W. Leigh.) if he be old enough, be granted, we should anxiously endeavour to may also recollect—the introduction of Banks in provide all possible restrictions, securities and our native State. Virginia adopted slowly and guaranties against their mismanagement, which

Such are my views of the question of estab. lishing a Bank of the United States. They have been long, and honestly, and sincerely entertained by me ; but I do not seek to enforce them upon any others. Above all, I do not desire any Burk and it was warmly opposed and carried with of the United States, attempted or established. some difficulty. Afterwards, Virginia, finding unless, and until, it is imperatively demanded, as I believe demanded it will be, by the opinion of the people.

I should have been glad, fellow-citizens, if I had time and strength, to make a full exposition of my views and opinions upon all the great measures and questions that divide us, and agitate our country. I should have been happy to have been able to make a full examination of the principles and measures of our opponents, if we could find out what they are, and contrast them with our own. I mean them no disrespect: I would not use one word to wound the feelings of any one of them: but I am really and unaffectedly ignorant of the measures of public policy which they are desirous to promote and establish. know what they oppose. I know that they stand in direct opposition to every measure which the Whigs espouse; but what are their substitutes? The Whigs believe that the Executive power has, during the two last and the present Administrations, been intolerably abused; that it has disturbed the balances of the Constitution; and that, by its encroachments upon the co-ordinate branches of the Government, it has become alarming and dangerous. The Whigs are therefore desirous to restrain it within Constitutional and proper limits. But our opponents, who susame to be emphatically the friends of the people, sustain the Executive in all its wildest and most extravagant excesses. They go for Vetoes, in all their variety; for Sub-Treasuries, standing armies, Treasury circulars. Occupying a similar ground with the Tories of England, they stand up for power and prerogative against privilege and popular rights. The Democrats or Republicans of 1798-'9, taught by the fatal examples of all history, were jealous and distrustful of Executive power. It was of that department that their fears were excited, and against that their vigilance was directed. The Federalists of that day, imbibing the opinion from the founders of the Constitution, honestly believed that the Executive was the weakest branch of the Government, and hence they were disposed to support and strengthen it. But experience has demonstrated their error, and the best part of their them have united with the Whigs. And the Whigs are now in the exact position of the Republicans of 1798-'9. The residue and probably he larger part of the Federalists joined our opponents, and they are now in the exact position of the Federalists of 1793-'9, with this differencethat they have shut their eyes against all the lights of experience, and pushed the Federal doctrines of that day far beyond the point to which they were ever carried by their predeces-

But I am trespassing too long on your patience, and must hasten to a close. I regret that I am too much exhausted, and have not time to discuss other interesting subjects that engage the public attention. I should be very glad to express to you my views on the public domain; but I have often, on the floor of protect the people against the monied power in the Senate and on other public occasions, fully ex- ed by all who knew him. Whilst we bow in dutiful posed them. I consider it the common property of the nation and the whole nation. I believe it to be essential to its preservation and the preservation of the funds which may accrue from its sales, that it should and deplore the great loss which we have all sustainforeign Powers having national banks? In the commercial struggles, which are constantly in commercial struggles, which are constantly in operation between nations, should we not labor ought to be distributed, upon just and liberal prinunder great and decided disadvantage, if we had ciples, among all the States, old as well as new.

no bank and they had their banks? We all recollect, a few years ago, when it was alleged to bend, at no very distant period, a total loss of the enbe the policy of the bank of England to reduce the price of our great Southern staple, in order to accomplish that object, the policy was adopted of refusing to discount the notes and bills of any English houses engaged in the American trade. If a bank of the United States had been in existence at that time, it could have adopted some measure of counteraction; but there was none, and the bank of England effected its nurses.

