

FRIDAY, JUNE 28, 1844.

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VOL. XLV:

We must reject both the doctrines of free trade collect, a few years ago, when it was alleged to and of a high and exorbitant Tariff. The parti- be the policy of the bank of England to reduce the zans of each must make some sacrifices of their price of our great Southern staple, in order to peculiar opinions. They must find some common accomplish that object, the policy was adopted of ground, on which both can stand, and reflect that, refusing to discount the notes and bills of any if neither has obtained all that it desires, it has English houses engaged in the American trade. secured something and what it docs not retain If a bank of the United States had been in exishas been gotten by its friends and countrymen. tence at that time, it could have adopted some There are very few who dissent from the opinion measure of counteraction ; but there was none, that, in time of peace, the federal revenue ought and the bank of England effected its purpose. to be 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 rengaged in war, be raised exclusively on foreign turn, why have armies, navies, laws regulating

parties ought to be satisfied with a tariff for revenue and discriminations for protection. In thus settling this great and disturbing question, in a promise, we do but follow the noble example of our illustrious ancestors, in the formation and adoption of our present happy constitution. It was that benign spirit that presided over all their deliberations, and it has been in the same spirit that all the threatening crises, that have arisen during the progress of the administration of the constitution, have been happily quieted and accommodated.

Next, if not superior in importance to the question of encouraging the national industry, is that of the national currency. I do not purpose to discuss the point, whether a paper representative of the precious metals, in the form of bank notes, or in other forms, convertible into those metals, on demand, at the will of the holder, be or be not desirable and expedient. I believe it could be easily shown, that in the actual state of the commercial world, and considering the amount and distribution of the precious metals throughout the world, such a convertible paper is indispensably necessary. But that is not an open question. If it were desirable that no such paper should exist, it is not in the power of the General Government, under its present Constitution, to put it down or prevent its creation and circulation. Such a convertible paper has existed, does 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 controverted, to authorize and put forth such a convertible paper, according to their own sense of their respective interests. If even a large majority of the States were to resolve to discontinue the use of a paper representative of specie, the paper would nevertheless be created and circulated, unless every State in the Union abaidoned its use ; which nobody believes is ever likely to happen. If some of the States should continue to employ and circulate such a paper, it would flow into, and be current in other States that might have refused to establish Binks. And, in end, the States which had them not, find themselves, in self-defence, compelled to charter them. I recollect, perhaps my friend near me, (Mr. B. W. Leigh.) if he be old enough, may also recollect-the introduction or pair our native State. Virginia adopted slowly and reluctantly the Banking system. I recollect, 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, and it was warmly opposed and carried with some difficulty. Afterwards, Virginia, finding herself surrounded by States that had Bunks, 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 whatever benefits might arise from such institutions. The same necessity that prompted, at that period, the legislation of Virginia, would hereafter influence States having no banks, but adjacent to those which had. It follows, therefore, that there 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, begets 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 federal Government. All that is general and uational, 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 excepte, the trusts confided to the State governments. We want a National Army, a National Navy, a National Post Office establishment. National Laws regulating 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, Holland, 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 a bank, is to create a great and dangerous power. But we may search the records of history, and we shall find no instance, since the first introduction of banking institutions, of any one of them having sought to subvert the liberties of a country or to create confusion and disorder. Their well being depends upon the stability of laws and legitimate and regular administration of government. If it were true that the creation of a bank is to embody a monied power, is not such a power in the hands of the general government necessary to protect the people against the monied power in 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 foreign Powers having national banks ! In the commercial struggles, which are constantly in operation between nations, should we not labor under great and decided disadvantage, if we had

[Mr Clay's Speech-continued from fourth page.] 1 no bank and they had their banks? We all re- | trines of that day far beyond the point to which It has been asked, what, will you have banks,

