THE STATE SENTINEL.

UNION, VIGILANCE, PERSEVERANCE.

INDIANAPOLIS, APRIL 11, 1844.

DEMOCRATIC ELECTORAL TICKET.

SENATORIAL.

TILGHMAN A. HOWARD, of Parke.
JAMES G. READ, of Clarke.

CONGRESSIONAL.

1st District—WILLIAM A. BOWLES, of Orange.
2d " ELIJAH NEWLAND, of Washington.
3d " JOHN M. JOHNSON, of Franklin.
4th " SAMUEL E. PERKINS, of Wayne.
5th " WILLIAM W. WICK, of Marion.
6th " PARIS C. DUNNING, of Monroe.
7th " AUSTIN M. PUETT, of Parke.
8th " HENRY W. ELLSWORTH, of Tippecanoe.
9th " CHARLES W. CATHCART, of Laporte.
10th " LUCIEN P. FERRY, of Allen.

COUNTY DEMOCRATIC CONVENTION.

Attention, All Hands!

A County Meeting of the Democrats of Marion County will be held at the Court House, on SATURDAY, APRIL TWENTIETH, for the purpose of organization, and to transact any other business which may be thought necessary and proper. Each and every Township are earnestly requested to represent themselves in this meeting by delegates or otherwise.

State Central Committee.

A meeting of the Democratic State Central Committee will be held at Gen. Drake's Hotel, on Saturday next, at 3 o'clock P. M. A full attendance is requested.

☞ If we appear to be delinquent to our correspondents, or in any shape, our excuse must be that one of the Editors is absent, at Cincinnati, while the other has been overrun with business matters connected with the Coon Skinner, &c. As soon as our associate returns, which will be shortly, we shall commence the Skinner, with an edition of about 3,000, or more than that, if letters continue to pour in as they have done the week past. And when we do begin to flourish our tools—why, all we have to say is, that the Coons had best "get out of the way." Every lick shall bring the "clean cat far," and no mistake. We havn't felt so well for five years—are getting fat and hearty—and now weigh at least 115 lbs, net weight.

The State Sentinel has usually come to hand on Wednesday evening, but for the last two weeks it has not reached here until Friday evening. Is it detained on the road? We have been requested to make this enquiry by several of its patrons.—*Bloomington Democrat.*

The apparent delay spoken of is caused by changing our day from Tuesday to Thursday. We stated that we should make the change in the Sentinel of four weeks ago, but some of our readers must have overlooked the notice.

JUSTICE AT LAST.—We learn that the *Reverend* Mr. Weinzœpflin, the Catholic Priest who committed rape upon a lady while at her confessions, at Evansville, Ind., about two years since, has been convicted of the crime, sentenced to the Penitentiary for five years, and arrived at Jeffersonville the 12th inst., to enter upon his servitude, where he will have sufficient opportunity to confess and atone for his sins. This is the man the Bishop of Vincennes declared innocent, after an investigation of the case; and the Catholic papers teemed with abuse of the citizens of Evansville for their persecutions towards so righteous a man. It was thought by many that the influence of the Catholic Church would ultimately clear him; but there will now be an opportunity for Gov. Whitcomb to show his attachment to this church, and to make votes for his party, by the release of this Priest. Let us patiently wait the issue.—*Brookville American, March 29.*

The intolerant and malevolent spirit of Federal Whiggery is strongly manifested in the above paragraph. The Editor is not content to express his malignant gratification at the conviction of the Priest, but makes a most unjust and inexcusable assault upon the Bishop of Vincennes and Governor Whitcomb. If the Bishop believed the Priest to be innocent of the charge made against the latter not of *committing*, as the American has it, but of *attempting* to commit a rape—had he not a perfect right to express that opinion? Even the Editor of the American will hardly dare to deny to him this right. Why then should he sneeringly assail the Bishop for merely exercising the common right of freedom of speech? The reason is easily understood. He supposes the Catholic tenets to be unpopular, and that he can gain the applause of the prejudiced and unthinking, by pandering to their illiberal and intolerant feelings. Equally unjust is the assault of the American upon Gov. Whitcomb. What reason can the Editor have for such an assault as this? He can have no other than the hope of making political capital out of it, by pre-judgment and misrepresentation. We know nothing of Gov. Whitcomb's feelings on the subject, and we presume the American can know no more. But we have full confidence that if the case should be brought before the Governor, he would do whatever stern and impartial justice should dictate, regardless of the "votes" which might be made or lost by so doing. We venture to say further, that whatever might be the conclusion he should arrive at, after examining the whole matter, he would be able to give to the public much more satisfactory reasons for interposing or refusing to interpose the executive prerogative, conferred by the Constitution for the purpose of remedying the injustice inflicted by legal technicalities and errors, than could have been given by the late Executive, Gov. Bigger, for the abuses of that power in several cases in which it was exercised by him.

