THE STATE SENTINEL.

ETERNAL VIGILANCE IS THE PRICE OF LIBERTY.

INDIANAPOLIS, OCTOBER 17, 1844.

For Pre ident,

JAMES K. POLK,

OF TENNESSEE.

For Vice President,

GEO. M. DALLAS,

OF PENNSYLVANIA.

Democratic Electoral Ticket.

SENATORIAL.

GRAHAM N. FITCH, of Cass.
JAMES G. READ, of Clarke.

CONGRESSIONAL.

1st *District*—WILLIAM A. BOWLES, of Orange.
2d " ELIJAH NEWLAND, of Washington.
3d " JOHN M. JOHNSTON, 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 " JOHN GILBERT, of Grant.

☞THE PRESIDENTIAL ELECTION IN THIS STATE TAKES PLACE ON THE FIRST MONDAY IN NOVEMBER — TWO WEEKS FROM NEXT MONDAY. DEMOCRATS! ARE YOU ALL READY! IF SO, HEAVE O, HEAVE HER UP!

Look out for Whig Frauds.

The following letter is from one of the most respectable and responsible gentlemen of the State of Ohio. It was not written for publication, but for private information. We have thought best, nevertheless, to publish it, believing that to be the best method of conveying a warning to our friends. There is no doubt in our own minds that the whig leaders will resort to every kind of fraud and rascality to carry this as well as other States. In this way only can they sustain themselves. Democrats, therefore, should exercise the utmost vigilance in detecting and opposing the villainy of the Clay men.

COLUMBUS, OHIO, 12th Oct. 1844.

MY DEAR SIR—All our returns with a few exceptions have been received. The whig candidate for Governor has received a majority of some 12 or 1400. We feel confident now that we can give this State to Polk and Dallas, if we can have a fair chance in November. The whigs are here perfectly desperate and their leaders here in council have resolved to carry Ohio and Indiana, cost what it may. Ohio whigs are to be sent to Indiana and your State is to reciprocate the favor. Your Central Committee should write immediately to all the counties on our border, calling their attention to this subject, and invoking the aid of every democrat in preserving the purity of the ballot box. Unless we can have the ballot box carefully watched, your State is gone. Would it not be expedient to have the poll books of your August election in the border counties copied off, and at the election in November, in order that every *stranger* whose name does not appear on it, should be challanged and carefully examined under oath?

With all confidence of being able to carry this State for Polk, I am, &c.

Pipelaying in Indiana.

We have good reason to believe that the whigs of this State are acting in concert with the whigs of Indiana in endeavoring to pipe lay in that State sufficiently to overcome the democratic majority there, which they estimate at about three thousand.

The game is to hire whigs from this State to go over there and labor instead of patronizing the laborers of their own State.

Our democratic friends there should be on the lookout for these Sucker pipe-layers, as the whigs in Congress did not reject the one day election for nothing. —*Chicago Dem.*

We have no doubt of the truth of the above statement. The leading men who know and support Clay, with all his moral and political wickedness staring them in the face, will not hesitate *at any means*, no matter how infamous, to secure their triumph. If they can also procure men desperate enough to vote in Ohio, notwithstanding the severity of the law there, which makes the crime a penitentiary offence, it will be easier still to find them here, where the penalty is a mere bagatelle, comparatively. The warning of the Democrat comes then in season. Let our friends everywhere along the line of the Wabash attend to its admonitions.

Indiana.

We are rejoiced to inform our friends abroad that the river section of this State is at length in a great measure if not fully organized, and that we are confident that in November every whig will do his duty. Henceforth let every whig direct his efforts to bring his friends to the polls. This done, Indiana is just as certain to go for the Whigs as that we have penned and printed this paragraph. We have *now*, no fears as to the result.—*Madison Banner.*

There is one truth at least in the above paragraph. The Whig party *is fully organized*, and it will make every effort to carry the State for Clay in November. This is all right. But it should kindle the zeal and incite the industry of the democracy so much the more. If it have this effect, the Whig editor will prove a false prophet as to the "result." We have a majority against Clay and his ruinous measures, and if we are beaten it must be by *default*.

☞The Southern Indianian has not yet substituted the name of John Gilbert for that of Lucien P. Ferry, deceased, on the Democratic Electoral Ticket. We hope all democratic printers will endeavor to avoid errors in this important matter on the printed tickets.

☞We have received the second number of the Freeman's Advocate, a spirited democratic paper published at Bloomington. We should think it would soon run out the spiteful *Post*. It certainly ought to do so, unless the Post is supported by *British Gold*. We take the following paragraph from the Advocate:

MONROE COUNTY.—We understand that Barnett has insured this county to the coons. That it will go for the whigs as did Louisiana, Alabama, Missouri, Illinois and Maine, we are willing to admit. Friend Chapman you may rest assured of from *three to four hundred* majority for Polk and Dallas. We make this estimate from our own personal knowledge, having been in every portion of the county within the last two weeks.

