## RALEIGH STAK AND NOBTH CAROLING ZETTE

session what were called Crown lands. are diffused throughout the whole country The other colonies had no claim, or pretension of a claim, to them. But all agreed to throw these lands into a common al policy. The contemplated movement son on the other." fund to carry on the war to recover them cannot, therefore, fail to excite the most As a North Ca from the British Crown. Those States lively interest anong all parties and in all whose claims cover none of them, say to sections of the Republic. If carried out the others: If we unite with you and spill in the spirit and design proposed, it will as an interest in them. They did give was the first one to convey to the Union half the whole dominion. It was granted to the Union from all the States; and for what purpose? To carry on the couquest the latter has been in the moment of its of them.

When in addition to an enormous national debt the Union assumed the State debts, the States pledged the lands in payment. The simple upshot of the matter and then pledged to pay the expenses of become State property, to be divided a- ble warfare against the enemies of our free mong all the States (Cheers.) These lands then should be restored.

Henry Clay has declaced that he is in faverof a National Bank, when the people Elect HENRY CLAY President and it will be done! (Load cheers.)

But fellow-citizens, I observed that it wis essential to put Henry Clay in nomination at this early period to give public form to our scre d; to give forth the prominent points around which we are to majority in lavar of these great national blushing front, but actually boasted in Tariff. Have we got to wait three years before we can carry these measures? No fellow citizens! Let us all unite with one heart and one voice-in insisting that this shall be occomplished-and it will be accomplished! (Cheers )

Net your Congress pass laws of this des-cription. Let Mr. Tyler interpose his veto. Pass them again! Will be repeat his veto? Let him do it, and send them third time-and if that does not make Felix tremble, I'm much mistaken. (Cheers.) literally a voice, as when, seven thunders utter their voices. Yes, it will be an earthquake itself-carrying terror to the spirit of all the Tylers that ever did or ever can disgrare the Executive chair. (Deafening appplause.) Let this be the Whig faith; and let du-

ties, to pay all the just demands of Government, be so laid that the people can pay them voluntarily, and then they will be no ally offered in the market as the rewards on articles that you can do without very

sentiment onall great questions of nationthe Confederacy, that in the Creat City of overthrow, by the most shameless treachewas a great ejectment brought against our "stout hearts and strong arms" are on-

misfortunes thickens around us, and that institutions. This early preparation of our friends for

the coming contest ought to satisfy the most incredulous that oothing but a welldemand it. (Cheers.) Let that be re- grounded conviction of the justness of our membered then; carry it with you into the cause could instigate us to persevere in elections. Send whig men to Congress : this struggle for our rights. In the very mament of victory we were unexpectedly robbed of the fruits of twelve years of toil, by the most heartless duplicity and harelaced treason-which, as American citizens, we have to regret, not only on account of our pulitical principles, but for the honor of our common country. In all rally. Let us, fellow-citizens, rally a- future time the administration of John Tyround these points,-The Tariff and the ler will go down to posterity as the period Restoration of the Notional Currency. in our Nation's history when treachery?.ot Send members to Congress this fall-a only stalked forth at noon day with unmeasures. Let them go on-and pass a the face of its victims, of its disgraceful triumph. - With principles well defined principles which had been inscribed on our banner, which had been for years heralded forth in every village, hamlet and neighborhood of this Union, till they had become as familiar to the people as household words-the Whig party came into power. The present acting President having, by a mysterious dispensation of Pro-People! (Cheers.) Will he veto the se-cond? Try him a third time! (Cheers loud and prolonged.) Yes, try him a third time—and if that does not make P vidence succeeded to power, immediately and anxious hope, and the dying appeals of the lamented Harrison. He and his Let the voice of the people ring in his ears satellites immediately proclaim that a new for the third time and it will be to him party must be built up-and from the progress thus fir made in constructing this new party, it is evident that its only principles of cohesion are flattery offered to the vanity and conceit of John Tyler and hatred and abuse of Henry Clay. The patronage of the Executive is the lever, by which the mighty fabric of Whig principles is attempted to be overturned, and the public offices of the government are actu-

burden to them. Place the duties so that of political prostitution. Still the great each of you, fellow citizens, can pay the, Whig party, with the exception of some tax, or let it alone, as you please. Lay it few-such as those who like the bat in the

