THE YAZOO CITY WHIG AND POLITICAL REGISTER.

J. A. STEVENS, Editor and Proprietor. YAZOO CITY, (MI.) FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 1 1839. VOL. 4, No. 17.—Whole No. 173.

Yazoo City Whig and Political Register.
PRINTED AND PUBLISHED EVERY FRIDAY,
BY J. A. STEVENS,
(CITY PRINTER.)
On Jefferson Street, opposite the Washington Hotel, and one door below Messrs. Hoff & Wright's Store.

TERMS.—The Whig will be furnished to subscribers at $5 00 per annum in advance; $5 50 at the termination of six months, and $6 00 if not paid until the expiration of the year.

ADVERTISEMENTS will be inserted at the rate of $1 00 per square for the first insertion, and 50 cents for each week thereafter—ten lines or less, constituting a square. The number of insertions required, must be marked on the margin of the manuscript, or they will be inserted till forbid, and charged accordingly. Advertisements from a distance, must be accompanied with the CASH, or good reference in town. Announcing candidates for office will be $10 00 for county offices, $10 00 for State offices—in advance.

Yearly Advertising.

For forty lines or less, renewable at pleasure $60. No contract taken for less than one year—and payable half yearly in advance.

The privilege of annual advertisers is limited to their own immediate business; and all advertisements for the benefit of other persons, sent in to them must be paid for by the square.

Professional Advertisements

For 10 lines or less, not alterable, 3 months, $12
" 10 do do. do 6 do. 20
" 10 do do. do 12 do. 30

☞ As the above rates are the same as those established in Natchez, Vicksburg, Jackson, Grand Gulf and elsewhere in this State, no deduction will be made from them in any case whatever.

☞ ALL JOB WORK MUST BE PAID FOR ON DELIVERY.

*** Letters on business must be post paid, or they will not be taken out of the Post Office.

To the Public.

The rights of editors and publishers of papers have been too long neglected. Justice will never be done unless themselves assert their rights and enforce the most rigid rules, which in the end will be found alike salutary to the public and beneficial to those engaged in the press. Publishers of papers have been so long imposed upon by the community at large, that they are considered to some extent a degraded class of beings, when in fact there is no vocation in life so honorable, deserving of so high consideration, productive of so much good, a class that exerts so powerful an influence. It is known to be proverbial for the debtors to newspaper publishers to consider their demands as the last to be paid—debts to which there is attached no moral obligation, and which they can refuse to pay with justice and honor: hence, it is incumbent upon the conductors of the press to assert their own rights, and resolve, severally and jointly, to bring all *patrons* of newspapers under the same obligations that attach to other contracts, or always remain in poverty and want, with thousands due them from the most solvent men in the country.

We call upon all editors and publishers of papers who approve of the following rules, to endorse them by their signatures—place them at the head of their papers, and strictly adhere to them.

1st. No subscription received without payment *in advance*.

2d. No subscription received for less than six months.

3d. Advance payment will be required from all transient advertisers.

4th. To announce no man for any office, either State or County, without the *advance* payment of *ten dollars*.

5th. Political circulars charged as advertisements and payment required *in advance*.

6th. All advertisements of a personal altercation will be charged double and payment required *in advance*.

7th. Election tickets will not be printed without order, nor delivered to any person without payment.

8th. All subscribers, without respect to persons who are delinquents, on the first of October, will be stricken from the list, and their accounts put in suit.

The above rules, we, the undersigned, pledge ourselves to abide by.

JAMES A. STEVENS,
Editor and Proprietor of the Yazoo City Whig.
S. H. B. BLACK.
Editor of the Natchez Courier.
BESANCON & HALIDAY.
Publishers of the Mississippi Free Trader.
JAMES HAGAN.
Editor and Proprietor of the Vicksburg Sentinel.
WM. M. SMYTH,
Editor and Proprietor of the Grand Gulf Adv.
A. B. & S. C. CORWINE,
Editors and Proprietors of the Yazoo Banner.
GEORGE A. WILSON,
Editor & Proprietor of the Holly-Springs Banner.
THOMAS BROWN,
Editor of the Rodney Telegraph.
J. M. DUFFIELD,
Editor of Grand Gulf Whig
W. B. TEBO,
Editor of the Fayette Advertiser
NEED & NEWTON,
Publishers of the Southern Reporter.
BAKER & CURTIS.
Editors and Proprietors of the Southern Argus.
M. MOWER,
Publisher of the Southern Sentinel.
ARCA S. CLARK.
Publisher of the Port Gibson Correspondent.
GEO. R. KIGER.
Editor of Gallatin Star.
WM. M. TOLBERT.
Publisher of the Democratic Union.
A. B. BECKWITH.
Proprietor of the Independent Journal.
June 1839.

