ment, which no human forsight could pre-

VOLUME XLIV.

WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 12, 1842

MUMBER L.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

WE'VE BY PALMER'S

REAL ESTATE & COAL OFFICE, NEWSPAPER ACENOY. TO. 104, South Third Street, below Walut, near the Mechanic's Exchange, Philadelphia.

S. DUNLAP ADAIR, Attorney at Law, FFICE No. 3 Beetom's Row, on the Public Square, Carlisle, Pa.
April 6, 1842.

IP. IP. IB@IB, TTORNEYATLAW Office opposite the Carlisle Bank. July 27, 1842.

JOHN W. HENDEL. DENTIST.

ESPECTFULLY tenders his services to citizens of Carlisle and its vicinity, that he will attend to and perform all dental operations such as Cleaning, Pluging and Extracting natural Teeth, and inserting incorruptable artificial teeth from a single tooth to an entire set. Office opposite M'Farlane's Hotel.
July 20, 1842.

For Bent. COMFORTABLY new brick DWELL-ING HOUSE. Rent moderate. Pos-

CHAS. OGILBY. Carlisls, Aug. 10, 1842.

PRINCIE FLOUR. JUST received, some Fresh Ground FLOUR, at the store of A. RICHARDS. Carlisle, Aug. 24, 1842.

Valuable Building Lots FOR SALE. THE subscriber offers for sale several Valuable BUILDING LOTS, on the street

west of Dickinson College.
ROBERT EMORY. September 21, 1842.

VALUABLE MILL PROPERTY Hast thou not glimpses, in the twilight there, FOR SALE.

Y virtue of an order of the Orphans Court of Cumberland County, will be sold on the premises, on SATURDAY the 8th day of OCTO-BER next, at 12 o'clock, noon, of said day, the fol-

Valuable Real Estate, Late the property of JACOB HARNISH, of South Middleton township, deceased, to wit: A Tract containing Thirty-Two Acres of

lemesicare land, Situate in Cumberland County, on the road leading from Carlisle to Hanover, about five miles from the former place, adjoining lands of Thomas. and James Mchaffey, Frederick Hoover and the Yellow Breeches Creek. Having thereon erect AND

GRIST MILL.

GRIST MILL. Three DWELLING HOUSES, first is a two story

LOG HOUSE.

nd new BARN, second is b a one story LOG HOUSE, and stable, a Log House, Smith Shop and Stable, a thriving young ORCHARD of choice fruit trees.

The Mill is in complete order, containing four run of Stones, two pair of burrs for flour, one pair of burrs for chopping, and one pair of sand, having elevators, smut machine and every other macry has been put up new within the last year.

The Mill is driven by the Yellow Breeche creek, a never fuiling stream of water, located in the heart of a grain growing country, affording an-

extensive country custom. And having excel-lent facilities for conveying merchant work to market by the Cumberland Valley rail road. Terms of sale will be made known on the day

JOHN PETERS. Executor of Jacob Harnish, dec'd.

LAND FOR SALE.

A TRACT OF PATENTED SLATE LAND,

Containing 170 ACRES, more or less—with a The land is in a good state of cultivation well watered and under good fences. Also. 26 Acres Wood Land Cumberland county, six miles West of Newville and four North of Newburg.

Any person, wishing to purchase will call and examine the premiser. Both parcels lying and being in Mifflin township,

e the premises, when the terms will be nown.

W. STEVENSON. August 10, 1842.

## TO THE PUBLIG.

THE subscriber, in returning his sincer nthanks to his friends and the customers for their fayes, thus far bestowed upon him, takes pleasure in informing them that he is still prepared to execute any and every order they may stand in need of in his line, as respects the finish-

GARRIAGES or the repairing of old ones, at his Coach & Harness Manufactory in Carlisle, and hopes from an earnest desire to please all who

of purchasing a Carriage for e....ingicon iparticle and argument a description of a property of the control of for which will be taken the following produce and

iste ten industrie og gred, like hons and any and every kind of Store Goods, or ulmo any kind of trade going. Now is your change

your friends there is no excuse for young old. Brass and Silver Plating of all Kinds, done, at the shortest motion in the ... Establishment.