The last Chance!

Look at the notice of Mr. Williams, the Daguerreotypist. A little time yet remains, ere his departure, for those to be accommodated who desire a perfect fac simile of the faces of themselves or those in whom they are interested. They should not let the opportunity slip.

"When was HENRY CLAY ever known to refuse answering questions upon any great national measure?"—*Greencastle Visiter.*

Had n't seen Clay's *last letter*, when you asked that "fool's question," eh!

☞People need not pay postage when they send money to us, as several have done, the past week. Our letters come free.—*Chicago Dem.*

This is one of the advantages of electing a democratic editor to Congress. We should like to accommodate our subscribers in the same way, on the same terms.

Mr. Clay's public letters for the South, and his private letters for the North.

It will be remembered that we recently published a letter from Mr. Clay to Mr. Wickliffe, in which he repudiated the sentiments imputed to him by his nephew, Cassius M. Clay, in his anti-slavery speeches and letters. It was a matter of some surprise, after so pointed a rebuke, *apparently*, that C. M. Clay should *continue* to persist in the course complained of by his uncle Henry, but the mystery has at length been accidently solved. It seems by a *private* letter from Henry Clay, recently lost and found in New York, that there was and is a *perfect understanding* between Henry and Cassius, at least so far as the Presidency is concerned.

This "private and confidential" letter was found by some young men, after a whig meeting, in Canal street, New York, and was carried by them to the democratic papers. Three of them refused to publish it, supposing it to be another *Rearback* fraud, invented for the purposes of imposition. A fourth however, the "Democrat," published it, but expressed doubts of its genuineness. The hand-writing of the signature was subsequently pronounced to be that of Mr. Clay, by those acquainted with it, and the body of the letter was in the handwriting of one of Mr. Clay's sons. Cassius M. Clay and McElrath of the Tribune, also called at the Democrat office, admitted the letter to be genuine, and claimed it as the property of C. M. Clay, which had been lost by Greely of the Tribune. All doubt therefore upon this point is removed.

We copy this private letter below, alongside of that previously addressed to Mr. Wickliffe, in relation to the sayings and doings of Cassius. The "private" one was undoubtedly designed to be used *privately* among the leading abolitionists of the Eastern States, in order to do away with the unfavorable impression which was made by the public one. There can be no doubt of this: the tone and style of the private letter throughout prove it, beyond question. The attitude in which it places Mr. Clay is most revolting. Commenting upon it the N. Y. News observes:

"It is certainly a very unfortunate accident for Mr. Clay that his letter should have reached its destination only through the round about way of the columns of the Democrat. It exhibits a miserable picture of the shuffling and dissembling of a politician, only anxious about the "very great delicacy of my position"—the "necessity of the greatest circumspection—" and "especially that you should avoid committing me." It will do him no good with the abolitionists, whom his friends are so warmly courting, while it requires no prophet to foretell its influence at the South, recognizing, as it does, Mr. Cassius M. Clay's mission to the abolitionists, and apologizing for the letter which a strong pressure of southern expediency had alone extorted from him, in disavowal of that mission. Mr. Clay's defeat was certain enough before; this letter will go far to remove from the minds of those who may still cling to him, any doubt of the well merited justice of his political life.

"*The general spirit and purport of this letter involve the whole moral of Mr. Clay's career.*"

