



Bradford Reporter. Towanda, Wednesday, April 26, 1848.

FOR PRESIDENT & VICE PRESIDENT. Nominees of the National Convention.

- ELECTORAL TICKET. WILLIAM BULLER, of Clearfield, Senatorial. DAVID D. WALKER, of Northampton, Senatorial. 1. Henry L. Benner. 13. John C. King. 2. H. R. Kneass. 14. John Weidman. 3. Isaac Shook. 15. Robert J. Fisher. 4. A. L. Roomfort. 16. Frederick Smith. 5. Jacob S. Yost. 17. John Criswell. 6. Robert E. Wright. 18. Charles A. Black. 7. Wm. W. Downing. 19. Geo. W. Bowman. 8. Henry Haldeman. 20. John R. Shannon. 9. Peter Kline. 21. George P. Hamilton. 10. B. S. Schoonover. 22. W. S. Davis. 11. W. Sweetland. 23. Timothy Ives. 12. Jonah Brewster. 24. James G. Campbell.

FOR CANAL COMMISSIONER. ISRAEL PAINTER, OF WESTMORELAND COUNTY.

The Two Clays.

In our columns, this week, will be found two very important, and somewhat singular, letters. One from the Hon. HENRY CLAY, notifying the country, and his friends particularly, that he will resign a candidate for the Presidency. The other, an answer, from Cassius M. CLAY, reviewing Henry's letter, and touching rather bitterly upon the course pursued by the great "Emboldment."

It appears somewhat singular, that the leader par excellence of the Whig party, who has for the last quarter of a century, been striving for the Presidency, should be obliged, at this time, to issue this letter assuring his friends that their entreaties have prevailed upon him reluctantly once more to become a candidate. Caesar was more modest still—"thrice refused the crown;"—the American people have already twice refused it to Henry Clay, and should his pronouncements now be obeyed, they will show him for the third time how futile are his calculations. Mr. Clay, after gracefully yielding to the "demands" of his friends, from the great "obligations" he is under to the Whig party, proceeds to figure out his election, in a manner which Whigs are peculiarly celebrated by asserting that his friends had represented if he would consent to the use of his name, that the great States of New York and Ohio would, in all probability, cast their votes for him; and that there is a better prospect than has any time before existed, that Pennsylvania would unite with them; and modestly asserts that his friends are convinced that he is "more available" than any candidate that could be presented to the American people.

That Mr. Clay is the most vulnerable candidate presented for the consideration of the Whig National Convention, we firmly believe, and should the Democratic Convention place in nomination any man who has not made himself obnoxious to the Friends of the North the great States of New York and Pennsylvania will repudiate Mr. Clay, and his monstrous doctrines by an overwhelming majority.

Cassius M. Clay, in 1844, was a zealous and active friend of the election of Henry Clay—visiting Ohio and New York for the purpose of persuading the Abolitionists of those States to the support of his relative. He now favors, we believe, the pretensions of Gen. Taylor, although he is a slave-holder, and cannot be suspected of sympathy with abolitionism. He rebukes his distinguished relative in strong and indignant language, and ridicules his hopes of being elected, while he characterizes his letter as an attempt to assassinate Gen. Taylor. We invite attention to it.

An Act Relative to Public Schools.

By the following Act, passed at the late Legislature, it will be seen that the common School Law has been extended over the whole Commonwealth. Those districts which have hitherto refused to accept the law will now do so carefully to examine the details of the new law. One of the provisions of the late act is that the directors of the several school districts shall not be required to admit children into the schools who are under five years of age.

Extract from the "Act to provide for the ordinary expenses of the government," &c., approved April 11, 1848.

For the support of common schools, two hundred thousand dollars, to be paid on warrants issued by the Superintendent of Common Schools, to the several accepting school districts in the Commonwealth, in proportion to the number of taxable inhabitants, in said districts respectively.