In expressing our own opinion of the Priest's innocence of the charge on which he was convicted, we are influenced only by our sincere convictions. We have never, so far as we know, interchanged a word on the subject with a catholic, but made up our conclusion from the circumstances of the case as related to us by those who believed, and those who doubted, the guilt of the priest. To the minds of others, the weight of testimony may have seemed as fairly to preponderate against the priest. Men will often draw different conclusions from the same premises. With such as may have done this honestly, we have no fault to find. They have as good a right to entertain and express their opinions as we have to entertain and express ours. But when a spirit so base, so dishonorable, so malevolent, and so unfair in every respect, as that of the Brookville American, is exhibited, it should incur at least the penalty of rebuke from every liberal mind of whatever religion or whatever party.

☞ Since the above was in type we have received an *anonymous* letter signed "D." from Princeton. If the writer is conscious that he has the right side of the question, why should he be ashamed or afraid to give us his name? The very fact of his concealing it, justly subjects him to the suspicion of wrong. That such men should blame us for the expression of honest opinion in favor of the weak against the strong, is what we expected. We knew we should stir up the hornet's nest of prejudice and illiberality in every shape; but no such consideration ever did or ever shall tie our tongues, let the consequences be what they may. We do not, at the same time, wish to be misunderstood. We make no specific charge against the jury, at Princeton, of whom we know not even the name of one. We charge no intentional injustice upon them, though they may have *involuntarily* committed it. The public sentiment of the whole vicinity of Vanderburgh was *poisoned in advance* by the Evansville Journal, a paper which never felt or expressed a liberal or noble sentiment towards those who have the temerity to differ in any respect from its *immaculate* and *moral* conductors. Here commenced the injustice of which we complain, and which no doubt infected the minds of many who otherwise might have formed a righteous judgment.

The "Self-Sharpeners" is the name of a Whig Club at Rushville, whose object is to tell the most and the biggest lies possible. Sam Hyde and Ogle are their tutelar deities. The lies already published by this Club are gross enough to suit the most rampant Whig; but we think they lack originality. Give us some new lies, gentlemen. Don't put us off with merely the old lies of 1840.

The pre emptionists in Arkansas don't seem to relish Mr. Clay's assertion that they are a "lawless rabble." He'll have to write them an "I did and I did not" letter.

Connecticut Election.

The papers due by the eastern mail did not arrive, on Tuesday night, owing to an accident to the coach. By the letter mail however, we received a note from our member of Congress, Mr. Brown, which will be found in another column, and by which we learn that Connecticut, by a union of the Abolitionists with the Whigs, has given a Whig majority. Last year we had a majority in the Legislature, by whom a democratic Governor was elected,—he having only a plurality over the Whig and Abolition candidates. This year the whigs have made the most desperate exertions, the Clay men knowing that unless they carried Connecticut, Mr. Clay would be forced to leave the track to some other man. They poured out money like water, and employed travelling missionary lawyers, from New York as well as in the State. Still they would have been beaten but for the humbug of Texas annexation. We know the Abolition strength of Connecticut, and since the broaching of that question, we have been satisfied that the whigs would so use it as to secure the abolition vote, and thus obtain a majority. A correspondent of a New York paper two weeks before the election wrote as follows:

"The question of the annexation of Texas has also been brought into the canvass. The whigs avow open opposition to the measure, the object of which is to endeavor to draw off the Abolition vote, so as to secure a majority in the Legislature to elect a United States Senator. In fact, so far has this movement extended, that I have been informed this morning that a secret understanding is supposed to exist, or at least a proffer has been made by the prominent wire pullers of the whig party to the abolitionists to select a man for United States Senator who will openly avow hostility to the annexation of Texas, if they will "slack up" their efforts and show the whigs a chance for success. Should such be the result, the whigs will carry the State by a small majority."

This was the opinion of every man conversant with the politics of Connecticut. As a slight evidence of the means and appliances which the whigs made use of to warm up the zeal of a certain portion of their own party, take the following extract from an account of one of their fandangoes—

"The Norwich delegation, numbering 50 carriages, was followed by large delegations from New London and Litchfield counties with music and banners. The streets were literally crammed during most of the afternoon.

Middletown came in with 30 carriages, mostly four horse teams, and carrying from 10 to 15 persons.

Norfolk made a good show of teams dressed in evergreens and banners.

East Windsor showed one ten horse team, and in all she had 42 horses.

Manchester also appeared well, it required 34 horses to do up her work.

Bristol, Southerton, Plymouth, Whigville, Burlington, and Farmington, came in together in fine style, with 85 teams drawn by 224 horses, and enlivened by the music of a very fine band and the display of splendid banners and significant mottoes."

Many such shows and parades were got up by the rich manufacturers in various parts of the State, the object of which was to dishearten those of their workmen who might otherwise turn out in aid of the democratic party. They no doubt had great effect, for it has long been the practice of the Lords of the Loom to discharge every man from their employment, if they could spare him, who dared to vote the democratic ticket. Many therefore stay away from the polls altogether, rather than incur the displeasure of their masters, unless they feel sure of a victory beforehand. [P. S.—Later news is better for us.]