The special properties of the subject of Abolition, I am persuaded it is not necessary to say one word to this enlightened and Commons, and their aristocracy? This is a very shallow mode of reasoning. I might solicit. very shallow mode of reasoning. I might ask, in expression of it was one of the assigned causes of my offer, my fervent prayers that one and all of you may

one who doubts or desires to obtain further information about my views, in respect to that unfortunate question, I refer him to Mr. Mendenhall, of Richmond, In-

I hope and believe, fellow-citizens, that brighter days and better times are approaching. All the exhibitions of popular feeling -all the manifestations of the public wishes—this spontaneous and vast assem-blage deceive us, if the scenes and the memorable event of 1840 are not going to be renewed and re-enacted. Our opponents complain of the means which were employed to bring about that event. They attribute their loss of the public confidence to the popular meetings and processions, to the display of banners, the use of log cabins, the Whig songs, and the exhibition of coons, which preceded the event of '40. How greatly do they deceive themselves! What little knowledge do they display of human nature! All these were the mere jokes of the campaign. The event itself was produced, by a strong, deep, and general conviction pervading all classes, and impressed by dear bought experience, that a change of both measures and men was indispensable to the welfare of the country. It was a great and irresistible movement of the people. Our opponents were unable to withstand, and were borne down by a popular current, far more powerful than that of the mighty father of waters. The symbols and insignia, of which they complain, no more created or impelled that current, than the oljects which float upon the bosom of the Mississippi you at the South and we in the West. It is in- give impetus to the stream. Our opponents profess to be great friends of the poor, and to take a great interest in their welfare, but they do not like the log cabins in which the poor dwell! They dislike their beverage of hard cider. They prefer sparkling champaign, and perhaps their taste is correct, but they ought to reflect that it is not within the poor man's reach. They have a mortal hatred to our unoffending coons, and would prefer any other quadruped. And, as for our Whig songs, to their ears they appear grating and full of discord, although chanted by the leveliest daughters, and most melodious voices of the land! We are very sorry to disoblige our Democratic friends, but I am afraid they will have to reconcile themselves, as well s they can, to our log cabins, hard cider, and Whig ongs. Popular excitement, demonstrating a lively nterest in the administration of public affairs, is far preferable to a state of stillness, of sullen gloom, and ilent acquiescence, which denotes the existence of despotism, or a state of preparation for its introducion And we need not be disturbed, if that excitement should sometimes manifest itself, in ludicrous, but innocent, forms. But our opponents seem to have short memories. Who commenced that species of display and exhibition of which they now so bitterly complain? Have they already forgotten the circumstances attendant on the campaigns of 1828 and 1832? Have they torgotten the use which they made of the hog-the whole hog, bristles and all? Has the scene escaped their recollection, of bursting the heads out of barrels, not of hard cider, but of beer, pouring their contents into ditches, and then drinking the dirty liquid? Do they cease to remember the use which they made of the hickory of hickory poles, and hickory boughs? On more occasions than one, when it was previously known that I was to pass on a particular road, have I ound the way obstructed by hickory boughs, strewed along it. And I will not take up your time by narrating the numerous instances of mean, low and vulgar indignity, to which I have been personally exposed. Our opponents had better exercise a little philosophy on the occasion. They have been our masters, in employing symbols and devices to operate upon the passions of the people. And, if they would reflect and philosophize a little, they would arrive at the conclusion, that, whenever an army or a political party achieves a victory over an adversary, by means of any new instrument or stratagem, that adversary will be sure, sooner or later, to employ the same means.

