

**LETTER FROM MR. CLAY.**

Believing that Mr. Clay had been misunderstood, or grossly misrepresented, in regard to a portion of his Texas letter, we noticed the subject in the Monitor of the 19th ult. We then said:

"It has been falsely charged by his opponents, that Mr. Clay addressed himself, for support, to the Abolitionists of the North, in the following passage of his letter:

"I do not think that Texas ought to be received into the Union, as an integral part of it, in decided opposition to the wishes of a considerable and respectable portion of the Confederacy."

After alluding to another part of his letter, which, taken in connection with the above, showing that he referred to the States, and not to the People, of the Confederacy, we stated that Mr. Clay's meaning was, "that if any considerable and respectable number of States were to assume an attitude threatening the integrity of, or likely to dissolve the Union rather than admit Texas—then, with such prospect, annexation ought to be abandoned to preserve the Union."

We forwarded to Mr. Clay a copy of the Monitor containing the article, and also a note respectfully calling his attention to it. His reply puts an end, at once, to all speculation on the subject:

ASHLAND, July 1, 1844.

My Dear Sir: I received and thank you for your friendly letter, and the copy of the Monitor. You have justly conceived my meaning, when I referred in my Texas letter, to a considerable and respectable portion of the Confederacy. And you might have strengthened your construction of the paragraph, by reference to the fact that, at the date of my letter, the States of Ohio, Vermont and Massachusetts had, almost unanimously, declared against annexation, the Legislature of Georgia had declined to recommend it, and other States were believed to be adverse to the measure. As to the idea of my courting the Abolitionists, it is perfectly absurd. No man in the United States has been half as much abused by them as I have been.

I consider the Union a great political partnership; and that new members ought not to be admitted into the concern at the imminent hazard of its dissolution. Personally, I could have no objection to the annexation of Texas; but I certainly would be unwilling to see the existing Union dissolved or seriously jeopardized for the sake of acquiring of Texas. If any one desires to know the leading and paramount object of my public life, the preservation of this Union will furnish them a key.

From developments now being made in South Carolina, it is perfectly manifest that a party exists in that State seeking a dissolution of the Union, and for that purpose employing the pretext of the rejection of Mr. Tyler's abominable treaty.—South Carolina, being surrounded by slave States, would, in the event of a dissolution of the Union, suffer only comparative evils; but it is otherwise with Kentucky. She has the boundary of the Ohio extending five hundred miles on three free States. What would her condition be in the event of the greatest calamity that could befall this Nation?

In Kentucky, the Texas question will do the Whig cause no prejudice. I am glad to perceive, in the proceedings of the Clay Club of Tuscaloosa, a similar belief expressed as to Alabama. It was a bubble, blown up by Mr. Tyler in the most exceptional manner, for sinister purposes, and its bursting has injured no body but Mr. Van Buren.

Retaining an agreeable recollection of the pleasure which I derived from forming your acquaintance last Spring, I remain your friend and ob't servant,

H. CLAY.

S. F. MILLER, Tuscaloosa, Ala.

**ONE FEARLESS SPIRIT.**

At the 4th of July celebration at Marion Court House, South Carolina, amid a shower of Polk, Dallas, Calhoun, and Disunion toasts, we find the following standing solitary and alone:

By C. B. Brown—Henry Clay—The true patriot of the whole Union, his eminent abilities as a statesman, his long tried and faithful services, are a sure guarantee that at the helm of the great United States he will guide us safely into the port of prosperity and happiness.

This fellow reminds us of the story told of the lame Barber at Washington City, when the British forces finding the place too hot for comfort, had with most of the citizens fled; but the lame Barber resolved to fight the British Army on his own terms, and so he took an old musket, alternately fired, retreated, and fired, as the army advanced, until the British commander, in admiration of his valor, sent out a white flag and demanded a capitulation; but no, he asked no quarter and would have none, nor did his firing cease until he was actually seized and disarmed by a detachment of soldiers. Like that of the lame Barber, Mr. C. B. Brown's pluck will do to be upon. Surely he must be a lineal descendant of old Marion himself, thus to raise the flag of Clay and Frelinghuysen in the very midst of the Disunionists.—Savannah Republican.

