

Why the Thirteen United Colonies of Great Britain, when they were engaged in a war with that power, had in their possession what were called Crown lands.

When in addition to an enormous national debt the Union assumed the State debts, the States pledged the lands in payment.

These lands then should be restored. Henry Clay has declared that he is in favor of a National Bank.

But fellow-citizens, I observed that it was essential to put Henry Clay in nomination at this early period to give public form to our cry.

Let your Congress pass laws of this description. Let Mr. Tyler interpose his veto.

Let this be the Whig faith; and let duties, to pay all the just demands of Government, be so laid that the people can pay them voluntarily.

Let there be a creed then for preserving to the States the distribution of the public lands, and for a National Bank.

Let them, one and all, in defence of the honor, the integrity, and the welfare of their common country, resolve that our independence and freedom must be maintained.

FROM THE HON. KENNETH RAYNER.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, Washington, June 20, 1842.

GENTLEMEN: I have received your flattering invitation to be present at a public meeting to be held by direction of the General Committee of the Democratic Whig party in the city of New York.

I fully concur with you in the opinion you express of the importance of the movement involving, as it does to a considerable extent, not only your own local interests, but of the Whig party throughout the Nation.

and commerce enterprize and public spirit; and as the great centre from whence all the fluctuations of currency and credit are diffused throughout the whole country.

This early preparation of our friends for the coming contest ought to satisfy the most incredulous that nothing but a well-grounded conviction of the justice of our cause could instigate us to persevere in this struggle for our rights.

I most cordially approve of the object of your meeting. It is due to the country that the voice of New York should be heard at this period.

After an attentive observation of events for 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.

If then a sense of both our duty and our interest direct us to Mr. Clay, why should we hesitate to inscribe his name on our banner, and raise that banner aloft to the breeze?

arrest the onward march of those, who, in disregard of all considerations of policy and interest, are resolved to peril all in the coming contest between Liberty and Orderly Government on the one hand, and Misrule and Oppression allied with Treason on the other.

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 formally put forth to the Whigs of the Union the name of Henry Clay for the Presidency in 1834.

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.

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

Of the course of North Carolina, relative to a nomination of a candidate for the Presidency, I am proud to speak. In the darkest hour of our trouble, when despondency and despair seemed to have overwhelmed the Whigs, she did not falter or hesitate.

There is no State in the Union except Kentucky, whose people are so ardently attached to Mr. Clay as the people of North Carolina.

How creditable to him, how honorable to the country, is the present manifestation of good feeling in his behalf! He has retired to the shades of Ashland—without patronage, without power—with the whole weight of Executive influence exerted to destroy him.

As to the opposition from the weak, deluded, and pitiable man now acting as President, I count it as nothing.

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man, who ever attained so high a station, whose conduct has been so blameless as to compel gentlemen to refuse to associate with him.

Our old enemies are divided, and have irrecoverably lost public confidence. The present administration is too insignificant to be regarded.

With high respect, your obt. svt. EDWARD STANLY.

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

GOV. MOREHEAD'S VISIT TO GUILFORD.

Our citizens, having learned that Governor Morehead would be here on Friday morning, on a public visit, determined to receive him with a demonstration of their affection and respect.

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 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.

But no official station; no honors which have been heretofore bestowed, or which can hereafter be conferred upon you, can give you any higher title to our regard than that which you acquired as a man in a residence of twenty years among us.

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 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 best interest of the country required it should be borne in 1842.

izens, of both parties, approved of the manner in which he had discharged those duties. But he spoke with deep emotion upon that part of the address which welcomed him as an old and highly prized fellow citizen.

The Governor alighting from his carriage, he and the speaker walked in front of the ladies, the clergy, the citizens and students falling into the procession in double file.

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.

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 county-man.

Gov. M. spoke for about four hours with an energy that never flagged, and to an audience whose deep attention was not wearied.

We cannot pretend to follow the Governor through the various subjects which he discussed, or to give even an outline of his speech; we will merely advert to a few 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 nevertheless endorsed him to the State and to the world with over twenty-two hundred votes.

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.

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He noticed the present aspect of political affairs, and called attention to the influence of federal politics upon the business of the country.

of the Presidential veto. He disclaimed Tyler as a whig, or as possessing a disposition to co-operate with his once conflicting allies in establishing the true interests of the country.

He said that these were not Whig times—they were a continuation of "Democratic" times. He was reminded of a reply made by a farmer of this county to the Hon. Bedford Brown (we believe) who told him that the whigs had succeeded in their election, and asked where the better times were?

Gov. M. noticed the strange inconsistencies of Mr. Henry in regard to banks and internal improvements.

Gov. M. spoke for about four hours with an energy that never flagged, and to an audience whose deep attention was not wearied.

Our lessening space admonishes us that we cannot at present bestow even a passing notice upon the Governor's remarks on the currency, the tariff, and other subjects of vital interest to the people.

Greensboro' Pat. June, 28.

COMMERCE OF THE U. STATES—MR. KENNEDY'S REPORT.

We publish this morning, to the exclusion of other matter, the first portion of the Report of the Committee recently presented to the House of Representatives.

The preliminary review of the domestic affairs of the country as affected by the previous policy of the government in respect to the Currency, the Public Lands and the Tariff, will be found to contain a compendium of facts worthy of particular attention.

In reference to the Bank of the United States, the disastrous fate of that institution after it lost its national character, and passed from under the supervision of the General Government, has thrown no small amount of odium around its very name.

It is unfortunate that it ever received a State charter and found itself compelled, in the limited sphere to which it was reduced, to employ its means in various investments and enterprises foreign from the legitimate purposes of banking.