MR. CLAY ON THE TEXAS QUESTION. on the termination of the armistice, of renewing the following Letter from Mr. CLAY to the the war and enforcing her rights, as she considers them. Editors was forwarded from Raleigh on the day for publication earlier than to day.

To the Editors of the National Intelligencer.

RALEIGH, APRIL 17, 1844.

GENTLEMEN: Subsequent to my departure from Ashland, in December last, I received various communications from popular assemblages and private individuals, requesting an expression of my opinion upon the question of the Annexa-tion of Texas to the United States. I have forborne to reply to them, because it was not very convenient, during the progress of my journey, to do so, and for other reasons. I did not think it proper, unnecessarily, to introduce at present a new element among the other exciting subjects which agitate and engroes the public mind. The rejection of the overture of Texas, some years ago, to become annexed to the United States, had met with general acquiescence. Nothing had since occurred materially to vary the question. I had seen no evidence of a desire being entertained, on the part of any considerable portion of the American people, that Texas should become an integral part of the United States. During my sojourn in New Orleans, I had, indeed, been greatly surprised, by information which I received rom Pexas, that, in the course of last fall, a voluntary overture had proceeded from the Executive of the United States to the Authorities of Texas, to conclude a treaty of Annexation; and that, in order to overcome the repugnance felt by any of them to a negotiation upon the subject, strong and, as I believed, erroneous representations had been made to them of a state of opinion in the Senate of the United States favorable to the ratification of such a treaty. According to these representations, it had been ascertained that a num-ber of Senators, varying from thirty-five to fortytwo, were ready to sanction such a treaty. I was aware too, that holders of Texas lands and Texas scrip, and speculators in them, were actively engaged in promoting the object of annexation .-Still, I did not believe that any Executive of the United States would venture upon so grave and momentous a proceeding, not only without any general manifestation of public opinion in favor of it, but in direct opposition to strong and decided expressions of public disapprobation. But it appears that I was mistaken. To the astonishment of the whole nation, we are now informed that a treaty of annexation has been actually concluded, and is to be submitted to the Senate for its consideration. The motives for my silence, therefore, no longer remain, and I feel it to be my duty to present an exposition of my views and opinions upon the question, for what they may be worth, to the public consideration. I adopt this method as being more convenient than several replies to the respective communications which I have received.

I regret that I have not the advantage of a view of the treaty itself, so as to enable me to adapt an expression of my opinion to the actual conditions and stipulations which it contains .-Not possessing that opportunity, I am constrained to treat the question according to what I presume to be the terms of the treaty. If, without the loss of national character, without the hazard of foreign war, with the general concurrence of the nation, without any danger to the integrity of the Union, and without giving an unreasonable price for Texas, the question of annexation were pregented, it would appear in quite a different light from that in which I apprehend, it is now to be

regarded.

The United States acquired a title to Texas, extending as I believe, to the Rio del Norte, by the treaty of Louisiana. They ceded and relinguished that title to Spain by the treaty of 1819, by which the Sabine was substituted for the Rio del Norte as our western boundary .-This treaty was negotiated under the Administration of Mr. Monroe, and with the concurrence of his Cabinet, of which Messrs. Crawford, Calgentlemen, composed a part. When the treaty was laid before the House of Representatives. being a member of that body, I expressed the opinion, which I then entertained, and still hold, that Texas was sacrificed to the acquisition of Florida. We wanted Florida; but I thought i must, from its position, inevitably fall into our possession; that the point of a few years, sooner or later, was of no sort of consequence, and that in giving five millions of dollars and Texas for it, we gave more than a just equivalent. But, if we made a great sacrifice in the surrender of Texas, we ought to take care not to make too great a sacrifice in the attempt to re-acquire it.

My opinions of the inexpediency of the treaty of 1819 did not prevail." The country and Congress were satisfied with it, appropriations were made to carry it into effect, the line of the Sabine was recognised by us as our boundary, in negotiations both with Spain and Mexico, after Mexico became independent, and measures have been in actual progress to mark the line, from the Sabine to Red river, and thence to the Pacific ocean.-We have thus fairly alienated our title to Texas, by solemn national compacts, to the fulfilment of which we stand bound by good faith and national honor. It is, therefore, perfectly idle and ridiculous, if not dishonorable, to talk of resuming our title to Texas, as if we had never parted with it. We can no more do that than Spain can resume Florida, France Louisiana, or Great Britain the thirteen colonies, now composing a part of the United States.

