SPEECH OF MR. RAYNER, OF NORTH CAROLINA, On the Bill making an appropriation for the improve-ment of Harbors and Rivers, considered with reference to the foreign relations of

the Country.

In Committee of the Whole of the House of Representatives, February 26th, 1845.

[CONCLUDED.]

No one has pored over the pages of history, recounting the achievements of military prowess, with more avidity than I have. No youthful heart was ever fired with more ardor than more, in perusing the exploits of mintary greatness. Under the untempered influence of youthful dreams, it was the feeling of my early life to look upon military achievement as the only road to glory. But this, like many other youthful visious, has faded before the realnies of time. Reflection has taught me to believe, that the horrors and agonies of mere war, are not calculated to elevate the moral sensibilities of our nature, or to advance the moral and social condition of a nation. Bravery and generosity are, to be sure, qualities which must ever command admiration; but the exploits of that soldier only deserve the homoge of praise and sympathy, who draws his sword in a righteous cause, and in defence of a wronged country. I have been surprised, as well as pamed, to witness the apparent anxiety for war, which is frequently exhibited here. It the subject did not in volve consequences so serious, it would be truly amusing, to listen to the magnificent flourishes and high-sounding phrases, with which some gentlemen speak of their readiness for war-of our ability to cope with all the powers of the world, and of the glory and triumph which await us in a case of a conflict. This has ever been the language of poetry. It is a much more easy matter to plan campaigns on paper, than to undergo the toil and hardship of camps-to fight battles in pompous declamation, than on the tented field, surrounded by the dying and the dead -Horace could write soul-stirring verses upon the glory of war and valor in arms; but, when brought to witness the reality, he fled ingloriously, leaving his shield behind him. Unfortunately for mankind, the duty of waging and conducting whr rarely falls to the lot of those, whose passions and indiscretion plunge nations into it-Rashness and folly may easily plunge a union into difficulty, whilst particles in and valor can alone confront that danger. Tourdi'y m -v saggest, and even impose on others, labors, from which it would shrink in horror. The Cumbrian assessed who throw down his dagger, and their in addig at beholding the calm and noble countenance of Marius, would, no doubt, have consigned the negity Roman to death without a pang of emotion, had he held a seat in the Senate Jenuse, and it had depended on his vote.

Notwithstanding the declarations of the Euglish foreign secretary, Lord Aberdeen, to the contrary, the ground has been assumed, add part naclously insisted on, that England has des gas usen Texas; and that annexation is agreesity as a precautionary measure, to anticipate her intentions. And I am sorry to discover that larking hostility to England, and a desire to precipitate a difficulty with that power, pervading the tone of debate, and, as I fear, constituting a leading motive in this Texas crusade, and its kindred measure, the occupation of Oregon. I nope I may be spared the humiliation of witnessing the disasters which await my country, in case reckless counsels should plunge us into a war with England, in our present unprepared condition. Gentlemen talk of our ability to contend with her, on her; and the gentleman from Illinois (Mr.

Hon off the continent.

The goed est captain that ever lel an army. lion into the occur." greatness, to endanger either, by preclustely with equal chances. Put our country in preparation, and it can, as I believe, defy the world -But it is idle to think of raw recruits contending with veterans. It is absurd to suppose that a few ships of the line can compote with flocis that cover the ocean. Time must arouse the public mind to a sense of danger-the national spirit of our people must be fully awakened-before our powers can be exerted, and its capability for mighty efforts realized. Gentlemen had better calculate the strength of England before they provoke a controversy with that mighty poweron account of some imaginary interference by her in Texas, which she has repeatedly disclaimed-before they assume exclusive jurisdiction over Oregon, which we hold in joint occupancy with England, under the solemn stipulations of a treaty. Let them reflect upon the horrors and disasters of war, before they plunge us into its vortex. Let them reflect how many widowed hearts it would cause to bleed-how many suffering orphans it would make cry for bread. thein consider how many acres it would leave un tilled-how many sails of commerce it would fur! -the cheerful blaze of how many hearths it would extinguish. And let those who boast of their democratic tendencies reflect, that it is not the tenants of place and power, it is not the wealthy and the luxurious, it is not the politician and the statesman, but it is the poor man, who must meet the brunt and toil of war. War takes the poor man from his wife and children, when they most need his protection; and imposes additional expense upon the Covernment, when the resources of the country are least able to bear it. And yet gentlemen talk as flippantly of war, as though the lamentations of bereaved hearts, and the cries of hungry orphans, were nothing more than the croaking of frogs-as though the sacrifice of human life.was nothing more than the slaughter of the shambles-as though the expenditure of millions of treasure concerned the tax-collector alone.

