



HENRY CLAY, OF KENTUCKY.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT THEODORE FREILINGHUYSEN, OF NEW JERSEY.

FOR GOVERNOR GEN. JOSEPH MARBLE, OF WESTMORELAND.

FOR CANAL COMMISSIONER SIMON GUILFORD, OF Lebanon.

For the Sale of the Main Line DEMOCRATIC WHIG PRINCIPLES. SPECIALLY FOR THE PUBLIC EYE.

OUR CREED. 1. A sound National Currency, regulated by the will and authority of the Nation.

2. An adequate Revenue, with fair Protection to American Industry.

3. Just restraints on the Executive power, embracing a further restriction on the exercise of the Veto.

4. A faithful administration of the public domain, with equitable distribution of the proceeds of sale of it among all the States.

5. An honest and economical administration of the General Government, leaving public officers perfect freedom of thought and of the right of suffrage; but with suitable restraints against intemperance and extravagance.

6. An amendment to the Constitution, limiting the term of the Presidential office to a single Term. These objects attained, I think that we should cheer to be afflicted with had administration of the Government.—HENRY CLAY.

Thomas W. Dorr, the hero of the Rhode Island rebellion, has been sentenced to imprisonment for life and is already undergoing his sentence.

Mr. Buchanan and the Treaty. It has been a marvel to some people, says the Lancaster Examiner, how the "Annexation of Texas" became of a sudden, a cardinal principle in the Democratic creed.

On the 9th of May, 1850, after having declaimed against "wasting the blood and treasure of the people of the United States in foreign wars," Mr. Buchanan said:

"But let us not, by departing from our settled policy, give rise to the suspicion that we have got up this way for the purpose of wringing Texas from those to whom, under the faith of treaties it justly belongs. Since the treaty with Spain of 1819, there can no longer be any doubt that this territory is a part of Mexico. It was ceded by the 18th of May, 1850, after having declaimed against 'wasting the blood and treasure of the people of the United States in foreign wars,' Mr. Buchanan said:

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AWAKE! THE NORTH! STAND BY THE UNION!

Startling Developments—Design to dissolve the Union—The Why, How, and How—Let the People read!

We have recently copied into our columns a number of paragraphs from various Southern Journals, indicative of a spirit of disaffection to the Union.

It is not with certain ambitious men, the Texas question is, for the purpose of producing unkind feelings between the North and South, and of leading ultimately to a dismemberment of the Republic.

Senator McDuffie has more than once, thrown out ambiguous hints upon this subject, and we observe that one or two writers have more recently spoken of "the Empire of the South," in contradistinction to the "entire Union."

The N. Y. Courier of Saturday last, contains an able article upon the subject, in which some of these expressions are alluded to with suitable comments.

We copy a portion of the article as condensed by the Newark Advertiser, and invite to the attention of every truly patriotic mind.

That the nomination of Mr. Polk was effected by the influence of the Texas question is, we believe, conceded to all hands.

Mr. Van Buren's letter on the subject, it is confessed, lost him the nomination, and the protracted strife at the Baltimore Convention was finally settled by promises from South Carolina and other southern districts, that the nomination of Mr. Polk and the adoption of the Texas project would secure the whole or the greater part of the South and South West.

The slender support prevailed, and the party in the North, who were formerly committed to the republican plan. The delegates from South Carolina, who had heretofore stood aloof spectators of the strife between Messrs. Van Buren and Cass, watching for the moment in which to make their overture, were forthwith taken into full communion, and were first and foremost in raising the cry for "Polk and Texas!"

These are undeniable facts, known to the whole country. And since the adjournment of Congress the recognized organ of this section of the Polk and Texas party at Washington city (the Spectator), has had the indiscretion to boast of its triumph. That there may be no room for misunderstanding or error, we quote its language.

"The Times Congress which has just risen, we believe, will be considered one of the most eventful which has since the Revolution. Three great questions have been before it—Abolition agitation on the floor of Congress, the Tariff, and Texas annexation. They have all been decided against the South, and against the true interests of the Union."

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MR. CLAY AND HIS REVILERS.

We publish below, says the Baltimore American, an article which will be read with feelings of indignation at the foul injustices with which the most distinguished statesman of this country and one of the ablest-minded men of this age has been treated by his political opponents.

It seems that the original of calumny is one which every man must go through, who would honestly serve his country. The more eminent the man, the more his abilities, the more faithful his services, the more virulent the abuse, the more bitter the animosity of his foes.

So coarse and ungenerous have been the vituperations of Mr. Clay's revilers that, in spite of their own avowed professions of public affection, a Petersburg paper declined to admit two of Messrs. Kirkland's pamphlets into its columns, stating that one was "unpleasantly" and the other "blasphemous."

Yet other papers have been less scrupulous, and these miserable outpourings of the hired pen man who has long been an object of commiseration, as one who seems to have lost the moral perceptions of right and wrong, truth and falsity, have been circulated throughout the country to poison the minds of the ignorant, and to aid a wicked cause by attributing the attacks of personal malignity for reasoning, arguments and facts.

But such efforts never yet succeeded among a generous people. As for Henry Clay, his revilers may know that for every calumny they invent against him a glorious truth shall rise in its vindication; for every covert thrust, insidious stab or spiteful blow, a gallant heart shall be interested between him and danger. He has suffered enough from his country to be shielded now from further hurt. The more virulent their abuse, the more sympathetic in their rage the stronger will be the sympathies in his behalf aroused by his ill-judged warfare.

Let them go on—if they choose to do so. They are but augmenting the force of their terrible reaction which is to sweep them away from the sight and suffrage of honest men, while it will raise the object of their calumnies to the highest point of a nation's confidence.

From the Lexington (Ky.) Observer, June 15.

There is no example, in the records of detraction and calumny, of such profligate, rancorous and malignant attacks, as those which have been constantly directed towards Mr. Clay, during the last twenty years. They arose out of the fact that he did not deem it his duty, either before his own judgment, or in conformity with the wishes of his constituents whom he represented in the House of Representatives, to cast a vote for Gen. Jackson as President of the United States.

His assistants, including the General himself, seem resolved to persist in their attacks upon the General's life. Nor are they confined to his public character and conduct; but, with a fiendish spirit, watching and pursuing him, wherever he goes, in retirement and in private and social intercourse, his unguarded expressions his habits, and all his movements are seized for purposes of misrepresentation and invective.

THE NOMINATION OF MR. CLAY. The man, in whose favor she has declared—came out against a policy essential to her peace and safety. She made one brave and bold stand, and she stood firm. She made one brave and bold stand, and she stood firm. She made one brave and bold stand, and she stood firm.

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