The Public Letter.	*The Private Letter.*
ASHLAND, Sept. 2, 1844.	ASHLAND, Sept. 18, 1844.
Mr. Wickliffe:—The editor of a neighboring paper, (the Kentucky Gazette, of Lexington,) calling my attention to a letter of C. M. Clay, Esq, and under date of the 10th of July, 1844, and addressed to Col. J. J. Speed of Ithaca, has appealed to me, with so much earnestness, and with a purpose of so much *unaffected sincerity*, to say whether I approve or disapprove of that letter, that I have not the heart to deny that editor the very great gratification which he will derive from the perusal of this note especially when it gives me so little trouble to write it.	MY DEAR SIR—I received your favor of the 10th inst., in which you state 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 here, of the injury which your letter to the "Tribune" was doing; and that was nothing in comparison to that which it was *likely to inflict on the Whig cause in the States of Tennessee, North Carolina and Georgia.* Our friend John Speed thought it even *endangered the State of Kentucky.* This effect resulted from your unsaw it until I read it in the public prints. That gentleman is an independent citizen, having a perfect right to entertain and avow his own opinions. I am not responsible for them, and he is not for mine. *So far as he ventures to interpret my feelings, he has entirely misconceived them. I believe him to be equally mistaken as to those in the circle of my personal friends and neighbors generally.*
Mr. C. M. Clay's letter was written without my knowledge, without any consultation with me, and without any authority from me. I never saw it until I read it in the	dertaking to speak of *my private feelings* and those of my near and particular friends, and your statements that you *had been ten years operating in the abolition cause.*
In my speech, addressed to the Senate of the United States and in resolutions which I offered to that body, and in my address to Mr. Mendenhall about two years ago, and various other public occasions, I have fully, freely, and explicitly avowed my sentiments and opinions on the subjects of the institution of slavery and abolition. *I adhere to them, without any reservation.* I have neither entertained, nor expressed, publicly or *privately*, any others. And my friends and neighbors generally, so far as I have interchanged sentiments with them, coincide entirely with me.	Under these circumstances, there was an absolute necessity for the note which I published, *although I regretted it shape it* as not to wound your feelings, and I hope I did not. Had you been here you would have concurred with myself and other friends in thinking in 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,* whilst at the South I am described as an Abolitionist; when *I am neither the one or 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.
The sentiments and opinions, so expressed by me, may be briefly stated to be, first: That Congress has no power, on authority over the institution of slavery. 2d. That the existence, maintenance and continuance of that institution depend, exclusively, upon the respective States within which it is situated. And 3d. That Congress cannot interfere with slavery in the District of Columbia, without a violation of good faith to the States of Maryland and Virginia, implied, if not expressed, in the terms, objects and purposes of the grant of ten miles square to the general government.	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?
So far from the success of the Whig cause having injurious tendency, as has been alleged, I believe it will have a powerful effect in tranquilizing and harmonizing all part of the Union, and in giving confidence, strength and security to all the interests of the country.	With assurances of my thankfulness for your friendly purposes, and with my best respects to Mrs. Clay, I am truly and faithfully, your friend, H. CLAY.
I hope that your editorial neighbor will be now satisfied. And, as I trust that I do not exaggerate the pleasure which this renewed expression of my views and opinions may give him, is it too much to anticipate that he will forthwith renounce the error of his ways, and come straight out a staunch and sterling Whig? Yours, respectfully, H. CLAY.	C. M. CLAY, Esq.

The N. Y. Democrat, in its comments upon these letters and their obvious intent, makes among others the following observations:

"When Henry Clay, on the 2d of September, said that he had at NO TIME expressed any opinions contrary to his former statement that he was an ultra supporter of the institution of slavery, he unquestionably meant the people of the South to believe and infer that he NEVER WOULD express, either "publicly or PRIVATELY," any other opinions. And yet, in the short space of sixteen days, he writes his letter of the 18th to Cassius M. Clay, denying the opinions and feelings he laid down in his letter to Wickliffe on the 2d of September. This would be deemed most extraordinary in a man possessed of Henry Clay's political experience, sagacity, and cunning, were it not for the fact that something of the kind was necessary to appease Cassius M. Clay after the letter to Wickliffe of the 2d. It will be remembered that they are related to each other; that they are warm personal and political friends; that Henry Clay recently defended Cassius M. Clay in a very important trial; that Cassius M. Clay started from Kentucky by and with the advice and consent of Henry Clay, to endeavor, by all possible means, (honorable of course) to secure the votes of the large abolition party in Ohio and New York. But Cassius M. Clay being a great deal too honest, frank, and manly for a travelling spouting politician, went too far in behalf of his uncle. He told too much—he didn't keep back what he ought to have kept back; in vulgar parlance, he "let the cat out of the bag." This would have been all very well, as far as Ohio and New York and the Eastern States are concerned; but Henry Clay saw at a glance that his nephew's frank exposition of his sentiments would wither and blast his prospects in the approaching elections in the South. It injured him terribly, according to his own account, at home; but, as he says, that was NOTHING, in comparison to the injury it would inflict upon him and his prospects and that of the whig party "IN THE STATES OF TENNESSEE, NORTH CAROLINA, AND GEORGIA!" And in this Henry Clay was right. "It was all very well, Mr. Ferguson," to try to carry Ohio and New York by this Janus-faced movement, but "you must not endanger my prospects in Tennessee; and if you get on that, you will kill me in North Carolina and Georgia."

"Without, therefore, having any control over the original publication of this extraordinary document, under all the circumstances we cannot but think it fortunate for the country that the letter has been published. The loss of it by the whigs, at this peculiar juncture, seems to have been one of those peculiar interpositions of Providence which have so often occurred to favor the success of the righteous cause of democracy in this great land."

How Clay's Second Letter was understood in France and England.

Clay in his *last* letter, in which he says he has not changed the ground assumed in the first on Texas; and that, in effect, *he has no opinions at all, personally*, on the subject; wonders that people should have been so stupid and dishonest, as to interpret the Alabama letters as they did. It seems, queerly enough, that the politicians in France and England, were just as stupid as they were here. Mr. Walsh, the whig correspondent of the National Intelligencer, the Clay organ at Washington, under date of Paris, Aug. 16, writes as follows:

"The (London) Times of the 18th inst. has an editorial article on the Texas question. That oracle would rather see the new republic re-united to Mexico, than become a slave-holding member of the American Union. A French version of Mr. Clay's letter of the 1st ultimo, on the same subject, is already extant here. ☞It is considered as a promise of annexation in due time, and on fair terms with both Texas and Mexico."