But we have been told again and again that we should extend the "area of freedom," that we should aid in giving full scope and progress to our free institutions-and that a common kindred. a common innounce, and a common religion should open our hearts to sympathy for the sufferings of Texas, and induce us to welcome her to our brotherhood. This idea was dwelt on forcibly and eloquently by the gentleman from Indiana, (Mr. Owen) The feelings on which this argument is based may be right, but the reasoning is one has sympathized more warm'y with Texas in

revolution was the consummation of a plot inthose of any newly-settled and frontier country; attach to Messrs. Upshur and Calhoun. and that her revolution grew out of their Anglo-Saxon love of liberty, and was forced upon them and Anglo-Saxon institutions, must and will on which were inscribed the great vital and ensweep on—not by the agency of this Government, during principles involved in the issue. They on this subject which is written in characters of come a by word and a represent to the honest and of the kind mere es of a bountiful Providence than blood. The French revolution lost its moral in consectent of all nor ies—who, with base mgratter falls to the lot of most men. During fifty years I

One of the principal features of their document claim to the contest. Appealing to the traid unconnected and incoherent ides—like Cohies, that we should confine ourselves to our own and the selfish of both parties, be loosed to draw bett and his pigs, for instance; else I think somets, that we should confine ourselves to our own dand the self-hol both parties, he hoped to draw domestic concerns, and not interfere with the afforder of the States; that our efforts should be directed to the maintenance and preservation of our own institutions, instead of attempting to force of the succeed, dry stead h, m spiking the gains of one. At all times, his countrymen who may and the self-hol both parties, he hoped to draw of and his parties, he hoped to draw of and his parties, he hoped to draw of the succeed. Though Mr. Clay has a good property, the undersigned has proceeded to collect, and reduce the undersigned has proceeded to collect, and reduce the undersigned has proceeded to collect, and reduce the boder in my small carcase would burst of the succeed. Though Mr. Clay has a good property, the undersigned has proceeded to collect, and reduce the undersigned has proceeded to collect, and reduce the boder in my small carcase would burst on the undersigned has proceeded to collect, and reduce the boder in my small carcase would burst on the undersigned has proceeded to collect, and reduce the undersigned has proceeded to some extent on account of the subscriber will be had on the draw of any market war. Islantic like, upon both that a settlement of the subscriber will be had on the draw of the subscriber will be had on the draw of the subscriber will be had on the draw of the subscriber will be had on the draw of the subscriber will be had on the draw of the subscriber will be had on the draw of the subscriber will be had on the draw of the subscriber will be had on the draw of the subscriber will be had on the subscriber will be had on the subscriber will be had on the draw of the subscriber will be had on the subscriber will be subscribed with the undersigned them on other countries, which time had not pre- party, who were compelled, in turn, to borrow her become my wife, was the first young woman in pared for their reception. We shall lose our mo- artiflery to carry on the confest, on condition, as whose private company I had spent ten minutes; pared for their reception. We shall lose our more rail influence as a nation, excite the commany and suspection of the Christian worll; and thus, in fact, on cost of victory, to share in this plumber. At some of treedom, when we deliberate by avow it as one of the leading objects of pokey, to disseminate the principles of our system over to disseminate the principles of our system over the cause of the leading objects of pokey, to share in this plumber. At the merry man lives as long as the sad—so yet I deny that it was that hericaged art dery that says Solomon; and were I to begin my life anew. I would just manage my treaty of peace with the other countries. Let us leave this to the more dors, and for ign brinders, and increments, that lisses, after the same mode and form. This little sure and lasting work of time.