During the administration of Mr. Adams, Mr. Poinsett, Minister of the United States at Mexico. was instructed by me, with the President's authority, to propose a re-purchase of Texas; but he forbore even to make an everture for that purpose. Upon his return to the United States, he inform ed me, at New Orleans, that his reason for not making it was, that he knew the purchase was impracticable, and that he was persuaded that, if he made the overture, it would have no other effect than to aggravate irritations, already existing, upon matters of difference between the

The events which have since transpired in Texas are well known. She revolted against the Government of Mexico, flew to arme, and finally fought and won the memorable battle of San Jacinto, annihilating a Mexican army and making a captive of the Mexican President. The signal success of that Revolution was greatly aided, if not wholly achieved, by citizens of the United States who had migrated to Texas. These succors, if they could not always be prevented by the Government of the United States, were furnished in a manner and to an extent which brought upon us some national reproach in the eyes of an impartial world. And, in my opinion, they impose on us the obligation of scrupulously avoiding the imputation of having instigated and aided the Re-volution with the ultimate view of territorial ag-grandizement. After the battle of San Jacinto. the United States recognised the independence of Texas, in conformity with the principle and practice which have always prevailed in their puncils of recognising the Government "de facto," without regarding the question de just. That re-cognition did not affect or impair the rights of Mexico, or change the relation which existed between her and Texas. She on the contrary, has preserved all her rights, and has continued to as. sert, and so far as I know yet asserts, her right to duce Texas to obed ence, as a part of the Reit is probable that sie has agreed upon a tempo-pary suspension of hostilities; but, if that has done, I presume it is with the purpose, up-

This narrative shows the present actual conof its date, but did not reach our hands in time dition of Texas, so far is I have information about for publication earlier than to day. perseveres in the assertion of her rights by actual force of arms, which if suspended, are intended to be renewed. Under these circumstances, if the Government of the United States were to acquire Texas, it would acquire along withit all the incumbrances which Texas is under, and among them the actual or suspended war between Mexico and Texas. Of that consequence there cannot be a doubt. Annexation and war with Mexico are identical. Now, for one, I certainly am not willing to involve this country in foreign war for the object of acquiring Texas. I know there are those who regard such a war with indifference and as a triffing affair, on account of honorable peace as the wisest and truest policy of this country. What the United States most need are union, peace, and patience. Nor do I think that the weakness of a Power should form in or to depreciate the evils of war. Honor and good faith and justice are equally due from this country towards the weak as towards the strong. And, if an act of minstice were to be perpetrated towards any Power, it would be more compatible with the dignity of the nation, and, in my judgment, less dishonorable, to inflict it upon a powerful instead of a weak foreign nation. But are we perfectly sure that we should be free from injury in a state of war with Mexico? Have we any se curity that countless numbers of foreign vessels, under the authority and flag of Mexico, would not prey upon our defenceless commerce in the Mexican gulf, on the Pacific ocean, and on every other sea and ocean! What commerce, on the other hand, does Marieo offer, as an indemnity for our losses, to the gallantry and enterprise of our countrymen? This view of the subject supposes that the war would be confined to the United States and Mexico as the only belligarents. But have we may certain guaranty that Mexico would obtain no albes among the great European Powers! Suppose any such Powers, jealous of our increasing greatness, and disposed to check our growth and cripple us, were to take part in behalf of Mexicoin the war, how would the different belligerents present themselves to Christendom and the enightened world! We have been seriously charged

> and enlightened world! Assuming that the annexation of Texas is war with Mexico, is it competent to the treaty-making power to plunge this country into war, not only without the concurrence of, but without deign ing to consult Congress, to which, by the Constitution, belongs exclusively the power of declar-

with an inordinate spirit of territorial aggrandize-

ment; and, without admitting the justice of the

charge, it must be owned that we have made vast

acquisitions of territory within the last forty years.