Such is the construction which unbiassed common sense will always put upon it. The letter, it will be recollected, is the Tuscaloosa letter, or the second of Mr. Clay.

The Junius Tracts.

Are a series of humbugs, published at the N. Y. Tribune office, which have been largely circulated among the Whigs, and regarded by them as weighty productions. It seems that Mr. Clay borrowed the idea of the peculiar construction of his Alabama letters, from one of these tracts, which perhaps may account for his making such a terrible blunder as he did. Junius Tract No. 9, says—

"Mr. Clay's position on the Annexation Question, LEAVES IT PRECISELY WHERE IT WAS. HE OPENS AND SHUTS NO DOOR ON THIS QUESTION, nor does he put his little finger to one."

In the same Tract, Junius sifts into the mind of the reader a pretty strong intimation of what that future decision will be, but artfully throws it out as only his individual opinion. He says of the Union:

"We do not say that it cannot, or ought not to be, AT A PROPER TIME, *enlarged by the annexation of Texas.* Personally, we have been, and STILL ARE disposed to think FAVORABLY of such an acquisition, if it can be made harmoniously, and without prejudice to the social, commercial, or political interests of the Union."

Oh! Ah! Bah!

Consistency of Whig Leaders.

The first extract which follows is from Mr. Clay's second Alabama letter, and expresses his opinion of the relation which the question of Slavery bears upon that of the annexation of Texas. The second is from Mr. Webster's late speech at Springfield, Massachusetts, and expresses *his* opinion upon the same subject:

Clay.	*Webster.*
"I do not think that the subject of slavery ought to affect the question one way or the other. Whether Texas be independent or incorporated in the United States, I do not believe it will prolong or shorten the duration of that institution."	"Annexation brings with it the creation of States with a slave population. Disguise it as you may, the object, the motive of its advocates has been and is the extension of the slave interest, the slave market, and slave control."

What beautiful harmony and consistency! The Whigs of course will hurrah for both!

Clay and Webster agree on personal just about as well as on political matters. Here is an "account current" between them. If each be not a fair offset to the other, they had both better take the benefit of the *bankrupt law*, in the enactment of which both were equally prominent:

Cr.	*Dr.*
"Henry Clay has too many heresies about him to have my support for the Presidency."—*Daniel Webster.*	"I care not what are Webster's motives, whether it be for love of office, or because the popular current is setting our way, I look upon him with utter contempt; and if any thing could sink a party, his name would."—*Henry Clay.*

Clay's Piety.

A correspondent of the Ohio Statesman asks if pious people support Mr. Clay on account of his recommendation of his protege, Mr. Fascom, when he took him to Washington, to present him as a candidate for Chaplain to Congress, to wit: that he could "*preach any of the other candidates to hell and back again,*" We don't know whether it is on this account, or that of Mr. Clay's famous exclamation to Speaker Polk, "*Go home, God damn you, where you belong.*" Perhaps it may be owing to neither of these incidents, but may be because Mr. Clay in his Cholera remarks in the Senate, admitted that he never had been religiously inclined, *but hoped he should be, some time or other, before he died!* This latter incident has been frequently quoted by Whig hypocrites as a great evidence of "*early piety!*"

The Bible against Clay Whiggery.

How applicable are the terrible words of the prophet Isaiah to Clay, and all who, knowing the man, support and defend him. "*Your hands are defiled with blood*, and your fingers with iniquity; *your lips have spoken* LIES, your tongues have muttered perverseness. Your feet run to evil, and *you make haste to shed innocent blood*; wasting and destruction are in your paths. As for your iniquities, you know them; in transgressing and LYING, speaking oppression and revolt, conceiving and uttering *from the heart* WORDS OF FALSEHOOD."

☞The Journal complains that we have not published *all* the letters of General Jackson on the subject of Texas. We regret that thus far we could not find room for the General's letter to Mr. Dawson; but Mr. Clay has written so many letters which we thought would interest our readers, that we were obliged to postpone some of Jackson's to give place to Clay's, thinking the latter of the most "*immediate*" interest.

☞We are compelled to omit several articles prepared for this paper, for want of room. This will account for several subjects not being noticed this week.

The "Roorback" fraud---More Lies to cover up the first one!

The Whig rascals who got up the Roorback fraud having been put into an unpleasant quandary by the discovery of the fraud, now attempt to escape from the penalty of infamy by falsely pretending that its original author is a *democrat*. This baseness is worse than the original fraud. The Albany Argus says that the person to whom the fraud is attributed "*is a whig,*" which statement is sustained by the following communication in the N. Y. Evening Post.