appeared to the soner judgement of the paragree to be paralyzed, by the disturbing and won't answer the impulse of the first moving and the statesman, which should have been conand the statesman, which should have been con-sidered upon high national considerations, for from all sectional and party bas, this surely was know not which to consider most reprehensicrn gentlemen who advocate, the aunexation of public money, is succioned by our fathers, de- arm is dead, though the soul is as much alive as Texas on the avowedly leading consideration of trinds our clients. The disposition of the public when first breathed into the carcase of clay.— Texas on the avowedly leading consideration of slavery. Experience should have taught both, that the introduction of this exciting subject mast prove fatal to any thing like calm and dispassionate deliberation. The ground which I have always maintained, and which I consider the only safe position for the South on this question is, that slavery is exclusively a domestic question, of which each State is to judge for itself, and that Congress can in no wise interfere with it constitutionally, either to check or to foster its advance ment. Much as I have been compelled to conand of our means of infleting irreparable injury sure the course of some of my Northern friends, yet justice and truth force me to admit, that the WENTWORTH) has more than once, I think, blame of this lies at the door of those who to gowilluded to the American eagle driving the Botash triated the late treaty. The late Secretary of State, Mr. Upshur, and the present Secretary of State, Mr. Calhoun, instead of putting this quesonce dealired that he would a point has eagles then upon the high and patriotic grounds of its on the rambarts of Lishen, and drive the Logish though interest, urgod it mainly upon the ground lion into the occur." But that English has still of protection it would afford to the institution of kept his head to the northeast, and acver stopped slavery. The measure had its origin in the fanhad climbed the stoppasor the ciful surmises of an anonymous letter in Londo Pyrennees, and draven the French eagles from athat the British Government was intriguing for their mountain cytics. And samilar, I fear, would Pule abolishment of slavery in Texas; and this is be the realization of the variating productions [80] made the leading point of the argument, in a grave rife on this floor, in case we should be builted State paper, emanating from the Secretary of into a war, in our present unprepared state. Let State! And Mr. Calhoun, still persisting in the me not be misunderstood. I am not understating face of the repeated disclaimers of the English my country's powers and strength. So lations. Minister, writes a long letter, as exponent of the it, I think too much of its honor, as glory, and its | views of this Government, endeavoring to prove that slavery is a great moral as well as pointed exposing it to hazard through want of preparation. Llessing. Deployable humiliation of our diplomat-Train the American soldier, and he is interior to a character in the eyes of the world! Every nonconcerth. The same Aughors exonembrance, man of enlarged views must admit, that Texas which constitutes the excellence of the Bould had should not be amiexed except upon high national the Wines on the House could have presented a soldier, enables the American to encounter him considerations, appealing to the patriotism of all | minted and maintaken phalang on this question sections, and to all interests. If so, why not have rested it upon such grounds! Why appeal to a sectional interest - and that, too, the weaker -when so doing must inevitably have aroused interest! Lot any man examine the correspon- theatre of our glory, after having borne without a question, and he cannot fail to see, that proferion and encouragement to the institution of slavery constitute the main point of the argument throughout. Although other interests are alladed to, yet they are introduced as make-weights, hour of goven! We headed his worning voice, subordinate and secondary to the main question, when he cheered us on to the coeffict—shall we The views maintained by these ultraists, would with slavery as an institution, neither Congress, our pressects! interfere. If we admit that this General Government can interpose to extend slavery, as a blessing, we must also admit that it can interfere to arrest it, as an evil. If the people of the North can be called on to extend the area of slavery, as precautionary measure for the protection of Southern interests, may not the people of the to yield this, our strong ground. We ask no favors, no protection, no encouragement, for our

institutions, except those which we claim under the solemn guaranties of the Constitution. I am known to be one of the most unyielding adocates of Southern interests on this question .-I have been frequently called violent and impracticable. I have ever voted against the reception stitution and the Union inviolate. Defeat is less of abolition petitions - because I believed the ob- enough; but its disasters are aggrevated, when ligation to receive petitions rests upon a sound our red-, was that of the dying eagle, that the discretion of the power petitioned; and because, arraw which proceed our hearts was feathered in the exercise of that discretion, I did not choose from our own wing. This sudden change of pato entertain a petition asking for what was not a serion, in the time of the enemy, is as denourous redress of a grievance to the party petitioning, in political as in military wasfare. It was not and which I had no constitutional power to grant. And whilst I deny to the people of the North the right to disturb slavery where it exists, I will not party now, if they were to attempt it. call upon them for aid, avowedly for the purpose erroneous. Texas is already independent, and in as annexation have no one to blame, but its anthe enjoyment of free and republican institutions. thors and originators, for its being identified with spired with the ability and the eloquence, to arouse are worthy the attention of all classes. I agree with the gentleman from Pennsylvania, the vexed question of slavery. Messrs. Upshur (Mr. C. J. INGERSOLL.) that her condition is as and Calhoun chose to make this the turning point good as ours was between 1783 and 1789. No of the issue. And if it had been the especial object and design of those two gentlemen, to forevher struggle for freedom than I have. No one or prevent the peaceable annexation of Texas, word of admonition, I could stimulate them to a has admired her stern resistance to oppression, to arouse against it all the angry feelings of faand her bravery and endurance in the hour of naticism, and to destroy this Union in the conflict, tendencies of the times. We have been defeated, trial. I never have sauctioned the denunciations it seems to methor could not have taken a course but not conquered. Our hearts are as proud and to Liverpool! The largest fish in the sea of

This whole question of Texas annexation

territory the "area of freedom." Moral causes ually at work, which, in process of time, would area, as I believe, from Hudson's bay to Cape tion of Texas, by the common consent of all but in despite of it even. The principles of free- were about to appeal to that great arbiter of free dom, to be sure and permanent in their establishins itutions, the ballot-box, and the nation was ament, must depend on moral causes, which are washing the result with a most breathless and abslow and progressive in their operation. To at- sorbing anxiety. It was admitted by all, that uptempt to hurry their growth by untimely legisla- on the issue of the contest bung the political des tion, is like feeding an infant on the coursest elements of food. History has taught us a lesson Just at this period, a traitor, whose name had befluence, and excited the horror of surrounding tale, had be rayed the confiding figures who had have been in Autyrica, I have not been confined nations, as much by its propagandism, as by its elevated him to power—who, serpent like, it id by seckness one day. I have three sons and three our clies butchery. Many, who first haded it as stung the boson that had warned him into his— daughters, not one of whom has given me a sore arm of power, and to convert every other nation postericy, danned to evertasting industry, as the into one vast Jacobin club.

postericy, danned to evertasting industry, as the into one vast Jacobin club. The Farewell Address of the Father of his the reins of power. Impotent for good, but power to fifteen by writing some abstract, country teems with admonition on this subject.— erind for missingly the three warms and disturbing to being do let off steam by writing some abstract, Sure and lasting work of time.

