WILMINGTON CHRONICLE.

Vol. VI. No. 22. WILMINGTON, NORTH CAROLINA, WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 23, 1844. Whole No. 284.

PUBLISHED EVERY WEDNESDAY MORNING.

A. A. BROWN, Editor.

Office on Front St., next South of the Bank of Cape Fear.

The price of this paper, is two dollars and fifty cents per annum payable in advance. If not paid within one month after subscribing, or after the beginning of a new subscription year, three dollars will be charged, and if not paid until the year expires, three dollars and fifty cents will be charged.

No paper will be discontinued until all arrearages are paid, unless the Editor may think proper to do so.

Advertisements inserted at one dollar per square of 14 lines, or less, for the first, and twenty-five cents for each succeeding insertion. 25 per cent. will be deducted from an advertising bill when it amounts to thirty dollars in any one year. *Yearly* standing advertisements will be inserted at $10 per square.

All legal advertisements charged 25 pr ct. higher than the usual rates.

☞ Letters to the Editor, on business connected with his paper, must be post-paid.

GILLESPIE & ROBESON,
AGENTS FOR THE SALE OF
Timber, Lumber, and all other kinds of PRODUCE.
October 25, 1843. 232-tf.

ROBERT G. RANKIN,
NOTARY PUBLIC,
Wilmington, N. C.
Sept. 20, 1843. 227-tf.

GEORGE W. DAVIS,
Commission & Forwarding Merchant,
LONDON'S WHARF, WILMINGTON, N. C.
August 29, 31, 1842. 172-tf.

THOS. SANDFORD,
Auctioneer and Commission Merchant.
WILMINGTON, N. C.
November 30th, 1842. 185-tf.

ROBERT G. RANKIN,
Auctioneer & Commission Merchant.
WILMINGTON, N. C.
Liberal advances made on shipments to his friends in New York.
Sept. 20, 1843. 227-tf.

NEFF & WARNER,
WHOLESALE DEALERS,
IN
DRY GOODS, GROCERIES, SHIP CHANDLERY, SHIP STORES, &c. &c.
June 26, 1844. 267-tf.

THE undersigned would respectfully announce to the public that he will continue the
COMMISSION BUSINESS,
at the old stand of the late C. C. Stow.
CHARLES D. ELLIS.
Nov. 1st, 1843. 233-tf.

WILLIAM COOKE,
General Commission Merchant,
RECEIVING and FORWARDING
AGENT,
Next Door North of the New Custom House,
WILMINGTON, N. C.
October 2d, 1844. 281-tf.

AGENCY
FOR THE SALE OF
Timber, Lumber, & Naval Stores.

HAVING located myself in Wilmington for the purpose of selling Timber, Lumber, Turpentine, Tar, &c. I would say to the public that nothing shall be wanting on my part to the giving of entire satisfaction. I take this opportunity of acknowledging my obligations to those who have patronized me, and hope to share a portion of the business of the public generally.
STEWART PIPKIN.
March 20th, 1844. 253-1y.

TO RENT.

THE new fire proof store near the Rail Road Depot, at present occupied by Battle & Bishop; possession given immediately. ALSO, several well finished offices in the new fire proof building on Nutt's wharf; possession given immediately.
Apply to H. NUTT.
Sept. 11, 1844. 278-tf.

JUST RECEIVED.—A fresh supply of the "Celebrated Sappington's Anti-fever Pills." A certain and effectual remedy for ague and fever, Bilious, and all other fevers.
Dr. Brandreth's Vegetable Pills,
" Peters' " "
" Taylor's Balsam of Liverwort,
" Whittemore's Concentrated Vegetable Syrup, an excellent remedy for bowel complaints, &c.
W. WARE.
July 24th, 1844. 271-tf.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,
COLUMBUS COUNTY.

Court of Pleas & Quarter Sessions, August Term, 1844.

Chesier Rockwell, vs. G. G. Money. } Attachment.

ORDERED, that publication be made in the Wilmington Chronicle, for six weeks, for the defendant to appear at the next term of this Court, and show cause if any he hath, why the plaintiff should not have judgment, and the land levied on be sold to satisfy plaintiff's demand. Test. CHARLES BALDWIN, Clk.
October 9th, 1844. 282-6t.

NOTICE.