"Dear Sir—I have been for some twenty years well acquainted with the author of the Roorback story, William Linn, of Ithaca. It is not true, as stated in the Ithaca Chronicle, that Mr. Linn is a democrat; he is and has always been a whig. He is a man of distinguished talent, and the author of a good law work, "Lambert on Dower," but for many years he was a drunkard, and on a promise of reformation the democrats did elect him Justice of the Peace. But he has, I believe, been a regular correspondent of the Ithaca Chronicle, and an avowed whig during the whole period. I do not write this for publication, but that you may, on authority, contradict the assertion that it is a "Loco foco forgery."

The Post observes—

"In accordance with the wish of the writer, we have suppressed his name, but we may say that he is a gentleman of high respectability in this city, whose word is abundant evidence of the truth of what he asserts."

In addition to this, we have received an "extra" from the Tompkins Democrat, published at Ithaca, N. Y. It contains a refutation of the statement of the Ithaca Chronicle that the author of the fraud is a democrat, and states, on the contrary, that "his agency for several years past has been favorable to the Whig cause; he voted for Gen. Harrison in 1840; and is now partial to Clay."

The extra contains also a long letter from this Wm. Linn, in which he endeavors to explain the fraud, and the circumstances under which it was committed, and to excuse himself for the part he took in the deception. Four persons are implicated in it, to wit: Wm. Linn, David D. Spencer, editor of the Ithaca Chronicle, Daniel McKinney, a whig orator, and another Whig, whose name is not mentioned. Linn states that in conversation with the latter person, he expressed the opinion that the Whig editor would publish any lie against the democratic candidate, no matter how gross it might be. That that person doubted it. That as a test, Linn copied Featherstonhaugh's paragraph, from the book, and solicited the other person to append to it any enormity he pleased. It was done, and at Linn's request, McKinney, who was not immediately let into the secret, copied the manuscript, and handed it to Spencer the Whig editor. Linn further states that as soon as he ascertained that Spencer (from whom he had bought Featherstonhaugh's book) would publish the communication, he let McKinney into the secret of the hoax, for the purpose of stopping its publication. Here there is a discrepancy between Linn and McKinney. The former thinks he told the secret to the latter the day before the publication, and McKinney thinks it was the same day. Be this as it may, the fact of the hoax was immediately communicated to the Whig editor, who instead of acknowledging the fraud, suffered *five weeks* to elapse, and the fraud to be circulated to the injury of Gov. Polk, and did not then expose it, until the deception having been *fathered* by the Albany Evening Journal, and put in a new dress by that paper, was detected by the Argus and Atlas.

We add the following additional explanation from the Ithaca Journal:

We fasten this abominable fraud and forgery where it belongs, upon the Ithaca Chronicle. The fact is, that Spencer was apprized at the time he received the communication by Mr. McKinney himself, that the article was copied from Mr. Linn's manuscript—so that he published the fraud and forgery with a full knowledge of its origin. The accompanying affidavits, showing the politics of Mr Linn, are made by George G. Freer, Surrogate, and the other by Ephraim Labar, Sheriff of this county.

The editor of the Ithaca Chronicle, (whig,) in which Roorback's Travels first appeared, has charged the authorship of that fraud upon Wm. Linn, Esq, of this village, whom he alleges to be a "loco foco."

What Mr. Linn's politics are, appears by the subjoined affidavits. Mr. Linn was appointed and elected to office, not on account of his political principles, but for local reasons, arising out of the Temperance question.

J. M. McCORMICK,
F. M. CAMP,
ALFRED WELLS,
J. P. FROST,
Tompkins Co. Cen. Com.

ITHACA, Sept 30, 1844.

STATE OF NEW YORK, }
Tompkins Co. ss. }

George G. Freer, being duly sworn, deposes and says, that William Linn, Esq., voted the Harrison Electoral ticket in 1840, and within 30 days last past has said in the hearing of this deponent "that he hoped Henry Clay would be elected." GEORGE G. FREER.

Subscribed and sworn this 30th day of September, 1844. } R. GOSMAN, Sup. Court Com.

STATE OF NEW YORK, }
Tompkins Co. ss. }

Ephraim Labar being duly sworn, deposes and says, that since the nomination of Henry Clay last spring, deponent has had frequent conversations with Wm. Linn, upon political topics, and that said Linn has always argued in favor of Henry Clay and whig principles. E. LABAR.

Subscribed and sworn before me this 30th day of Sept. 1844. } R. GOSMAN, Sup. Court Com.

Clay and Slavery.

Slavery was perpetuated in Arkansas by the *casting vote of Henry Clay*, when the bill for the admission of that State was before the House, and Clay was Speaker.

February 19.—Mr. Robertson, of Ky., moved to recommit the bill, with instructions to strike out the clause providing that children born after the admission of Arkansas into the Union should be free after the age of 25 years. And the question being taken, the vote was Ayes 88, Noes 88.—[*See Niles's Register, vol.* 16, *page* 94-5.