Ohio Elections.

The returns of the Spring elections in Ohio, which are now coming in, look remarkably well for the Democracy. In Columbus at the recent corporation election, a part of the Democratic candidates were elected, and the usual aggregate Whig majority greatly reduced. The Ohio Statesman says—

The Democrats of the south ward last night took a real jollification over their complete and lasting success. Our friends of the "Westbote" were in about the right sort of good humor. The Germans of our city deserve the everlasting thanks of the Democracy of the whole State. They came up to the polls, defying the frowns or blandishments of coonery. They are numerous in the South Ward, and one of their number, Mr. Jacobs, was handsomely elected a Councilman.

Coon majority in 1840		3 0
Average " "	in 1844	57
Democratic gain		253

This is a gain out of 1100 votes, equal to a gain in the whole State of over 63,000. Let any sensible man look upon this picture, and say if in reason, this election looks like any thing else than Mr. Clay's annihilation in Ohio.

In Tiffin, the Democrats elected their candidates for Mayor, Recorder, and 4 of the 5 Councilman, the 5th being a *tie*. A correspondent of the Statesman says—

This is the first Democratic victory ever achieved in Tiffin, and I assure you it is but indicative of the determined spirit of the Democracy of Seneca to give a greater majority in the coming campaign than she has ever given! Mark that down!

In Circleville, another letter says—

Both parties made their full nominations, and both did their best; but the Democrats gloriously triumphed by electing every officer, save one Trustee and one Overseer of the Poor. And you will recollect that at the spring and fall elections of 1840, the coons beat us from 130 to 150 votes, but now the tables are turned. Cologne water will not answer so well as hard cider. Our boys can't go Clay the traducer of Jackson, no way the coons can fix it.

Rush County.

Rush County has elected one Whig and one Democratic Inspector. It has always heretofore been one of the strongest federal counties. Hackleman, the federal editor, was elected Fence Viewer, for which he expresses great gratification.

Posey and Vanderburgh.

Col. Jo. Lane is the Democratic candidate in the above district. He is a noble fellow, and the democrats, who we are glad to learn are in good spirits, as they ought to be, will elect him. We need such men as Col. Lane in our State Senate, and a few of them would not be out of place in the House of Representatives. We are glad to see that our friends are picking out their best men for the coming August contest. This is the way to be successful. Send us no trimmers or mongrels; but thorough Whigs or Democrats. That's the talk.

Morgan County.

Meetings of the Democrats of Adams Township, Morgan County, were held on the 16th of March, and 1st Monday of April. We have not room for the proceedings in detail, but give a summary of them. ALFRED M. DELAVAN was appointed Chairman, and BAYER W. MILLER Secretary. A Constitution, offered by Mr. Delavan, was adopted, for the formation of a Democratic Club. A resolution was passed recommending P. M. Parks as the Democratic Candidate for Senator, and A. M. Delavan for Representative. Henry Bradley, Wm. Alexander, M. D. Miller, and Wm. Waggle were appointed a select committee.

Northern Indiana.

Private letters assure us that the Democrats in Northern Indiana are organizing with more spirit than has ever before been manifested, and that we may expect to hear good accounts from them in August next.

Texas Annexation.

It is stated that General Henderson, the new Texan plenipotentiary, has full powers to bring the annexation before our Congress, in any way he chooses, either by resolution or by treaty. If the mode of admission by Treaty should be adopted by our government, a mass of facts and reasons will be placed confidentially before the Senate, that is supposed will be sufficient to *produce an almost unanimous vote in favor of the treaty.* These facts and reasons are supposed to be the confidential correspondence of the British agents with the Texan government, in which certain singular overtures are made by the former power to the latter, in which Captain Elliot will cut a figure. It is also denied that Mr. Pakenham, the British minister has made any disclosure of the intentions of England upon Texas.

Owen's Oregon Speech.

The Washington correspondent of the N. Y. Herald writes—

It will astonish you, (but it shows the feeling on the subject,) when I tell you that there were over 35,000 copies of Owen's speech on the Oregon, printed and sold here; besides about as many printed and sold in the Weekly and Daily papers. 70,000 copies of this one speech—the largest number ever printed of any one. But it contains every thing necessary to be known on the subject.

Flare up in Congress.

Quite a flare up was occasioned in the House of Representatives, on the 26th March, in which Mr. W. J. Brown was innocently involved, and in the course of which he stripped the hides from half a dozen Coons. The matter originated by the introduction of a resolution by Kennedy of Maryland, the author of "Swallow Barn," "Horse Shoe Robinson," "A defence of the Whig Congress," and perhaps some other fourth rate works of fiction. His resolution was based on extracts from an old letter of Gen. Jackson, often quoted by the Whigs, as follows:

Resolved, That this House approve and adopt the following opinions, as expressed by General Jackson in his letter to Doctor L. H. Coleman, of Warrington, North Carolina, dated April 26, 1824, to wit:—"That lead, iron, copper, hemp, and wool," being the great materials of our national defence, they ought to have extended to them adequate and fair protection, that our manufacturers and laborers may be placed in a fair competition with those of Europe, and that we may have within our country a supply of these leading and important articles so essential to war." That "we have been too long subject to the policy of British merchants, and that it is time we should become a little more Americanized, and free ourselves of feeding the paupers and laborers of England instead of our own." That "a careful and judicious tariff" is necessary, "to pay our national debt, and afford us the means of that defence within ourselves on which the safety of our country and liberty depends; and last though not least, give a proper distribution to our labor, which must prove beneficial to the happiness, independence and wealth of the community."