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merely because the monarchies of Europe have them! Why not also introduce their King, Lords and Commons, and their aristocracy ! This is a very shallow mode of reasoning. I might ask, in a, and in adjusting a tariff, for that purpose, trade, or any other national institutions or laws, beand encourage our own domestic industry. All Why eat, or drink, clothe or house ourselves, because monarchs perform these operations !---Fsuppose myself the course of true wisdom, and of common sense, to be to draw from their arts, spirit of mutual concession and of amicable com- sciences, and civilization, and political 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, perhapnot 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 .--Those, 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 you at the South and we in the West. It is indispensable to our prosperity. And, if our brethern 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 sympahy 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 a dear bought experience, that a change of both meaand 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 foreign 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 may take place, seasons of distress and embarrassment we must expect. Does any body believe the local banking system of the United in which the poor dwell! They dishke their beverage States is competent to meet and provide for these of hand cider. They prefer sparkling champaign, and exigencies ? It is the part of a wise government perhaps their taste is correct, but they ought to reflect to anticipate and provide, as far as poailla for all these contingencies. It is urged against banks that they are often badly and dishonestly adminintered, and frequently, break 10, the injury and ng 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 duty to increase vigilance and multiply precautions, against the recurrence of accidents. As to banks, the true question is, whether the sum of the inconvenience of dispensing with them would not be greater than any amount of which they are productive ? And, in any new charters that may be granted, we should anxiously endeavour to their recollection, of bursting the heads out of barrels, provide all possible restrictions, securities and guaranties against their mismanagement, which reason or experience may suggest. Such are my views of the question of estabishing 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 Bank of the United States, attempted or established. 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 op nions upon all the great measures and questions that divide us, and agitate new instrument or stratagem, that adversary will be 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 if I did not fear that it was produced by the mertificaour 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. I in direct opposition to every measure which the Whigs espouse ; but what are their substitutes ? Whige bolieve that the Executive power Tho 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 Whige are there: and proper limits. But our opponents, who assume 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 ment, the boast of enlightened and liberal men through 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, houestly believed that the Executive was the weakest branch of the Government, and hence they were disposed to support and strengthen it. But experience has and fraud among public servants, distress, embarrassdemonstrated their error, and the best part of 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 the larger part of the Federalists joined our opponents, and they are now in the exact position of the Federalists of 1798-"9, with this differencethat they have shut their eyes against all the lights of experience, and pushed the Federal doe- for us, and bequeathed to us, the noble heritage which

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they were ever carried by their predecessors. But I am trespossing too long on your patience, and of even must hasten to a close. I regret that I am too much chain and i exhausted, and have not time to discuss other interesting subjects that engage the public attention. 1 and should be very glad to express to you my views on tunte the public domain ; but I have often, on the floor of barthere the Senate and on other public occasions, fully ex- thers. 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 my funds which may accrue from its sales, that it should withdrawn from the theatre of party politics, and from the temptations and abuse, incident ough to be distributed, upon just and liberal prindivin ciples, among all the States, old us well as new. If that be not done, there is much ground to apprehead, at no very distant period, a total loss of the enexhaustless resources of the General General Control Public think that the proceeds of the sales of the Public Lands may be ward and to the several States, to be applied by the to the methods that a state of the terr then of internal taxation, the only form of raising Revcaue to which they can resort, and asssist 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.

On the subject of Abolition, I am personded it is not necessary to say one word to this enlightened as-My opinion was fully expressed in the Sonate of the United States a few years ago, and the expression of it was one of the assigned causes of my not receiving the nomination as a candidate for the Presidency in December 1839. But, if there be any one who doubts or desires to obtain further information about my views, in respect to that unfortunate ques-tion, I refer him to Mr. Mendenhall, of Richmond, Indiana.

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 assemblage deceive us if the scenes and the memorable event of 1840 are not going to be renewed and re-enacted. Out of coments 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 sorgs, and the exhibition of coons, which pre-eded the event of '40. How greatly do they deceive themselves! What little knowledge do they display of -human nature! Att 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 sures and men was indispensable to the welfire 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 objects which float upon the bosom of the Mississippi 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 calins is not within the poor man's reach. They DALC Would prefer any other quadribed. And, as for our Wing song, to their ears they appear grating and full of descord, although clianted by sorry to disoblige our Democratic friends, but I am airaid they will have to reconcile themselves, as well as they can, to our log cabins, hard caler, and Whig Popular excitement, demonstrating a lively songs. interest in the administration of public affairs, is far prefemble to a state of stillness, of sullen gloom, and silent acquiescence, which denotes the existence of despotism, or a state of preparation for its introduc-And we need not be disturbed, if that excitement tion 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 lorgotten the circumstances attendant on the campaigus of 1828 and 1832? Have they forgotten the use which they made of the log-the whole hog, brisiles and all? Hus the scene escaped not of hard eider, but of beer, pouring their contents into ditches, and then drinking the dirty liquid? Do they cease to -member the use which they made of the hickory, of hickory poles, and hickory bonghs? On more occasions than one, when it was previously known that I was to pass on a particular road, have I found 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 musters, 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 sure, sooner or later, to employ the same means. I am truly glad to see our opponents returning to a sense of order and decency. I should be still happier, tion of a past defeat, and the appreliension of one that awais them ahead, rather than any thorough reformation of manners. Most certainly, I do not approve of appeals to the passions of the people, or of the use of lisgusting or unworthy means to operate on their senses or their understanding. Although I can look and ses or their understanding. Attaining to the second 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 exertions, and there independently depositing his suffrage. I should infinitely prefer to see calumny, falsehood and detraction totally abandoned, and truth sincerity, honor fore desirous to restrain it within Constitutional 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 discussions and popular elections, in the manner and upon roic deed of July 4, 1776. Of the authenticity 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 governout the world, and, by the justice, wisdom and bene ficence of its operation, the terror and the dread of all tyrants. I know and deplore, deeply deplore, the demoralization which has so extensively prevailed in to every man, who has an American beart, a source of the deepest mortification, and most painful regret. ment 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 na ional picture. I should rejoice to see this great country once more itself again, and the history of the past tifteen 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 won