BATTAILE & HAMER.
LAWYERS.
ADDRESS,
JOHN BATTAILE at Benton, } Mississippi.
C. F. HAMER, at Yazoo City, }
Feb. 22. 33—tf

JAMES W. McKINSTRY,
ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR AT LAW,
Aug 24—7tf MANCHESTER, MI.

A. W. G. & J. W. DAVIS,
LAWYERS,
OFFICE AT GREENSBOROUGH, MI.
Will practice in the several Courts of the 2d Judicial District for this state. Nov. 23—20tf

NOTICE.
JOSEPH HOLT, of Vicksburg, Q. D. GIBBS, of Yazoo City, and R. S. HOLT, of Benton, have associated in practice in the Superior Court of Chancery, at Jackson, in all cases, from Yazoo.
April 19 41—tf

JOHN MURDAUGH,
LAWYER,
Yazoo City, Mississippi.

Blank notes Payable in the Mississippi Union Bank, neatly printed, constantly on hand, and for sale at this OFFICE.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

Hiram Hagan,
vs. fi. fa.
Richard Ingram & security.

BY virtue of the above stated execution to me directed, from the hon. circuit court of Yazoo county, Mi., returnable to the November Term, 1839, of said court, I will expose at public sale, for cash, to the highest bidder, at the court house door, in the town of Benton, on Monday, the fourth day of November next, within the hours prescribed by law, the following described land, to wit: the south-west quarter of section no. 1, and the south half of the north-east quarter of section 12; the west half of the south-east quarter of section 2; the south half of the east half of the south-east quarter of section 2; the north-east quarter of the south-east qr. of section 2; and the north-east half of the north-west quarter and the west half of the north-east quarter of Section 1, township 12, range 2, west—also, the west half of the north-east quarter and west half of the north-east quarter of section 12, township 12, range 2, west, all situated, lying and being in Yazoo county, Mi., on the waters of Piney creek, and levied on as the property of Richard Ingram to satisfy the above stated execution and cost.

P. BUFORD, Sheriff,
By F. W. WHELESS, D. S.
Sept. 27, 1839. (pr. fee $12) 13-5t.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

L. Bullack,
vs. fi fa.
Andrew Patterson.
Stephen G Mathews,
vs fi fa
Andrew Patterson & sec'ty.
Albert F. Kibble
vs fi fa
same.
James R Creecy, use &c,
vs Pl. fi fa.
Jno A Bourman adm & Andrew Patterson, Officers of court
vs fi fa
same.
James C Hawly
vs al fi fa
Andrew Patterson & se'ty.
Samuel C. Moore use &c
vs fi fa
Andrew Patterson.
Hoff & Wright,
vs Ven di
Same.
Hiram G Runnells,
vs ven di
Andrew Patterson, et al.

BY virtue of the above stated executions to me directed, from the honorable Circuit Court of Yazoo county, Mississippi, returnable to the next November term of said court, I will expose to public sale at the court house door of Yazoo county, Mi., on Monday the 4th day of November next, within the hours prescribed by law, the following property, to wit:—Jim, a mulatto man, about 35 years of age, an excellent shoemaker; Lewis, his wife and daughter Harriet, and two small children.

Also—On the third Monday in November next, within the hours prescribed by law, the following lots and subdivisions of lots, situate in Yazoo City, to wit:—Lots Nos 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42 and 43, each 75 feet front by 209 feet deep.

Nos. 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31 and 32, each 75 feet front by 200 feet deep.

Nos. 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21 and 22, each 75 feet front by 190 feet deep.