As an offset to this Mr. Brown of Indiana, moved the following resolution:

That this House approve of the sentiments of Henry Clay, expressed in his speech at the extra session of Congress, 1841: "Carry out the principles of the Compromise act, look to revenue alone for the support of the Government. Do not take the question of protection, which I had hoped had been put to rest. There is no necessity for protection."

This turned the laugh altogether upon the Whigs, and called up Ex-speaker White of Kentucky, the same man who *stole Aaron Burr's Valedictory address, and delivered it as his own at the close of the 27th Congress.* It was pretended that Mr. Clay had expressed no such sentiments as those imputed to him in Mr. Brown's resolution. Mr. Brown admitted that there might be some *verbal* difference between the declarations of Mr. Clay and his resolution; but though the words were not precisely the same, the sentiments corresponded exactly. He then quoted from Mr. Clay's speech of March, 1842, the following:

"Let me not be misunderstood, and let me entreat that I may not be misunderstood. *I am not advocating the renewal of a high protective policy. I am for abiding by the principles of the Compromise act;* I am for doing what no southern man of a fair or candid mind has ever yet denied—giving to the country a revenue which may provide for the economical wants of the government, and at the same time, give an incidental protection to our home industry."

Mr. B. said he was further prepared by evidence, to prove that Mr. Clay, at this time, entertained such sentiments; and with the indulgence of the House, he would read some extracts from Mr. Clay's recent letters and speeches, the authenticity of which no gentleman would doubt. The reading was objected to by White, and as the privilege of the floor had only been granted to Mr. B. to make an explanation, he said he would not now persist in reading, but would give the gentleman and the House notice, that he would, upon some proper occasion during the present session of Congress, give his views in full upon this question, when he would be able clearly to show, that to the South, Mr. Clay always declared himself in favor of the compromise act and low duties, whatever his opinions may have been in other quarters. He would therefore not further trespass upon the patience of the House, but thank them for the kindness extended to him to enable him to make this explanation.

Hr. Henley and several others participated in the discussion, but the matter was finally passed over, and the regular business of the House was taken up.

The only advantage gained by the Whigs was that they wasted nearly a whole day on the unpropitious matter. The subject was finally postponed to the following Monday week.

How stand the Ladies?

With the impudence common to the political and moral rake, the Whigs are claiming that if they have not a majority of *men*, in favor of Clay, they have at least a majority of the most intelligent, most beautiful, and most highly accomplished *ladies*. This is decidedly an unpardonable insult to every virtuous woman in the land! That men guilty of such notorious "*breaches of promise*" as the Whigs, should still pretend to claim and enjoy the confidence of a majority of the women of the country, is in truth an outrageous scandal upon the sex. Their pretensions are altogether false, and wherever and whenever tested, will prove to be so, to the shame of the false-hearted Coons. The majority of the gentle, unsophisticated, sympathising, tender-hearted, sensible and intelligent women are with the Democrats. Where you will find one tory or federal woman, you will find twenty men of that character. The late meetings of the two great parties in New York city demonstrated the truth of all this most positively. One of the papers, neutral in politics, but opposed to Mr. Van Buren, admits it, in an article from which we make the following extract:

As for that delicate matter, the women, we have some hesitation in venturing any sort of comparison between the Clay ladies and the locofoco ladies; but still it cannot very well be avoided. The introduction of the ladies into the presidential campaign is one of its most remarkable, as it is one of its most agreeable features. It shows that we are at least five hundred years nearer the millennium—the new earthly paradise—than we were in the days of the hickory pole and log cabin orgies. The ladies—God bless them!—having thus become such an important element in the business of president making, it is quite excusable if we examine the relative chances of the two parties, when viewed in connexion with the aid which these fairest possible allies bring them. The Clay ladies, we must say, have decidedly, so far as silks, satins, muslins and lavender go, rather the advantage of their democratic sisters. They look just as if they had come fresh from the hands of the milliner. But then the locofoco ladies look as if they had just come fresh from the hands of Him who sent the lovely Eve to cheer the solitude of our "great first parent," and grace the bowers of Eden with her celestial beauty.

Now we havn't a single word to say against the Clay ladies; but we *do think*, that if a sensible man should be in search of a wife, he could not hesitate long "which of the two to choose," a Clay lady, or a Locofoco lady, as described above.

Preferred Bribery.