we have only to rally around the instituerests of our beloved country, regardless her consideration, to break, if necessary, the party, and rise, in the majesty of freemen, de al, to preserve, in unsullied purity, and perpeout and stand up, firmly resolved to dare all spaired, the noble inheritance, which is our and sealed to us with the blood of our fa-

ord more, fellow-citizens, and I am done. that I had anticipated much gratification from to your State. I had long anxiously wished to tread the soil on which American Indewas first proclaumed ; to mingle with the deof those who were the first to question the ght of Kings, and who, themselves, are aunone in devotion to the cause of human libto the Constitution and the Union, its Lest Only one circumstance has happened to the satisfaction of my journey. 'When I left I had knowing others, your GASTON, then h with him more than a quarter of a well, having served Honse of Representatives He united all the output which command esteem and admiration-bland, pure patriotic, eloquent, learned and pions, and was below ed by all who knew him. Whilst we how in dutiful submission to the will of Divine Previdence, who, during the progress of my journey, has called him from his family and from his country, we cannot but lee and deplote the great loss which we have all sustain-

ed. I share it hargely with you, fellow-citizens, and it is shared by the whole Union. To his bereaved family and toyon, I offer assurances of my sincere sympathy and condolence. We are about, Fellow citizens, finally to separate. Never again shall I behold this assembled multitude

No more shall I probably ever see the beautiful City of the Oaks. Never more shall I mingle in the delightful circles of its hospitable and accomplished inhabitants. But you will never be forgotten in this heart of mine. My visit to your State is an epoch in my life. I shall carry with me every where, and carry back to my own patriotic State a grateful recollecion of the kindness, friendship and hospitality which I have experienced so generously at your hands. And whatever may be my future lot or destiny, in retirement or public station, in health or sickness, in adversuy or prosperity, you may count upon me, as an humble but zealous co-operator with you, in all honorable struggles to replace the Government of our Country, once more, upon a solid, pure and patriotic basis. I leave with you, all that it is in my power to offer, my fervent prayers that one and all of you may be crowned with the choicest blessings of Heaven, that your days may be lengthened out to the utmost 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 better and brighter world.

Farewell, Fellow citizens, ladies and gentlemen -- an affectionate farewell to all of you!



A TEMPEST IN A TEA-POT.

A Mr. JOHNSON, a Loco Foco member of Convocate of Mr. Poix's election to the Presidency, is declared to be the author of certain articles in gress from Tennessee, harangued the citizens of the Globe, written many weeks ago, opposing his this place, on Saturday last, and, as we learn, made a furious onalaught on the "great Governnomination for the Vice Presidency. Among many important objections, was one that Mr. or of North Carolina," and our humble self, charging us both with having interfered in his POLK could not get the vote of his own State, election to Congress.

not shown the spirit and courage of a gentleman. The precise charge against Gov. MOBEHEAD, But the tune is now changed. Mr. Pork is qualwas, that he received a letter from Mr. BROWNified for any station, and Mr. Porx can carry his Low, of Tenn. pending the election, asking inown State. ormation 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 assessed areas two years ago, in a paragraph, that he (Johnson) was present Raleigh on a particular occasion, when, in fact, he was not here-a statement which he pronoun ced "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

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

visit to Raleigh.

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 in this State, disgusted with the double-dealing

and hypocritical professions of his party, gives

NO. 39.

THE TEXAS QUESTION.