That the Common School System, from and after the passage of this act, shall be deemed, held and taken to be adopted by the several school districts in this Commonwealth, and that the school directors of the respective school districts from which the unapproved school appropriations were taken, by the act of the twenty-ninth of April, one thousand eight hundred and forty-four, entitled "An Act to reduce the State debt, and to incorporate the Pennsylvania canal and railroad company," shall during the month of May, of the present year, levy and assess a tax as required by existing laws to enable school districts to receive their portion of the State appropriation, and each of said school districts in which a tax shall be levied and assessed as aforesaid, shall therefore receive its portion of the aforesaid appropriation of two hundred thousand dollars, and shall be entitled to a deduction of twenty-five per cent. of all moneys paid into the county treasury by such district, for State purposes during the next ensuing school year, which moneys deducted, shall be paid to the board of school directors of such school district, and shall be respectively appropriated to the erection of school houses in such school districts.

The Mail Routes were recently let for a fourth part of the Union. A reduction has been made in the prices, so as to effect a saving of more than \$100,000 per annum. We are glad to learn that an alteration has been made in the Tunkhannock and Athens route, which is to be run daily, thus giving us an expeditious route direct to Philadelphia. The contract was taken by Messrs. MAXWELL, of Owego. The Montreal route was let to Mr. SMITH, of the state of New York. The Canton route to Mr. DODGE, of this county.

STATEMENT OF TAXES.—By an advertisement in another column, it will be seen that the Commissioners of Bradford County propose to give the benefit of the 5 per cent. abatement upon the State Tax, to all tax payers who will pay their State and county taxes by the 5th of July next.

Capt. Small, of the First Pennsylvania Volunteers, will return to Meville on the 22 of May.—His furlough then expires.

The LeRayville Phalans, &c. Below, will be found a late act of the Pennsylvania Legislature, authorizing the Court of Common Pleas of this county, to appoint trustees to settle the affairs of the LeRayville Phalans. The act also contains some important provisions in regard to obligors and obligees which we publish:

SUPPLEMENT to an act, entitled "An act relative to the LeRayville Phalans," passed March, 1847, and relative to obligors and obligees.

SECTION 1. Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania in General Assembly met, and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same, That the Judges of the Court of Common Pleas of Bradford County are hereby empowered and required, upon the application of any person interested, to appoint three trustees to settle the affairs of the LeRayville Phalans, and that the trustees appointed under the provisions of this supplement shall have all the powers, and be subject to all the restrictions, as were the trustees appointed by the act to which this is a supplement.

SECTION 2. That so much of the first section of the act to which this is a supplement as names Gould Seymour, Daniel Baily, Isaac Seymour, trustees as aforesaid, be and the same is hereby repealed.

SECTION 3. That when a judgment shall hereafter be obtained against two or more co-partners or joint debtors, or against executors or administrators, the death of one of the defendants shall not discharge his or their estate, real or personal, from the payment thereof, but the same shall be payable by his or their executors or administrators, as if the judgment had been several against the deceased alone.

SECTION 4. That in any suit or suits which may hereafter be brought against the executors or administrators of a deceased co-partner for the debt of the firm, it shall not be necessary to aver in the record or prove on the trial, that the surviving partner or partners is or are insolvent, to enable the plaintiff to recover.

SECTION 5. That when a judgment shall be hereafter recovered against one or more several co-partners, joint or joint and several obligors, promisors, or contractors, without any plea in abatement that all the parties to the instrument or contract on which the suit is founded are not made parties thereto, such judgment shall not be a bar to a recovery in persons who might have been joined in the action in which such judgment was obtained, whether the same shall be obtained amicably or by adversary process.

A Man Drowned.

We understand from the Columbia Democrat, of the 23d inst., that the body of a drowned man was found on Saturday, the 9th of April, lodged against a tree, on the head of Clark's Island, some two miles below Cattawissa in the Susquehanna River. An inquest was held upon the body, by Joseph Baost, Esq., but nothing was elicited by which his name or residence could be known.—The deceased is supposed to have been about 25 or 30 years of age, had on only a pair of cassinet pantaloons and a flannel shirt.