Nos. 2, 3, 4, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12 and 13, each 75 feet front by 191 feet 6 inches deep.

Nos 1 and 7, each 64 feet front by 190 feet deep.

No 15, 64 feet front by 190 feet deep.

No 25, 64 feet front by 200 feet deep.

No 36, 64 feet front by 209 feet deep.

Nos 33 and 35, each 66 feet front by 150 feet deep.

No 34, 67 feet front by 150 feet deep.

Nos 44 and 45, each 70 feet front by 150 feet deep.

No 46, 69 feet front by 150 feet deep, being subdivisions of lot no 462, of the original plan of the town of Manchester.

Also—Lots nos 11 to 15, inclusive, each 60 feet front by 100 deep.

Lots nos 1 to 10, inclusive, each 55 feet front by 150 deep, being subdivisions of lot no 453, (as above) Maps of which said subdivisions will be exhibited on the day of sale.

Also—Lots numbered 274, 297, 346, 406, 440, 261, 477, 439, 284, 273, 81, 303, 331, 441, 207, 191, 384, 478, 253, 237, 239, 260, 347, 348, 349, 277, 278, 280, 433, 437, 386, 385, 382, 383, 394, 393, 392, 70, 69, 135, 138, 139, 124, 125, 123, 127, 126, 128, 195, 196, 193, 194, 37, 391, 196 and 438.

Lots numbers 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 21, 22, 23, 24, 19, 20, 17, 18, being subdivisions of lots numbers 163, 164, 165, 166, 167 and 168, map of which will be exhibited on the day of sale. Levied on as the property of Andrew Patterson, to satisfy the above executions in my hands.

P. BUFORD, Sheriff,
By F. W. Wheless, D. S.
Oct 2, 1839 (Pr fee $45 00) 16—4t

NOTICE.

LETTERS of administration *ad Colligendum*, having been granted to the subscriber, by the Probate Court of Yazoo County, upon the estate of Emanuel Head,—notice is hereby given, to all persons indebted to said estate, to come forward and liquidate their respective claims immediately, and all persons having claims against said estate requested to present the same, duly authenticated, within the time presented by law, or they will be barred.

J. W. BARNETT, Adm'r.
October 9th 1839. 14—6t

SHERIFF'S SALE.

Exum & Lewis, &c.,
vs fi fa
Margaret Reese and security. } To November Term, 1839.
James W. Exum, survivor, &c.,
vs fi fa
Same.

BY virtue of the above stated executions to me directed, from the honorable Circuit Court of Yazoo county, Mi., I will expose at public auction, for cash, to the highest bidder, at the court house door of Yazoo county, on Monday the 4th day of November next, within the hours prescribed by law, the following property, to wit:—One negro woman and her child, levied on as the property of Margaret Reese, to satisfy the above stated executions and costs.

P. BUFORD, Sheriff.
By F. W. Wheless, D. S.
Oct 10, 1839 (Pr fee $!) 15—3t

SHERIFF'S SALE.

Jorden & Smith,
vs al fi fa
John R. Head, drawer,
James R. Creecy, 1st endorser,
Nathaniel G. Nye, 2d do. } To November Term, 1839.
Same,
vs fi fa
Same.

BY virtue of the above stated executions to me directed, from the honorable Circuit Court of Yazoo county, Mi., I will expose at public auction, for cash, to the highest bidder, at the court house door of Yazoo county, Mi., on Monday the 18th day of November next, within the hours prescribed by law, the following property, to wit:—Lots Nos. 85, 86, 147, 206 and 207, situated, lying and being in Yazoo City, Mi., formerly Manchester. Also, one tract of land, to wit:—Lot No. 2, of section 32, township 12, range 2 west, containing 121 19-100 acres, lying west of fractional lot No 1, on the north side of the bend of the river at Yazoo City, and directly west of said town; all levied on as the property of James R. Creecy, to satisfy the above and sundry executions in my hands.

P. BUFORD, Sheriff,
By F W Wheless, D S
Oct 12, 1839 (Pr fee $!) 15—5t

SHERIFF'S SALE.