Unfortunately for the peace and harmony of the Union, this subject of Texas annexation has been its organization and the progress of its discussion its organization and the progress of its discussion if the sure appealed to the sober judgement of the parted appealed to the sober judgement of the parted and the stream of the sure appealed to the sober judgement of the parted appealed to the sober judge interests, which demand our consideration, before ears are shot, and whose arm has been struck one. During day for cally deliberation and dis-interested action seems to have passed away.— we enter on a wild crusade for foreign territory. with pilsy—by the impulse of the soul be may The want of a National currency for general use, try to raise his arm; it won't answer to the moand of an agent, to keep safely and disburse the trens of the soul, because the machinery of the lands, for the great purposes of intellectual and Sephysical improvement, in pursuance of the con- hear itions of their surrepler from the old Stres, calls for energies. Perseason and encouragement to all the great brooms of American balancy-the cascallment of the Executive ceto whim the scope of the sairs of our republican methodious assetunce to the rathers spirit of proscription for opinion-an honest and economical administhe agrarian and probability dectrines of the democracy of the day-and, above all, the great principle which lies at the foundation of Whig day, the gievarion of intellect and virtue in the obtical and social scale -- these require our unmediate attention and constant vigitance. Let as first return domestic abuses, and settle domestic controversies, before we attempt to enlarge par dominion. Let us not attempt new plans of conquest, when the catedel of our strength is guarded by sentinels in whom we have no confispel " lalse doctrine, heresy, and schism" from the bosom of our Church, before we attempt to disseminate its creed in distant lands. Let us not even seem to give countenance to the traitor, who has been the adder in our path, when on our march to victory and glary; who has blasted the hopes and bighted the load prospects of thoustads and nullions; whose-

"The rom, like a deadly blight, Came o'er the comers of the brave,

To check them in their hour of might." It would have been most gratifying to me, if We small side by side on it during the past wear, from Monte to Louisiana-cheering and autoroting each relier by our common invocations of the Constitution, which we received from our father's the opposition of another and stronger sectional hands. Shall we now retire in despur from the dence of Messrs. Upshur and Calhoun on this morning the bount and heat of the battle ! Shall we become thin Lythe way, and retrace our steps. after such a perdous and fatiguing march! We shood by nor great leader in the day of hopeshal we now disregard has administens in this his so snow target it, because we have once lost the ake from us of the South the impregnable post- day ! We met the enemy at every poor, when ion which we have heretofore maintained on this hope acreed our arms-shall we recedy from one prestion. Our argument has ever been, that, because disappointment has temporarily marred When I recollect the see nor the people of the North can constitutionally which we all so often witnessed during the lost summer and naturan; when the enclusivesic and patriotic Whigs came pouring in thousands from mountain, and valley, and forest, and field-all swelling the chorus of joy and gladness, of congratule too out hope; plighting their full to each other to dealey the Constitution and the laws; and the fare il orginers of the land autorating them by South be called on to extend the area of non-their presence and their sincles!-when I thouk slavery, as a precautionary measure for the pro- of this, and han see any one of that mobile band tection of Northern interests! I do not choose | -- I will not say faltering, but temporizing, on a agree a winch they would not then show to inhen theoretrom their property, I confess I am startled with astomshment, and can only account for it as one of those mysterious areases of the roman heart, which hunter regenerly cannot unriddle. Six mis too bid! By the maited action of the Whees, we could have preserved the Conmore fatal to the Austro-Russian army on the field

of Austerliez, than it would prove to the Wing This is, in all probability, the last speech I shall of extending and protecting it in a foreign land, ever make on this floor. Experience has taught must be obstinate indeed, and the man who could Whilst I would hang an abolitionist, without the nie, that the strife and turmoil of political contenforms of trial, for disseminating his hellish doc- tion bring no substantial joys, and that, after all, trines, I would spurn all aid from him, except true happiness is only to be found in the quiet that which I had a right to demand, in virtue of and repose of domestic life. Would to God, that constitutional obligation. The friends of Tex. my last words, like the song of the dying swan, or and of pride. The lectures and exhibitions of my gallant comrades, with whom I have for six years here struggled in vain, to the unportance of unyielding consistency and redoubled exertion. My ambition would be fully gratified, if, by one more vigorous resistance to the corrupt and evil against the people of Texas, that they were a better calculated to answer their purpose. And our spirits as unsubdued, as though we were re- spoils !-Alex. Gazette.