The undersigned have in store and for sale,
P. R. Sugar, 1st and 2d quality, Loaf and crushed Sugar.
Laguira, Rio, and Java Coffee, English Iron,
German Steel, Cut Nails, Swedes do.
Collins' long bit Axes, Flour, half and whole barrels,
Simmons' Turpt " Hats, fur and wool,
" Broad " Shot and Powder,
An assortment of coarse Shoes. And also have constantly on hand country produce, at wholesale or retail,
SMITH & GAUSE.
October 9, 1844. 282-tf.

THE CAPE FEAR
STEAM SAW MILL,

SITUATED directly opposite Wilmington, has been thoroughly repaired and is now in full operation. The proprietors will receive ORDERS for LUMBER of any description WANTED and fill them expeditiously.
C. D. ELLIS.
October 9d, 1844. 281-9t.

Saddles, Bridles, Harnesses, Trunks, &c.

A general assortment of GOODS in the above line, of my own manufacture, constantly on hand, and for sale at prices to suit the times. Saddles and Harness made to order, and Carriages re-trimmed at short notice.
ALSO,
Charriotees, Buggies, and Trotting Wagons,
together with a general assortment of
Sole Leather, and Shoemakers' Findings.
Purchasers are respectfully invited to call at the old stand, Market street, one door East of T. W. Brown's Jewelry store.
GUY C. HOTCHKISS.
Oct. 2, 1844. 281-1y.

Window Sashes--Blinds and Doors.

THE subscriber is agent for one of the best manufactories at the North, and will receive orders for the above named articles, which will be boxed up and delivered on board vessels in New York, at the
LOWEST PRICES,
and at short notice. Persons about to contract for buildings, will find it to their interest to call and examine prices before sending their orders abroad.
GUY C. HOTCHKISS.
Oct. 2, 1844. 281-1y.

For Rent.

THE store occupied by C. B. Miller, also the office over the store formerly occupied by J. Hathaway, will be for rent from the 1st of October. Apply to R. Bradley or myself.
C. W. BRADLEY.
August 28th, 1844. 276-tf.

To Rent.

THE fire proof store on the North side of Market street recently occupied by Mr. Z. Latimer, next door to the undersigned. Apply to
J. & D. ANDERSON.
September 25, 1844. 280-tf.

ODD FELLOWS' SCHOOL.

THIS institution will be re-opened on the 15th of October under the charge of Mr. Robert McLaughlin, assisted by competent Female Teachers in the Young Ladies Department. The scholastic year will be divided into two sessions of 22 weeks each. The price of Tuition will be six dollars ($6) per session, for the following branches, viz:
Orthography, Reading, English Grammar, Penmanship, Natural Sciences, History, Geography, Composition, Arithmetic, Algebra, Geometry, Vocal Music, French and German
LANGUAGES.
An extra charge of 75 cents per session will be made for Music, and Five dollars per quarter for French and German.
Books and Stationery will be furnished by the Trustees without charge. The system will be the same as heretofore taught in the school.
Tickets to be had at the store of B. L. Hoskins.
OWEN FENNELL,
B. L. HOSKINS,
JOHN McRAE,
J. BALLARD,
J. D. GARDNER,
T. H. HOWEY,
ALEX'R McRAE. } Trustees.
October 2, 1844. 281-tf.

To Rent.

THE WHARF & YARD, with *Cooper Shop*, adjoining R. W. Brown's Counting Room, having a fine *LARGE SHED* for *Storing Naval Stores*, and it being the best for LANDING in town. Possession given 1st November. Apply to
JAMES JENKINS,
By letter at Fayetteville.
Oct. 2d, 1844. 281-tf.

TO RENT.

THE store on North side of Market street recently occupied by Mr. S. McWorter.
Apply to JOHN WOOSTER.
Sept. 18, 1844. 279-tf

MRS. YONGE will resume her SCHOOL, at the usual place, about the 15th of October.
Sept. 25th, 1844. 280-tf.

Engineer's Office Balt. & Ohio R. Road,
BALTIMORE, October 1, 1844.

PROPOSALS will be received by the undersigned up to the 1st November proximo, for furnishing the Baltimore and Ohio Rail Road Company with 700,000 feet, board measure, of 6 by 6 Railway Scantling, in lengths of 20, 24, 28, 32, 36, 40, &c. feet.