Suppose Great Britain and France, or one of them.

were to take part with Mexico, and, by a mani-

festo, were to proclaim that their objects were to

assist a weak and helpless ally to check the spirit

of encroachment and ambition of an already over-

grown Republic, seeking still further acquisitions

of ferritory, to maintain the independence of

Texas, disconnected with the United States, and

to prevent the further propagation of slavery from

the United States, what would be the effect of

such allegations upon the judgment of an impartial

I have hitherto considered the question upon he supposition that the annexation is attempted without the assent of Mexico. If she yields her consent, that would materially affect the foreign aspect of the question, it it did not remove all foreign difficulties. On the assumption of that assent, the question would be confined to the domestic considerations which belong to its embracing the terms and conditions upon which anongative de received in b the cultur, as an 'Integral part of it, in decided opposition to the wishes Confederacy. I think it far more wise and important to compose and harmonize the present Confederacy, as it now exists, than to introduce a new element of discord and distraction into it. In my humble opinion, it should be the constant and earnest endeavor of American statesmen to eradicate prejudices, to cultivate and foster concord, and to produce general contentment among all parts of our Confederacy. And true wisdom. it seems to me, points to the duty of rendering its present members happy, prosperous, and satisfied with each other, rather than to attempt to introduce alien members, against the common consent and with the certainty of deep dissatisfaction. Mr. Jefferson expressed the opinion, and others believed, that it never was in the contemplation of the framers of the Constitution to add toreign territory to the Confederacy, out of which new States were to be formed. The acquisitions of Lugistana and Florida may be defended upon the peculiar ground of the relation in which they. stood to the States of the Union. After they were admitted, we might well pause awhile, people our vast wastes, develop our resources, pre-pare the incurs of defending what we possess, and augment our strength, power, and greatness. If hereafter further territory should be wanted for an increased population, we need entertain no apprehensions but that it will be acquired by means, it is to be hoped, fair, honorable, and constitutional.

It is useless to disguise that there are those who espouse and those who oppose the annexation of Pexas upon the ground of the influence which it would exert, in the balance of political power, between two great sections of the Umon. I concoive that no motive for the acquisition of foreign territory would be more unfortunate, or pregnant gentleness of its manner. We do not mean to with more fatal consequences, than that of obtaining it for the purpose of strengthening one part against another part of the common Confederacy. Such a principle, put into practical operation, would menace the existence, if it did not certainly sow the seeds of a dissolution of the Union. It would be to proclaim to the world an insatiable and unquenchable thirst for foreign conquest or acquisition of territory. For if to-day Texas be acquired to strengthen one part of the Confederacy, to-morrow Canada may be required to add strength to another. And, after that might have been obtained, still other and further acquisitions would become necessary to equalize and adjust the balance of political power. Finally, in the progress of this spirit of universal dominion, the part of the Confederacy which is now weakest, would find itself still weaker from the impossibility of securing new theatres for those peculiar institutions which it is charged with be-

ing desirous to extend. But would Texas, ultimately, really strength to that which is now considered the weakest part of the Confederacy? If my infarmation be correct, it would not. According to that, the territory of Texas is susceptible of a division into five States of convenient size and form. Of these, two only would be adapted to those peculiar institutions to which I have referred, and the other three, lying west and north of San Antonio, being only adapted to farming and grazing purposes, from the nature of their soil, climate, and productions, would not admit of these institutions. In the end, therefore, there would be two slave and three free States probably added to the Union. If this view of the soil, and geography of Texas be correct, it might serve to diminish the zeal both of those who oppose and those who are urging annexation.

Should Texas be annoxed to the Union, the United States will assume and become ble for the debt of Texas, be its amount what What it is, I do not know certainly the least I have seen it stated at is thirteen millions of delibe. And this responsibility will exist, whether there he a stipulation in the teasty or not expressly assuming the payment of the debt of Texas. For I suppose it to be undentable that, if one patient because it to be undentable that, if one patient because it to be undentable that, if one patient because may. ble that, if one nation becomes incorporated in another, all the debts, and obligations, and in-

cumbrances, and wars of the incorporated patien, become the debts, and obligations, and incumbrances, and wars of the common nation created by the incorporation. If any European nation entertains and ambitious designs upon Texas, such as that of colonizing her, or in any way subjugating her, I should