band of plunderers and outlaws; and that her let the South know it, let the country know it, posing on our laurels, in the pride and flush of pand of plunderers and outlaws, and a plot in-revolution was the consummation of a plot in-stituted by speculators and jobbers. I believe annexation is defeated, owing to its being identi-high and ennobling considerations of virtue and her people to be as virtuous and as intelligent as fied with the question of slavery, the blame must of patriotism, of honor and of fame, to continue to fight the good fight," and to "keep the faith." I would appeal to them by the precepts of our fathers. comes before us so strongly unctured with the to continue their efforts for the preservation of our by Mexican despotism. I believe them capable taint of original sin. as to enlist my feelings, as free institutions, which were the result of their of sustaining their independence, and shall hall well as my judgment, in its condemnation - wisdom, and the heritage of their gift. I would of sustaining their independence, and shall hall well as my judgment, in its condemnative with pleasure their growth to greatness and which pleasure their growth to greatness and the condition of the country at the stitution; which, lake the blood of Abel, cries power. It needs not our aid to extend over their power. It needs not our aid to extend over their power, which, in process of time, would be ground for tengeance, to "fight on, fight on, fight on, fight on the ground for tengeance, to "fight on, fight on the ground for tengeance, to "fight on, fight on the ground for tengeance, to "fight on, fight on the ground for tengeance, to "fight on, fight on the ground for tengeance, to "fight on, fight on the ground for tengeance, to "fight on, fight on the ground for tengeance, to "fight on, fight on the ground for tengeance, to "fight on, fight on the ground for tengeance, to "fight on, fight on the ground for tengeance, to "fight on, fight on the ground for tengeance, to "fight on, fight on the ground for tengeance, to "fight on, fight on the ground for tengeance, to "fight on, fight on the ground for tengeance, to "fight on, fight on the ground for tengeance, to "fight on, fight on the ground for tengeance, to "fight on, fight on the ground for tengeance, to "fight on, fight on the ground for tengeance, to "fight on the are in operation which will ultimately extend that probably have resulted in the peaceable annexs. ever." I would appeal to them, by all the associations of our common struggles; by our bright Horn. But this must be the work of time, and Two great and powerful parties in the country, hopes, which have been blighted, and our comnot in obedience to human law, but one of the numbering millions in their ranks, honestly dil- mon sufferings under defeat; by these, I would laws of nature's God impressed upon the human fering in their views as to the policy of this Gov- appeal to them, in the language of our late glorious contrary, he takes a deep interest in them, and mind. The march of Anglo Saxon improvement, eriment, were marshalled under respective flags, chieftain, "to shake off the dew drops that glitter

A CHEERFUL OLD MAN.

ppears in that paper. Here is an extract: me as active, lively, and young in apar core, as I was forty years ago, I am asked to code how I live! I never was drunk in my e, and I never eat enough; I seldom sit ten res at table, and could eat as much more, were I to sit till my appetite was cloyed.

The Washington Correspondent of the Baltinore Patriot says:

A good stury is told of an office hunter, a mebrance of this city, who applied to Cave Johnson or a place in the Post Office Department a few tays ago. I understand the applicant tells the story houself, after this wise: He called on Mr. Johnson with letters of recommendation and intro-Inction from Mr. Dailas, Gon. Doongoodejand othr leading men of "the party" and told his tale to he new Postmaster General. The latter funchomery listened to all that the applicant had to age. Let us nurrily our own alturs. Let us would to distribute Kendall's Tracts and other ruser documents, and talk pointes at a dead loss his own time and money, and then (scanning him with his keen, penetrating eye) told him he was sorry to say he could do nothing for him! there were no vacanties, and he could not pro-"What," soid the applicant, "am I to have

nothing after doing all that I have done for the good cause ! Are not the Wings to be turned " Sorry to say your chance for an office In this

Department is a had one, sir," replied Mr. John-"No doubt you have a good occupation --Why not follow it, and cease thinking of being a politician, which night rain you."

"But," returned the applicant in an offended one, "you, when in Congress, were for proscripion; though now you have got your own boots o til you don't care what becomes of us, poor devils, who helped you do the work which gave you the high place you hold. Is this your boasted Democracy! As for my occupation, I can get no employment at it. The business is too dull." "Oh my dear sir," rejoined Old Cave, "go to

omnery for all enterprising young men who cannot find employment in the old country!" The applicant sloped, muttering thunder against Post Master General got rid of a man whose noke perhaps he did not like.