The Philadelphia American Sentinel says: "We have been shown letters from highly respectable gentlemen in New York, intimating that 'persuasive arguments' have been used with the members of our State Legislature, by agents of foreign loanholders, to induce them to provide at the present session for the regular payment of the interest on the State debt—or, in other words, to bribe the legislature into the performance of its duty." We have no doubt of the truth of the statement. It is not the first time that bribery has been practised on members of the Pennsylvania Legislature, nor will it probably be the last. Great Britain maintained her tools in France, during the Republican era, and profusely furnished them with her "secret service money" for the purpose of corrupting the leading men and overthrowing the Republic. She is now pursuing a similar course in Spain. Why should *we* expect to be exempt from her corrupt and corrupting influences. Safe as we may suppose ourselves, we are *not* exempt from them.

Rhode Island.

A discussion having taken place in Congress on the affairs of Rhode Island, in consequence of a memorial from the democratic members of the legislature of that State, the Algerine Whig Governor thereof has called an extra session of the legislature to take into consideration this interference. This same Governor thought it was all right and proper to call upon the President to send United States troops to Rhode Island, to put down the suffrage men with powder and ball,—but is terribly shocked that the matter should be discussed in Congress, and the infamous tyranny of the Whig Aristocrats and Land Lords condemned!

A GAMBLING CASE.—Colton the keeper of a gambling house in New York, has been mulcted in damages to the amount of $4,225, with interest, in the suit brought against him by Dow & Guiteau, the firm whose clerk robbed them of $6,000, and spent it at Colton's. Colton is the author of the Whig "Junius Tracts."

Mr. Van Buren not Withdrawn.

For some months the Whig politicians have been engaged in propagating the humbug that Mr. Van Buren had withdrawn or would withdraw from his position as a candidate for the Presidency. We have taken no notice heretofore of this flimsy attempt at deception, because we believed the trick to be so ridiculous on its face that nobody could be gulled by it. But a Senatorial delegate of Pennsylvania to the Baltimore convention, having thought proper to address Mr. Van Buren himself on the subject, we copy from the Pennsylvanian an authorized denial of the truth of this weak invention of the enemy:

NOMINATION OF MR. VAN BUREN.—The extraordinary industry with which it is reported, in various parts of the country, that Mr. Van Buren intends to decline the nomination of the National Convention, if offered to him, (the story, at times, going so far as to pretend that a letter from him to that effect is already in the hands of his friend, Mr. Wright,) has induced one of the Senatorial Delegates to that Convention, from this State, to write to Mr. Van Buren upon the subject, and request that the statement, if unfounded, (as he presumed it to be,) might be contradicted.

We have, in consequence, been authorized by Mr. Van Buren to say, that these confident assertions have not the slightest foundation in truth.

Early in 1841, and when his name was presented for re-nomination by the Democratic members of the Legislature of Missouri, Mr. Van Buren, in his letter to them, earnestly desired that the agitation of that question might be delayed until the feelings of regret and disappointment, on the part of his Democratic friends and supporters, growing out of his defeat, should have had time to subside. He, with perfect sincerity, declared himself more than satisfied with what had already been done for him, and expressed an earnest desire that, when the proper time arrived, the selection should be made with a single eye to the success of Democratic principles, and the consequent good of the country, without reference to his personal feelings or supposed interests in the matter.

On a subsequent occasion, when his views upon the subject were called for by a citizen of this State, he declared, publicly and distinctly, that whilst he would not take a single step to induce them to select him as a candidate, he would not decline the performance of any public duty to the execution of which the people of the United States should think fit to call him, and which would not be inconsistent with the station which he had already occupied through their favor.

The fidelity with which his determination to refrain from the slightest personal interference in the question of his own re-nomination has been adhered to, is known to every Democrat in the United States, so far as it relates to himself; and he may rest assured that the experience of no one has, in that respect, been different from his own.

The Democracy of almost every State in Union have, under these circumstances, expressed their respective wishes upon the subject. Should these expressions—the earnestness and unanimity of which are well known—be confirmed by their representatives in the National Convention, Mr. Van Buren will be found incapable of betraying the confidence thus reposed in him, by the execution of any such design as that which has been so extensively attributed to him.

Mr. Van Buren's Popularity.

The Pennsylvanian, in the subjoined article, replies so well to certain hackneyed objections to Mr. Van Buren as a candidate for the Presidency that we cannot forbear to quote it:

POPULARITY.—It is curious enough that the arguments often used against the nomination of Mr. Van Buren, and sometimes by persons professing a desire for the success of the Democratic party, amount, when carefully analysed, to an assertion that he is too good a man to be reelected by the people to the office.