Why the Thirtees United Colonies of and commerce enterprize and public spi-Great Britain, when they were engaged in a war with that power, had in their pos-all the fluctuations of currency and ccedit all the fluctuations of currency and ccedit and interest, are resolved to peril all in -enables it to give a decided tone to public Orderly Government on the one hand, and has said, "His conduct had formed a bar in-Misrule and Oppression allied with Trea-

As a North Carolinian I feel especial gratification at the proposed movement in your city. Let it be recollected that the Old North State" was the first to formour bloud and expend our treasures in enliven and arouse the energies of our alty put forth to the Whigs of the Unithe conquest of the lands, you shall give friends, while it will startle and astound on the name of Henry Clay for the Presi our enemies. It will assure the lovers of dency in 1834. A Convention of near them part, and the State of New-York Constitutional Liberty in every section of three hundred of her most distinguished and patriotic sons have appealed to their the boundless trust; and she gave them the Great State there is a firm band of fellow Whigs throughout the Union to repatriots who have already enlisted in this spond to their action. It must be peculiar-war of Right against Misrule-aided, as it veratifying to the hearts of the members ly gratifying to the hearts of the members of that Convention to see their courseendorsed as it has lately been by the galry that ever digraced our civil annals. It lant State of Georgia-likely to be so soon will also convince our exemies, against sanctioned by the public spirited Whigs whom we have so long struggled, and over of your city. When you again hear from whom we lately so signally triumphed, North Carolina it will be a voice from was this: Here for recovery of the lands that our spirits are yet unsubdued, that the polls in August next. She will then speak a a language which our enemies can-Great Britain. The lands were recovered by the more firmly nerved the more that not fail to unders nd. It would afford me great pleasure to be with you on the the ejectment. When that is paid they we will never cease to wage an intermina- 22d, but my engagements here put it eatirely out of my power. You will please accept the assurances of my sincere wish for a harmonious and enthusiastic meeting of our friends, and my high regard and repect for yourselves.

Your obedient servant.

K. RAYNER. To Messrs. Jacob, Acker, Joseph Hoxie, &c., New York.

EROM HON, EDWARD STANLY. Washington City, 18th June, 1842.

Gentlemen: I have had the honor to receive a letter from you requesting me to be present at a public meeting to be held on the 22d inst., at the National Hall in the City of New York, for the purpose of presenting the name of the Hon. Henry Clay, of Kentucky, as the candidate of the Whigs at the next election.

I regret very much that my duties here equire my attention, and forbid me to ave the city.

I most cordially approve of the object heard at this period. It is due to the statesman who so eminently deserves our gratitude for a long life of devotion to the est interests of the whole country.

After an attentive observation of events or twelve months past, I feel confident from many evidences, from various parts of the country, that Mr. Clay is more popular at this day than he has ever been. of this you must be satisfied, and have no loubt observed the cheering manifestations f public regard and confidence.

Of the course of North Carolina, relaive to a nomination of a candidate for the residency. I am proud to speak. In the darkest hour of our trouble, when despordency and desprir seemed to have overwhelmed the Whigs, she did not falter people, from different parts of the State, she expressed with enthusiasm and unanimity her preference for Mr. Clay.

There is no State in the Union except

the coming contest between Liberty and him. Even a Senator from his own State superable to all personal respect or commu- fellow citizen-as an associate-compannication. And this is the man whose organs ion-friend. Acceptable as was the wel-are daily denouncing Congress. And here come to him as the Chief Magistrate of let me say, there never was a Congress which the State, and as the chieftain of his party, transacted business of importance with greater despatch, or was more industrious than the present. There was never a party, here-tofore, who had greater difficulties to contend with than the present Whig party. Beside the opposition to be encountered by the Whigs from an organised band-the selfstyled Democrats-we have the Executive against us. Even now, his friends in and out of Congress and his presses, are threatening he will veto the most important bill

of the session, unless the Distribution bill is repealed-a bill which met with his approbation, which he never opposed until he saw Mr. Clay had the credit of its passage.

It is honorable to the American people, that in their estimation, "a Tyler man" is a term of reproach. How melancholy must be his fate! He has not, from all I can learn, three friends in North Carolina; and away from the immediate influence of his officeholders, he stands in like condition in other States.