The Newark Daily Advertiser says that a Whig and a Loco of that city conversing together a few days since, the Whig remarked,—

"Well, if you succeed in electing Polk, I hope you will have Locofoec principles carried out to your heart's content." To which the Loco very indignantly replied, "that's Whiggery! if you can't elect Clay you want to ruin the country."

So the Loco admit that to carry out Locofoec principles would ruin the country.

The most striking evidence we have seen of the consciousness of the weakness of the Locofoec party, is the appeal of the Richmond Enquirer to Mr. Tyler, to withdraw from the Presidential contest, and to transfer his influence to Mr. Polk! The Enquirer must, indeed, be hard run, if it needs the aid of the CORPORAL GUARDS to save the Locofoec ship from sinking.

Lynchburg, Virginia.

**THE WATCHMAN.**

Salisbury, August 10, 1844.

**REPUBLICAN WHIG TICKET.**

FOR PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES,  
**HENRY CLAY,**  
OF KENTUCKY.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES,  
**THEODORE FRELINGHUYSEN,**  
OF NEW JERSEY.

Election on the Fourth day of November.

**THE WHIGS VICTORIOUS!!**

A Whig Governor! a Whig Senate! and a Whig House of Commons!!

We have the proud satisfaction of announcing to our Whig brethren of the United States, the complete success of the Whigs of North Carolina in the Election held on the 1st inst. GRAHAM is elected Governor by a handsome majority, and we have a majority of 34 in the Legislature, so far as heard from; 13 counties to hear from. If the counties not heard from should all go for the Locos, the Whigs will still have a clear majority of 18 on joint ballot; sufficiently large for all useful purposes. Will the Locofoeos now dare to claim the good old North State. She has more than redeemed herself from the reproaches that were cast upon her by the last Terrapin Legislature, by discarding the factious majority that then swayed her councils. We again congratulate our Whig brethren on the success of our glorious principles in North Carolina.

This victory is the more important, when we take into consideration the tremendous efforts of the Locofoeos to poison the public mind by flooding the State with the most unscrupulous and lying documents, from Amos Kendall and the Standard Office. Nothing was left undone that was thought of any avail, true or false.

By reference to the subjoined table it will be found that Graham's majority, as far as heard from, is 3,192. The Counties yet to come in gave Morehead a majority of 326. This added to Graham's majority now, places him 3,518 ahead of Mr. Hoke. This will do! We'll double it on Mr. CLAY in November.

COUNTIES.	1842.		1844.	
	Morehead	Hoke	Graham	Hoke
Anson	998	872	1074	506
Ash	373	527	64	
Buncombe	1450	462	875	496
Henderson	308	478	98	
Bertie	301	438	270	501
Bladen	283	300	24	
Brunswick	750	593	304	
Beaufort	1514	399	604	181
Burke	610	302	759	477
Caldwell	129	351	197	274
Cabarrus	283	242		
Columbus	73	443		
Carteret	993	707	1153	794
Currituck	243	221	332	210
Chatham	558	886	603	1070
Chowan	453	76		
Cumberland	244	1190	277	1088
Camden	549	656		
Caswell	1221	484	911	658
Craven	178	744	251	878
Davidson	74	1185	118	1410
Duplin	362	446		320
Edgecombe	313	627		
Franklin	901	851		204
Green	274	198	250	209
Guilford	1615	419	1920	463
Halifax	507	419	509	378
Haywood	465	216	365	327
Hertford	292	231	80	
Hyde	382	161		
Iredell	1479	252	1527	379
Johnston	557	560	639	583
Jones	213	129		
Lenoir	216	377	150	
Lincoln	679	1579	862	
Martin	226	577	316	523
Macon	723	363	309	284
Macon	764	1184	808	1242
Mecklenburg	1106	165	541	81
Montgomery	522	504	584	512
Moore			642	152
Madison	80	765	67	790
New Hanover	201	885	283	1101
Northampton	532	430	154	
Onslow	187	581		
Orange	1576	1472	1761	1555
Pasquotank	631	144	593	177
Person	309	545	334	
Perquimans	353	94	149	
Pitt	573	379	590	419
Randolph	1154	309	764	
Rowan			809	736
Davie	1363	973	505	354
Richmond	655	92	678	113
Roberson	534	557	506	597
Rockingham	393	954	532	
Rutherford	1366	173	1402	435
Sampson	376	603	458	732
Stokes	1129	1180	1105	1165
Surry	983	950	1032	1023
Tyrell	288	106		
Wake	953	1185	1073	1271
Warren	113	730	127	716
Washington	364	58		
Wayne	216	680		
Wilkes	1333	103	1164	
Yancey	299	493		
	39586	34994	30460	27368