The whole to be of the best description of Southern Yellow Pine, and of such as has not been "tapped" for turpentine, sawed full to the size, perfectly sound and free from wind shakes, large and defective knots, and such splits and cracks as will impair the strength or value of the timber for the purpose for which it is intended, of which the agent of the Company, for the time being, shall be the judge.

In the inspection of the lumber, it will be divided into three qualities, viz. The first not to have more than ¼ an inch; the second not more than one inch; and the third not more than one and a half inches of sap wood (measuring on the surface) upon any one of the corners of the stick. Any lumber not meeting the requirements of the specification, to be rejected altogether.

Eighty thousand feet of the above lumber must be delivered on or before the first day of December next, and an equal quantity on or about the first of each succeeding month thereafter until the whole shall be delivered.

The terms of payment will be as follows—Within thirty days after the delivery and receipt of the lumber, four fifths of its value at the contract prices will be paid in cash at the Company's office in Baltimore, and the balance retained as security for the faithful performance of the contract, after the fulfilment of which the retained one fifth will be paid, and not otherwise.

The proposals will state the price per thousand feet, board measure, for each of the three qualities specified.—
Address JAMES MURRAY,
Engineer of Machinery & Repairs
Balto. and Ohio R. R. Co.
October 7, 1844. 282-4t.

Administrator's Notice.

AT the September Term 1844, of the Court of Pleas & Quarter Sessions for the County of New Hanover, the subscriber qualified as Administrator upon the estate of Mrs. Catherine A. Sherry, deceased; all persons therefore indebted to said estate are requested to pay immediately, and all having claims to present them within the time prescribed by law.
JOHN GAMMELL.
September 18th, 1844. 279-6t.

LIME.

200 casks fresh *Thomastown Lime.* Just received and for sale by
RUSSELL & GAMMELL.
October 9th. 282-tf.

Manufactured Tobacco.

A variety—all qualities to suit retailers.

Pound Lumps in half boxes, 1-2 pound in 15 lb. boxes, boxes of 5s. 8s. and 16s. boxes of pounds, halves, and quarters, common to good, at reduced prices, and will be sold to close consignments. Apply to } all superior, from John Enders, Richmond, Va.
R. W. BROWN.
October 9th, 1844. 282-2m.

A CARD.

CORNELIUS MYERS would most respectfully announce to the citizens of Wilmington and vicinity, that he has taken the store on the North side of Market street, formerly occupied by S. M. West, which he is fitting up and will shortly open with a new and splendid assortment of
HATS AND CAPS,
which he will sell very cheap for CASH. N. B. Being himself a practical HATTER, and having had several years experience in manufacturing, he feels confident that he can suit the taste of all those who will favor him with their patronage.
Wilmington, October 9, 1844. 282-tf.

STEAM RICE MILL.

The Rice Mill at BERNARD'S CREEK, is intended to be driven by STEAM—an
ENGINE
of ample power having been purchased and is expected so early that by 1st November next it is anticipated that the MILL will be ready for pounding.
For particular information apply to
JOHN S. FYLER, at the Mill, or to
BROWN & DEROSSET.
September 18, 1844. 279-tf.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,
COLUMBUS COUNTY.

Court of Pleas & Quarter Sessions, August Term, 1844.

Chesier Rockwell, vs. G. W. Yates. } Attachment.

ORDERED, that publication be made in the Wilmington Chronicle, for six weeks, for the defendant to appear at the next term of this Court, and show cause if any he hath, why the plaintiff should not have judgment, and the land levied on be sold to satisfy plaintiff's demand. Test. CHARLES BALDWIN, Clk.
October 9th, 1844. 282-6t.

Tobacco engaged in the Turpentine BUSINESS.

THE double operating Turpentine SHAVE invented by G. R. Foster, will be offered to the public as soon as a patent can be obtained. This instrument will by one pressure on the levers cut both sides of the box, which will enable each hand to accomplish at least one third more in the same time.
October 9, 1844. 282-3m.

U. S. District Court of N. Carolina,
IN BANKRUPTCY.

NOTICE to show cause against the petitions of the following persons to be declared Bankrupts at Wilmington, on the 4th day of November 1844.
William Roberts, Cherokee,
Young Ammons, do
John Anderson, Jr., do
Leonard Panther, do
James L. Moss, Rutherford,
Wm. S. Read, do
Benjamin McEntoe, Haywood.
W. E. ANDERSON, C. D. C.
October 2, 1844. 281-4t.

Pork and Mackerel.