CHALRA CARA

From various gardens cull'd with care."

## From Graham's Magaziné.

THE RETURN OF YOUTH. BY WILLIAM C. BRYANT.

ly friend, thou sorrowest for thy golden prime, For thy fair youthful years, too swift of flight; Thou musest with wet eyes, upon the time Of cheerful hopes that filled the world with light Years when thy heart was bold, thy hand was strong, And prompt thy tongue the generous thought to

speak; And willing faith was thine, and scorn of wrong Summoned the sudden crimson to thy cheek.

Shuddering to feel their shadow o'er thee creep; path, thick set with changes and decays, Slopes downward to the place of common sleep; And they who walked with thee in Life's first stage Leave one by one thy side, and waiting near, Thou seest the sad companions of thy age-Dull love of rest and weariness and fear.

Yet grieve thou not, nor think thy youth is gone, Nor deem that glorious season e'er could die Thy pleasant youth's a little while withdrawn, Waits on the horizon of a brighter sky; Waits like the morn that folds her wings and hides 'Till the slow stars bring back her dawning hour Waits like the vanquished Spring, that slumbering

Her own sweet time to waken bird and flower. Then shall be welcome thee, when thou shalt stand On his bright morning hills, with smiles more swee Than when at first he took thee by the hand, Through the fair earth to lead thy tender feet. He shall bring back, but brighter, broader still, Life's early glory to thine eyes again; Shall clothe thy spirit with new strength, and fill-Thy leaning heartswith warmer love than then

Comes there not, through the silence, to thine ear A gentle murmur of the morning gales, That sweep the ambrosial groves of that bright sho And thence the fragrance of its blossoms bear, And voices of the loved ones gone before, More musical in that celestial air ?

## ADDRESS

Of the Maryland Delegation in the Na tional Convention which convened at Harrisburg, in December, 1839.

The following Address has been made to the Whigs of Maryland, by their delegates in the National Whig Convention. In the opening of the address, which for want of room we are obliged to ler was proposed to the Convention as the omit, notice is taken of the nomination by the Convention of General HARRISON and JOHN TYLER and their subsequent election by the people, by a triumphant majority. The circumstances which no questions—they required no explanacall for this address, are the treachery of John victory, and which they desire to expose to the in their own camp-behind the entrenchworld, and the fact that some of the loco foco papers and public men persist in denominating Tyler as a Whig President, and in pointing to the silly abortions of his brain as the vaunted proofs terial used in mills; all nearly new and in first of Whig promises, and the mighty results of the rate order and quality. The whole Mill Machin- Whig triumph. With reference to this last asin first of Whig promises, and the mighty results of the

After enumerating the various measures of the Whigs, their condition as a party, and the causes which brought the National Convention together, the address proceeds:

conscript fathers of the republic-a title is not their purpose to neglect.

was by men such as these, that the leaders into the heads of others to name him, or 44 of the Whig party were to be appointed—whether the man who did this may not concentrated for a great contest of princi-sthey do not stop to enquire. When they

rule that they would not permit others to a human tribunal, be held responsible. doubt their own. The history of the man was subsequently elected by the Whigs of and the world had good reason to look upto the Sanate of the United States of they committed and pledged by word and leed

gould not fail to remember that in December. 1885, he had been mominated by a | On the subject of the Public Lands, he Marviand While Convention for the office had as semember of the Virginia Legislaof Vice President of the United States, une in 1889, declared himself, in both a