It is admitted in such cases that he proved himself to be admirably fitted to the station of President—that he discharged its functions in a manner beyond reproach—that he displayed both courage and sagacity under circumstances of the most depressing and adverse nature—that he showed himself to be thoroughly a Democrat, and that, as an individual, he stands before the world without a stain upon his reputation. Nothing, we are told, can be said against him, except that he is deficient in the elements of popularity. There is no reason why it should be so, but 'he cannot be elected,' being in fact a declaration that he possesses too many merits and not a sufficient allowance of faults, defects, and we may add, vices, to command the popular suffrage. This appears to us to be what may be called a conish view of the intelligence of the people, and assumes that they are utterly incapable of appreciating men in those points of character which are essential to a statesman, and are to be led off from the pursuit of their true interests whenever a hackquinade can be got up in favor of individuals who have no solid claim to public support. It takes the question for granted that there is no popularity to be derived from a calm, firm, honest and dignified fulfilment of duty to one's country; but that is a certain degree of turbulent rowdyism must be intermingled to make the thing complete.

A dash of hard swearing probably—two or three duels; a little betting on the race course; a multitude of political inconsistencies; all sorts of stumping about the country, with a good deal of lie lying, bravado and coarse joking—are required, according to this creed, to make a man popular in the highest degree. Now, we are ready to admit that sometimes a certain kind of superficial and evanescent popularity may be had in this way. There are people who will shout for a man because of their impression that he is "jolly," and perhaps will vote for him also on the same score, as if in their opinion, this sole virtue of being "jolly," which may be very well in its way, is the highest of qualifications for government. There is likewise a sort of popularity that may be beaten up with drums—sung up by choristers and roared up by potent lungs. Popularities exist of every shade, variety and extent. But there is one popularity worth all the rest, and it is that upon which we depend for success in the approaching Presidential struggle. It is that quiet appreciation given by thinking men to tried services and approved honesty, such as we now find accorded to Mr. Van Buren. The country is wearied with the overstrained excitements and manufactured popularities which have been played upon it since 1839—sickened with the whole delusive system of operations, and will turn with cordiality to the support of a man who trusts his cause to their sober second thought, and who has never applied to them for support except upon his services and his principles, leaving the popularity of feverish uproar to those who needed such assistance. We are fully satisfied that our opponents are doomed to discover that their whole calculation for 1844 is founded upon a mistake, and that the people are preparing to vindicate themselves from the reproach cast upon them by the supposition that their intelligence cannot penetrate beyond the surface or understand more than the jargon of a coonish song.

A Whig Lie.

The Tippecanoe Journal half repudiates the Abolitionists, and repeats for the fiftieth time, an old 1840 lie on Mr. Van Buren, as follows:

"Without stopping to enquire whether there are more Abolitionists among the Whigs, than among the Democrats, we would like to ask these sapient editors what they think of Mr. Van Buren's vote in the Convention of New York, in favor of granting the right of suffrage to *Rich negroes* and denying it to poor *White men?* That he gave such a vote, his own favorite Biographer states in his life of that distinguished personage. Pray tell us, as, gentlemen, if this vote is satisfactory evidence to your minds, of the genuine Democracy of your candidate?"

If any "biography" of Mr. Van Buren makes a statement like the above, it states a falsehood, for the above is false, as every man knows who is acquainted with the course of Mr. Van Buren in the New York Convention. The Globe states the *truth* in few words as follows. Mr. Van Buren was the advocate of free suffrage in the fullest extent, in the Convention of New York except as to negroes. The federal party the same party which now sustains Mr. Clay in that State—was opposed to it and tried to introduce a property qualification. This was voted down by Mr. Van Buren and his friends; and then the federal party endeavored to make suffrage unrestricted to the free blacks. This Mr. Van Buren and his friends opposed, and applied the freehold qualification on the blacks which federalism attempted to impose on the whites. The effect of this distinction was almost entirely to exclude black voters, while it made suffrage free to white men. The fact, then is, that federalism opposed the free white suffrage, and Mr. Van Buren supported it. Federalism opposed restrictions on negro suffrage, and Mr. Van Buren supported them.

Let those who desecrate the birth day of George Washington by their live coon foolieries and immoralities, read the following home thrust from the Farewell Address of that great and good man:

"It is substantially true, that virtue or morality is a necessary spring of popular government. The rule indeed extends with more or less force to every species of free government. Who, that is a sincere friend to it, can look with indifference upon attempts to shake the foundation of the fabric."

Mr. Clay's Example.—A dispute at a dinner table in Baltimore on Monday, gave rise to challenge, but the parties were prevented from fighting by the magistrates.

Mr. Calhoun.

Upon the arrival of this distinguished citizen at Charleston, (on his way to Washington,) he was received with demonstrations of strong attachment and respect by the citizens, without distinction of party. His reply to an invitation, to partake of a public dinner we copy from the Charleston Mercury:

CHARLESTON, March 26, 1844.

SIR—I exceedingly regret, that the arrangements which I have made, and the time I have fixed for my arrival in Washington, will not permit me to accept the invitation of my fellow citizens of Charleston, to partake of a public dinner, which you, as the organ of their Committee, have so acceptably tendered.