**BRANCH MINT DESTROYED.**

We learn by the last Charlotte Journal that the Branch Mint in that Town was destroyed by fire on the Saturday night the 27th ult. No one can account for the manner in which it took fire. Mr. Caldwell the present Superintendent, was absent from Charlotte at the time, but had left the building in the care of a friend who failed to sleep in it the night on which it was burnt.

P. S. Since the above was in type, we have understood that a negro slave, belonging to Mr. Burgess S. Gaither, the former Superintendent, has been taken into custody on suspicion of having set fire to the Mint.

**FIRE IN BROOKLYN.**

A fire broke out on the 25th ult. in Brooklyn, N. Y. and destroyed twenty buildings which were situated on Bridge, York, and both sides of Talman streets, besides the extensive Carpet Factory of Messrs. Higgin, in which the fire originated. A great many families were suddenly left of their homes and reduced to poverty.

**THE 4TH—NOT THE 14TH.**

We notice that several of our State Journals have published the Presidential Election to take place on the 14th day of November. They are all mistaken: according to an act of Assembly passed in 1840-1 the election for Electors takes place on the first Monday in November, which will be the fourth day of the month. Editors will, of course, lose no time in correcting their former statements.

The last Standard after enumerating the Whig and Locofoec gains to the Legislature, says:

"We have neither room nor time for comment this week."

We are ourselves in a most prodigious hurry this week, but we will take time to say to the Standard, that after all his desperate and deadly "charges," and after all his mean under-handed tricks to cheat and deceive the People of the good old North, he and his party literally "couldn't come it!" You are all done for, and we expect daily to hear of your cutting for Texas.

The Seditious Law.—The Vermont Gazette of the 9th instant says: "Forty-four years ago this day, our honoured grandfather, Anthony Haswell, editor of the Vermont Gazette, was liberated from jail, after having been confined for two months, and paying \$262 33 fine and costs, under the Seditious Law. This fine has been refunded, with interest, at the late session of Congress, to the heirs of said Haswell."

Let it not be forgotten, that the leaders of the Loco Foco party in the last Legislature, told the then Editor of the Standard, that though they were making such a fuss about the Banks, they did not intend to do any thing with them!

WHIGS elected.—From Anson 3, Ashe and Surry 4; Buncombe, Yancey and Henderson 4; Brunswick, Bladen and Columbus 1; Burke

**POLK AND TEXAS IN NEW YORK.**

An indication of the "Democratic" sentiment of the State of New York is to be found in the following call for a public meeting at Rochester. It has the signatures of ninety-two persons attached to it. The New York Tribune says that the Texas question is to be entirely abandoned by the Democracy there, foreseeing that it will work disastrously for them.

Democratic County Meeting.—The Democratic Republicans of Monroe County who are opposed to the "two-third rule" adopted by the National Convention, by which a minority are enabled to dictate to a majority of the party—all those who believe in a strict construction of the Constitution, and are opposed to the exercise of doubtful powers, and who agree with Jefferson that the Constitution does not provide for the annexation of foreign territory to this Union—those who are opposed to the assumption of State Debts, and of the Debts of Foreign Nations, and who are unwilling that the extension and perpetuation of Slavery should be made part and parcel of the creed of Democracy, are invited to meet at the Court-house in the city of Rochester on Saturday, August 3d, 1844, at 10 o'clock, A. M.