regard it as the imperative duty of the Government of the United States to oppose to such dethe weakness of Mexico, and her mability to in- signs the most firm and determined resistance, flict serious injury upon this country. But I do not look upon at thus lightly. I regard all wars to prevent the accomplishment of any such deas great calamities, to be avoided, if possible, and signs. The Executive of the Unite States ought to be informed as to the aims Ad views of foreign Powers with regard to Tetas, and I presume that, if there be any of the exceptionable character which I have indicated the Exemotive, in any case, for inducing us to engage cutive will disclose to the co-ordinate departments of the Government, if not to the public, the evidence of them. From what I have seen and heard, I believe that Great Britail has recently formally and solemnly disavowed ny such aims or purposes-has declared that he is desirous only of the independence of Tixas, and that she has no intention to interfere a her-domestic institutions. If she has made such disa-

vowal and declaration, I presume they tre in the possession of the Executive. In the future progress of events, it is probable that there will be a voluntary or forcible separaion of the British North American possessions from the parent country. I am strongly inclined to think that it will be best for the happiness of all parties that, in that event, they should be erected into a separate and independent Republic. With the Canadian Republic on one side, that of Texas on the other, and the United States, the friend of both, between them, each could advance its own happiness by such constitutions, laws, and measures, as were best adapted to its peculiar condition. They would be natural allies, resdv. by co-operation, to repel any European or foreign attack upon either. Each would afford a secure refuge to the persecuted and oppressed driven into exile by either of the others. would emulate each other in improvements, in free institutions, and in the science of self-government. Whilst Texas has adopted our Constitution as the model of hers, she has, in several

important particulars, greatly improved upon it. Although I have felt compelled, from the nature of the inquiries addressed to me, to extend this communication to a much greater length than I could have wished, I could not do justice to the subject, and fairly and fully expose my own opinions in a shorter space. In conclusion they may be stated in a new words to be, that I consider the annegation of Texas, at this time, without the assent of Mexico, as a measure compromising the national character, involving us certainly in war with Mexico, probably with other foreign Powers, dangerous to the integrity of the Union, inexpedient in the present financial condition of the country, and not called for by any general expression of public opinion.

I am, respectfully, your obedient servant, H. CLAY.

MR. CLAY AS A STATESMAN.—The Hon. E. A. NISBET of Macon, formerly an able Representative in Congress from Georgia, in a recent letter to the Milledgeville Clay Club, uses the following language, than which we have seen nothing more truly descriptive of the character of Mr.

"One reason, among many others, why I desire to see Mr. Clay President out to a least great questions from the hands of demagogues, and to be the master of his own administration. He is at enough to be the centre of a great Partymay more, to be the centre of national opinion .-He can, and he will, terminate the reign of experments-of Rubcalism-of aguation for foreign wars. It is not necessary to Mr. Clay's reputation, to signalize his administration by any startling movement. We may expect of him, that, resting upon the sufficiency of his already great fame, he will seek the good of the nation—maintain her honor abroad, and secore her peace at home. For his devotion to the Union, we appeal to his preservation of it twice in his history-for his zeal for the nation's honor-we appeal to the remark of Mr. Madison, during the war of 1812-The army is doing its part, and the navy its part, in defence of the nation, but Mr. Clay is doing more than both.' For his moderation, we find a guaranty in the compromise act."

TEMPER AND TONE OF THE PRESS. There is no stronger sign of the irresistible force with which the Whig Party is marching onward to victory, than the savage, almost rabid tone of the Locofoco Press. The New York Evening Post, the Globe, and the Richmond Enquirer, are full of wrath, abuse and violent language of every description. This is the never failing evidence of a lost cause; for no man is disposed to fret, when he is prosperous. These presses see that all hope is lost, and they give vent to their despair in lamentation, howling and curses. It will not do gentlemen. We are sorry for you, but we cannot offer you any com-The PEOPLE will elect Mr. Clay, "in spite of lamentations here or elsewhere."

In contrast to this discreditable display of temper, we have to congratulate the Whig press, generally, upon the calmness, blandness and assume too much credit, however, on this score. It is perfectly easy to keep one's temper when all things work right. We ought not at the same time to think too hardly of our Locofoco contemporaries. We ought to imagine ourselves in the same situation they are in, and then perhaps we should behave as badly as they do-We make all allowances for them, at the same time we claim no extraordinary praise for the Whig Press. The difference of ercumstances is all.-Richmond Whia.