Commonwealth of Virginia, is what no veto and the policy of distribution. rational mind can believe for a moment.-Equally impossible was it that any honorable man could accept the nomination of such a party, in pursuit of objects so vitally important in their estimation, and so fully known to him, under any reservation to his own opinions, or disguise of his real principles. Reservation or disguise in such a

its contemplation with instinctive horror. of society, must be taken practically upon trust. It is one of the conditions of the existence of Government amongst men that reliance must be placed upon the good faith of those who are called to administer of civil policy ever yet devised, is confestation by the public agent, of the public as well as the new states." will. He is bound to carry out the wishes if he prove insensible to these, the people antee, and the great principle of represen-

itself, becomes an idle dream. When, therefore, the name of John Ty candidate of the Whig party for the office of Vice President, the undersigned asked was enough for them that they found him ments-in possession of the counter-signwearing the uniform, and bearing the shibboleth and the shield of the cause they es- the veriest black-leg might well be ashamed. poused. They relied upon his position and web!

semblage of "the grey heads of the land, have not yet done with Mr. Tyler, whose most of whom might be justly called the claims to a more extended examination, in

won by long and illustrious Services, alike Who it was that first suggested the name its forces marshalled-and all its energies have a great deal to answer for hereafter, nle, and of principle alone. And to the reflect, however, that the Convention could

The undersigned commence this review to all the cardinal doctrines of that party:

Pitt street, South of High, in the reason of Migh, and the sport of maiking thought. Episcopal Church, and immediately opposed the residence of Migh, and the sport of maiking the residence of Migh, and the sport of maiking the residence of Migh, and the sport of maiking the residence of Migh, and the sport of maiking the residence of Migh, and the sport of maiking the residence of Migh, and the sport of maiking the residence of Migh, and the sport of maiking the residence of Migh, and the sport of maiking the residence of Migh, and the sport of maiking the residence of Migh, and the sport of maiking the residence of Migh, and the sport of maiking the residence of Migh, and the sport of maiking the residence of Migh, and the sport of Migh, and the residence of Migh, and the sport of Migh, and the residence of Migh, and the sport of Migh, a tf 43 this Convention, he was giving his assent in this pocket. Again, his assent in the on the bank question had undergone an en culated to put them on their guard against to determine whether a single disappoint gress to re-organize the Union of

to principles which he had not well con- United States Senate in which he condemn- tire change; thet he believed the establish- the perfidy he was then meditating against sidered; or to which the Whig party could ed in no measured terms, the abuse of the ment of a National Bank, to be alike in- them. in any event be indifferent; or that in rela- veto power, declaring that in his opinion dispensible as a fiscal agent of the governtion to those doctrines and principles which the Executive had evinced a determination ment, and to the restoration of the curparty, there could be any doubt or uncer- the equilibrium of the Government, was tainty; or that the Whige of the Union still fresh in the recollection of the country. were then organizing themselves, to spend And without enlarging upon these topics, their strength in a great contest for the mere the undersigned merely remark in this place present advancement of any man, much less that so far, the public were in possession John Tyler of Charles City County in the of Mr. Tyler's declared opinions upon the Now when the convention met at Har-

risburg, and Gov. Barbour was called to the chair, he declared the objects which had called that body together, in a speech of some length, in which we find and invite particular attention to the following passa-"The forms of the constitution are re-

case, imply a fraud of so base a character, tained, but its spirit is gone your Presi- might peradventure remember, might at of the proceeds of the public lands among that an honorable mind would shrink from dent is a monarch almost absolute. It institutions of positive law are less binding manifest the justness of this assertion. To the most incredulous beyond these walls, ing to a vast extent the peace and well being are alive to the will or the wish of the Pres- of all others to whom it was expedient to ciples." ident-his sic volo, sic jubeo, has been the law of the land for years past." Again:

"Hang out your banner-let it be in scribed with your principles. One term for it. The necessity of this reliance, and the proscription for opinion's sake, which make before that body, was in point of fact animpossibility of avoiding it, under any form slaves of the thousands in office, and the tens of thousands aspiring to office, who sed by the framers of the constitution in the incumbents—fit instruments to make made to his name, either in the committee all this, be opposed to a Bank, or to any gainst the most powerful nation in the hope by their greater abasement to expel the fact that they have provided, as they slaves of us all. Distribute equally the or the Convention, Gov. Owen would be establishment bearing the name of a Bank? world, will ever be memorable in our na-