The casting vote was thus in the hands of the Speaker, Henry Clay, and he voted *Aye*, thus PERPETUATING SLAVERY IN ARKANSAS. Yet in the face of hundreds of such facts as these, Clay and his friends impudently ask the votes of abolitionists, and abuse them for not assenting!

Clay's Patriotism.

The Louisville Journal says, that "so great was Mr. Madison's confidence in the vast and versatile talents of Mr. Clay, that he proposed to place him at the head of our army at a period when disaster after disaster had stricken dismay into every heart." But the Journal does *not* add, as it ought to have done, that Clay *refused to accept* of the proposed appointment of "Military Chieftain," because he lacked courage and patriotism enough to expose himself to British powder and ball. This was not a suitable field for the display of Mr. Clay's talents or tastes. If he *had* accepted the appointment offered to him, perhaps we should now witness an application to Congress from his heirs, similar to that recently presented by the heirs of *Gen. Hull.*

Gov. Whitcomb in his locofoco stump speech the other day at Vernon, denounced the natives of New England, the descendants of the Pilgrims and the heroes of Lexington, Concord and Bunker's Hill, as "mean and spindle-shanked yankees!"—*Madison Banner, Oct.* 9.

We are authorized to pronounce the above statement as totally destitute of the slightest foundation. Not a respectable citizen present of either party will sustain it. It is a *low, sneaking, cold-blooded, black-hearted* LIE, and was only intended by the unprincipled editor, for those who were not present and who might never see the contradiction. *What next!*

Why is James K. Polk like a brick maker? Because he will use up Clay.

"More Roorbackism."

The Whig Committee of Maryland, as a reason for their defeat in Baltimore by so large a majority, charge that the democrats accomplished their victory by various kinds of rascality. They must be *cute* knaves indeed if they could beat the Whigs at their own game! But the Democrats are not disposed to rest quietly under such an imputation. A complete refutation of the slander appears in the Baltimore Republican. One of the documents is from Mr. McMahon, who was the President of the "Whig Young Men's Ratification Convention" in 1840. The Louisville Journal and other Whig papers recently denied that he had left the Coon party. His letter is evidence of their falsehood as well as that of the Whig State Committee of Maryland.

TO THE PUBLIC.

My attention has been directed to an Address by "the State Central Committee of Maryland to the Whigs of the Union," purporting to be signed by the members of that Committee in which it is charged on their belief "that full 1300 votes were falsely and surreptitiously introduced into the ballot-box; and that they have been the product of a skilful and diligently perpetrated fraud upon the rights of the real voters of Baltimore."

Having long since retired to private life, I have borne no part in the political contests of the day beyond the free and unswerved expression of my opinions and views as a private citizen; and in the maintenance of these, I have on the occasion cast my vote with the Democratic Party, claiming and reserving to myself the privilege, often denied to the mere partizan, of approving or condemning as my own judgment may dictate, and following the lead of no party, except in accordance with its dictates. But although not enrolled as an active member in the ranks of the Democratic party, I have yet from community of views and opinions, been necessarily thrown into free and frequent communion, during the past contest, with many of the active and influential members of that party, and have had as I believe, freely and unreservedly disclosed to me, every thing relative to their prospects, progress and probable vote. During the whole of that intercourse, so far from observing anything like a design, intention, or wish, to introduce illegal votes into the balloting at have, on the contrary, at all times, manifested and expressed the past election, I deem it due to them to say, that they ed the most sincere and earnest desire and hope that all illegal votes might be excluded; the utmost anxiety to adopt any measures which would insure that result; the utmost determination to prevent it at all hazards, and the most thorough conviction that if prevented on all sides, a brilliant victory awaited them in this city. I deem it due to them also to add, that so far from the number of votes cast, so greatly exceeding the anticipations of all, it was on the contrary as I thought, generally supposed, and certainly by myself believed, and that belief expressed before the election, that the number cast would exceed 16,000 votes; and that it is within my knowledge, that one of the gentlemen, whose name is appended to that Address, and who, I feel confident, could not have seen it before it was issued, has himself estimated the probable vote of this city at about 17,000. In conclusion then, I deem it due to all the members of the Democratic party, with whom I have been in association during the past contest, (and they have been many and influential,) to express my sincere and thorough conviction, that the above charge is, so far as they are concerned, utterly unfounded; and my belief, founded on all the means of observation of the course of the Democratic party which I have enjoyed, that it is equally so with regard to the action of that party as a party. JOHN V. L. McMAHON.

October 5, 1844.

The Journal's Veracity.