LOCOFOCOISM DEFUNCT IN NORTH CAROLINA .-During the two hours through which the vast crowd of eager expectants awaited the arrival of Mr. Clay, at the point of his debarkation, near Raleigh, on the 12th inst., it was several times announced that the Car which was to bear him to the spot, was close at hand. After one or two such annunciations and the disappointment consequent on these "false alarms," it was given out that, "now he is cartainly drawing near, for we distinctly hear the shrill sound of the sleam whistle." Every individual sprang to his feet and took his place in line, with eager gaze towards the point of approach; when lo and behold, it was soon ancertained that what had been regarded as the sound of the whistle, was nothing less than the last expiring shrick of Localicothe thousands who were present, and on their authority, it may be announced that that political heresy is dead, dead, in the good Old North State. We were "in at the death" and take pleasure in testifying to the fact of its demise. Danville Reporter.

A CAUCUS OF THE LOCO FOCO

PERS OF CONGRESS The following letter from the Val respondent of the Boston Copper, who seems to write of the he knows, contains some curious information

WASHINGTON, April 19, 1844. The desocrats of the two houses held a caucus at the Coitol, night before last, of which, in my last lette I would have given some account, but for the esire of ascertaining, with more certainty, the parculars.

Theostensible motive of the gathering was the consideration of the Texas and Tariff questions —the real one, the discussion of the political prospects of the party.

The meeting during its existence, was stormy and broke up in most admired disorder. The Southern democrats demanded action upon Gen. McKay's tariff bill-which the Northern refused. on the ground of such proceeding being likely to injure the cause of Mr. Van Buren. At this Southern democracy "flared up"-denounced the blind preference for men, over the principles of the party, and threatened, in round terms, a withdrawal from Mr. Van Buren's support, unless they were indulged in their favorite measure.

A large majority of the meeting was opposed n toto to Mr. V. Buren, and though no vote was taken on a proposition submitted to withdraw him, the decided expression of the caucus was averse to his clares.

C. Joingersoll, hitherto a warm Van Buren man, came but boldly, and unequivocally, for Com-Stewart-gallant "Old Ironsides," For him he promised Pennsylvania, with a brave imajority; but the denied that Van Buren could carry the State. The Jersey men were all for Stewart, and the Johnson men promised their support, if Tecumseli could not procure the nominationtendering thus, to the lovers of military glory, the formidable character.

The meeting adjourned without coming to any decision on any subject-some members exaspe-

rated, and all discouraged. We have had for several days information of similar import from a correspondent at Washington. Of those most opposed to Mr. Van Buren being the candidate, are mentioned Messrs. Hale and Burke, of New Hampshire. They are for Com. Stewart, and say that he can carry Pennsylvania by 5000 majority. Senator Buchanan, who in the event of the withdrawal of Mr. Van Buren wants to take a run himself, says that Com. S. cannot carry the Keystone State. Our correspondent says : "The Locofoco members are consulting as to the expediency of writing Mr. Van Buren a letter advising him of the state of things. Some think that Silas Wright will be named if Martin is withdrawn." Bit notwithstanding all these rumors, we believe that as Mr. Van Buren has the track, he will keep it. He is willing to take the chances, whatever they may be.

Baltimore Patriot.

THE END OF 'GREAT MEN.'-- Happening to cast my eye upon some miniature portraits, I perceived that the four personages who occunied the most conspicuous places were Alexander, Jannibal, Cosar and Bonaparte. I had seen the same unnumbered times-before, but never did the same sensation arise in my bosom, as my mind hastily glanced over their several histories.

Alexander, after having clumbed the dizzy heights of ambition, and with his temple bound with chaplets, dipped in the blood of countless nations, looked down upon a conquered world, and quer sot a city of the and the in a scene of without a fear of the result. For debauch.

Hannibal, after having, to the astonishment and consternation of Rome, passed the Alpsafter having put to flight the armies of this 'mistress of the world,' and stripped three bushels of gold rings from the fingers of their slaughtered knighte, and made her very foundation quakewas hated by those who once exultingly united his name to that of their god, and called 'Hanni Book,' and died at last by poison administered by his own hand, unlamented and unwent, in a fo-

Casar, after having conquered eight hundred cities, and dyeing his garments in the blood of one million of his foes, after having pursued to death the only rival on earth, was miserably assassinated by those he considered his nearest friends, and at the very place, the attainment of which had been the greatest sim of his ambi-

Bonaparte, whose mandate kings and princes obeyed, often paying filled the earth with the terror of his n.me, after having deluged Europe with tears and blood, and clothed the world in sack-cloth - closed his days in lonely banishment, almost literally exiled from the world, sometimes to see his country's banner waving o'er the deep, but which would not or could not bring him aid.