Gov. BARBOUR, as the organ of the con of those who elect him, by the pledges of vention, spake its sentiments, and if any conor-by the obligations that compel an of its members had come there with views ionest man to perform his promises, and or opinions differing from those expressed by him, ther. was the time for him to speak are without redress. Hence\_the\_bond of out and declare that difference, whatever it fidelity implied in the mere acceptance of might be. Now John Tyler was thereoffice, and the more especially when that kept his seat during the delivery of this acceptance is for a known and well under- address, and never uttered a syllable of disstood object, is the more sacred because it sent to any one of the principles therein is the only guarantee upon which the elec- announced. On the contrary in the cheertors have to depend. Destroy this guar. ing and clapping of hands by which the venerable speaker was often interrupted tation and even of republican government and in the long continued and deafening plaudits with which the speech was welcomed at the close, John Tyler joined as heartily as any other man. . Will it be said that in giving an outward approbation to the common sense of mankind and resolve these principles, he still entertained sentiments at war with them all which he chose tions-they demanded no pledges. It was to keep to himself? If so, the undersignbecome the candidate of men, in whose proclaimed sentiments he had thus publicly united, he committed a fraud of which

In connection with this particular topic, the associations in which they found him, the undersigned here advert to the fact, sertion, the delegates desire publicly for themsel as the surety of his fidelity, believing that that Mr. Tyler went to Harrisburg, as he ves and the Whig party, to utterly disclaim all if he proved unmindful of the obligations has himself declared, "in favor of Henry connection with him, and all responsibility for his implied in these, all the express promises Clay"—that while there he was the strenand pledges he might make would be as vous and unceasing advocate of his nominaineffectual to bind him as the slightest cob- tion-that he voted for him in his own delegation up to the seventh and last bal-The undersigned would here close this lot-and if his own words are to be be-In this temper of the public mind, the exposition if it were designed as a vindica- lieved was affected even to tears when the National Whig Convention assembled at tion of themselves and nothing more. So nomination was given by the Convention Harrisburg, and to the result of its delibe- far as they were instrumental in bringing to another. Can it be said that he might rations the Whigs of the Union looked with upon the country the distress and ruin that be for Mr. Clay, and yet against all the an interest the more intense, that it was the now pervades it, they are content to leave measures by the advocacy of which the grand rally of their party. In the language their justification upon what they have here public life of that great Statesman has been of the eloquent and now lamented BAR- submitted, and on that branch of the sub- distinguished? Are the opinions of men to noun, on taking the Chair, it was an as- ject have nothing more to say. But they be taken, as in opposition to their own acts? Are mon to be viewed as at cross-purposes with themselves? And thid these appearances count as nothing, in directing the minds of the Convention to himself as a in the State and Federal Councils." It of this man as a Whig candidate, or put it candidate on the ticket they were about to honest man to come out at once and say, "Gentlemen, be not deceived in me. I am

confess his sins. He was the Chairman of and I will unite with you in that object."

in that relation, have their foundation in of HENRY CLAY! themselves at least into the simple postuin a protracted and embittered struggle for intervals the sound of his own name coming up from the strife, as the war-cry and the token of the great principles dependwitness all this, knowing that the party who had chosen him for their leader were deluded by his own professions, and must in the end be mistaken in their man, could over the poor loafer arraigned at the bar of criminal justice for obtaining goods by false pretences. And if he could feel comfortable in the possession of power obtained by such means, would never lack the will, though he might the courage, of presenting a pistol and demanding the purse

of the peaceful traveller on the highway. The undersigned lament to say that this