> sense of order and decency. I should be still happier if I did not fear that it was produced by the mortification of a past defeat, and the apprehension of one that awais them ahead, rather than any thorough reforms tion of manners. Most certainly, I do not approve of appeals to the passions of the people, or of the use of disgusting or unworthy means to operate on their senses or their understanding. Although I can look and laugh, at the employment of hogs and coons, to influence the exercise of the elective franchise, I should be glad to see them entirely dispensed with. I should greatly prefer to see every free citizen of the United States deliberately considering and determining how he can best promote the honor and prosperity of his country, by the exercise of his inestimable privileges. and coming to the polls unaffected by all sinister exerions, and there independently depositing his suffrage. I should infinitely prefer to see calumny, falsehood and detraction totally abandoned, and truth, sincerity, honor and good faith alone practiced in all our discussions; and I think I may venture to assure our opponents that whenever they are prepared to conduct our public disenssions and popular elections, in the manner and upon the principles which I have indicated, the Whig Party will be as prompt in following their good example as they were slow and reluctant to imitate their bad one. The man does not breathe who would be more happy than I should be, to see all parties united, as a band of brothers, to restore our beloved country to what it has been, to what it is so capable of being, to what it ever should be, the great model of self government, the boast of enlightened and liberal men throughout the world, and, by the justice, wisdom and beneficence of its operation, the terror and the dread of all tyrants. I know and deplore, deep.y deplore, the denoralization which has so extensively prevailed in our country, during a few past years. It should be to every man, who has an American heart, a source of the deepest mortification, and most painful regret. Falsehood and treachery, in high places, peculation and fraud among public servants, distress, embarrassment and ruin, among the people, distracted and disheartened at home, and treated with contempt and obloquy abroad, compose the sad features, during the period to which I have adverted of our unfortunate national picture. I should rejoice to see this great country once more itself again, and the history of the pas fifteen years shrouded, in a dark and impenetrable veil. And why shall we not see it? We have only to will it, to revive and cultivate the spirit which wor for us, and bequeathed to us, the noble heritage which we enjoy : we have only to rally around the institutions and interests of our beloved country, regardless of every other consideration, to break, if necessary, the chains of party, and rise, in the majesty of freemen. and stand out and stand up, firmly resolved to dare all and do all, to preserve, in unsulfied purity, and perpetnate unimpaired, the noble inheritance, which is our birth-right, and sealed to us with the blood of our fa-

One word more, fellow-citizens, and I am done. repeat that I had anticipated much gratification from my visit to your State. I had long anxiously wished to visit it, to tread the soil on which American Independence was first proclaimed; to mingle with the descendants of those who were the first to question the divine right of Kings, and who, themselves, are surpassed by none in devotion to the cause of human liberty, and to the Constitution and the Union, its best securities. Only one circumstance has happened to diminish the satisfaction of my journey. When I left my residence in December, I anticipated the happiness of meeting, among others, your GASTON, theu living. I had known him long a.d well, having served

with him more than a quarter of a century ago in the House of Representatives. He united all the qualities which command esteem and admiration—bland, pure, patriotic, eloquent, learned and pious, and was belowsubmission to the will of Divine Providence, who, during the progress of my journey, has called him from his family and from his country, we cannot but feel

We are about, Fellow-citizens, finally to separate enue to which they can resort, and assist in the payment of their debts or hasten the completion of important objects, in which the whole Union, as well as themselves, are interested and will be benefitted.

I have experienced so generously at your hands. And whatever may be my future lot or destiny, in return objects, in which the whole Union, as well as themselves, are interested and will be benefitted.

period of human existence, that they may be unclouded, happy and prosperous, and that, when this mortal career shall terminate, you may be translated to a bet-

ler and brighter world.
Farewell, Fellow citizens, ladies and gentlemen-an effectionate farewell to all of you!

# The Register.



Our's are the plans of fair, delightful peace, Unwarp'd by party rage, to live like brothers.

## RALEIGH, N. C.

Tuesday, June 25, 1844.

#### MR. CLAY'S SPEECH.

We are, at length, enabled to present to our readers in this paper, the Speech of Mr. CLAY, made on the occasion of his visit to kaleigh, in April last. We had prepared notes of it, as soon as we could after its delivery, and transmitted them to him at Washington; but, owing to his incessant engagements, whilst there, and to some confusion in the notes, he could not revise and correct them until his return to Asn-LAND. from whence we have just received them in their corrected form.

We are sure that our readers, notwithstanding the delay, will be glad to receive now, a production so acceptable, which, besides the interest it contains, has the recommendation of being the only Speech made by Mr. CLAY, during his late Southern journey, which has been corrected by himself.

the Speech, can be had at this Office.

#### FOURTH OF JULY.

We are pleased to see that, all over the coun try, proper measures are taking for the celebration of our National Festival. It would be a burning shame, were its commemoration to fall the support of Whig Candiddtes for the promi-Festivals, and the course of industry and pains- the names of GRAHAM, and CLAY, and FRELINGtaking proceeds with less intermission from year's end to year's end, in this, than in any other

In our own State hereafter, at least, we hope to see the reading of the Mecklenburg Declaration of Independence substituted, on this day, for the National Declaration; or, at least, associated with it. Every son of the Old North should glory in the fact that she led the van in the great work of National emancipation. We have too long allowed this bright incident in the history of our State, to be dimmed by the heroic deed of July 4, 1776. Of the authenticity of the Mecklenburg Declaration, not a doubt now remains. The question was perfectly settled by the evidence collected and published under the direction, and by the authority of our General Assembly, at its session of 1830-31.