N & E O'Reily & co.
vs fi fa
Jashua P. Scott.
P B Pope,
vs fi fa
T W & J P Scott.
Kirk & Caldwell,
vs fi fa
Thos W & J P Scott. } Returnable to the Nov. Term, 1839

BB virtue of the above stated executions to me directed, from the Honorable Circuit court of Yazoo county, Mi., I will expose at public sale to the highest bidder, for cash, on Monday the 4th day of November next, at the court house door, the following property, to wit:—5 head of cattle, 4 do. horses, and one crib of corn, containing about 800 bushels, more or less, on the premises—levied on as the property of Thos W & J P Scott, to satisfy the above stated executions and costs.

P. BUFORD, Sh'ff.
By F. W. WHELESS, D. S.
Oct. 12. 1839. 15-3t (pr fee $3 00)

SHERIFF'S SALE.

The Planter's Bank,
vs fi fa
Jonathan H Lawrence, draw'r,
William B Creecy, 1st endors'r,
James R Creecy, 2nd do
Geo B Dixon, 3d do } To Nov. term, 1839

BY virtue of the above stated execution to me directed, from the Honorable Circuit court of Yazoo county, Mi, I will expose at public sale to the highest bidder, for cash, at the court house door of Yazoo county, Mi., on Monday the 18th day of November next, within the hours prescribed by law,—the following property, to wit:—Lots Nos. 270, 272, 237 and 238,—all situated, lying and being in Yazoo City, formerly Manchester, Mi., levied on as the property of Jonathan H Lawrence, to satisfy the above stated case and cost.

P. BUFORD, Sh'ff.
By F. W. WHELESS, D. S.
Oct. 10, 1839 15-5t (pr fee $3 00)

SHERIFF'S SALE.

Joseph Halt, use &c.
vs. fi. fa.
Thomas J. Jennings.
Charles Ready,
vs. fi. fa. same.
Officers of Court,
vs. fi. fa.
Same. } To November Term, 1839.

BY virtue of the above stated executions to me directed, from the honorable circuit court of Yazoo county, Mi., I will expose at public sale, to the highest bidder, for cash, at the court house door of Yazoo county, on Monday the 18th day of November next, within the hours prescribed by law, the following property, to wit:—One lot No 58, situated, lying and being in Yazoo City, formerly Manchester, Mi., on the corner of Broad and Main streets, levied on as the property of Thomas J. Jennings, to satisfy the above stated executions and costs.

P. BUFORD, Sheriff,
By F W Wheless, D S
Oct 10, 1839 (Pr fee $9) 15—5t

MORUS MULTICAULIS!!

FROM 150 to 200,000 buds of the genuine Morus Multicaulis, for sale; also a few hundred trees from eight to ten feet high, in the most beautiful and flourishing condition. If cultivated agreeably to directions which will be given to purchasers, the buds will live without loss of one per cent., and may be planted with certain success from March to November in this climate.—Persons disposed to purchase will apply to Mr. William E. Willson, Vicksburg, Messrs. Smith & Holmes, Yazoo City, or to J. R. CREECY,
Pleasant Hill, near Benton, Mi
August 23, 1839 7—3m

POLITICAL.

From the New York Whig.

UNION AMONG THE WHIGS.

Prospects Ahead.

Every day serves to confirm our belief, that the Whigs of the country, hitherto divided in their preference of a candidate for the Presidency, will soon present an unbroken front on the question. As the period draws near when the selection is to be made by the National Convention, an honorable spirit of concession and harmony seems to be every where pervading our ranks. Those who were for CLAY, for WEBSTER, for HARRISON, for SCOTT, or some other candidate whose name has not yet been mentioned—all have exhibited a desire to harmonise, and yield all minor considerations for the good of the cause. This is the true spirit of patriotism, and argues well for our success in the great struggle.