In connection with the above movement another very significant one in the same State has been made public. The annexed circular, signed by seven of the most distinguished Locofoeos of the city of New York, is published in the papers of that city, among others in the New York Evening Post, the editor of which paper, Wm. C. Bryant, is one of the signers.

**DISSOLUTION OF THE UNION.**

The following extract from the Hamburg (S. C.) Journal is certainly worthy the attention of all those who treat the warning relative to the designs of the Disunionists with indifference. We say it again, without the least shadow of doubt, that the party falsely styling themselves Democrats have yielded itself into the hands of those whose ultimate object is to dissolve the Union. The Editor of the Journal, after speaking of the proposed Southern Convention at Richmond, says:

"If the people do not look sharp, those disappointed Texas friends will make a catastrophe in earnest; for they are resolved on a dissolution of the Union, and are endeavoring to bring about this event with all their might. They have been nipped in the bud in this State, and now are throwing out feelers in another scheme. Some of their editorial friends exclaim, 'How ridiculous is the attempt of the Whigs to characterize the Southern Convention suggested by some of the public meetings of this State, as a disunion project.' Do they not know that such a convention was urged and advocated by the Union men in the great anti-tariff contest in this State, as the antagonist one to nullification, then denounced as a 'disunion project'?"

And those editors should remember, that when voters were raised at muster grounds, they did not proclaim that they would dissolve the Union at all hazards. Such opposition was altogether different to this political, Texas, chivalric Dissolution of Baumquattle, Turnipseed & Co. There is no use in disguising this matter. If slavery would be the only topic, this convention might do well enough."

**[CONFIDENTIAL]**

"Sir: You will doubtless agree with us, that the late Baltimore Convention placed the Democratic Party at the North in a position of great difficulty. We are consequently reminded that it rejected Mr. Van Buren and nominated Mr. Polk, for reasons connected with the immediate annexation of Texas; reasons which had no relation to the party. Nor was that all. The Convention went beyond the authority delegated to its members, and adopted a resolution on the subject of Texas, (a subject not before the country when they were elected, upon which, therefore, they were not instructed) which seeks to interpolate into the party code a new doctrine, hitherto unknown among us, at war with some of our established principles, and abhorrent to the opinions and feelings of a great majority of Northern freemen. In this position, what was the party at the North to do? Was it to reject the nominations and abandon the contest, or should it support the nominations, rejecting the untenable doctrine interpolated at the Convention, and taking care that their support should be accompanied with such an expression of their opinion, as to prevent its being misinterpreted? The latter alternative has been preferred, and we think wisely: for we conceive that a proper expression of their opinions will save their votes from misconstructions, and that proper efforts will secure the nominations of such members of Congress as will reject the unwarrantable scheme now pressed upon the country.

With these views, assuming that you feel on this subject as we do, we have been desired to address you, and to invite the co-operation of yourself and other friends throughout the State.

1st. In the publication of a joint letter, declaring our purpose to support the nominations, rejecting the resolutions respecting Texas.

2d. In promoting and supporting at the next Election the nomination for Congress of such persons as concur in these opinions.

If your views in this matter coincide with ours, please write to some one of us, and a draft of the proposed letter will be forwarded for examination.

Very respectfully,  
GEO. P. BARKER,  
WILLIAM C. BRYANT,  
J. W. EDMONDS,  
DAVID DUDLEY FIELD,  
THEODORE SEDGWICK,  
THOMAS W. TUCKER,  
ISAAC TOWNSEND.

**From the Jonesborough Whig.**

MR. CLAY AND THE BANKRUPT LAW.

A few days since, we wrote to Mr. Clay, stating that two of the Locofoec candidates on the Electoral ticket in East Tennessee, to wit, Haynes and Anderson, were alleging that he had been instructed by the Legislature of Kentucky to vote against the Bankrupt Law, and that he had disobeyed instructions. We knew that the charge was false, and on all occasions these calumniators were met and contradicted by their opponents, Messrs. Nelson and Hynds; but still we desired a flat contradiction of it by Mr. Clay himself, and that over his own signature. The following is an extract from his reply, or rather it is that portion of his letter to us which relates to this subject:

ASHLAND, July 15th, 1844.