## A TEMPEST IN A TEA-POT.

A Mr. Johnson, a Loco Foco member of Congress from Tennessee, harangued the citizens of this place, on Saturday last, and, as we learn, made a furious onslaught on the "great Governor of North Carolina," and our humble self, charging us both with having interfered in his election to Congress.

was, that he received a letter from Mr. Brown-Low, of Tenn, pending the election, asking information on certain points, (which the Governor felt bound by all the rules of courtesy and civility to communicate,) and he did so in the briefest manner possible, without comment.

The gist of the charge against us, as we learn, was the having asserted some two years ago, in a paragraph, that he (Johnson) was present in Raleigh on a particular occasion, when, in fact, he was not here-a statement which he pronounced "false on his responsibility." We have no recollection of the circumstances, under which the statement was made, but we know it was believed to be true at the time, and this is the first intimation we have ever received, that it was not

so. Instead of treasuring up this paragraph so long, had Mr. JOHNSON informed us we had done him injustice, we would cheerfully have corrected the error, in as public a manner as the assertion was made. Moreover, he was in this City at LITCHFORD's Hotel, for five or six days before the delivery of his Speech, within 50 yards of our office, and could have had the erroneous statement immediately rectified, on a suggestion to that effect. But this would not have answered his purpose, as, then, he would have lost the most grandiloquent part of his Speech-to make which, we infer, was the chief object of his visit to Raleigh.

The Loco Foco party are welcome to all the benefits that may accrue from the obscenity and vulgarisms of such Orators.

There have been immense mass meetings of the Whigs, held in various parts of the Country within the last fortnight, but we have no space to record the details. We may do so hereafter. It is evident, however, even to those

Every where, the country's risin' FOR HARRY CLAY and FREEINGHUYSEN. A POWERFUL ALLY.

THOMAS LORING, Esq., for many years the Editor of the "North-Carolina Standard," then, and now, the mouth-piece of the Loco Foco party notice, in the last number of his " Independent," our old political opponent into the Whig ranks, pass, in any thing said upon the subject ? confident, if he displays the same ability and vigor in defence of Whig principles, as he has display. ed heretofore in support of their opposite that his efforts will tell with effect, in the great contest now going on for the maintenance of popular rights. We consider his change of tenets as a most re- the day; that this course is alone calculated to markable illustration of the soundness of the ap- defeat it entirely, by raising up a powerful party horism, that " Truth is mighty and will prevail." It will take the public, we have no doubt, as has taken the Whigs here, entirely by surprize : as we are confident his new position has been assumed without consultation, invitation, or any knowledge on the part of the Whigs, that such would be the case, until the Editor had made up his mind in view of the alarming crisis to which our political interests have arrived.

The space occupied by Mr. CLAY's Speech, prevents us from saying more at present. It would give us pleasure to publish the whole article announcing this change of views, but must content ourselves with the following pregnant paragraph:

"The Democratic Convention recently held at Baltimore, has developed incidents and characters that demand the attention and scrutiny of every friend of freedom. Here we beheld Bank and anti-Bank men; Unionists and Disunionists; Repudiationists and anti-Repudiationists; Tariffites and anti-Tariffites-met together in a spirit of mutual malignity; and after rejecting from their support every man of mind and merit, we see them affect to harmonize upon 'a man of straw,' and audaciously hold him up to the American People as a proper candidate for the Chief Magistracy of thi great and glorious Union. Is this the Democratic Party ? Is this the freedom of the Public Will ? Are the People to submit to this daring and reckless despotism of selfish politicians and ambitious demagogues? For one, we say-No! We will neither submit nor be craventy silent. And while we tender our heart-felt thanks and express our warmest regards to the many pure and honest \*\* Extra copies of the REGISTER, containing men of the democratic party with whom we have been associated, and from whom we have received many kindnesses, we utterly repudiate and denounce the course of the leaders who hold the destiny of the party under their control. From the triumph of this combination of selfishness, demagoguism and disorganization, our country has pothing of good to hope, but every thing of evil to fear; and we believe that a consistent regard for the purity of republican principles, will be best promoted in

"We shall, therefore, in our next number, place RUYSEN, at the head of our editorial columns, and endeavor to show that the safety and prosperity of the country require their election."