But let us cast aside all thought of these temporary annovances. Let us look, as we ought, with cheerful hearts to the future.

Our old enemies are divided, and have irrecoverably lost public confidence. The present administration is too insignificant to e regarded. Our path, then, is clear of any insurmountable obstacles. Let us raise our banner, with the name of Henry Clay, unfurled to the breeze, and success awaits our efforts.

With high respect, your abt. svt.

EDW. STANLY. cob Acker, Joseph Hoxie, Chas. M. Graham, G. B. Crane, D. Austin Muir, Esqs., Committee &c., New York.

GOV. MOREHEAD'S VISIT TO GUIL-FORD.

Our citizens, having learned that Gov-ernor Morehead would be here on Friday morning, on a public visit, determined to receive him with a demonstration of their of yoar meeting. It is due to the country affection and respect. Accordingly, at the voice of New York should be 9 o'clock on that morning, the citizens. without distinction of party or sex, repaired to the southern limit of the town and formed in front of the Caldwell Institute, on each side of the street. A com-

mittee on horseback met his Excellency on the Fayetteville road, at the South Buffato bridge, some mile and a half from town, and escorted him to the borders of the village. Oa his entering between the lines in an open carriage, Ralph Gorrell, Esq., who had been appointed to welcome him among us, addressed him nearly as follows:

Sir: I have been appointed by your Fellow Citizens, the inhabitants of this Town, as their organ on this occasion, to tender to you their congratulations, their good wishes, and a hearty welcome. We welor hesitate. At the earlest meeting of the come you as the Executive chief of our old North State, which has given to you higher demonstrations of popular regard than was ever given to any other of her citizens. We welcome you as a citizen K-ntucky, whose people are so ardently of our beloved County, Guilford; and it is attached to Mr. Clay as the people of North a matter of proud and joyful recollection, Carolina. You may rely on the North that our good old county, whose soil has felt the tramp of "charging squadrons" and dred votes .- That overwhelming manifes-

upon that part of the address which wel-comed him as an old and highly prized of the country. But should any tra come to him as the Chief Magistrate of yet still more acceptable was that cordial welcome from those who had known him longest and loved him best-that heartfelt welcome, more than all to John M. Morehead

The Governor alighting from his caringe, he and the speaker walked in frontthe ladies, the cergy, the citizens and students failing into the procession in double files. The procession, enlivened by he national airs of a band of young genflemen amateurs, moved up South street to the court-house, up West street to McIver's corner, then up the cross street to the quarters of his Excellency at his brother's, our county Senator, where he underwent the compliment of a general and hearty shake-hands with his old neighbors.

This being St. John's day, there was a masonic procession. and an address delivered at the Presbyterian church to a large audience by the Rev. Mr. Kerr: after which the fraternity and invited guests, among whom as an invited guest was Gov. Morehead, sat down to a sumptuous dinner prepared by Mrs. Moring in her usual elegant style. The good feeling and hilarity which prevailed showed that there was no necessity for stimulus-... the dinner was upon the strictest temperance princi-

THE GOVERNOR'S ADDRESS.

At an early hour Saturday the citizens of the county began to gather in to pay their respects to their distinguished fellow connty-man. A stage and seats were prepared at the north side of the Presbyterian hurch, where, at 1 o'clock a large crowd years-for the best part of his life been the of the yeomanry of the country assembled companion of those whom he chouses to -the interior of the church being graced designate as thieves, rogues and swind by a number of the ladies of the place. lers! Strange company this, for an hon-Considering that the farmers of the country are in the busiest of their harvesting and crop season, the turn-out was fully equal to our expectations. The old men came out, and left the boys at work. And among those present we had the pleasure of recognizing several respectable and influential gentlemen from surrounding coun-Gov. M. spoke for about four hours

with an energy that never flagged, and to an audience whose deep attention was not wearied. The quiet decorum and gentlemanly deportment which prevailed, we. are proud to say, is characteristic of an assembly of Guilford people, no matter who or of what party the speaker may

We cannot pretend to follow the Governor through the various subjects which he discussed, or to give even an outline of of his topics, for the satisfaction of our readers who were not present.