You are right in supposing, that I left my retirement with great reluctance. When I resigned my seat in the Senate of the U. States, I intended so to close my public life, unless the voice of my country should call me into its service. I had accomplished my full tour of duty. I had served the public for thirty-five years, continuously in various capacities, according to the best of my ability, and I anxiously desired repose. But I hold, that when the voice of the country, distinctly pronounced, demands the service of any citizen, he is bound to obey, let the sacrifice what it may. In my case I feel the responsibility to be great. The pending negotiations, which I have been unanimously called on to take charge of, have never been exceeded in their importance by any since that which sealed our independence, excepting that which so honorably terminated the late war. I can scarcely hope that I shall be able to terminate, by any effort I can make, the duties which I have to perform, with the same unanimity with which I have been called on to undertake them. I shall, however, omit no exertions to preserve that high and general confidence, which has led to my appointment, and should deeply deplore, should it be my misfortune, to have it impaired in any degree. But as greatly as I should regret it, I shall not be deterred from doing, what I may honestly believe to be right, even by that sacrifice. My duty and my country shall be my guides, and I shall faithfully follow them, lead where they may.

It is well known that I am the advocate of peace—peace with all, and especially with that great country, from which we draw our origin, and of whose renown we may well be proud. There are no other two countries which can do more harm to each other, or confer greater benefits, the one on the other. But as highly as I value peace, I hold it subordinate to the honor and just rights of the country; whilst, on the other hand, no consideration shall induce me to sacrifice the peace of the country, by claiming more, in the discharge of my duties, than I shall honestly believe that the honor and rights of the country demand. Her true honor and interest consist, according to my conception, in claiming nothing but what is just and right, and in accepting nothing that is not.

Permit me, in conclusion to say, that no language, which I can command, can suitably express the feelings excited in my bosom by the honors which the citizens of this ancient, and honored commercial metropolis of the State, have conferred upon me, and by the highly acceptable manner, in which you, as their organ, and the Honorable the Mayor of the city, as that of the Corporation, have so kindly tendered them. They, and the many heretofore bestowed upon me, and the steady support, which I have ever received from my fellow citizens of Charleston, in all the trials and difficulties through which it has been my lot to pass, have imposed a debt of gratitude, which I shall ever remember, but which I shall never be able adequately to discharge.

With high respect, I am, &c.

J. C. CALHOUN.

H. BAILEY, Esq. Chairman, &c.

"Nativism" in New York.

At the latest dates received from New York city, it was thought highly probable that the Whigs would quietly *drop* their own regularly nominated candidate for Mayor, and support Mr. Harper, the candidate of the "American Republican" or "Native American" party. Harper is a strong Federalist, and his father was a Tory, says the Plebeian. The N. Y. Express of March 29, reports the proceedings of meetings of those parties, held on the same day, and places the proceedings of the "Natives" *before* those of the Whigs, in its columns. The "Natives" *talk* tall, to say the least; and if the Whigs should go over to them, will stand a very good chance of electing their ticket. To show how they talk, we copy an extract from one of the speeches reported in the Express. We wonder if "the black spot" spoken of, alludes to abolitionism!

FELLOW CITIZENS—I do firmly believe that James Harper (though some think I set the estimate too high) will get a majority of 21,000 votes! [Cries of "Yes!" "He will!" "Full that!" &c.] and to this full tale, I will conclude with relating to you a little tale, by way of illustrating the mode in which American Republicans are swelling their ranks day by day. A man down in Front street, I was told, had three pups the other day; one he called by the name of "Whig," another "Democrat," and the other "Native American." One of his neighbors happening in, took a fancy to the pups, and asked for one of them. "Which will you have?" said the owner. "Oh! I'll take that little white fellow, with a black spot." "No! you don't want him: his name is Whig." "Don't I, though? I'll have him, or none. That's my dog, any how; so let's have him!" "But he was only born yesterday; you can't take him away now. Come in next week."

Accordingly, at the appointed time, the neighbor returned, with a basket on his arm, and demanded his pup. "Which one?" said the owner. "Why, that little white fellow, with a black spot; 'Whig' you called him." "No such name here, now; that dog's named 'Native American.'" "You told me it was 'Whig' when I was here before." "*Yes! but he's got his eyes open since!*" was the reply.

[Amidst the shouts and screams of applause with which this anecdote was received, Mr. Snow left the rostrum, and the cries for other speakers were renewed with great vigor. Meantime the crowd had greatly increased, and several thousands of persons were within hearing distance of the stand.]

Henry Clay vs. Daniel O'Connell.

In the U. S. Senate, in 1839, Mr. Clay, in speaking of the abolitionists, said:

"Like a *notorious agitator* [O'Connell] upon another theatre, they would hunt down and proscribe from the pale of civilized society the inhabitants of that entire section (the South.) Allow me, Mr. President, to say, that while I recognize to the justly wounded feelings of the minister of the United States at St James [Mr. Stevenson] such to excuse the notice which he was provoked to take of that agitator [O'Connell] in my humble opinion, he would better have consulted the dignity of his station and of his country in treating it with contemptuous silence."