"ART AND MYSTERY OF GAMBLING."-"THE GAMBLERS' MIRROR."-These books written by F. H. Green, the Reformed Gambler, have been laid on our table. A hasty reading leads us to think that a wide circulation will do much towards keeping people out of the meshes of gam-

To many the scenes described may appear overdrawn, but all who have seen the facility with which Mr. Green handles a pack of cards, and the numerous tricks he describes as being performed by gamblers, will at once say that the pictures are correct. From a private exhibition of the skill of Mr. Green, we are positive that the man who plays with a gambler loses his money with a certainty, which no care on his part can prevent. Mr. Green shows, to the satistriction of all, that not a single pack of cards is on he but can be told by the backs as well as the on he but can be told by the bucks as well as he passes through them, and whose breath blasts, rus were shown prepared to play faro, which were cut so that in shuffling, all the high and low ands could be placed together, thus putting the bet er at the complete control of the dealer --Baxes for dealing, too, were shown so constructed that a spring pushes out, when necessary, two cerds to aid the dealer in his frauds. After a lecture and exhibition by Mr. Green, the man who can visit the gaming table in the hope of winning venture, after seeing how much a player is in the power of the initiated, can never learn anything except by such experience which will cost him all his money, and prostrate every feeling of honcould be my sweetest; and that I could be in- Mr. Green are calculated to do much good, and

N. Y. Express

The Virginia Locofocos say that Tennessee is doing very well. She did not even vote for Mr. Polk, her own citizen, and yet she has the President, the Postmaster General, and the Consul

MR. CLEY AT THE BAR. - This veteran patriot, [as we learn from the Alabama Monitor, is again practising the profession of the law. At the age of 68, Mr. Clays returns to the Bar with all the vigor and buoyancy of a man of forty-five. Since the Presidential election, his health and cheerfulness have greatly improved. His neighbors remark that they have not seen him look so well in many years. While in public life, or as a candidate, he was conscious that great responsibility rested on him as a political leader. Now that he sustains no such relation, his mind is relieved from a great burden. As a citizen, he affects no indifference to public affairs. On the the last emotion of his heart will be for the welfare and honor of his beloved country.

It is said that Mr. Clay visits his office daily in Lexington, and applies himself with the assiduity of a young man to the duties of his profession .-A curious letter from the eccentric GRANT His practice is of course extensive; for scarcely THORBURN to the Editor of the Boston Courier, will an important case be tried without his services being engaged by one of the parties. Fortunately, Mr. Clay has an iron constitution. His person is erect, and his eye retains the fire of vouth. Eloquence equal to his, at the Bar of the Senate, has never been heard in this Union; unless it was that of Patrick Henry. Between the hyrbinger of European freedom, turned from who, with a craven seculty, had fawned howest heart; I have twenty-six grand children, two of these two sons of Virginia there is a striking the harbinger of European freedom, turned from who, with a craven certainty, has taken it in alarm, when they discovered that its tendency into two with those which distributed himses audit them married. I am now in my seventy-third it in alarm, when they discovered that its tendency into two with those which distributed himses audit them married. I am now in my seventy-third resemblance, not less in the splendor of their was to disseminate its doctrines by the stoning for his place and whose name will go down to your, my health as good my personal feelings as the circumstances of fortune in their old age. After devoting thirty yours of his life to the service of his country, Patrick Heary found himself poor and compelled to toil at the Bar for proceeds of said property, after satisfying certain debta the support of his family, and the payment of his debts. Though Mr. Clay has a good property, visit Ashland will find a generous welcome. Ingratitude and persecution will never extinguish the noble impulses of his heart.

Philadelphia Inquirer.

CLIMATE FOR CONSUMPTIVE PATIENTS -Sir J. Clark, in an article on Propercular Phylosic, which we find in the Cycle red a of Practical Medicina republished at Philadelphia by Loa & Blanchard, makes the following remarks, which may be useful to Consumptive patients contemplating change of climate for the beacht of their health; Of all the climates with which we are acquained, that of Madeira is the best for consumptive persons. We have every year an opportunity of becoming acquainted with its effects upon a considerable number of persons who repair to it in different conditions of health, and we see no reason to change the high opinion we have given of it in the article alluded to. The beneficial effects of a residence for one or two winters in Madeira, have become most apparent since the public have been impressed with necessity of adopting change of climate, rather as a preventive than as a means of cure. A few years ago, it was a matter of little moment to select a climite for the consumptive patient, because he was generally in the advanced stage of disease, without hope of recovery, before the measure was proposed or adopted; and its fatal termination was not frequently accelerated by the only means to which he looked

for safety.