Our opinions have more than once been made known through the columns of this paper, on the absolute necessity of a perfect union among all who are opposed to the present Administration. It is not that we prefer one man above another; both being equal in honesty, in qualifications and love of country; but our desire is and has been that the man should be selected, who can best carry out the REFORMS needed in the present corrupt condition of the Administration. We would take up the man who has a power and influence of his own, and by whom the confidence of the people, abused as it has been by the last and present Administration, will not again be betrayed. Whoever takes the helm in 1841, will find a more embarrassed state of public affairs than has existed since the the revolution. Our great nation full of vigor, rich in its resources, will only have reached the climax of government experimenting, and "filled the measure" of humbug glory. Our financial difficulties, instead of being relieved, will have increased, from the natural and inevitable consequences of the unwise measures adopted and in train by the Government. In addition to the embarrassments which the new Administration must encounter from an exausted treasury, plundered revenues, and a disordered currency; great and absorbing questions of public policy are to come up, which, unless met with the prudence and foresight of the profoundest statesmen and patriots, may convulse the Union to its centre.

It is important, in our humble apprehension, that the people of this country should look at the PROSPECTS AHEAD. There may be subjects which the silent course of courts, and the sure tendency of the unexampled changes in the social condition and population of the country, may render of the greatest consequence—of infinitely greater importance than any question at present in the months of politicians. The next census is to show a vast accession of power to the free states of the West. Ohio, Indiana, Mechigan, and the fertile Wisconsin and Iowa, will show an increase of numbers and strength that will outstrip the calculations of political economists. Where then is to be the balance of power? What, then, will be the opinions and wishes of the millions that people the teeming valleys and prairies of the West?

The great questions of PROTECTION and REVENUE, will be opened afresh. The Expenditures of the Government are increasing at a rate, that will compel the administration to impose a High Tariff for the purpose of Revenue, or else to lay a direct Tax upon the people, or go on increasing to infinity of a National Debt! Unless the National Domain is used to defray the public expenditures, there is no alternative but Debt or Taxation.

All these absorbing questions must come up before the public mind, with others possibly of more fearful import; and all go to show the importance of looking calmly at the future, as it is unfolding itself to the eye, and of shaping our course so as to avoid the rocks of a lee shore, or the perils of mid ocean without chart or compass. How important that the country should have a PILOT at the helm, who knows how to steer the ship of state! The mere questions of personal politics, or party successes, dwindle into nothingness in contemplation of the changes that are near upon us.

The man is not to be envied who shall be the next President. If he be not a statesman of the firmest nerve, a patriot of the purest heart, possessing a dauntless heroism and bravery that can defy the storms of party, and the uproar of the elements, which may possibly agitate the union—he will miserably fail, and be despised by posterity. On the other hand, he who can restore the Country to its former healty state, who can purge the administration of its corruption, and reunite the great antagonist interests of this vast confederacy, so as to make the great machine move on in harmony, will earn a crown of glory second only to that which surrounds the name of WASHINGTON. We believe there is one man better fitted than all others to fill that high destiny. But he is not alone. There is more than one Name under whose banners, the Union will be preserved. The Whigs are not so poor, that they have but one man, fitted to fill the highest station in the country. They have many such; and knowing that fact, realising the vast importance of the interests at stake—interests vitally affecting the freedom and prosperity of the union—they are resolved to sacrifice all minor considerations to all selfish ends and aims, upon the altar of Union, and abide by, and support, heart and hand, NOMINATION OF THE NATIONAL CONVENTION. That Convention, composed of distinguished and patriotic men from all the States of the Union, will select the man who will best unite the Suffrages of the People, and carry out the measures of Reform demanded by the Country.

From the North Carolina Register.

MR. CLAY IN NORTH CAROLINA.

In further confirmation of our statement, in reply to the assertion of the "Richmond Enquirer" that the Whig Candidates for Congress were afraid to espouse Mr. CLAY's cause before the people, we subjoin an extract from an Address made by the Hon. EDWARD STANLY, on the occasion of comparing the Polls, to the people of Beaufort County:

"I have another reason for rejoicing at the result. I have been assailed furiously because of my known preference of Mr. CLAY, as a candidate for the Presidency.—I hope, for the sake of our country, that he will yet be her Chief Magistrate He is honest, capable, and faithful to the Constitution. He has been the leader of the Republican party in many a hard fought contest. By his exertions, Missouri was admitted into the Union while her Constitution tolerated Slavery. He is eminently the candidate of the South. His whole life has been signalised by devotion to his whole country. If he is called to preside over the destinies of our country, we may hope to see the Government honestly administered—administered for the good of the people, and not for the benefit of the office-holders. Now, the offices of the country are regarded as "spoils" for the party—then, we may hope to see this doctrine stamped with public reprobation."