#### JAMES K. POLK.

In 1839, Congress being about to adjourn, the sual complimentary Resolution was offered to the Speaker of the House of Representatives JAMES K. POLK.) The vote stood Ayes 94-Noes 57 ! Such Resolutions ordinarily pass unanimously, even in high party times; but so flagrantly partial and unjust to the minority had Mr. Polk's conduct been, that they administered to him a rebuke as pointed as it was unprecedented. He who was so bitter a partizan as Speaker, will not fail to be intelerant, proscripive and tyrannical, as President.

IJ Mr. PAYNE, of Alabama, now a warm advocate of Mr. Polk's election to the Presidency, is declared to be the author of certain articles in the Globe, written many weeks ago, opposing his nomination for the Vice Presidency. Among many important objections, was one that Mr. Pour could not get the vote of his own State, and that in a difficulty with Mr. Wise, he had not shown the spirit and courage of a gentleman. But the tune is now changed. Mr. Polk is qual-The precise charge against Gov. Morehead, lified for any station, and Mr. Polk can carry his

> We are compelled to postpone, until Friday, the communication giving an account of the recent Conmercement at Wake Forest Colleges

There will be a Meeting of the Clay Club from several gentlemen from abroad, amongst them one or two members of Congress.-LET THE WHIGS RALLY.

## NEW MOVE.

By their new position, the Loco Focos back out from their old issues of 1840, and are attempting to throw themselves upon new issues; but i will not do. The people have had enough of their appliances, and will not be gulled any longer.

In 1840, it was common for the Whige to give barbecues, and invite friends and opponents to a general discussion. In this manner, an immense deal of good was wrought, and an immense proportion of light diffused. We would recommend the same course now. We would propose to our friends in every County, and every neighhood, to pursue this method of assembling the people of all parties to listen to discussion.

## THE TEXAS QUESTION.

No report was made by the Committee of Foreign Relations upon the President's Message, appealing to the House from the Senate on the Texas question. It is understood that a majority of that Committee was decidedly opposed to any action on the subject.

ET DANIEL O'CONNELL has been sentenced by the Court of Queen's Bench to be imprisoned for twelve calendar months, to pay a fine of £2,000. and to enter into securities to keep the peace for seven years-himself in £5,000 and two sureties of £2,500 each.

COMMON SENSE.

The following Resolution, passed by the Whige of Camden county, Ga., is communicated by General Duncan L. Clinch to the National in this State, disgusted with the double-dealing Intelligencer, as expressing his own views, and and hypocritical professions of his party, gives so far as he is acquainted with them, the views of the Whig party of the South. There is more that he will, next week, run up the CLAY and good common sense in these few words, than we FRELINGRUYSEN flag. We cordially welcome have yet seen elsewhere in ten times their com-

> "Resolved, That upon the question of the annexation of Texas, we, as Whige and citizens of the South, are in favor of it under proper circumstances of time and manner; but that, in our opinion, the sincere friends of the question should regret its introduction into the party politics of in the country in opposition to it at the period when it can be successfully accomplished."

What we lack in Presses, we will make up in public speakers. There are men whose tongues are armed with eloquence and truth, who will soon be heard in every State. The people-the honest people-will listen to the true history of this Ad. ministration, to the wrongs inflicted on their best friend, and will rebuke with scathing indignation the machinations of the President's enemies.

The foregoing paragraph affords the cue most probably, to Gen. Saunders' stump arrangements.

SUMMER VISITATION OF THE BISHOP OF NORTH CAROLINA. Fourth Sunday after Trinity, June 30th, Rockingham Co.

Fifth Sunday after Trinity, St. Matthew's Church, Hillsboro'.