My Dear Sir:

I have just received your favor, and it does not surprise me to learn that our opponents are seeking to make the impression that I was instructed to go against the Bankrupt Law. Our Legislature gave me no instructions on the subject of the Bankrupt Law. Resolutions of instruction were pending before the Legislature, but they were lost by a disagreement between the two Houses. You may boldly assert this, and proof, if necessary, can be furnished from Frankfort.

Your friend and ob't serv't,  
H. CLAY.

Rev. W. G. Brownlow.

**RASCALITY.**

It is well known that the Locos notwithstanding all their abuse of Whig songs and "humbugs," as they term them, have taken up the system themselves—have their Polk Glee Clubs, and have published a Polk Song Book &c. To this of course we have no right to object, but to do object to the manner in which they get them up pirating and altering the best Whig songs to suit their purpose.

This discreditible system is pursued even by the leading and talented papers of the party. The Richmond Enquirer published recently a Loco version of the well known Whig song—"The Blast from the Bugle." And a recent No. of the Washington Spectator has the spirit-stirring song "The Watchword," by "Amelia" of Louisville, parodied and dishonored in the same way: This is too bad, they stole poor Tyler's last card, the Texas Hobby, they then stole Clay's Tariff principles, and they would now steal the Whig Songs, and worst of all profane the beautiful strains of the gifted Amelia with Loco associations.—Ala. Journal.

Let it not be forgotten, that the leaders of the Loco Foco party in the last Legislature, told the then Editor of the Standard, that though they were making such a fuss about the Banks, they did not intend to do any thing with them!

[Register.]

**ARRIVAL OF THE CALEDONIA.**

We stop the press to announce the arrival of the Caledonia at Boston, yesterday at 12 o'clock, M. with London and Liverpool dates to the 19th ult.—making the passage in something less than 13 days. The news is of very trifling import, except as relating to commercial matters.

The Cotton Market was in a most unfavorable state. The sales were limited, and prices, according to Wilmer & Smith's Times which receded an eighth last week, have gone back fully to that extent during the present week. The stock on hand now exceeds one million of Bales, and it is the general opinion that prices must still go down.

On the afternoon of the 13th ult. the Acadia arrived at Liverpool in 12 1-2 days from Boston, including her stop at Halifax. Quite a number of packet ships arrived at Liverpool from this country on the 6th ult.—among them, the Southern, United States, and England. The Rochester arrived on the 11th, and the Garrick on the 12th—making one of the quickest sailing trips on record.

Parliament at the last advices were still engaged on the Post Office Espionage of the Home Secretary, both in the House of Commons and in the House of Lords. A secret committee to examine into the subject, had been granted in both houses, and in the Lords, Brougham and Cottenham have been placed on the committee; both distinguished lawyers, whereas all lawyers were excluded from the Commons committee. It is anticipated that the developments will seriously prejudice the Peel ministry, and some writers anticipate that this affair will give it the coup de grace.

The hearing of the appeal upon the Irish State Trials was commenced before the House of Lords on the 4th of July, and progressed in from day to day until the 10th, when the Lord Chancellor announced that certain questions would be propounded to the Judges, and the further proceedings be suspended to await their reply. In the course of the hearing, the Lord Chancellor admitted that the Jury lists were fraudulently made up, and the opinion seems to be that the counsel for the prisoners have made out so strong a case that the judgment will be reversed, but it appears that O'Connell has no hopes that the appeal will be successful.

O'Connell continues in the enjoyment of good health in his prison, and through his son has announced his great satisfaction at the peaceable demeanor of the people, exhorting them to persevere in the agitation for Repeal. At the weekly meeting of the Dublin Associations, on the 15th ult. the amount of Repeal contributions for the week, was announced at £1700. Mr. James Kelly, M. P., the newly elected Repeal member for Limerick, presided at this meeting, and addressed the members at length on the advantages to be derived from a Repeal of the Union. Addresses of an important character were also made by Mr. Henry Gratton, M. P., and others.