The body was partially decomposed, having evidently been some months in the water, and came down the North Branch.

The friends of the deceased can address Joseph Brobst, J. P., Cattawissa, Columbia county.

The Foreign News.

The news by the Sarah Sands, which we publish to-day, is of undiminished importance, and will be read with interest. Each arrival from Europe, brings further accounts of the convulsions which are shaking the political systems of that country to their centre. Years will probably elapse before she shall become tranquil—and the progress of affairs is looked for with intense anxiety by the people of this country. We shall furnish our readers with a full and accurate synopsis of the news received by each arrival. By the electric telegraph now brought within a short distance of us, we will be enabled to do this, in most cases, in advance of its reception in the city papers.

MONTOUR MILL RESUMED.—The Danville Intelligencer, of the 21st inst., says:—The fires have been lighted up in the Montour Rolling Mill, and the work of making iron is again successfully under way in that large establishment. The Furnaces of the Montour Company are likewise in full blast, turning out more pig metal than is produced in any other iron region in the United States.

RAILROAD LETTING.—The President of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company advertises that proposals will be received at Huntingdon, until Wednesday, the 17th day of May, for the grading and masonry upon about 26 miles of the railroad between Huntingdon and Lewistown, and also for the heavy work along the little Juniata.

BOOKS JAIL.—James Sickler, arrested for robbing the mail, between Towanda and Eaton, has escaped from confinement in the jail at Tunkhannock.—The Sheriff of Wyoming county offers a reward of \$50 for his apprehension.

CONTENDED SEAT IN CONGRESS.—The contest between Messrs. Jackson and Monroe, from N. York city, for a seat on the floor of Congress, has resulted in declaring the seat vacant. A new election will probably be ordered.

WEST POINT.—Frederick M. Crandall, a son of Dr. Crandall, of Pike, has been appointed a cadet to the West Point Military Academy, from this Congressional district.

The Daily Owego Gazette will again receive our thanks for the important Foreign News, published this week, received some days in advance of the city papers.

The Hon. Lewis Cass and the Hon. JOHN A. Dix, of the U. S. Senate, have our thanks for valuable public documents.

Col. Victor E. Prollet.—We were pained to see in the Times of Wednesday, a harsh attack upon this gentleman, well known as an influential citizen of Bradford county, and as one of the most intelligent and intrepid Democrats in this State.—The allegations of the Times have been so often made in the Federal papers, and so often refuted, that we cannot refrain from the expression of our amazement, that our cotemporary should deem a repetition of them necessary to defame the reputation of Col. Prollet, to the position of Paymaster of the army. Of his rejection by the Senate, when nominated by the President to the same place, we are not now disposed to speak. Effectively in the minds of Senators, were left to do their mischief uncorrected; and he fell a victim to misrepresentation and calumnies of the most extraordinary character. Our respected friends of the Times will not, we trust, deny to Col. Prollet the opportunity of vindicating his good name before the Senate and the country, especially when it is well known that there are Senators who voted against him under gross misapprehension of the facts.

The Col. Prollet took in the McCook act, bitterly and indignantly as it was misapprehended, was warmly sanctioned by the Democrats of Bradford county, who rejected him to the Legislature by a triumphant majority, in the midst of the clamors of the opposition. To this day, we believe him to be a great favorite with the sterling democracy of that county. No man has warmer friends, or more sterling qualities, than Col. Prollet.—Poughkeepsie.

Three Days Later from Europe.

Arrival of the Packet, Duchess De Orleans.—Great Excitement in Paris & Havre.—Republic Proclaimed in Prussia.—The Army of Russia ordered to Poland!!

New York, April 20, 1848. The Packet Ship Duchess de Orleans, arrived this morning, she sailed from Havre on the 26th ult., bringing advices from Paris to the 26th, and London to the 25th.

The most important intelligence by this arrival is a report that Prussia has declared herself a Republic!

Capt. Richardson states that the greatest excitement prevailed in Paris and Havre; and that the air is in daily expectation of being killed by the poor.