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

17 Mr. PAYNE, of Alabama, now a warm ad

and that in a difficulty with Mr. Wisz, he had

07 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 substies of £2,500 each.

JAMES K. POLK.

In 1839, Congress being about to adjourn, the usual 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 intolerant, proscriptive and tyrannical, as President.

IT There will be a Meeting of the Clay Club at the Court House, to-morrow (Wednesday,) at half past two o'clock. Speeches are expected from several gentlemen from abroad, amongst them one or two members of Congress .-- LET THE WHICE RALLY.

NEW MOVE.

By their new position, the Loco Focos back out from their old issues of 1840, and are attempt

MR CLAY'S SPEECH. Wo are, at length, enabled to present to our eaders in this paper, the Speech of Mr. CI.AV, made on the occasion of his visit to Raleigh, in April last. We had prepared notes of it, as oon 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 ASH-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.

*** Extra copies of the REGISTER, containing the Speech, can be had at this Office.

-----FOURTH OF JULY.

We are pleased to see that, all over the country, proper measures are taking for the celebration of our National Festival. It would be a burning shame, were its commemoration to fall nto desuctude. We are not overburdened with Festivals, and the course of industry and painstaking proceeds with less intermission from year's end to year's end, in this, than in any other

country. In our own State hereafter, at least, we hone 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 ditamed by the heof 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.

IF There have been immense mass meetings of the Whigs, held in various parts of the Counour country, during a few past years. It should be try within the last fortnight, but we have no space to record the details. We may do so Falschood and treachery, in high places, peculation hereafter. It is evident, however, even to those who won't see that

For HARRY CLAY and FRELINGHUYSEN.

IF We are compelled to postpone, until Frilay, the communication giving an account of the recent CONMENCEMENT at Wake Forest College. people of all parties to listen to discussion.

notice, in the last number of his " Independen', FREEMONUY and ding. We cordinally wercome will not do. The people have had enough of their our old political opponent into the Whig ranks, appliances, and will not be gulled any longer. confident, if he displays the same ability and vigor in defence of Whig principles, as he has displayed 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 remarkable illustration of the soundness of the sphorism, that " Truth is mighty and will prevail." It will take the public, we have no doubt, as it 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

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

our political interests have arrived.

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 this 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 cravenly silent. And while we tender our heart-felt thanks and express our warmest regards to the many pure and honest 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 selfshness, demagor uism 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 the support of Whig Candiddtes for the prominent offices now about to become vacant.

"Weshall, therefore, in our next number, place the names of GRAHAM, and CLAY, and FRELING-HUYSEN, at the head of our editorial columns, and endeavor to show that the safety and prosperity of the country require their election."

Dr In 1840, it was common for the Whigs 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 COMMON SENSE.

The following Resolution, passed by the Whigs of Camden county, Ga., is communicated by General Duncan L. Clinch to the National Intelligencer, as expressing his own views, and so far ashe is acquainted with them, the views of the Whig party of the South. There is more good common sense in these few words, than we have yet seen elsewhere in ten times their compass, in any thing said upon the subject :

" Resolved, That upon the question of the annexation of Texas, we, as Whigs 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 the day; that this course is alone calculated to. defeat it entirely, by raising up a powerful party 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 tongue 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 Administration, to the wrongs inflicted on their best friend, and will rebuke with scathing indignation the machinations of the President's enemies. Madisonian

The foregoing paragraph affords the cue, most probably, to Gen. SAUNDERS' stump arrangements. [REGISTER.]

Ocean Shad.

Just to hand and for sale by WM. PECK. Raleigh, June 25th 1844. 51-3t

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. A. H. RAY. 51-20 June 20, 1844.

IT Standard and Tarboro Press, each twice.

ELECTRO-TYPE GILDERS AND DAGUERRIANS .- The Subscriber have on hand a well-selected assortment of Chemicale suitable for the above operators, consisting in part'o the following articles : Nitric Acid, Prussiate of Pot ash, Muriatic Acid. Cyanuret of Potasa, Potassium, Sulph, Copper, Chlorate of Potassa. Also, Watchmaker's Oil and Brushes.

STITH & PESCUD. June 25.

WHITE LEAD. KEGS of Wetherell's Philad, White 100 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 box, at Manufacturer's prices. STITH & PESCUD. 51-

June 26. BARRELS OF CUT HERRINGS just some to hand, and for sale by TURNER & HUGHES Re'steh, N. C. May 10.

Every where, the country's risin'