We know not what paper the annexed eloquent remarks first appeared, but they ought to be republished in every whig paper of the union.

HENRY CLAY.

The exclusive right of navigating the Mississippi secured by Mr. Clay's exertions alone.

"At the treaty of Ghent the British commissioners demanded as a *sine qua non*, that Great Britain should during all after time, enjoy an equal right with the people of the United States, to navigate the whole of the Mississippi. And strange as it may now seem, it is an historical fact, that a majority of the American commissioners were in favor of granting this most unreasonable and arrogant claim. It should be remembered, be remembered, however, that the sun of Napoleon had then set—the glory and power of great Britain, were at their zenith—that the news of the battle of New Orleans had not reached Europe, and that the American commissioners had little hope, while those of Great Britain were big with confidence.

But the master spirit—the great champion of seamen's rights" was a member of that memorable council, and peremtorily refused to sign any treaty which contained the conceded right of Great Britain to navigate this "father of waters." In this struggle Mr. Clay had not, like General Jackson, cotton bags for a breast work, nor Tennessee and Kentucky riflemen to aid in leveing in the dust an opposing foe. No, it was an open field fight—CLAY against three *friends* and the masters of Europe, and the conquerers of Napoleon. At this day the five hundred steamboats, exclusively American, floating upon the Mississippi, tell who won the victory, and throw a feeble flickring light upon the dawing value of that achievement.

If the gratitude of the nation elevated Andrew Jackson to the presidency, for defending bravery a single engagement, what measure of thanks shall it bestow upon Henry Clay, the man who saved in spite of the willing concession of friends, and the determinate arrogance of a powerful enemy, a mighty river which is yet to become the prolific mother of a hundred cities?"

From the New York Whig.

THE INDEPENDENT TREASURY.

When the monstrous scheme of a great overshadowing Money Power, under the control of the Officers of Government, was first proposed—the Van Buren party gave it the name of *Sub-Treasury*.—The term was very appropriate, but the leaders soon found out that it signified too much. The people did not relish the idea of placing a host of officers *under* the Treasury, all over the land, and making little locomotive Banks of them. They might run off the track—or explode—or whiz away for Texas.

Parents when they christen a child, especially if it be as ugly as themselves, look out for a good name. Success sometimes depends upon a name. The administration, after humming the solo for a few months with the title of *Sub*-Treasury, altered the name of the bantling to *Constitutional* Treasury. A Constitutional Treasury!—What else would they have?—said the People, it must be constitutional, or we'll none of it The Administration saw that there was no gammon in this title—the people would not be gulled to that tune. It meant nothing—it was neither hawk nor buzzard. They have accordingly taken a new name; and their little Hercules is to be called the *Independent* Treasury. They are not so far out of the way in this—it will be a very *independent concern*, no doubt. The Treasurers will be the most "*independent*" men alive! One half of them will be as "independent" as *Milord Loco-Foco Price* at Paris. A single glance at the provisions of this Bill of Abomination, ought to satisfy the most incredulous of its evil tendencies.

It proves for the appointment of a host of new officers. This is an evil. It quarters so many more lazy drones upon the people, to eat up their substance.

It locks up in the hands of partisans of the government, all the revenue of the country which can thus be used to operate upon the State Elections, and to influence monied affairs, *at the will of the Central Power at Washington*. This is all wrong. It makes our Government a Despotism in every thing but the name. The Sub-Treasurers of Cesar will be faithful vassals.

It is placing the revenues of the Republic in places where all experience shows it will be unsafe. Bonds may be required—they were required for *Swartwout*. Penal laws may be enacted, but what cares *Price* for your statutes? You lock up the money in strong iron safes, and guard the gold eagles with stout iron bars—and for what, in the name of wonder? To keep it safe From whom? The People! Oh no. The People never plundered a dollar. But these safes and guards, and penal laws, are made to prevent buglars stealing the People's Money—and the KEYS to these very safes are to be given up by this brainless Sub-Treasury Bill into the very hands that rob the people of their treasure!