Gallignani's Messenger of March 24th, publishes a despatch dated Mainz, stating that a Republic had been proclaimed in Prussia, and the King dethroned. His Majesty's Ministers having been arrested.

The news was confirmed in Paris. That paper says, this time, the fact is official, a telegraphic despatch having been addressed to the Provisional Government, and posted up at the Bourse, which leaves no doubt of its authenticity.

A Berlin letter states that the dethroned Prince had left for England. Before his flight the people demanded that he should renounce all right to the crown.

We learn from Berlin that all Polish prisoners in that city had been set at liberty.

Accounts from Berlin up to the evening of the 22d ult., state that the capital was tranquil.

The date of this account throws doubts over the news received from Mainz of the proclamation of a Republic.

The Universal Gazette of Prussia, of the 22d ult., states that the King had placed the property of the state including Military stores, under the protection of the citizens and inhabitants of Berlin.

A revolution is announced in Geneva. Geneva has detached itself from Sardinia.

The new ministry is announced in Vienna. Letters from Munich to the 21st state that King Louis had abdicated, and that the Prince Royal ascended the throne. The King retires to Sicily.

The insurrection is general throughout Lombardy, and the Venetian Kingdom. Milan was in the hands of the people.

The King of Hanover granted all demands made by the people.

The Emperor of Russia was much excited at the events in France, and great activity was noticed in the War Department. The reserved army had been ordered to hold itself in readiness to march to Poland at a moment's warning.

Large numbers of Belgians are leaving Paris for home.

Arrests have been made for destroying the Rail Roads.

The disturbances are again expressed between the National Guards and the people.

Jerome Napoleon Bonaparte has joined the National Guards as a private.

The Provisional Government are adopting measures to check the commercial crisis.

Four hundred Poles in Paris, had formed a company for returning to Poland.

M. Theiers declared for a Republic and accepted a nomination for Commandant of National Guards.

There was great excitement in Naples and the Juniors left for Malta.

The Revolution in Holland is confirmed; and all political prisoners have been released.

The Duchesse de Montpensier asked an audience with Queen Victoria; but Lord Palmerston evaded the request.

Arrival of the Steamer Sarah Sands!

Great Excitement in France!!—The Election Postponed!—Rooft of the Workmen—Arrest of the Mob!!—Expulsion to Belgium & Poland!—The People Patrolling the Streets of Paris!!—Proclamation of the Provisional Government—War in Denmark—Retreat Troops on the March—Belgium Declared in Germany!!—France and Prussia will unite against Russia!!—The Austrians Defeated by the Lombards!

New York, April 21, 1848.

The steamer Sarah Sands arrived this morning, with later news from Europe.

LIVERPOOL. Corn dull—better demand, and sells at 26s30 shillings per quarter—fresh arrivals of flour.

were daily marching to Dijon which was made the central military station.

The La Presse says that three camps—forming a disposable force of 100,000 men were to be established.

Letters from St. Petersburg, of the 10th inst announce that the city was in a state of fermentation. A pistol shot was fired at the Emperor while passing through the streets. The ball of which passed through his hat.

AUSTRIA.—All was quiet at Vienna, the demands of the Imperial Government to the suburbs of the people being complete and satisfactory.

The Austrian Ambassador fled from Rome when the news of the insurrection at Milan arrived.

Very Late from Mexico.

Arrival of Gen. Kearney and Mr. Sevier.—Elections in Vera Cruz.—The Meeting of Congress.—Baptism of the Treaty Doubtful, &c. &c.

New York, April 23, 1848. The U. S. steamship N. O., Capt. Edward Auld, arrived yesterday forenoon from Vera Cruz, whence she sailed on the evening of the 9th inst. She arrived at Vera Cruz from this port on Thursday, the 6th inst., and landed her distinguished passengers, Gen. Kearney and the Hon. Mr. Sevier, amid salutes of artillery from the castle, the frigates and the forts in the city.