Fifth July, Friday, St. Mary's, Orange Co. Sixth Sunday after Trinity, (14th,) St. Bartholomew's. Pittsboro'.

Seventeenth July, Wednesday, morning, Lexing.

Eighteenth, Friday, White Haven, Lincoln Co. Seventh Sunday after Trinity, (21st.) St. Luke's

Church, Lincolnton. Ordination. Twenty-third, Tuesday, Shelby, Cleveland Co. Eighth Sunday after Trinky, St. John's, Flat

Rock.

Ninth Sunday after Trinity, Morganton, Burke

Sixth August, Tuesday, Lenoir, Caldwell Co. Sevenus, wednesday, Valley of Yadking Tenth Sunday after Trinity, (August 11th,) the head of Wataga river, Ashe Co.

Thirteenth, night, Wilkesbero': Sixteenth, Friday morning, Huntsville, Surry Co. Seventeenth, night, Mocksville. Eleventh Sunday after Trinity, St. Andrew's,

Rowan Co. Twenty-first, Wednesday, Christ Church, Rowan

Twelfth Sunday after Tribity, St. Luke's, Salis-Thirteenth Sunday after Trinity, Calvary Church

Wadesbord's Fourth September, Wednesday, Deep River .--Catechism, confirmation and holy communion. as usual.

Other appointments to be announced in proper

OE AND TRIMMED HERRINGS. Rock Fish, Mess Rock, Rock Roe in whole and half Barrels; Sturgeon in half Barrels;

Just to hand and for sale by WM. PECK. Raleigh, June 25th 1844. 61--94

THE Fall Session of Mr. and Mrs. RAY'S Schools in Louisburg, will commence on the 1st of July. Efficient assistants have been employed in both departments. included a named to

Standard and Tarboro Press, each twice, PINO ELECTRO-TYPE GILDERS AND DAGUERRIANS .- The Subatribers have on hand a well-selected assortment of Chemicals, suitable for the above operators, consisting in part of the following articles: Nitric Acid, Pressiate of Pot-

ash, Muriatic Acid, Cyanneet of Potass, Potassium, Sulph. Copper, Chlorate of Potessa, Also, Water maker's Oil and Brushes.

WHITE LEAD. KEGS of Wetherell's Philad. White Lead just to hand, and for sale very low STITH & PESCUD.

ALSO, a large supply of GRAY'S OINTMENT, for sale by the gross or single bes at Manufacturer's prices.

CINFORMATION WANTED OF at the Court House, to-morrow (Wednesday,) at half past two o'clock. Speeches are expected Carolina, and who removed from there some 8 or 10. years since to some other County of the State, as is believed. Any information, that may lead to his present residence, communicated to the Editor of the RESISTER, will be thankfully received by his family. June 22, 1844.

JUST RECEIVED AND OPENED. Direct from New York, Y Spring and Summer stock of Staple and

DET COOPS consisting its part of the following articles : Broadcloths, Castimeres, Kentucky Jeans; Game

broons, Merinoes, fancy Drilling, Balsarines, figu Mueline, Ginghams, Mouslin de Laines, bonnet Las fine striped Silks, a large lot of fancy Printe from ? cents upwards, silk and cotton Gloves, ladies' co and white cotton Hose 10 cts. and upwards. men's Half-Hose, Silk and couch Thread all co a large lot of cetton Domestics 6 cents and p Virginia Oznaburgs, Hard-ware, Cockery ware fus, silk, leghorn, palm-leaf and wool Hats, ledler gentlemen's and boys fine Shoes, Umbrelles, Parami Shades, Saddles, Bridles, Surgingles College, attaches and colored Papering, a small lot of Clothing. lot of family Groceries, brown, lost and Sugars, Java, Laguira, Rio and St. Domingo Colle-Young Hyson, Gundowder and Imperial Ten, a last late of sole and upper Leather, Californias and district.

the above mentioned articles, a very small part my stock, were purchased with cush, and will be a for each or approved credit, as shows or transcent the statty other house in the Uny, that sale goods at profit. You will do well to call dad armine I stock, before purchasing closwhere; as I am certain

CALEB MALON Raleigh, June 17, 1944.

DE R B MAYN

June 18, 1844.