Thus these four men who, from the peculiar situations of their portions of their portraits, seemed to stand as representatives of all those whom the world calls 'great'-those four who severally made the earth tremble to its centre. severally died--one by intoxication, the second by suicide, the third by assassination, and the last in lonely exile! . How are the mighty fallen?

A FACT .- In a town not a hundred miles off, a small sized man went to the plantation of a certain gentleman who was light in wit, but rather heavy in flesh, with a piece of paper is his hand, folded in a legal form, and known by the abreviation of 'ca sa.' Having found the owner of the mansion in the field, heftexplained his business, when he was requested to read the capias, which com-

menced as usual- You are hereby commanded, without delays to take the body of, &c. 'Humph!' said the prisoner stretching Oh, but you don't expect me to carry you in my arms?

Certainly you must take my body, you now. I do not resist the process of the 'Will you wait here until I bring a cart?"

'Can't promise; I may recover from my atigue in be meanwhile. Well what must I do?

You must do your duty.' And there he lay immovable until the Shoriff left.

VERY ACCURATE. The Locoloco Organ says, that there were about 1500 persons who listened to Mr. Clay. We are cred ibly informed that the Orange Delegation alone, which numbered over 1200. The arithmetic of the Organ is

on a par with in veracity .- Oxford Mercury

MR. CLAY'S VISIT.

more glorious era has never dawned upon North Carolina, since first she took the lead in support of the principles of Freedom and Free Government, than that which usbered into her borders, Henry Clay of Kentucky-the great and gallant champion of Whig principles; under whose broad, glittering banner, entire and lasting redemption from the destructive influence of Locofocoism, is destined to be achieved, ere the Ides of November have glided into the ocean of the past.

It was indeed a glorious occasion, such an one as under the circumstances of the case, we may never expect to look upon again .-The thrilling, the heart-felt, the all observ ing enthusiasm which greeted a simple citizen of the Union, elicited solely by his emi nent services, and by the noble and patriotic principles which he professed, was a spectacle of moral sublimity, seldom if ever equalled-

And round its object such a glory threw,

As poets wildest vision never knew. We have had the satisfaction of seeing Mr. Clay in various positions. We have seen him calculy, but boldly advocating his principles and views before the world, and challenging for each and all its closest, and sternest scrutiny. We have seen him in the festive hall, and in the social circle, and in every situation, he was all that a patriot heart could wish: either to wield the destinies of his country, of to represent the simple, but manly dignity of Republicanism. Never have we seen one whose manner

were so universally attractive! Warm and chivalrous youth, cold calculating manhood, sober and reflective age equally acknowledged their magic influence, while maiden love heroes of war, on land and on water, a ticket of liness, in all the budding bloom of girlhood, and matron dignity, with its maturer charms, alike vied to cheer with their smiles, him whose every action spoke a Man such as man should be, and of whom it has been justly said, " he had rather be right than be President." We know nothing which speaks more strongly in behalf of Mr. Clay, than the pure and earnest enthusiasm, with which our fair countrywomen are devoted to his cause. Man, cool, deliberative, and selfish. reasons from calculation, and as his judgment soften defective, so he often comes to wrong conclusions; but woman, in the original purity of her nature, reasons from the heart alone, and as that is in her the seat of all truth and nobleness, she seldom, if ever, makes a wrong decision in any cause where truth and honor are made the standard by which to judge 'twixt right and wrong.

What doubt can there be then, of the suc cess of a cause, in which she has spoken so fully and unequivocally? For ourself we have no doubts! The cause is a good cause, t is a glorious cause, and it must, will, and shall prevail. With our bark of promise built of strong timbers of true whig principles, and with the meteor flag of CLAY and the LADIES nailed to the mast, we will sail over the troubled sea of political strife, into the haven of prosperous success, without a single breaker, and in defiance of every foe. Wherever in the land there is a spark of chivalry left, a single ray of generous enthusiasm, there will that banner ever find gallant supporters. Up then boys, and to your work! cast aside all doubt and indecis-

Though high may roll the battle's tide, Where is the foe can stand before us, And that bright streamer floating o'er us ! Oxford Mercury.