Gen. Kearney was installed as Governor of the State of Vera Cruz, on Saturday the 8th inst. He was to receive the troops in and around the city on Monday last.

Mr. Sevier left Vera Cruz on the 8th inst. for the city of Mexico, under the escort of Capt. Tighman's command, about sixty strong.

Capt. Auld informs us that it was supposed at Vera Cruz that Gen. Scott and suite and Mr. Trist would leave Mexico about the 5th inst.

The Court have adjourned its sitting to the United States; but in our report of the proceedings of the 3d, we find no announcement of such an adjournment.

Capt. Mills arrived at Vera Cruz on the 5th with despatches from Washington. He reports the road between the Capital and Jalapa to be infested with small bands of armed men in masks, who were daily committing depredations. The route between the city of Mexico and Toluca is infested in like manner.

The Monitor says that fifteen Deputies and three Senators were still necessary to form a quorum of the Mexican Congress, and opinions vary as to the probable ratification of the treaty.

The election for alcalde and city officers took place in Vera Cruz on Sunday, the 9th inst. The Governor was requested to take down during the day the American flag from the main plaza, where it had been flying since the 27th ult.

The Free American, of the 6th inst., has a report that the Mexicans under Gen. Bruno have been plundering Palmaria and Lacama, taking advantage of the absence of Commodore Perry.

During the week ending the 1st inst. there were 56 Deputies and 19 Senators present at Queretaro. The Monitor says it required only 15 more Deputies and 3 Senators to form a quorum to proceed to business; but we regret to say that some members of Congress are still absent under pretext of not being able to vote for the ratification of the treaty.

From the very earnest and indignant manner in which the Star mentions this subject, we infer that the gravest apprehensions are entertained lest a sufficient number of factious Deputies should withdraw to prevent a quorum from assembling. Opinions are very various as to the probable ratification of the treaty.

The Star is urging upon the Mexicans the absolute necessity of giving it their sanction if they would preserve their nationality. Yet later accounts are even less sanguine than he of the chances of a confirmation of the treaty. Upon the whole, we cannot but regard the ratification as at least problematical, although we hope for the best.

The news of the action of our Senate upon the treaty reached Mexico at the end of last month, and was despatched at once to Queretaro. The Star announced it on the 2d inst., and gave the full particulars on the 3d.

The Anti-Slavery Excitement at Washington.—Immense Meeting.—The Proprietors of the National Era ordered to Leave.—Their Refusal.—The Renewal resolved upon and the Time fixed.

WASHINGTON, April 19, 10 o'clock. An excited assemblage, at least 3000 strong, assembled this evening in front of the National Era office, to consider the recent scheme of the abolitionists to carry off the slaves of the District.

Though the excitement was intense the crowd was persuaded to move their position opposite the Patent Office, where they were addressed by the Hon. Mr. Bledsoe, and others, who appealed in favor of proceeding peaceably in reference to the National Era office.

The crowd, however, insisted upon speedy action, and a committee of fifty was finally determined upon, to meet instantaneously upon the proprietors to request that the establishment should be forthwith removed. It was also unanimously resolved, that in case the proprietors refused to do so, the committee should proceed to remove the office and appraise the damages.

The committee was forthwith appointed, and after an absence, returned and reported that the proprietors refused to obey.

A resolution was then adopted, amid immense excitement, that the committee should proceed, with the aid of citizens, to remove the presses and materials of the establishment to-morrow morning, at 10 o'clock.

An adjournment then took place when the crowd in front of the Era office cried "down with it, down with it!" and the symptoms of an attack were made. The citizens having volunteered to maintain the laws, under the Marshal of the district, prevented the anticipated violence, and the storm has apparently lulled for the time.

WASHINGTON, April 20. It is believed that the summary process resolved upon last evening for the removal of the National Era office has been abandoned, as but few persons have been collected in its vicinity to-day, and all appears quiet.

The proprietors have published a card, declaring their entire disconnection with the transactions recently developed, and their determination to do or say nothing until fully investigated.