It will be necessary for the people to make a great deal of allowance for Election returns published in the Indiana Journal. It will be remembered that the Whigs here kindled a tremendous bonfire over Missouri, where they were beaten by 7000. That the Journal, by O. H. Smith, claimed a popular majority in this State, though it has never dared to publish the official returns, and now says it is impossible to form *any* conclusion from them. That just before the news of the Maine election, it published the following:

"A gentleman of high respectability from Massachusetts, who came in by the eastern stage last evening, gives the most cheering accounts of our prospects east. All the New England States (except New Hampshire) are now considered certain. *Maine*, that was doubtful a *short time since*, he informs us will certainly do as she did in 1840."

Notwithstanding which, our candidate beat the Whig, by more than *ten thousand!*

The Journal will no doubt continue to puff and blow, and lie and humbug, in every way, hereafter as heretofore. Look out for it!

Recently, the following appeared in the Journal:

"A gentleman of high respectability, and one of the best calculators in the South, writing from New Orleans to his friend in this place under date of the 18th September, says:—"In this quarter all is well; *we shall give the vote of* LOUISIANA *to Mr. Clay beyond cavil*, and in MISSISSIPPI, I have every confidence that we are safe; *that the vote of that State will be cast for Clay and Frelinghuysen I entertain no doubt*; you may possibly deem me too sanguine but I assure you I speak from the card."

Wonder if these "gentlemen of respectability," belong to the same *veracious* family! Quite likely.

A First rate Resolution.

At a Democratic Mass Meeting at Schuyler's Lake, New York, on the 27th September, Mr. Peregrine White reported a series of resolutions, among which was the following. It expresses our sentiments exactly, and we have no doubt will be *seconded* by every democrat at the polls.

Resolved, That we have "*no personal objections*," to the re-annexation of Texas. When we take into consideration that it was once our territory, and when we view its geographical position in regard to the United States and Oregon, we unhesitatingly declare "*we should be glad to see it*" incorporated into the American Union whenever it can be done consistently with National honor; but rather than allow the power of Britain to gain a foothold on our Southern border, we would pick the "stars and stripes" along the valleys of the Del Norte and Colorado and the icy tops of the Cordilleras, until they should wave in majestic triumph on the shores of the Pacific, and the stirring notes of "*Yankee Doodle*" shall echo upon every hill and reverberate through every valley of Texas and Oregon, to the exclusion of "*God save the Queen.*"

"A Western Man with Eastern Feelings!"

This is a description which we heard a Yankee pedler give of Mr. Clay, a few days ago. The pedler was right. Clay has always fought for eastern instead of western interests. That is the reason why he supports a high tariff to protect the rich yankee Lords of the Loom, at the expense of the markets for western produce, and votes against appropriations for the west, as in the case of the Cumberland Road, while giving millions to Eastern harbors. For the same reason he will endeavor to make us pay the $40,000,000 debt of Pennsylvania, as well as our own by means of his infamous Distribution project. There is no mistake about it. He hates the West as strongly as he loves the East.

Remember!

That Henry Clay and Theodore Frelinghuysen both voted against the proposition to the pension act of 1832, so as to extend its provisions *to the soldiers who fought under* Wayne, Clarke, St. Clair, Harmer and Hamtrack, and to those who were in service under the authority of the United States, *against any tribe of Indians*, prior to the first of January, 1795.—[*See Congress Debates, vol.* 8, *part* 1, *p.* 950.

They are guilty of the very acts, therefore, which their supporters falsely allege against James K. Polk.

Pipe layers.

Five persons have been arrested in Baltimore, charged with illegal voting at the late election. One of them acknowledged that he had voted three times. Two others were arrested for committing violence at the polls. Four or five have also been arrested at Columbus, Ohio, for the same crime. They are all whigs.

SNOW.—On Sunday week it snowed in Pittsburg, but the snow melted as fast as it fell.

Four inches of snow fell at Sharon, Vermont, on the 30th of September.

Horrible Outrages in Baltimore---Murder of a German Democrat by Whigs!

Our readers can have no idea of the demoniac spirit which now infects the Whigs in the eastern cities, unless they get as many papers as we do. As a specimen, however, we give the following:

From the Baltimore Republican, Oct. 4.

BRUTAL OUTRAGE.

It is with feelings of deep pain that we have to record a most brutal murder, perpetrated last night in our city upon one of our German fellow citizens and it is with unaffected horror, that we look upon the fatal result, that has in this instance, followed the deep hatred which had been created to gain political ends. Where this malignant spirit is to stop, it is not for us to foresee, particularly if the unbridled passion of bloody outrage is allowed to go unwhipt of justice. For the particulars of the outrage of which we speak, we refer to another column.

ATROCIOUS OUTRAGE AND MURDER.