Virginia, sat for the picture. In the memorable contest of 1840-a duty they had undertaken, they addressed with equal ease have presented to the Whig not what I appear to be. I hold that the contest which excited the public expectathemselves, with a solicitude and a solem- party the name of James Barbour, or of Executive is a part of the legislative authorinity, becoming the men and the occasion John Sergeant, or N. P. Tallmadge, or ty, and may rightfully veto all bills in example in our national sunals—he was which called them together. All minor in- John Davis, or Samuel Southard, or which he differs from Congress, even up- not a mere spectator. He mingled freely fluences-all selfish views were merged in Willie P. Manoum, or hundreds of oth- on ordinary questions of expediency. I in the strife, and as he traversed the counthe great object of National regeneration. ers, good and true men in the Whig ranks, hold moreover, that Congress have no contry, and crossed the mountains, and passed late long upon motives which they cannot but regard the accident which if it be called by that name. I am oppose but to open his eyes, to behold floating Country was again arrested by the important form the man of John Tyler, as emi
Commonwealth of Virginia. It was not the contract of the from every house-top, and borne in all the state of the from every house-top, and borne in all the state of the man white state of the from every house-top, and borne in all the state of the from every house-top, and the from every house-top the great object of National regeneration, ers, good and true men in the Whig ranks, hold moreover, that Congress have no con- try, and crossed the mountains, and passed John Tvler, a Whig delegate from the turned up the name of John Tyler, as emi- if it be called by that name. I am oppos- but to open his eyes, to behold floating tinuance of their custom, and offers the fol. Commonwealth of Virginia. It was not nearly unlucky. It was probably one of ed to the distribution of the avails of the from every house-top, and borne in all the tant fact, that nothing but whige were now for them to question the title of any ac those malignant pranks of the Evil one, public lands, in the event of its being ne- vast processions and festivals of the day. to farmers and dealing men generally. On account of the count of the scarcity of money, the undersigned and the character of a true Whigs. They has been continually tormenting mankind, fixed by the act of Compromise. I am will his own name in connexion with wastern and for which no human heins can before against the britains of connexion with wastern and for which no human heins can before against the britains of connexion with the principle of connexion with the britains of the connexion with the britains of the connexion with the britain the connexion with the conn and for which no human being can, before against the principle of one term for the National Bank," "a protective tariff" and Presidency, and if a Chief Magistrate can "the Land Bill," blazoned upon thein all, so use the powers of his office, as to pro- The principles of the Whig party had behowever, was not unknown to them. He therefore, by declaring, that so far as the cure his own re-election, I hold, that he come objects of sense, and he could not Iron; Frember; Wood; Coat; Flour, had been honored by his own distinguished, heart of man can be judged by butward may properly do so." If he had with the fall to see them every where. He knew my was solved. The whige had it seems come, on the white had it seems to be a with the fall to see them every where. He knew my was solved. The white had it seems to be a with the fall to see them. State, with the office of her Governor, and signs and appearances, both the convention manliness of a Virginian and a gentlemen, himself to be the organ selected and held begun to make certain demonstrations in come out with an explanation like this then forth by them, with his own free consent, Virginia, as represented in her Legislature, on John Tyler, as every inch a Wbig, and it is certain that no man could have been if not by his own procurement, to effect date, and John Tyler had taken the field deceived, but it is equally certain, that he tuate their hones and objects. The terms against him! Heavens and earth! is there would have returned to Charles City coun-limplied in his connection with that party, ty without the nomination, and therefore, were as distinctly known and understood no such explanation was made or attempted. on all hands, as if they had been reduced But his most decided and significant de- to writing and he had put his name to them, to resign. He has secured the prize at which pomination was confirmed by the report and a speech, as an advocate of the monstration at Harrisburg, was upon the There was not a man in the nation who which he simed, and the scorn of manking

On the contrary he attended their festivals-and feasted and shouted and pledged constituted the political creed of the Whig to absorb the whole power, and to destroy rency and exchanges of the country; and them in many a toast and sentiment and he thought that all constitutional objections all the while kept his own abstractions and ought to yield to the various Executive crochets securely locked up in his own Legislative and Judicial decisions of the bosom. And on one occasion he even took question." The fact that Mr. Tyler did from his pocket book, a bill of the United mistaken. Identified as he has been with make in substance this communication, States Bank, and exhibiting it to a large asrests upon evidence which cannot be shak- semblage of citizens, declared that "talk as en and it is believed has never been denied. men might about gold and silver, he wanted And it proves two things: It proves first no better currency than that." Again, in that he doubted the willingness of a Whig a letter written during the canvass, to the convention to place the name of any man Whigs of Pittsburg, he held this language: on their ticket, of whose opinion of a Bank "My opinions were fully expressed at St. there was any uncertainty; and it proves Clairsville and Steubenville. At both further, his solicitude to remove any sus- places, in regard to the question: "what picion which his own former opinions on are your opinions as to the tariff?" I anthat question, and which some in that body swered that I was in favor of a distribution