Fears are still entertained of an attack upon the office by the rabble to-night.

CAPTURE OF THE FUGITIVE SLAVES.—WASHINGTON April 18th.—The party of slaves that escaped from this vicinity on Saturday night, were taken on board the schooner Pearl, Capt. Seno, of Philadelphia, which immediately proceeded on her voyage to New York. As soon as these facts were ascertained, a steamer was armed and sent in pursuit.

The vessel was overhauled at the mouth of the Potomac, captured without resistance, and brought back to the city. The captain, crew and seventy-seven of the runaway negroes were conveyed to jail. The excitement of the crowd assembled in consequence of their arrival was intense, and the prisoners were conveyed to jail in hacks, which was the only thing that saved them from violent treatment.

Letter from Hon. Henry Clay.

TO THE PUBLIC. The various and conflicting reports, which have been in circulation, in regard to my intentions with respect to the next Presidency, appear to me to furnish the proper occasion for the full, frank, and explicit exposition of my feelings, wishes, and views upon that subject, which is now my purpose to make.

With a strong disinclination to that use of my name again in connection with that of a determination to announce to the public, in some suitable form, my desire not to be thought of as a candidate. In my absence, I frequently expressed to different gentlemen my unwillingness to be again in that attitude; but though no one was authorized to publish my decision one way or the other, having reserved the right to do so exclusively to myself, on reflection, I thought it due to my friends, to consult with them before I took a final and decisive step.

Accordingly, within the course of the last three months, I have had an opportunity of conversing fully and freely with many. Many of them have addressed to me the strongest appeals and the most earnest entreaties, both verbally and written, to disabuse me from executing my intended purpose.

I represent to me that the withdrawal of my name would be fatal to the success, and perhaps to the dissolution of the party with which I have been associated, particularly in the free States; that as no former period did there exist so great a probability of my election, if I would consent to the use of my name; that the great States of New York and Ohio would, in all probability, cast their votes for me; that New York would more certainly bestow her suffrage upon me than any other candidate; that Ohio would give me the vote no candidate could receive; that there is a better prospect than had heretofore at any time existed, that Pennsylvania would unite with them; that no candidate can be elected without the concurrence of two of these three States, and none could be defeated upon whom all of them should be united; that great numbers of our fellow citizens, both of native and foreign birth, who were deceived, and therefore voted against me at the last election, are now eager for an opportunity of re-storing their suffrages upon me; that whilst there is a strong and decided preference for me, entertained by the great body of the Whig party throughout the United States, they—the friends to whom I refer—are convinced that I am more available than any candidate that could be presented for the American people. I do not pretend to roach for the accuracy of all these representations, although I do not entertain a doubt that they have been honestly made, and are sincerely believed.

For these reasons, urged to me, that the great obligations under which I have been hitherto placed by a large portion of the people of the United States, the full force of which no one can be more sensible of than I am, demand that I should not withhold the use of my name if it should be requested; and I have been reminded of frequent declarations which I have made, to the effect that whilst life and health remain, I am bound to render his best service upon the side of his country.

Since my return home, I have anxiously deliberated upon my duty to myself, to my principles, to my friends, and, above all, to my country. The conflict between my unaffected desire to continue in private life, as most congenial to my feelings and condition, and my wish faithfully to perform all my public duties, has been painful and embarrassing. If I refuse the use of my name, and the consequences should ensue which have been so confidently predicted by my friends, I should justly incur their reproaches, and the reproaches of my own heart; and if, on the contrary, I should assent to the use of my name, whatever the result may be, I shall escape both. I have therefore finally decided to leave to the national convention, which is to assemble next June, the consideration of my name, in connection with such others as may be presented to it, to make a selection of a peace candidate for President of the United States; and whatever may be the issue of its fair and full deliberations, it will meet with my prompt and cheerful acquiescence. It will be seen from what I have related, that there was reason to anticipate that I would decline giving my consent to the use of my name again as a candidate for the presidency of the United States. Owing, perhaps, to this, as well as other causes, many of my friends and fellow-citizens have avowed a preference for, and directed their attention to, the distinguished names of other citizens of the United States. I take pleasure in truly declaring that I have no regrets to express—no complaints—no reproaches to make on account of any such preferences, which I am fully persuaded are generally founded on honest and patriotic convictions.