50 BBLS. Mess and Prime Pork,
20 bbls. half barrels, and qrs. Mackerel.
For sale by NEFF & WARNER.
October 9, 1844. 282-tf.

For Sale.

A FIRST rate PIANO—Rose wood case. It can be seen and tried at any time at my residence.
WM. A. WILLIAMS.
October 9, 1844. 282-tf.

NOTICE.

THE subscriber has returned from the North with a large and carefully selected stock of Drugs, Medicines, Paints, Oils, Dye Stuffs, Glassware, Shop Furniture, Surgical Instruments, Perfumery, &c. &c. To which the attention of Physicians, country merchants, and the public generally is respectfully invited. His stock of Drugs and Medicines comprises every article usually called for in that line—Warranted of genuine quality, for the supply of Physicians. A beautiful assortment of Pocket, Tooth, Cupping, and Amputating Instruments, Scarificators, Catheters, spring and thumb Lancets, Patent Enema Machines, Trusses of every description, medicine spoons, nipple shells, breast glasses, sucking bottles, horse spring Lancets and Fleams, &c.

The shop furniture consists in part of tinctures, salt mouth and specie cap'd bottles, from 1 gallon to ½ oz., graduated glasses, pill tiles, spatulas, funnels, iron and composition mortars, scales and weights, ointment and extract pots, and prescription vials.

Among his Perfumery will be found a choice assortment of fancy, plain and shaving soaps, and in great variety, tooth, hair and clothes brushes, a choice collection of toilet powder and puffs, Persian scented bags, smelling bottles, hair oils, dressing, fine, ivory and tortoise shell pocket combs rose water, German and other colognes, &c. Castile, common brown and yellow soaps, starch, spices, lamp glasses and wicks, winter bleached sperm oil, linseed, olive, sweet and train oils, ink and writing paper, and a variety of other things usually kept in establishments of the kind.

Particular care has been taken in selecting the
PATENT MEDICINES,
which in every instance have been purchased of either the patentees or their accredited agents.

A choice collection of *Segars, Snuff, Tobacco, &c.*

As the greater part of the above has been purchased for cash, he is determined no other house in the State shall
UNDERSELL HIM,
therefore Physicians will do well to give him a trial before purchasing elsewhere.

He has now facilities for putting up and packing in a style equal to that done at the North.

He would take this opportunity of returning thanks to the Physicians, and the public generally for their liberal patronage since his commencement in business, and begs so assure them that nothing shall be wanting on his part to merit a continuance of their favor.

All orders from the country promptly attended to.
WM. SHAW.
October 16, 1844. 283-tf.

Soap landing, per Tioga.

104 BOXES handsome brown Soap,
20 " Castile Soap.
On consignment, for sale low by the lot.
R. W. BROWN.
Oct. 16, 1844. 283-3t.

A NEW WHIG SONG.

AIR—"*A sail sheet and a flowing sea.*"

The ship of State's in a mutinous way,
She needs a change of crew;
We'll man her soon with Henry Clay
And Frelinghuysen too!
And Frelinghuysen too, my boys,
While with the Tariff, she
Will, like an eagle fly and leave
All mistrust on the lee!
The ship of State's in a mutinous way,
She needs a change of crew;
We'll man her soon with Henry Clay
And Frelinghuysen, too!

The gallant sailor, Henry Clay,
Shall captain of her be;
She'll then sail proudly on her way—
The frigate of the free.
And Frelinghuysen shall be mate—
The good old Theodore:
Upon the waves shall sail elate,
All storms and dangers o'er,
The ship of State's in a mutinous way &c.

She tossed upon the main, and lost
Full many a spar and mast,
And she upon a fatal coast
The storms were driving fast;
Until brave Harrison took command,
Then broke the clouds away;
Heaven seemed to smile upon that band,
As rose the glorious day.
The ship of State's in a mutinous way &c.

Hurrah! then we for Henry Clay,
And Frelinghuysen, mate—
For these the owners all now say
Shall guide our ship of State!
Then favoring winds will fill the sails,
And bend each gallant mast;
With one at the helm who never quails,
We'll fear no adverse blast.
Oh the ship of State's in a mutinous way,
She needs a change of crew;
We'll man her soon with Henry Clay
And Frelinghuysen, too!

From the New York Courier.

Mr. Clay and the Assumption of State Debts.