"He [O'Connell] would exclude us [slaveholders] from European society—he who has self can only obtain a central admission, and is received with scornful repugnance into it! If he be not more desirous of our society than we are of his, he may rest assured that a state of eternal non-intercourse will exist between us. Yes, sir, I think the American minister would best have pursued the dictates of true dignity, by regarding the language of the member of the British House of Commons as *the malignant ravings of the plenitude of his own country*, and the litter of a foreign and kindred people."

A writer in the Nashua Telegraph says: "I do not blame an Englishman for loving England, but an American who prefers English labor and English manufacture to American, so that made at his own door and by his neighbors, is at least an American with English feelings, and should expect honors from England, if he gets them anywhere." And we say so too.—*Madison Banner.*

The Editor of the Madison Banner is an *Englishman*, we believe, and gets his living from "those Americans who think it is for their interest to purchase his newspaper. But if they believe the doctrines he preaches, we do not see how they can reconcile it to their consciences to prefer his paper to some one printed by an "American." It certainly makes no difference in the end, whether we trade with Englishman abroad or at home; in either case, according to Whig doctrine, American industry suffers. Therefore all his subscribers should at once drop his paper, and take that of his American neighbor, the Courier, or some other. They would at least, by so doing, starve out one British Whig.

Senator Wright.

Politics seldom afford a finer example of noble self-devotion to personal attachment and party fidelity, than Silas Wright's declining the vacant place in the Supreme Court of the United States. He is not worth more than some eight thousand dollars—not two years pay as Judge. The place is for life. He is eminently qualified for it. The Senate would confirm him by acclamation. The proffer comes not from a political friend. He might be rich, independent, distinguished. Yet he refuses to do what might seem a desertion of Mr. Van Buren, and he resolves, without hesitation, to share his fortunes, at the expense of every thing which men would cling to.

Henry Clay, in 1828, prayed that the Almighty would "in mercy" send *war, famine* and *pestilence* upon the American people rather than permit Gen. Jackson to be elected. But the prayers of the wicked are an abomination, and avail not. So it turned out in that case.

Mr. Benton's Speech on the Tariff.

Mr. Benton's recent speech on the Tariff is published in full in the Globe. It abounds in interesting and unanswerable facts and arguments. The Globe gives a brief synopsis, which we copy:

Mr Benton, in continuation of his remarks of yesterday, addressed the Senate for an hour and a half; first taking up the subject of manufactures, with a view of showing the relative condition of the manufacturers previous to the late war, and after the war. He showed that, in 1810, the United States were very little behind England when the latter had a like amount of population. The population of the United States, in 1810, was eight millions, corresponding nearly with the population of England from 1785 to 1787. England, in 1787, after five hundred years of accumulating powers in manufacturing, had manufactures amounting to $266,000,000, with a population of eight and a half millions. The United States, in 1810, with a population of eight millions, had manufactures in a thriving condition amounting to $200,000,000; showing that, in little over twenty years of independence, this country had nearly overtaken England, which had required five centuries to reach $266,000,000. Mr. Tenche Coxe, the gentleman appointed by Mr. Gallatin to investigate the statistics of manufactures in 1810, ascertained that instead of $128,000,000, (the amount of American manufactures as represented by the census of that day,) it was really over $200,000,000; and he also ascertained that this growth had been spontaneous, arising from the thriving condition of the country, the energy of a young people enjoying free institutions, and the incidental protection afforded by the income of revenue derived from ad valorem duties of 5 to 15 per cent., and specific duties never exceeding from one-quarter to one-third of the real value. This thriving condition of manufactures grew up without one syllable being ever heard of the word tariff, or anti-revenue protection being conceived as a necessary element of such prosperity. No one that he had ever conversed with could recollect having heard of the word tariff anterior to 1810. Yet now it was the watch-word of millionary monopolists and aspiring politicians. It was clung to as the ladder of promotion, by which every partisan of protection sought to reach power—from the office of town-crier to that of the Presidency. He showed that, in 1810, Massachusetts had twenty-one millions of manufactured products; which had increased, up to 1840, to one hundred millions; while, in the whole Union, manufactures had grown up to the enormous amount of probably $700,000,000, though agriculture remained at the same amount it was in 1810. How, then, he asked, could this five-fold increase occur in the business of one class, if the other classes had not been made tributary to it by undue legislation? His proposition was, not to injure manufactures, but to give them the highest incidental protection consistent with revenue duties, with the benefit of hard money besides. Thirty per cent. duty afforded them 30 per cent. protection; because the foreign articles of competition must incur 7½ per cent of expenses, and bear 12½ per cent profit for the importer, before it becomes subject to 30 per cent duty on the original cost; the whole being 50 per cent protection to the home manufacturer of the same kind of article. His feelings, always friendly to manufactures, were unchanged. He had voted for the tariff in 1824, cordially; and he had voted for the tariff of 1828, but it was with reluctance. He voted against the act of 1842. He regarded manufactures as one of the great interests of the country, but not the first. He ranked the great interests of the United States under three heads: *first*, agriculture—the paramount interest of all others—because it was the source from which the wants of man were best supplied; *second*, manufactures—the agency by which the products of the earth were fashioned for the use