NEUTRAL GROUND.

" A life of great length and experience, has satisfied me," said Mr. Clay, at Wilmington, "that all parties aim at the common good of the country. And such must be the conviction of every unprejudiced mind. What is there-what can there be-to cause the mass of the people to desire any thing but good to their country ! They can never do, or permit, any act against the interest of their country, except through the mistakes or deceit of leaders in whose bands their power is entrusted.

There is one ground on which the great body of the Whig and Democratic parties can meet and mingle with all the cordiality of brethren and compatriots. It is high and holy ground, where no difference is permitted to exist; for difference there would be treason to our common country. They unite in a sentiment of devotion to the Union. "Cmon at all hazards" is one of the solemn doctrines of Henry Clay; recently reiterated before an assembled multitude of his fellow citizens of North Carolina, of all parties; responded to by every genuine Whig, and cherished, we doubt not, with an equal enthusiasm by the "original

panel" of the Democracy. True, there are some fanatical men in the Northern country, and some Fanny Wright locofocos infesting the Northern cities, as well as ambitious, selfish, wrong-headed men in the South, whose course and aim are to weaken the attachment of the people to their Union. But they cannot treathe treason enough to affect the political atmosphere, except in the small space which surrounds their own persons. The treasonable breath of the whole united mass of disorganizers would corrode but a speck upon the broad Ægis that covers and guards our glorious Union. Greensboro' Patriot.

Advertising.-The mass of those at tempting to do business, have a very imperfect notion of the immense advantages of advertising. Says our friend Greelev, of the Tribune: 'Many a man gives a thousand dollars for a favorable stand, yet grudges a hundred for advertising; not reflecting that a hundred men would be made acquainted with his business through the newspapers, law, understand, but submit with cheerful. where one would pass and not observe his store, though in the most favorable location.

> PRINCIPLES-AND MEN. "The current appears to be rather against us at present," said a Democrat, the other day :--

"but if we had such a man as Henry Clay for a leader, our party would easily triumph over all opposition." A mistake, sir-a wide mistake. The great

name and the great talents of fifty such men as Henry Clay could hardly pervert the common sense of the American people so far as to procure their assent to the principles, and force into their adoption the measures, of "the Democracy." Greensboro' Patriot.

TATH of North Carolina County, Court of Pleas and Quarter February Term, 1844. Grimes and Lee,

Original Attachment George R. Kirk.

It appearing to the satisfaction of said Court, that the Defendant, George R. Kirk, has removed himself beyond the limits of this Stare, so that the ordinar process of law cannot be served on him; On motio in open Court, it is ordered that publication be made in the Faleigh Register for six weeks, that unless the said George R. Kirk makes his personal appearance at our next Court of Picas and Quarter Sessions, to be held for the County of Bertie, at the Court-house in Windsor, on the second Monday of May next, Judgment by default final will be entered up against

By order of the Court, JONA. S. TAYLOE, Clerk. Pr. Adv. \$5 624.

STATE of North Carolina.-Binti County. Court of Pleas and Quarter Session February Term, 1844. Joseph B. Lee, Original Attachment.

Noah B. Hinton,

It appearing to the satisfaction of said Court, that he Defendant, Noah B. Hinton, has removed beyond the limits of this State, so that the ordinary process of law cannot be served on him: On motion in open Court, it is ordered that publication be made in the Rateigh Register for six weeks, that unifers the said Noah B. Hinton makes his personal appearance a our next Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions to be held for the County of Bertie, at the Court house is Windsor, on the second Monday of May next, Judg ment by default final will be entered up against him

By order of the Court, JONA. S. TAYLOE, Clerk. Pr. Adv. \$5 624.

Trust Sale OF VALUABLE LAND AND SLAVES.