In calling the attention of readers the day before yesterday to the atrocious forgery in Pennsylvania, in which the character of the British Corruption Fund for putting down the tariff is basely perverted so as to make that fund appear to be raised for the purpose of bribing the Whigs into the assumption of the debts of the States by the General Government, we took occasion incidentally to deny the fact that Mr. Clay is favorable to such assumption. It is proper now that the denial be made more formally and emphatically. The statement is as false as the forgery with which it is connected. It has no semblance or even the shadow of semblance of truth about it. It is false in general, false in particular, and false in all its direct and all its collateral bearings. Mr. Clay never uttered a word in favor of such a measure, or wrote a sentence that could be tortured in to the inference that he would look upon the proposition with the slightest favor. Every thing he has ever said or ever written is the other way; and nothing short of the profligacy that sent forth the flagitious forgery which we copied from the Harrisburg Locofoco Journal, could be mean enough in its mendacity to make so shameless a statement. It was bad enough for that foul libeller to forge a falsehood on the British friends of free trade, without accompanying the inquity by so outrageous a calumny upon Mr. Clay. However, he thought he could not do the one without doing the other, and without destroying the symmetry of the fabrication. Being determined on an abandoned falsehood, it was as well or better, he probably thought to make himself wholly and unequivocally the greatest falsifier extant. He has succeeded, and it is now our duty to exhibit him in his full dimensions. After our article had appeared on Monday, a gentleman of this city brought us a letter which he had recently received from Mr. Clay, and we have by his permission copied it in to our columns. It will be found below, and is of itself a sufficient answer to the slander, and all that is necessary to say or do about it. In addition to the letter, we copy from the speech to which Mr. Clay alludes, passages from which necessary for this purpose, we subjoin to the letter itself.

ASHLAND, Aug 20th 1844.

My Dear Sir.—

I received your favor of the 8th inst. If you will be so good as to turn to my speech on the Preemption bill, pages 482 and 483, Greely & McElrath's edition, you will find a strong and decisive expression of my opinion against the assumption of the state debts. I have never entertained or expressed any other opinion. The only relief which I have thought ought to be afforded to the states, in the payment of their debts, was that which would incidentally arise out of a distribution of the proceeds of the sales of the Public Lands among all the states. But that distribution has no necessary connection with the existence of state debts. It was proposed to me prior to the contraction of most of them. It is proper to add, that for the sake of the credit of our common country, I fervently desire to see every state honorably fulfiling all its obligations.

I am, with great respect,
Your friend and obd't serv't,
H. CLAY.

[EXTRACT.]

"And here let me say, that, looking to the patriotic object of these state debts, and the circumstances under which they were contracted, I saw with astonished and indignant feelings, a resolution submitted to the Senate at the last session, declaring that the general government would not assume the payment of them. A more wicked, malignant, Danton like proposition was never offered to the consideration of any deliberative assembly. It was a negative proposition, not a negative of any affirmative resolution presented to the Senate; for no such affirmative resolution was ever offered by any one. When, where, by whom, was the extravagant idea ever entertained of an assumption of the state debts by the general government? There was not a solitary voice raised in favor of such a measure in the Senate. Would it not have been time enough to have denounced assumption when it was seriously proposed? Yet, at a moment when the states were generally embarrassed, when their credit was sinking, at this critical moment was a measure brought forward, unnecessarily, wantonly and gratuitously made the subject of an elaborate report, and exciting a protracted debate, the inevitable effect of all which must have been to create abroad distrust in the ability and good faith of the debtor states. Can it be doubted that a serious injury was inflicted upon them by this unprecedented proceeding? Nothing is more delicate than credit or character. Their credit cannot fail to have suffered, in the only place where capital could be obtained, and at that very time some of the agents of the states were negociating with foreign bankers. About that period one of the Senators of this body had in person gone abroad for the purpose of obtaining advances of money on Illinois stock.

"My friends and I made the most strenuous opposition to the resolution, but it was all unavailing, and a majority of the Senate adopted the report of the committee to whom the resolution had been referred. We urged the impolicy and injustice of the proceeding, that no man in his senses would ever propose the assumption of the state debts; that no such proposal had in fact, been made; that the debts of the states were unequal in amount, contracted by states of unequal population, and that some states were not in debt at all. How then was it possible to think of a general assumption of state debts? Who could conceive of such a proposal! But there is a vast difference between our paying their debts for them, and paying our own debts to them, in conformity with the trusts arising out of the public domain, which the general government is bound to execute."