tach to himself. He determined therefore the States, and in favor of raising the rewould be a waste of time to present to this by making a full recantation of those ob- venue by duties on imports, in opposition In the concerns of the world, even the assembly, the facts which would make noxious opinions, to remove the obstacle to a resort to a system of direct taxation. which they might interpose to his hope of And again he declared: "I am a true and than the implied pledges of honor, and let it be said, who troubles himself now to obtaining the nomination. And having genuine Whig; and in the Capitol, youmany of its most important issues, involv- inquire what Congress will co :- but all thus determined, Gov. Owen was the man der, I have shown my love of Whig prin-What party, it may be asked, could the very man for the exingencies of the the committee, through whom all nomina- hesitate to trust a candidate, bound to times. The present difficulties of the

tions must find their way to the Conventhem by the accumulated pledges and pro- Government, and the embarrassments of tion: The nomination of Mr. Tyler him- mises expressed and implied, here already the people, are no doubt great, but the gethe Presidency. Put down the horrible self, when it afterwards unhappily came detailed? What human intelligence, with nius of this man has on more occasions nounced by Gov. Owen. Mr. Tyler knew that this man when installed in the Chair brought them out of much greater. therefore, that should any objection be of Chief Magistrate should in the face of The war of 1812, waged as it was athere, instructed and prepared, to make in That he should refuse his signature to a tional annals for its glorious achievments his name the necessary explanations. His tariff bill, because it failed to take from the both by land and sea. Yet the evils inrecantation therefore to Gov. Owen, was Stetes their distribution of the avails of separable from all wars, were sorely felt equivalent to an open proclamation of it by the public lands? That he should be so at the time, in a ruined trade, an exhausted imself before the assembled Convention, much enamoured of the veto power, that country, the accumulation of a heavy naand was tantamount to his saying-"Make like a lad when first entrusted with a gun, tional debt, and a divided people. In me your candidate, gentlemen, and you he should be eternally firing it off, merely this position of affairs HENRY CLAY was shall have no cause in any event to com- to hear the noise it made? That he should selected as one of the commissioners at plain of my opinions on the subject of a forget the one term principle, and begin at Ghent, at he well-justified the selection, National Bank. What I thought previous once to lay his plans for his own re-elec- in being mainly instrumental in securing on that question, I think no longer. If tion? That he should essay to build up a for his country the terms and blessings of your object is to establish a Bank, elect me, party of his own, and failing in that should an honorable peace. propose to form a partnership with the In the crisis arising out of what is now The undersigned here take leve of oc- Loco-focos, and repulsed by them, should known as the Missouri question, when one currences at Harrisburg, and proceed with- then fall back in sullen discontent upon his portion of the country was arrayed against out further remark, to present Mr. Tyler "Corporal's guard," and without an inch the other, and all the elements of discord

> late; that a man is bound to perform his tion of the good work so happily begun by that the commotion was quieted and the have nothing to boast in superior morality his head spoke of his conscience, and dehe made.