MR. CLAY.

The National Intelligencer, in a most able and dispassionate view of the approaching Presidential election, and a declaration of faithfully sustaining the candidate of the National Convention concludes as follows:

"No one who is familiar with our course will suppose on the strength of this declaration of ours, that we are indifferent as to the selection that may be made of a candidate for the Presidency, or that we have no fixed opinion on the subject. HENRY CLAY is, in our opinion, eminently fitted, by his manly nature, by his dauntless courage and his generous self-devotion, by long training in public life, and by many and priceless service rendered to his country, to preside over her domestic councils; and guide the conduct of her Foreign Relations, in the capacity of Chief Magistrate of the United States. Mr. CLAY ought to be the candidate of the Opposition for these reasons, and because such is the opinion of a large portion of those of his fellow citizens whose politics accord with his. This is our deliberate opinion, pronounced without fear, favor, or affection, and we may add without prejudice of any sort, because for each of the other persons spoken of for office, we entertain the highest respect, and every sentiment of kindness and good will. We give distinct utterance to this opinion of ours, now, the more readily, when we see efforts making to detract by indirection from the distinguished merits of this great man, and to disparage his claims upon the gratitude of his country, by *those at whose hands he has not deserved it*.

Such being our opinion, we yet repeat the declaration that we shall acquiesce in the decision of the Harrisburg Convention, whatever it may be, and willingly and cheerfully give it our hearty support.

This is the ground we stand upon.

ALL YOUNG MEN SHOULD BE WHIGS!—Reason, common sense, and their own good judgment tell them so. There is nothing in the cold, sordid sentiment of Loco-Focoism, that ought to engage the sympathy of young hearts. There is nothing noble or liberal about it. It is tyranny in mob cap—it is monarchy boiled down, until every thing is evaporated but the scum Noble-hearted, whole-souled Young Men cannot embrace Loco-Focoism. Let them rally, then. Let all Young Men show themselves worthy to be the future guardians—as they soon must be—of the prosperity and happiness of the country. Let them take sides early, and battle manfully in the good old cause of Bunker Hill and Saratoga. The WHIG NAME is a tour of strength. The battering ram of Loco-Focoism can make no impression upon it. Carelessness and neglect alone will ever yield it up to the spoilers. In the zeal, consistency and courage of the Young Men fail in their duty—if they fail—if they are dazzled by the allurments of Power, or swayed by the temptings of Corruption—all is over with us—and for the matter of true liberty, in any thing but a mere name, the subjects of the Grand Sultan might just as well lay claim to its possession. Let all Young Men be true—be Whigs—and they will save the Republic, and entitle themselves to the gratitude of posterity.

New-York Whig.

A PAPER SUB-TREASURY.—The re-publication of the Sub-Treasury Bill, in the Van Buren papers, *without the specie clause*, shows that the whole game of the Administration is changed. The scheme of collecting the Revenues in the "*constitutional currency*" is to be abandoned. This is a bold fraud. But no cheat is too great for Van Buren. We aver that the project of the party now is to re-establish a paper Sub-Treasury Scheme. The State Printer is challenged to come out manfully and say that the original Sub-Treasury Scheme of BENTON and WALKER, excluding all paper money in the payment of dues to the Government is to be insisted on in the next Congress.—*Albany Journal.*

The effects of Loco-Focoism are daily becoming more apparent in Pennsylvania. Such is the universal distrust there among monied men, that although there is an immense private capital in that state, no one will take the State Loan. The consequence is, "the public works must stop—the contractors and workmen ruinously feel the pressure—and all classes of the community, directly or indirectly, become the sufferers."

The people along the lines of canal and rail road who have trusted the contractors for grain, flour, beef, pork, &c. will loose heavily on what they have already sold, and will have what is now in their possession thrown on their hands without a market.—All this would have been avoided had whig counsels prevailed in the last Pennsylvania Legislature.—*N. Y. Whig.*

SILENCE.—A fool that holds his tongue is almost a wise man.