Whatever the enemies of Mr. Clay may choose to charge upon, him they have no warrant for accusing him of ever having said a word in favor of the Assumption by the General Government of the debts of the several delinquent States; for he is not only not favorable to that measure, but he has taken every opportunity to declare his decided dissent to it, and given very cogent reasons for it. The reasoning adopted in that portion of his speech in the Senate which we have copied above, is the strongest that could be adduced, and shows most conclusively that he is and always has been opposed to the very proposition, which the Locofocos now accuse him of favouring. A grosser or more malicious calumny has never been uttered, even against him, and that is a bold word; for from the commencement of his political life up to this moment, a magazine of falsehood as capacious as that in which Beelzebub himself treasures up his slanders, has been kept in constant requisition, ready to be emptied on his head. This falsehood is wilfully and knowingly uttered, for the reverse is so palpable, and so thoroughly within the knowledge of every one who knows any thing of the history of public men, that it is quite impossible for it to be uttered in ignorance, by those who are now propagating it. Whatever other politicians may have thought or may have said upon the subject, Henry Clay is clear of the sin (if sin it be) of wishing to see the state debts assumed by the United States, and the man who charges him with it is a base and abandoned calumniator, and utters a foul falsehood, which if he has knowledge enough to warrant him in speaking on such a subject at all, he knows to be a falsehood.

From the N. Y. Tribune.

The Stolen Letter From Mr. Clay.

On Friday last, the Morning News gave token that it had been offered a private letter from Mr. Clay to Cassius M. Clay, which it had declined to publish, considering the utterance of private letters not a very creditable mode of Political warfare. The Evening Post has since said that it was also waited on with what purported to be such a letter, which it likewise declined. The News spoke of it in terms from which we inferred that it was probably a forgery. We did not doubt that such was the fact until, on returning Sunday evening from a two days' absence in Westchester, we found that this alleged letter from Mr. Clay had on Saturday morning found a place in the Democrat, and had been recognized and claimed by Cassius M. Clay as, in his judgment, a genuine letter from Henry Clay to him, though HE had never seen nor heard of it till he saw it in the Democratic office. Looking at the published letter we saw that it was just such a letter as Mr. Clay should and of course would have written, and such as no enemy would be likely to fabricate, if he were able to conceive one so magnanimous and just. We now learn that N. B. Blunt, Esq., had received a letter for Cassius M. Clay from Hon. Willis Green at Washington, which letter he left with us to be forwarded, and that this was doubtless the letter referred to. We now recollect very well Mr. Blunt's handing us a letter for Cassius M. Clay, to be sent to him whenever we could tell where it would reach him.—Never dreaming that it was any thing else than an invitation to speak at some Whig Meeting, we laid the letter on our table, in the inner Editor's room of our office, to be forwarded as soon as we could be sure of its reaching it proper destination. When we next looked for it, it had disappeared—a circumstance to which we attached no importance. The next we heard was of a letter from Henry Clay to Cassius M. Clay having been *picked up in the mud* in front of National Hall by some Loco Foco, who, after showing it round from clique to clique, and vainly attempting to get it into the Evening Post and Morning News, finally gave it publicity through the Democrat—as follows:

(CONFIDENTIAL.)

Ashland, September 18, 1844.

My Dear Sir—I received your favor of the 10th inst., in which you state that you will be in Boston on the 19th, where it is impossible this letter can reach you; and I therefore send it to the Hon. Willis Green, to be forwarded to you.

I am perfectly persuaded of your friendly intentions, and feel grateful for them. But you can have no conception, unless you had been there, of the injury which your letter in the 'Tribune' was doing, and that was nothing in comparison to that which it was likely to inflict upon the Whig cause in the States of Tennessee, North Carolina, and Georgia. Our friend John Speed Smith, as well as others, thought it, even endangered the State of Kentucky. This effect resulted from your undertaking to speak of my private feelings and those of my near and particular friends, and your statement that you had been ten years operating in the Abolition cause.

Under these circumstances, there was an absolute necessity for the note which I published, although I regretted it extremely. I endeavored so to shape it as not to wound your feelings, and I hope it did not.

Had you been here, you would have concurred with myself and other friends in thinking it indispensable.

You must be well aware of the very great delicacy of my position.