dential conscience, when men began to from the North to the South, from the Atobserve that the process of removing offi- lantic border to the Far West, and where cial incumbents and appointing others in do you find the man who has done so much their stead, was still going on in full vigor. for his country, and received in return so is no sketch of the fancy. Forbidding as It was remarked too with some little sur- few marks of its favor? Intriguers and form? When there was so much room for it may be, to the moral sense of a virtuous prise, that while Whigs were removed as managers have been pushed into power, misapprehension, there might be disappoint. community, yet John Tyler of Charles well as Democrats, men the most honest and loaded with honors and emoluments ment, and he was bound therefore as an City County, in the Commonwealth of and deserving, were compelled to give which they have done nothing to merit, place to others of a very opposite charac- whilst the services of this illustrious cititor. This was deemed a little mysterious! zen have as yet earned for him no other What could it mean? Was the President requital than the slanders of hired defamengaged in ferretting out abuses upon evil ers, and the low abuse of a prostituted dence estisfactory to his own mind, and press. Yet he has never murmured nor with an impartiality which spared not his replined. Moving in a region far above own friends? Men were not left to specu. the integues of little minds, his time, his removed, and only Loco-focos appointed who is now presented to your choice. to fill their places, and that the friends of Make him your chief Magistrate, and you Mr. Clay, moreover, were picked off every will thereby rectify all former mistakes where, while to ensure an office to an ad- and make your country prosperous and venturer, it was only necessary that he happy. should proclaim himself a Tyler man.-Thus the whole truth was out-the mystefavor of HENRY CLAY as their next candino limit to the folly of human nature?-John Tyler the competitor of Henry Clay

It would be fruitless to sask Mr. Tyler

vent, is to subdue your spirit and break down your energies forever? You have the same strength now as in 1840, with a necessity infinintely greater to put it forth. You have a candidate recently chosen by a convention speaking your wishes, in whose character you know you cannot be the whole course of the legislation of the public policy-and of the foreign relations of this Union from the year 1807 to the present day-filling every grade of political trust, except the very highest, and discharging the duties of every station he has filled, with unsurpassed ability-thoroughly acquainted with the political and constitutional history of the country; with its resources, its finances, its capacities, trade and business, and with the wishes and the wants of every section of it-knowing personally every man who has taken part in public affairs during the whole period of his own public life-possessing an influence in the public councils such as no other man has acquired in his day, and employing it on all occasions for the pro-

motion of the public good, regardless of his own private interests, HENRY CLAY is

to view in the relation of a candidate be- of solid ground to stand upon, ridiculously were let loose upon the land, threatening fore the people. The obligations implied set himself up as the rival and competitor disruption of the Union, and the whole train of evils consequent upon such a calamity, it was by the peaceful counsels Under these circumstances the comple- and the lofty eloquence of HENRY CLAY

President Harrison, was due alike to the difficulty permanently adjusted. Again, mit a great party to put forth their strength, expectations of the Whigs, and to the when the spirit of nullification reared its his elevation to power—and that not on his own account, but as the means and the in morality. It seemed however that Mr. with the Government at its head, was aown account, but as the means and the instrument of effecting certain avowed poli- the reformation of the public morals, and sion to the laws—at a time when a single tical results—who could during the whole according to his philosophy, the best mode spark was sufficient to light up the flames contest look quietly on, his ear catching at of condemning "proscription," was, when of civil war, and deluge the land with rivcorrupt men were forced into office, to let ers of fraternal blood,-when all felt the let them alone. It was to no purpose that peril of the crisis, and none knew where those who had placed him in office, re- to look for relief-it was then that the ing upon the issue—the man who could monstrated, held meetings, resolved, peti-voice of HENRY CLAY was heard in tones tioned and insisted that this great object of of conciliation and peace-it was at his the party so well understood before the call that the clouds dispersed and rolled election, should be carried out in good away in dark masses from the shrouded faith after it was over. Mr. Tyler shook Heavens, and the sunshine of peace broke termined that no further removals should. In every season of trial-in all times of

difficulty and of danger, the eyes of the Time passed on. The Whig party ac- nation have turned to HENRY CLAY, and quiesced, though with ill-concealed discon- never yet have they been turned to him in tent, in the wayward scruples of the Piesi- vain. Look through this entire Union,

REVERDY JOHNSON. WM. PRICE, ASHTON ALEXANDER, GEORGE HOWARD. JAMES MOORES, JAS. N. GOLDSBOROUGH J. HOZMAN KERR 15th September, 1842. V