He commenced with a tribute to the people of his own county. During the canvass of 1840 he was away in other parts of the State most of his time, and had not the opportunity to make a single appeal to the people of Guilford; they ne. statesman of the age, Henry Clay, at the vertheless endorsed him to the State and helm, when all will be well. to the world with over twenty-two hun-

whig despair of the republic because, defection in a high place? Are not ou principles as correct-is not our country as dear now, as ever? Because there is fraitor in the camp, should we suffer the treason to discourage us? When Arnel deserted his country's flag and joined th enemy, was the American cause less an cred, or less worthy the vigilance and the sacrifice of fortune, blood, life, by the patriots of that day?

He said that these were not Whig fines -they were a continuation of "Democrat ic" times. He was reminded of a realmade by a farmer of this county to the Hon. Bedford Brown (we believe.) wh told him that the whigs had succeeded in their election, and asked where the better times were? The farmer replied that he had always observed when a great drouth happened, it was not the same year that the consequent scarcity occurred, but the year after; so, the drouth occurred under Van Buren, and, in the natural course of events, we feel it more sensibly now And these times he said must continue until the whig measure of a national car. rency should be ultimately established Gov. M. noticed the strange incomis-tencies of Mr. Henry in regard to banks and internal improvements-Without looking to the right or to the left, to er-amine the grounds he had occupied him. self, Mr. H. has, for sheer electioneering effect, denounced banks and all connected with them as thieves rogues and swindlen, and endeavors to saddle upon the whigh certain "mad schemes" of internal inprovement. Gov. M. showed fint Mr. Henry had in various ways been connerted with the banks for upwards of twenty est man voluntarily to enter into and keep for twenty years! And he is in the com-

pany of these rogues thieves and swindlers yet, drawing profits from their institutions, and manifests no disposition to get out. As to the "mad schemes" of internal im provement, no man was more uniformly active in planning them than Mr. Henry himself, as the public are informed; and the plan of 1838, he says he will still rise or fall by. This plan proposed to borrow three millions of dollars, the interest on which would now have been \$180,000 a year-placing North Carolina in the predicament of some of her rasher sisters, Mr. H. is surely willing the "rise or fall" by a madder scheme than any Whig of

North Carolina dreams of now. Our lessening space admonishes us that we cannot at present bestow even a passing notice upon the Governor's remarks his speech; we will merely advert to a few on the currency, the tariff, and other subjects of vital interest to the people .- He closed with a most eloquent appeal to the whigs to stand by their principles in this hour of their trial. and give for the old North State an exhibition of her true and steady character to the Union, with the hope that we should yet see that greatest

Greensboro' Pat. June, 28.

So lay them that only those who to buy taxes will be paid from choice. There good? will be no burden imposed upon the people throughout the country, and Domestic Industry-our Home Industry-will besufficiently protected. (Cheers.)

Let there bea creed then for preserving to the States the distribution of the public lands, and for a National Bank, when the people demand it. Let this be pressed and it will be done. (Cheers.) The people-this great people know-they do know that we must have a national currency, and without's National Bank. (Cheers.) And this prople will understand, too, that to them, one and all, in defence of the honor, ranks; because he has so long borne our mon country, resulve that our indepenand that HENRY CLAY must be President of the United States.

## FROM THE HON, KENNETH RAY-NER.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, ?

Washington, June 20, 1842. GENTLEMEN : I have received your | tion to her interests. flattering invitation to be present "at a at the next election."

has als -- all & himsy fact . What has the encoded of the Northeys & averagential

fable, incline to this side or that, as the State that she will be true to her princiwell, or which you can procure of Ameri- temporary possession of power may fluctu-