At the North, I am represented as an ultra supporter of the institution of slavery; while at the South I am described as an Abolitionist; when I am neither the one nor the other. As we have the same surname, and are, moreover, related, great use is made at the South against me, of whatever falls from you. There, you are even represented as being my son; hence the necessity of the greatest circumspection, and especially that you should avoid committing me.

You are watched wherever you go; and every word you publicly express will be tortured and perverted as my own are.

After all, I am afraid you are too sanguine in supposing that any considerable number of the Liberty men can be induced to support me.—How can that be expected after they have voted against Mr. Slade?

With assurances of my thankfulness for your friendly purposes, and with my best respects for Mrs. Clay,

I am truly and faithfully, your friend,
C. M. CLAY, Esq. H. CLAY.

We cannot perceive that there is one syllable in this letter which Mr. Clay should hesitate to see written on the sky. It appears to us that the theft and seal-breaking which the Democrat pronounces 'Providential' is so indeed, but in a very different sense from that intended. Henry Clay has been falsely accused of dissimulation on the subject of Abolition, and many thousands have been induced to believe that he has sent his relative here to give private assurances to the Abolitionists that he was secretly one of them. We have not a doubt that every Loco Foco, on hearing of a private, confidential letter from Henry Clay in Kentucky to Cassius M. Clay at the North, has said in his heart, "Now we shall see what inducements Mr. Clay secretly holds out to the Abolitionists—what he instructs Cassius to say to them *privately* of his feelings and intentions—how he instructs his less experienced relative to manage to secure the Abolition vote.'—What must be his disappointment on reading it through to find nothing that he had expected or hoped to find—nothing but a simple expression of regret that he had been impelled by considerations to Truth and Duty to make a statement which might wound the feelings of a devoted relative and friend? If he had done less than this, he would not have been a man. If he had given private assurances contrary to his public attitude, he would not have been Henry Clay. But no—writing to an Abolitionist, he declares he is *no* Abolitionist, any more than he is an ultra supporter of Slavery. In his most private confidential communications, he maintains precisely the ground which he has maintained through life—the only ground, in our judgement, which a candidate of the Whig party could maintain in good faith to the great body of his supporters.—In that party there are thousands who conscientiously believe Slavery if not abstractly right at least practically inevitable, in the present moral and social condition of the White and Black races at the South. There are other thousands who believe Slavery all wrong, and that nothing but knowledge and the proper disposition is needed to effect its peaceful, speedy, beneficent abolition. Each class has a perfect right to its opinions, and is in no way accountable for them to the other. The selection of a candidate who would, if elected, pervert the power of his station either to extend, perpetuate and dorify Slavery on the one hand, or to undermine and destroy it on the other, would be acting in bad faith, so long as the party is composed as it is. However right or wrong Slavery may be, a President chosen by the votes of Northern and Southern States is under a plain obligation not to lend the influence of his station to Slavery fanaticism any more than Anti-Slavery. The records of Mr. Clay's public life place him in a position eminently National on this and all other questions, and we rejoice that his enemies have by felony furnished undeniable proof that his public acts are ever dictated by and accordant with his private convictions.

We had resolved not to publish or speak farther of this letter until a week had been allowed our adversaries to spend it all over the country; for we wish their votes to see just *where their* testimony has placed Mr. Clay. If the Whig papers had refrained from publishing it, we hoped the Loco Foco would give it the widest circulation; now we apprehend they will be shy of it. But the Albany Evening Journal has appealed to us for the facts with regard to the loss of the letter, so we give them. And, as a report has been set afloat in this city that the letter to C. M. Clay was probably opened in this office, we shall take care to have the matter made the subject of a legal investigation at the earliest moment. We suspect the man who *picked it up* in Canal street will be able to recollect *who dropped it* when he has to choose between that and a term in the State Prison.

With what Falsehoods and Absurdities they fill the ears of the ignorant.—A gentleman, resident in the country, not many miles from this city, informed us a day or two ago, that a man, living in a tenement of his, and who is employed by him to labour upon his farm, manifesting a disposition some weeks since to vote for Mr. Clay, had been beset by the Locos in the neighborhood and made to believe that Mr. Clay *had put Mr. Dorr in a dungeon for life, and loaded him with heavy chains, because he was a friend of the people*, and that if the Whigs succeeded *there would have to be a civil war before things would be right!* And the man firmly believes this!—*Phil. C. S. Gaz.*