ASHLAND, APRIL 11th, 1848.

Cassius M. Clay to Henry Clay. (From the New York Courier and Enquirer.) New York, April 13, 1848.

HON. HENRY CLAY: Six—In the Tribune of this morning I find a letter dated Ashland, April 10th, 1848, over your signature. The letter is addressed, I presume, to the American people. If I did not know you well, the intervening space of three days only between its date and arrival here, would lead me to suspect its authenticity. If your determination to allow your name to go before the Philadelphia Convention as a candidate for the Presidency had been in accordance merely with your wishes and your judgment, I should have kept a respectful silence; but your determination is based upon the supposed interest of the Whig party, I shall venture, unasked, to add my opinion to that of the numerous Whigs to whom you refer. When I tell you that I should have kept a respectful silence, you will think that I repeat a very stale dogma, if not altogether out of place in a republic. But there are parasites in republics as well as in despotisms, and I will claim to be your personal friend, I might better perhaps, accomplish my purpose; but as I have never avowed one class of sentiments whilst in reality holding another, I left you frankly that, although from my earliest youth I had been something more than a cold admirer of yourself, so when you started, on the 14th of August, 1845, to the Virginia Springs, leaving your friends and family to murder me in my sick bed, I vindicated those principles which you had taught me, in your speech at least, I ceased to be your friend, and became, by the necessity of my nature, your enemy. What I shall say to you now, then, will have the more weight, because you will see that it comes from an honest, if not an unprejudiced man; whilst I shall attempt to divest myself of the individual and speak as the member of a great party.

I shall then take up your letter in its proper order. In making that you had a strong disinclination to the use of my (your) name in connection with that office, courtesy leads me to confine myself to the remark that you deceive yourself—but no one else! So soon as you were defeated in the last election, a committee of your friends from Frankfort waited upon you and conduced with you on that melancholy event. You responded in a manner that led me almost with the power of certainty, to remark to some friends that Henry Clay tests my sagacity.

So strong was my conviction that you would be a candidate, when letters were read in the Convention of the Whig friends of Gen. Taylor, in the State House at Frankfort, from the Hon. J. J. Crittenden, Hon. Charles S. Morehead, and Hon. J. P. Gaines, begging us not to nominate Gen. Taylor, and thus push you from the track, and saying that you would on your return home retire from the canvass, in the presence of the thousands there assembled I rose up and declared that although I respected these gentlemen, I had not the least confidence that you would in truth withdraw. Time attests my sagacity. After you had gone on to New York, and delegates were chosen to the National Convention whilst you were the city's guest, and it was again asserted that you would decline on your return home, I said no, you refused to go to New York last summer, you would not do so now unless you had determined to run for the Presidency.

Time attests the truth of the prediction.—You say that your friends represent that "the withdrawal of my name would be fatal to the success of the Whig party." I have been told that all the members of Congress from our own State but one told you that you could not be elected, and that nothing which I could name told you the same thing. But if these reports be untrue, allow me to tell you that I have heard almost universally your name would again bring us defeat. In that opinion I concur, and I will give you my reasons. Because I am not guiltless myself, and because of the bad taste of the thing, I will not urge objections to your private character. Neither will I press your prestige of ill-repute, in saying that all the measures which you have urged upon the people, except the Missouri compromise, have been erected from the statute book. For we lament in common, the fall of the tariff, the bank and internal improvements, under your lead! I shall confine myself to the question of availability. Three times have we run you and three times your name brought us defeat! So soon as Gen. W. H. Harrison had brought us up from a miserable minority, where you had led us, to a large majority, you were in Lexington, when Mr. Tyler under Mr. Webster's lead, was doing good service to the country and party, and attempting to force on him and us the "obnoxious Bank" which he had purposely started in the canvass, you brought us to a speedy minority!