In point of climate the Bernnudas and Canary Islands approach nearest to that of Madeira .-The West Indies may be suited to some constitutions as a preventive; but when tuberculous disease exists in the lungs, we can only repeat, that the concurrent testimony af all the medical menwhom we have consulted on the subject, and whose opportunities of judging are ample, establishes the fact that consumptive cases sent thithscapes in riding over parts of Maryland and Vir- to a final termination, than in temperate climates. kinds. The land in its present neglected condition er from this country proceed much more rapidly Italy, Rome, Pisa, and Nice afford the best is capable of making 250 barrels of corn a year, bea for consumptive nationts during the winter; but no part of Italy is favorable to such invalids during the summer. In the south east of France, Hyere, po-s ses he best climate; m the south-west, the climate of Pau is the mildest and most favorable, particularly during the

"TRUTH AND JUSTICE" Dr. Norr -We have been looking over with

great interest, "Counsels to Young Men." by the | goind S hours out of every 24, and pay all of \$3 venerable Dr Nost, published by the Harpers; a small volume with which every youth ought to he familiar. The following sentiments cannot fail to commend themselves to the conscience and heart: -

"Trade and justice are immutable and eternal orinciples -always sacred and always applicable In no cur mostances, however urgent, no crisis, however awful, can there be an aberration from the one, or a dereliction from the other, without With respect to everything else, be accommodating; but here, be unyielding and invincible. Rather carry your integrity to the dungeon Dregon-there is a fine opening in that new or the scaffold, than receive in exchange for it liberty and life. Should you ever be called upon to make your election between these extremes, do not he strate. It is better prematurely to be he practical democracy of his party-and the new sent to beaven in honor, than having lingered on the earth, at last to sink to hell in infuny. In every situation, a dishonest man is detestable, and a har is still more so.

"Truth is one of the fairest attributes of the Deity. It is the boundary which separates vice children to educate, and desiring profit as well from virtue; the line which divides heaven from hell. It is the chain which tinds the man of integrity to the throne of God; and, like the God and certainly none can be had, that would answer to whose throne it binds him, till this chain is dis. well, at twice its cost. solved, his word may be relied on. Suspended on this, your property, your reputation, your life, are safe. But against the malice of a har there is no security. He can be bound by nothing --His soul is already repulsed to an immeasurable distance from that Divinity, a scuse of whose presence is the security of virtue. He has sundered the last of those moral ligaments which bind a mortal to his duty. And having done so through the extended region of fraud and falsehood, without a bond to check or a limit to confine him, he ranges-the dreaded enemy of innocence-whose lips pollute even truth itself as it and soils, and poisons as it touches.

THE OFFICE SEEKERS .- The President will find it hard, in the dispensation of the appointments, to satisfy and reconcile sectional demands, and still harder to appease the vanity and ambition of individual applicants. On the threshold he will painfully experience the penalty he has to pay for his high fortune'; a penalty which every step of his progress will render more and more disquieting. Louis XIV. said, strikingly, that when he gave away an office he made one ingrate and ninety-nine enemies; and the rage for office and the clamorous eagerness with which it is pursued in this country, as it beggers all example elsewhere, so it must, when disappointment follows the pursuit, be attended with proportionale resentment -Richmond Whig.

VIRGINIA ELECTION.-The canvass in Virginia for nembers of Congress and State Legislature is going a with spirit. In the Richmond city district J. M. on with spirit. Botts is the Whig, and Mr. Seddon the Locofoco can-

scriptions of Gold and Silver Watches, of the newest styles, from the manufacturers in England, France, and Switzerland, he is enabled to offer a larger assortment and at much less prices, at its tail, than any other house in America. Gold Watches as low as 20 to 25 Dollars each.

Watches and Jewelry exchanged or bought. All Watches warranted to keep good time or THE MONEY RETURNED. Watches and Jewelry repaired in the best manner and warranted, by the best workmen, and much lower than at any other Place Gold and Silver Pencils, Gold Chains, Keys, and Ladies' Bracelets. Pins, and Sterling Silver Spoons, Silver Cups, Forks, &c., for sale very low. G. C. ALLEN, Importer of Watches and Jewelry. No. 30, Wall St., New York, (up stairs NOTICE. To the Creditors of the late firm of COLLIER & GUNTER, of Pittsboro'. THEAKE NOTICE, that some time in the year 1838, the said Collier & Gunter convey. ed to the undersigned, as Trustee, a variety of Property for the benefit of their Creditors: That, agrees-

fore the said 1st of May, for the purpose of receiving their distributive share, if there should be anything remaining; otherwise I will pay it over to the said

> Ran Away NOM the Subscriber living in Washington County, Mississippi, in June last, a yellow man named SIMON, about 25 years of age, five feet nine or ten inches high, rather heavily made, but very active-no particular marks remembered-be wil

Pr. Adv. \$4

bly to the provisions of the Deed, the balance of the

specifically mentioned in the Trust, was to be divided

amongst their remaining Creditors pro rata. That

lien upon the remainder of the fund, are notified to

present their claims, properly authenticated, on or be-

Trustors. JOHN NEAL, Trustee. Pittsboro', March 10, 1845.