In this interesting crisis in our party and der to ensure success. The understanding and the judgement may be convinced by abstract principles; but in order to arouse the feelings of the heart, the attention must be directed to some great name, which is identified with the cause for which that we can have no national currency battle is to be made. Have we any such name, around which we can rally? To whom ought we to look, to whom can we equalize the exchanges-a great desidera- look but to HENRY CLAY? In all the contum, because without equal exchanges flicts of party, in all the strife of factions your faxes cannot be equally paid-we in all our reverses and sucesses, in the must have a National Bank-and that, too, compary's prosperity and adversity, in having the power of local discounts. sunshine and in storm, he has stond forth (Cheers.) Without it-without the means as the advocate of principles and our counof a Bank, which may extend its credit to | try's honor, as the unterrified champion of the most distant portions of the country, Justice and Truth. But why need I speak the country cannot prosper. Then, I say, let this be a point of your creed; let the Whigs take this for a part of their faith. Let them act like the Whigs of the Re volution-who achieved our Indepen- our enemies? Because he has, of all othdence.-Let them now maintain it. Let ers, dealt the greatest destruction in their The integrity, and the welfare of their com- standard in the strife, leading us on to victory when we triumph, and covering dence and freedom must be maintained. our retreat when defeated. Do we not then owe to him, to ourselves, and to our Country, to rally around him as our leader in the coming contest? to him, because he has sacrificed must for us; to ourselves, because he is most likely to lead us to vietory; to our Country, because he has given such undoubted evidences of his devo-

our interest direct us to Mr. CEAY, why public meeting to be held by direction of our interest direct us to Mr. CLAY, why the General Committee of the Democrat- should we hesitate to inscribe his name ic Whig party in the city of New York, on on our banner, and raise that banner aloft the 22d inst. at National Hall, in that ci- to the breeze? My limited experience has

can growth or manufacture. (Loud cheers.) ate-remains firm and unshaken. Can the Union, and cannot refuse the tribute volutionary patriots and heroes, has fur- ous no more for his own honor than that stronger evidence be afforded of their de of her affectionate admiration for the nished to the State the man whom the of old Guilford. In whatever he did, he the articles shall pay them, and then the votion to principle and their country's man who, through a long life, in adverse and prosperous political circumatances, has been uniformly devoted to the interour country, what does it behoove us to ests of his whole country. No man ever do? In a great contest where men are contending for their rights, the heart as foster sectional feelings or projudiceswell as the head must be enlisted in or- differing widely in this respect from other prominent politicians.

How creditable to him, how honorable the country, is the present manifestation of good feeling in his behalf! He has re-tired to the shades of Ashland- without patronage, without power - with the whole weight of Executive influence exerted to destroy him-his absence regretted by all good patriots, and welcomed home by thousands of honest hearts, testifying the affection cherished towards him by the give you any higher title to our regard people. In a majority of the States, the people. In a majority of the States, the feeling seems to be bursting out spontaneously in his favor. Notwithstanding the difficulties which treachery has brought pon us, we have many causes of rejoicing. Jur candidate has been tried and found faithful and true. We are gaining strength daily, with a candidate whose capacity, patriotism, disinterestedness and fidelity cannot be impeached by his bitterest foes. Our opponents are divided, and their divisions are becoming greater and more apparent every hour. Success is therefore at our command, if we choose to make the exertion.

As to the opposition from the weak, deuded, and pitiable man now acting as President, I count it as nothing. Since the first month of his unexpected elevation, which has turned his brain, he has been diligently endeavoring, by unscrupulous means, 'o form a party. What progress has he made? He has not now six friends in Congress, "per se!" Not even our po-If then a sense of both our duty and litical opponents will have him; and he stands, a blasted victim of his own depraved ambition, branded with public reprobation for his unparalleled treachery, a reproach to his country, an object of pity to ty, for the purpose of presenting the name ever convinced me that in politics as in all parties. This language is not harsher than is deserved. The papers understood to should be borne in 1842, that would have enjoy the confidence of this man are industhat is worthy an effort. I am aware that | triously engaged in attempting to bring Con-I fully concur with you in the opinion you express, of the importance of the movement, involving, as it does to a con-who say "it is not yet." Tosuch we can

ples. She has always been attached to been moistened with the blood of the Ee- tation of their confidence made him zealwhigs of North Carolina have delighted to recollected with pride and the most gratehonor, and who is worthy of the highest ful emotion the county that had done so honors in their gift.

We welcome you as the representative and champion of whig principles, who bore the whig flag triumphantly from the ocean wave to the mountain tops and crowned it with glorious victory in 1840, and who, we believe, at the sacrifice of your own ease and domestic comfort will bear it again to victory in 1842. We could not do less, then, than meet you here, and cheer he had known no party-he now knew no you on in your arduous and patriotic course, and bid you God speed.