A "long time ago," being too old to perform the comparatively light duties of Senator, you gave the public a farewell address, and retired from public life. The Democratic party, by the excess of its numbers, was at once again widely scattered. Fragments, Messrs. Cass, Calhoun, Van Buren, Tyler, Polk, and others, were all pressing their claims with a bitterness before unknown to the party. "Whom the gods wish to destroy, they first make mad." They determined to bring Texas into the Union, avowedly to break down the power of the free North, and to make this nation a slave empire. The friends of liberty rallied once more, and in spite of your Missouri compromise, and your constant denunciation of all red anti-slavery action, your Raleigh letter made you, by some latitude of candidate once more. The Democratic feud was at once cured up by the greater hatred of Henry Clay. Mr. Van Buren, who had taken similar ground with yourself, but who could not unite the party, was overthrown, and Mr. James K. Polk substituted. Notwithstanding the claims of other Whigs, I will now restrict myself to saying your equals were postponed, who no one would have dared to have elected, i. e., the Whig united on you. We fought with the aid of brotherhood, and with the moral power of a noble cause. Our success seemed certain. Now once more, by that fatality which attends you, you came out in your Gazette letter, and disclaim any sympathy with emancipation! It is true, there was a little inconsistency in this, inasmuch as you had always avowed that the appropriate motto for you was to me; "go on, go on, Cassius!"—thought that things would come out right. This, however, was a small affair between you and me, and our abolition friends. But all at once, you came out in your Alabama letter, when you would "not reject a permanent acquisition of territory on account of a temporary institution!" This was a very different affair. It lay at the foundation of the whole contest. You changed front! The Whigs of the North were disgusted. They had nothing left to contend for. The battle was lost. We felt our country's wounds in your person. We paid your debts, we conduced with you in your retirement once more, and raised monuments to your memory! Once more, the excesses of the Democratic party began to exhibit themselves. The unconstitutional annexation of Texas, and the Presidential war, began to stir the souls of indignant men. Seeing that we were in a minority, and that the sympathies of the people—having experience that a peace-party can never have the confidence of a Republic during a raging war—our wise Whig leaders voted supplies, and the Whigs turned out to the war, and once more we steadily brought ourselves up into a minority where you had again left us, into a majority. The administration had all the responsibility of the loss of honor, men, and money, by the war; our Whig generals reaped all the fruits of success of our party was certain. The public, with a unanimity never before seen in his country, looked to our man; a man who, growing too great for the powers at Washington, was left to perish with a handful of men before twenty thousand troops in the enemy's country. But Zachary Taylor was not the man to die, to accommodate either President Polk or his ally Santa Anna! The battle of Buena Vista failed! Gen. Taylor was the victor; not the President, nor the wire-workers of party, nor the President can cause him or his friends to "surrender!" The honest old soldier was generous enough to give a parting compliment to your name, by saying he would have preferred you to himself to lead us on once more to the battle. You have taken him at his word! Immediately your friends of the "secret circular," under the pretence of being "the friends of Gen. Taylor," and the vital. They, sharp-sighted patriots found out that Gen. Taylor was not the choice of the Whig party—that this willingness of the grateful heart of the people was all a sham affair; in a word, that you would reluctantly consent to run again! I am a plain spoken man, sir; I tell you I know these men; they would not have ventured to take this step without your consent! It is true this is not fair play; it is to me like political assassination; it is to be cured in the eyes of the friends of the Whig party, by the spirit of violence, which our friends in Frankfort—in Baltimore—in Cincinnati—and in New York, have ventured against the friends of Taylor and the "liberty of speech." The verdict of a jury against your son lately in Kentucky, ought to teach you and them, that we are not yet slaves even to Henry Clay.

It is true that this is your deep ingratitude to Gen. Taylor; but you are but playing on your life-long game; for when did ever Henry Clay spare