Last night about 9 o'clock, a most foul murder was committed at the corner of Bond and Lancaster sts., under the following circumstances:—A German Democrat named John Henry Krager, who resides at No. 76 Bond street, near Aliceanna street, left the house of Mr. John Uhlhorn with a bucket to obtain water at the pump in the neighborhood. While getting the water, a party of persons, armed with clubs, passing him HURRAHING FOR CLAY, FRELINGHUYSEN AND PRATT, at which he HURRAED FOR POLK IN AN UNOFFENSIVE manner, and with perfect good feeling, whereupon he WAS MOST BRUTALLY ATTACKED WITH CLUBS AND BLUDGEONS, AND BEATEN IN A MOST FEROCIOUS AND HORRIBLE manner, and when left, the party supposed him to be dead—he was taken into the house, and died in about 20 minutes. The party, after committing this horrible murder, crossed over to the opposite side of the street, where they furiously assaided Michael Baum, who was much beaten—also Wm. Swalingburg, who, besides being beaten, was shot in the hip with a pistol ball, and Wm. Tatinghast, who was so much beaten that it is supposed he will die during to-day. The party then proceeded further down Lancaster street, where another person (a carpenter whose name we did not learn) was assailed and beaten at his own door, because he was known to be a Democrat. A sailor, named James Buck, was also dreadfully beaten by the same party. Henry Kanneman, Thames st., two doors from Caroline, also much beaten. These fiends in human form we understand, before these horrible outrages were perpetrated, grossly insulted some of our most respectable Democratic citizens, by stopping in front of their dwellings, giving forth their hideous groans. Ladies too, whose husbands were absent, were most wantonly insulted by demoniac yells.

We hope that all the necessary measures will be taken to bring these desperate villains to justice. Where were the officers of the law during these proceedings? Where? We have heard that a watchman was called upon who refused to give his aid in rescuing those who were attacked. We have seen the bludgeons with which the murders were no doubt committed—no one but a desperado would carry such.

The young man Krager, who was murdered, bore an excellent character and was very quiet and inoffensive in his manners.

Since writing the above we have been informed that James Buck, sailor, is dead.

Whig Sympathy and Benevolence.

During a recent Whig procession in Philadelphia, one of the men employed in driving a wagon fell under his vehicle, which passed over him mangling him horribly. He was conveyed to an apothecary shop hard by, *where all his Whig friends abandoned him*, and from whence he had to be taken to the Hospital through the kindness of Dr. Stiles and James Barret, two Democrats who, shocked at this unfeeling act on the part of the Whigs, never left the poor fellow until he was in a place of safety.

Root Sentenced.

Root, who robbed the Madison Branch Bank of $27,000 in March last, has been sentenced to the Penitentiary for seven years, to pay a fine of $1000, and to be disfranchised for ten years. As none of the money has been recovered, and if Root has yet got it, the Blade thinks he will make very good wages—say $1000 a year.

But here we see a *poor* devil punished for stealing the Bank funds, while the *Whig gentleman* who stole $10,000 of the Terre Haute Branch goes clear, and is even now publishing a Clay whig paper in Louisville; or at least, was very lately so doing. Banks are fine things for *gentlemen!* if their *politics* are of the coon stamp!

"All round the lot."

The Plebeian prefixes the following apt quotation to its comments on some of the letters of Clay. It is applicable to his position on every question, except the Bankrupt law. He has been for the Bankrupt law, and for and against every other:

"On which side, my lord?"

"On which side, say you? Why on all sides—I hold all opinions—my principles are satisfactory to every body—but I charge ye, be cautious in the canvass and commit me not on brandy to a drinker of malt, nor on malt to a drinker of brandy."—*Old Comedy.*

Arkansas.

The State election in Arkansas took place on the 7th inst. We have as yet no news of it. There were two democratic candidates for Governor. A convention nominated Thomas S. Drew, of Randolph. Owing to some dissatisfaction in regard to the organization of that body, there was a defection in the ranks, and the second democratic candidate is R. C. Byrd. The claims of each were separately advocated by two democratic presses at Little Rock. The regular ticket for Congress and electors is supported with entire harmony.

Hurrah for Wisconsin!

An election was held on the 23d of September, for members of the Territorial Legislature. In Milwaukie county, the democrats carried the three members of the Council and the six Representatives by three hundred majority. We have also heard from Rock county, which votes with Walworth county; the result is yet doubtful—probably one democrat and three whigs chosen, as was the case last year.

A Clay Whig Motto.

Almost equal to that of "two dollars a day and roast beef." At the Mass Whig Convention at Springfield, Mass., on the 9th September, a banner was borne in procession with this motto: "*Not wholly* opposed to annexation, if it can be accomplished with credit and honor."

☞O'CONNELL has been liberated by the English Judges: DOBE is still kept in prison by the Rhode Island Algerines. Whiggery there is more tyrannical than toryism in England.

The New York "Republic," a paper which goes it strong for a *protective tariff*, is printed on types *imported from England!* This is a *fact*, and a good specimen of whig consistency.

☞Mr. Clay says in his last Texas letter, he does not think it proper to announce whether he will go for