BY virtue of a deed of trust executed to me by Lemuel M. Morgan, on the 12th March, 1842, duly recorded and register ed, I will proceed to sell to the highes next, (the day after the annual commencement of the University,) the valurble Tract of Land on which the said Lemuel M. Morgan now resides, commining nine bundred and thirty five acres, more or less There is no difficulty in pronouncing this to be among the most fertile and valuable tracts of land in the county of Orange; and there are in the State few residences combining equal advantages of health heauty of situation, contiguity of good society, and literary institution of high character. The tract cor ners within a few hundred yard- of the village o Chapel Hil, and includes about four hundred acre of excellent low grounds on Boiden's creek. Th Dwelling House is har dsomely situated about a mil from the village, and is together with a good Barn

At the same time and place, and for the same pur po-cs, I will sell a valuable Female Servant, who an experienced cook, and her two Children

Kirchen, Dairy and other houses, in a good state of

The terms, which will probably be accommodating at least in part, will be made known on the day of sale. The title is undoubted, but of course I conver as trustee only. ILAI W. NUNN, Trustee.

Chapel Hill, April 8

County. Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions February Term, 1844. Alexander Hull,

Original Attachment. Nosh B. Hinton,

It appearing to the satisfaction of said Court, the the Defendant, Noah B. Hinton, has removed himse beyond the limits of this State, so that the ordinar process of law cannot be served on him: On motor in open Court, it is ordered that publication be made in the Raleigh Register for six weeks, that ur less the said Noah B. Hinten mekes his personal appearances our next Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, so he held for the County of Bertie, at the Court-house a Windsor, on the second Monday of May next, July

ment by default final will be entered up against him JONATHAN S. TAYLOE, Clerk. Pr. Adv. \$5 624.

PRANELIN COUNTY. COURT of Pleas & Quarter Sessions, March Term, 1844.

Agnes Upchurch,

Littlebury Upchurch, Stephen Upchurch, and Jela Upchurch, Caveat.

At March Term, 1844, of Franklin County Court, a paper writing, purporting to be the last Will and Testament of Calvin Upchurch, dec'd, being offend for probate by Agnes Upchurch, Littlebury, Stephes and John Upchurch appeared in open Court and sotered a Cavent thereto. And it appearing to the Court, that John Saunders and his wife Lotty are not residents of the State : It is therefore ordered that pub ication be made in the Raleigh Register for six week that the said John Saunders and wife Lotty appear at the next Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, to he held for the County of Franklin, at the Count House in Louisburg, on the second Monday of Just next, and object to the probate of the said paper wn

ting if they think proper so to do. W. T. PERRY, C. C. C. Pr. Adv. \$5 624

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA.—Joseph Seron County. Court of Pleas and Quark Sessions, February Term, 1844. John McLeod, ws. Heirs of William Monden. To subject Real Estate. Itappearing to the satisfaction of the Court, the

Needham Munden, one of said heirs, resides beyond the limits of the State : It is therefore ordered by the Court, that publication be made in the Raleigh Repster for six works successively, notifying the said Needham Munden to appear at our next Court of Pleas and Querter Sessions to be held for said County at the Court House in Smithfield, on the 4th Manday in May next, then and there to plead, answer of

Witness, Thomas Bagley, Clerk of said Court, 8 Office, the 25th March, 1844. THOS BAGLEY, C. C.C.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA -- WAS County. In Equity, Spring Term, 1844. IMPORTANT LAND SALES.

etition of Albert G. Ellis, Ferdinaud Lilis, and others, For sale of Lands,

Pursuant to a Decree of our Court of Equity Wake, at Spring Term, 1844, in the case above, shall expose to public sale, at the Court House der in the City of Raleigh, on Monday, 20th day of Mar next (being the week of our County Court) the lab owing TRACTS OF LAND, to-wit:

One Tract, containing 2391 acres, situated in the County of Wake, on the North side of Swift Cress and on both sides of the Mill Branch, being the Tract conveyed in 1824 by Jno. Rand to Juo. Elia

the father of Petitioners.

Also, another Fract containing 160 Acres site ted in the County of Moore, on both sides of Links Buffato Creek—being the Tract sold and control to John Ellis, by Luke Woodard in 1819.

The above Traces of Land will be sold on a credit of 12 months—the purchasers giving book with approved security, for the purchase money, to cept as to such amount as may be necessary to sain costs of Petition and Sales, which will be required

be paid in Cash. PERRIN BUSBEE, C. M. S.