Franklin County, where it is believed he was raised by a Mr Thrift, or to Alabama, where he had been hired out in 1841 or 2.

Any person delivering him to me or securing him

perlings endeavor to make his way to North Carolina,

WATCHES, WATCHES AND JEWELRY!!

Watches!

THE largest and most

Watches

in the City, is to be found

at the Subscriber's; as he is

constantly receiving all de-

Wholesale and Retail,

21-wtm1

in jail so that I can get him, shall be liberally re-warded.

S. WORTHINGTON. warded, S. WO Eggs Point, Washington Co., ? Mississippi, January 39, 1845 §

A BARGAIN IN A RALEIGH FARM,

AV be had by applying to the Subscriber on the premises, or to Isarah Respass Esq. in Washington, in this State, in that handsome, healthy and well improved Farm with 370 acres of land in a body, called Margaretta; adjoining the City lands, and only a few minutes ride or walk distant from the Capitol, Public Offices, Court House, Banks, Stores, Churches and Schools of the City of Raleigh, having the City open to view. Than which, there is not a more desirable family residence, nor one enpable of greater profit, near the seat of Government Landscape is beautiful, the air Lalmy and healthful, with delicious spring water issuing from the Rocks in the lawn near the Dwelling house. This is a well built, well finished and showy house containing seven good rooms, each with a fire place, beside cellar, porticos, piazas, closets and China presses, and in the midst of spacious, well shaded and ornamented yards. The out houses are numerous and excellent of their

ide other crops. A little pains in a Market Garden and Daire would enable its owner to sell in the City, ever day in the year, \$2 worth, or upwards, of Mak, Cream, fruits and vegetables. The farm hands, at leisure times, could make on the farm \$1500 worth bricks, for Market. At a very small expense, a Gris Mill, fitted for grinding Meal and Cobs, Corn so Shucks can be erected on the Mill branch, in the farm where has been a Mill and the dam and stones are still there, and being fed by Springs it con-

Rock Cutters say that a surface Quarry of the fine building granite can be opened in the front field which would pay a rent of several hundred dollars year. A rock wall encloses a part of the front of farm and may be cheaply extended at pleasure There is wood enough on the land for the use of the farm, and some say, \$1000 worth to spare

Mr. Charles Parrish paid for this land in wood thirty years ago, more than \$6 000, as his Deeds in my possession, show, and he certainly expended mo than \$4,000, in its improvement. His Overseer so he raised on the Parm some years, 350 barrels of reand 40 bales of Cotton, beside crops of wheat outs.; and potatoes, all of which, and clover, grow well on t land; and it being mostly red land, it is suscept of high and permanent improvement by proper ture. Any man who will work it right, can supp the family and stock on the farm and nett \$2000 year from its yield; and the property is obliged steadily increase in value. As a mere investme it would be highly profitable property, or to a gen man in the sickly country, who had, or had t health, it would be a very valuable acquisition, or it the Deaf and Blind Schools, no place could surpass

This entire property, with firm title and immedia nossession, can be had at \$3 000; one third Cash hand, and one and two years credit on the bulant with interest -or all would be taken in North Car line Bank Stock, or in Rail Road Bonds endorse by the State, or in approved Notes, of sums

yond \$100 Or as the land can be advantageously divided three parts, I will so divide and sell each part sel rately, if soon applied for. The front land to Mill branch, and up the branch to contain 100 act with the Mansion house and its out houses include the mill privilege and granite formation. On ab 3 of which, 125 barrels of corn beside other cro were made three years ago. The price of this pa separately, is \$25 per acre, payable half in Cash half in one year, at interest, it well secured. At Mr. Parish paid for much of it \$44 per acre, when bushes, and lands adjoining it have recently sold in \$33 to \$55 per acre, with little or no improvemen on them. The land east of the mill branch, conabout 220 acres—part of it is finely wooded, and the Overseers houses, two Granaries and Thresh Machine. The tenant now there expects to ra 100 barrels of corn beside other crops, on less th half the open land this year. The City is open to view, & a fine spring very convenient. It may be 30 a beautiful family residence. The price of this p separately, is \$5 per acre; altho' adjoining lands lately sold for \$15 per acre. The third direct would be about 50 acres on the Race Tract R adjoining Mr. Rorke's and Mr. Boylan's lots : s a handsome scite for building on it, covered a grove of forest trees, the land is excellent and w make a fine farm, and when Mr. Hoylan's cleared it would have the city in view. for this part separately, is \$15 per acre, half in and half in one year. Adjoining lands have sold from \$30 to \$50 per acre, unimproved, and do it again.

JOSEPH B. HINTON, Ag Raleigh, N. C. March 1st, 1845. 20-0swi