But no official station; no honors which have been heretofore bestowed, or which can hereafter be conferred upon you, can a residence of twenty years among us. We welcome you, therefore, as an old and highly prized Fellow Citizens-as an associate-companion-friend: we welcome you, more than all, as John M. Morehead.

To this very appropriate address Gov. Morehead arose and from the carriage replied in a most felicitous manner for some ten or fifteen minutes. He alluded with much fee ing to the glorious reminiscences which connected him with old Guilford-the ties and recollections which united him to her soil and her sons-ties which no distance could sever-recollections which no time could erase. He feit that in this town, among its modest temples reared to the living God and its temples erected to science—in the bosom of this true and patriotic people, when his service to the State was done, he could

spend the days which Providence might allot to him with as much of peace as could be enjoyed in any spot upon the globe. He spoke modestly of the manner in which he had borne the whig banner to victory in 1840; but he spoke with an energy and determination, of the manner in which the whig in the State. He expressed his grat-

for distributing our property of the public, specifies in the same of many second particularity and

much for him and the great political cause in which he was engaged, and determined

tall upon her glorious name and fame. He mentioned the determination expressed in his inaugural address, to be Governor of the State, not, of a party. That determination he had adhered to, and ever would adhere to. In his official capacity party-he knew nothing, he considered

that through him no tarnish should ever

nothing, but the best interests of the State jection to his official conduct, until the opposite party brought out their candidate manufactured with an industry characteristic of the party, and sluices of abuse were opened upon him by a host of newspaper scribblers. These censures he had had fallen to the ground under the sword mitted to his care; and the manner in which he had discharged his duties, as connect.d with the Internal Improvement interest of the State, every where left

done his duty. He noticed the present aspect of political affairs, and called attention to the in fluence of federal politics upon the business of the country. He referred to the from under the supervision of the General taunts of our opponents, "that the whigs Government, has thrown no small amount promissed reform and better times, but of odium around its very name. It is unforthat, now they are in power times are not altered for the better." He proved the hypocrisy of this taunt from the expression of Mr. Henry in his letter of acceptance, that 'in one short month the in toxicating cup of power was dashed from their lips," &c. And so it is the whigs have not the power to accomplish what they believe will bring relief to the country. On the most vital question of policy-the measure that would send ultimate relief to a sufficience that would send ultimate relief to movement, involving, as it does to a con-sinterable estent, not only yoar own local interest. But of the vertex soft the straggle whenev-interest. But of the while house may out the Nation." The high and well us-the Uning - as the great emporium of trade the Uning - as the great emporium of trade

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## COMMERCE OF THE U. STATES-

MR. KENNEDY'S REPORT. We pub ish this morning, to the exclusion of other matter, the first portion of the Report of the Committee recently pre. sented to the House of Representatives. We commend it to the special attention of our readers, and hope they will give it a careful perusal. The Report is so thoroughly digested, so well arranged, and so clearly expressed, that the perusal will be easy; and the systematic o der in which the various parts are put together, will enable the reader to retain distinct impressions of the facts adduced and the conclusions arrived at on each head,

The pre'iminary review of the domestic of North Carolina and oll her people. And affairs of the country as affected by the he had never heard the whisper of an ob- previous policy of the government in respect to the Currency, the Public Lands and the Tariff, will be found to contain for Governor; when, for the purpose of a compendium of facts worthy of particuelevating that man, objections began to be lar attention. The time has now come, we hope, when these things can be looked at dispussionately, in so far as the past is concerned. The statements in the Report may be compared with the records of his not noticed until they were endorsed in tory, and the honest inquirer need be at the public addresses of Mr. Henry. They no loss in arriving at fair deductions. Whatever may have been the reasons which of truth;-a plain statement of his ad-ministration of all the public moneys com- gainst the Bank of the United States, in declining to sanction the Land Bill which in substance he had recommended, or whatever may have been the causes which reand Literary Boards, and with every other | sulted in the abandonment of the protective policy, the facts themselves stand in their him in a fairer position before the people own force, and the consequences of them who had called him to fill their Executive are plain to the view. We may exercise Chair. He spoke with all the freedom all charity in respect to motives-but realand fearlessness of one conscious of having ities are not to be gainsayed; they must be regarded.

In reference to the Bank of the United States, the disastrons fate of that institution after i lest its national character, and passed its means in various investments and enter ted with all the censure they may descrive,

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