**MEXICO.—The New Orleans Courier of a late date, contains a translation from the Gaceta of Tampico, of a letter dated, "Head Quarters, Meir, 19th June, 1844," addressed by General Adrien Wolf, commanding the "First Brigade of the North," and directed to President Houston, announcing that hostilities are opened between Mexico and Texas. The following is an extract from the Letter:**

"The day fixed by the supreme government in the armistice concluded the 15th February, of the present year, with the commissioners of Texas, having expired, his excellency the President has called to mind, that from the 11th of the present month hostilities are re-opened against the inhabitants of this department, and I communicate to you the declaration of his excellency. I also make known to you that my government has seen with well founded indignation the perfidies of the inhabitants of the said territory towards a republic, whose generous conduct towards them they misunderstood, in relation to a question in which they were thought to be acting with good faith. They have abused the confidence of the republic by violating the conditions of the armistice respecting the commissioners, who, according to the 4th article of said armistice, should have repaired to the city of Mexico in order to regulate our differences so far as their propositions might be admissible. His excellency the President, convinced that the honor and dignity of the nation require the chastisement of a conduct so little creditable, has ordered me to apprise you of his resolution, so that it may be well understood, that it is not through timidity or want of power, but because his excellency has always listened to the voice of humanity, that hostilities were not commenced at the period fixed by the armistice."

The Loco papers for the purpose of influencing the foreign vote, are making strenuous efforts to identify the Whig party with the rioters of the "Native Society." Now, the truth is that those societies in every city in which they exist were originated by Locos, and the ranks filled mostly from that party.—Ala. Journal.

**Birth**

In this Town on the morning of the 5th inst. after a short illness, Mrs. LAURA B. CHAMBERS, wife of Mr. Joseph F. Chambers, and daughter of Michael Brown Esq., aged 21 years.

Accustomed as we are to the voice of weeping and lamentation, and often as we miss from our side a loved and beautiful who gladdened our pathway, it is seldom that a blow has fallen so universally deplored. Few have had so many ties to bind them to this world, and to few indeed has the sun of existence shone so brightly. Possessing a cultivated mind, and refined taste, with the most frank and winning manners, young, beautiful, loving, and beloved, she was the pride and joy of her friends. Her attachment to them was warm and devoted, and so frank and candid was her disposition, that if convinced of error she would acknowledge it with the openness of a child. But the summons came, and in the very spot where (less than a year since) she stood a lovely bride, we assembled to bear her away to the lonely grave. Her own pleasant home, and the loved home of her childhood are desolate, and we can only remind her stricken husband, parents and friends, that they should not sorrow as those who have no hope. Years since she chose her Heavenly Father, as "the guide of her youth." From the commencement of her illness she believed she should not recover, and frequently expressed her entire resignation to the will of God, only desiring to live that she might be more than ever devoted to his service, and in the decline of fever she would often call on those around to hear her describe the scenes of the New Jerusalem, which she believed she had actually witnessed. "She is not dead, but sleeping."

**TAKEN UP.**

By Isaac Biles, living 6 miles east of Albemarle, and entered on the stray book of Stanley county on the 27th of July, a brown horse Mule, 4 feet 3 inches high, and supposed to be 10 or 12 years old, with a limp in the right fore leg; valuation \$6. The owner is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges and take him away.  
HENRY DAVIS, Ranger.  
August 10, 1844.—1w15

**NOTICE.**

THE heirs next of kin of Hannah Robinson are hereby notified that the legacy which I hold in my hand as the Executor of Patience Lewis, is ready to be paid to them whenever they come forward for the same, and I do not mean to be accountable for interest.  
Wm. THOMAS, Exr.  
of Patience Lewis.  
August 10, 1844.—5w15

**TWENTY DOLLARS REWARD.**

AN AWAY from the subscriber on the 11th inst. a negro boy named HARRY, a good gun-smith, about 30 years of age, not very black, about five feet seven inches high, his two front upper teeth out, and his hair well cut, he had on an old white hat, and carried with him a blue cloth coat, two pair of nankens and a pair of black cloth pants, and a red velvet vest. The above reward will be given for his apprehension and confinement in jail so that I can get him.  
ALEX. NEBANE  
Hillsborough, July 31