



Mighty Outpouring of the People!

8000 WHIGS IN COUNCIL!

"Oh, that the CLAY BELL had sounded the call. As they press to the field in the gloom of their wrath. Ten thousand bright banners are bearing on high. Each bearing our watchword, 'We conquer die!'"

The WHIG MASS MEETING came off in this borough on Saturday last, agreeably to announcement, and a prouder day for the good Whig cause does not adorn the political annals of Cumberland county. How shall we undertake to describe the magnificent spectacle which it presented? Where find terms to speak of the countless hosts of Whigs who rushed to the gathering—the mighty avalanche of humanity, which, with its massive accumulations from hill-side and valley, rolled in upon our town on Saturday? We acknowledge our inability to do justice to the occasion: No language can give any thing like a just idea of the grandeur and sublimity of the gorgeous pageant. The "oldest inhabitant" was perfectly astounded—the most sanguine Whig who looked for "a rush," was struck mute with astonishment, at the overwhelming tide of people which for several hours poured in one uninterrupted and endless stream through every avenue of our borough. From every town, from every hill and valley of our own and the neighboring counties, came forth their gallant and true-hearted sons, to swear anew their allegiance and fidelity to the unaltered and unalterable principles of the Democratic Whig party. The Farmer left his fields—the mechanic abandoned his trade—the laboring man his work—the merchant his store—the physician his pills—to come up one and all to the GRAND WHIG COUNCIL! It was no idle pageant, no empty show which thus met together this vast assemblage. They met under the conviction of the importance of the crisis in the affairs of our country; they came with stout hearts and stalwart arms, to dare and do all that men should in defence of their country, their homes, and their freedoms. They have pledged themselves again to each other, to bend every energy of mind and body to save from ruin not only the State but the Union.

As to the actual numbers assembled upon this glorious occasion, the estimates we have heard differ very much. Many gentlemen do not hesitate to place the number at from ten to twelve thousand. A more general opinion is, founded from the best data that could be obtained, that the numbers comprised in the vast assemblage did not fall short of EIGHT THOUSAND! We are informed by a gentleman who ascertained from actual counting that nearly seven hundred and fifty wagons, carriages and other vehicles arrived in town bringing people to the meeting! Besides these, we know not the number of horsemen and persons on foot. Those that arrived on the railroad crowded to their utmost forty-three cars! From these facts some idea may be formed of the vast congregation which the occasion brought together. We will now attempt to detail some of the principal features of the great day.

Decoration of the Streets.

Although the evening before was gloomy and several showers portended unfavorable weather, the morning of Saturday dawned as brightly and beautifully as any one could have desired. Our good folks in the borough were early astir, to complete the preparations for the occasion, and the fair hands of the ladies were employed in every quarter of the town in forming tasteful decorations for their dwellings. Every Whig house in town exhibited some manifestation of the glowing sympathy which gushed from Woman's heart, when a high and holy cause calls forth her pure affections. Banners, flags, festoons of evergreen, portraits of our illustrious benefactors, wreaths and inscriptions, were displayed in rich profusion in every quarter of the town. Across the several streets evergreen arches and festoons were gracefully thrown at various points, suspended from the centre of which were the brilliant stars and stripes, with the names of CLAY, FREELINGHUYSEN and MARBLE on each, giving to the principal avenues of the town a most gay and delightful appearance.

Arrival of the Delegations.

Before the ceremonies of receiving the banners were entirely through with, the delegations from neighboring Counties and townships began to pour in, in a vast tide that looked as though "all creation had broken loose!" Never did we witness a more exciting, spectacle—such a mighty multitude as now poured in from every quarter, of every kind of vehicles, tilburies, carriages, great road wagons and horsemen, each one crowded to the utmost with people, waving their banners in the sunshine and rendering the air with lofty cheers. The delegation from the Eastern section of the county, Allen, Monroe, &c., was the first to come in, and the vast numbers comprised in it would have made a mass meeting of themselves. But it was barely past until close on its heels, came thundering along the immense delegations from Adams county, South Middleton, Dickinson, &c., their great train of vehicles stretching for miles in length. Then came, with a voice like a sharp thunder when the storm is on the main, several hundreds of gallant Whigs from Franklin county, and the huge delegation of hardy and honest fellows from West Pennsboro and the upper townships. A long train of cars, now brought in the delegations from Harrisburg, and the lower end of the county, who came in with tremendous cheering. The Perry county delegation, with that veteran Whig, Maj. McGowan, at their head, had entered pretty early in the morning, and now followed a long train of great wagons and carriages from North Middleton, Silver Spring, &c., swelling the mighty throng until every street in the town was literally jammed up with men and vehicles. The scene was grand beyond all power of description. Such a host of people, men, women and children, had never thronged our streets before. The waving flags, the banners glittering in the sunlight, the gayly decorated horsemen in pairs of six and eight

each, the variously decorated vehicles, the lofty, swelling mounds of the blooming girls, but above all the countless multitude of men and independent voters, made a scene of external and moral sublimity, which we cannot hope to convey an idea of to any one who did not witness it. It was such a scene as had never before been witnessed here, and in all probability, never will be again, and shows how the deepest depths of the great heart of the Nation are "broken up" in the momentous political struggle which now agitates the country.

THE PROCESSION.

At one o'clock, an hour or so having been consumed at refreshments, in fulfilling which we believe our citizens displayed a liberal hospitality, the Whigs commenced forming the line of procession. This was rather a difficult process, and it was some time before the immense crowd was formed in regular order. The entire procession was under the direction of Col. WILLIAM H. TRIVINE, a veteran Whig, who, as Chief Marshal, and Maj. W. McHesnan and John H. Harris, Esq., as Aides. The procession was divided into four Divisions, with Col. Trivine and two Assistants to each. We shall endeavor to give a description of the most prominent banners borne by the different delegations, but it is not in our power to notice all of them, for the number and brilliancy of them was very large. The names of the Marshals of the several delegations have not been reported, but the procession was led off by the delegations forming the

First Division.

Marchal, Capt. GEORGE BOE'S Assistants, Maj. Robert McCartney and Maj. Joseph A. Blair. The Franklin County delegation, numbering several hundreds, led off this division, bearing a number of banners, the first of which a beautiful purple satin banner on which was inscribed in gilt letters: "We strike not from hatred to the man, but for love of our country," a most just and appropriate sentiment. The Chambersburg Clay Club also carried a banner on which was inscribed the following: "While we revere the memory of Franklin we will defend the principles. Tariff, Distribution of the Public Lands. One term for the Presidency."

Second Division.

Marchal—Gen. S. ALEXANDER; Assistants, Maj. A. LING, S. M. HARRIS, Esq. This Division attracted much attention, not only from the great numbers which it turned out, but also for the beauty and singularity of its numerous banners and devices. It was led off by the Adams county delegation with the great White Bait, from Petersburg, which effectively cleared the track as it passed along and formed an object of general admiration. The Petersburg delegation had also five specimens of "that same old Coon," that gives the Locos so much trouble every time he makes his appearance. The Gettysburg Whigs had with them their beautiful banner presented by the ladies, the front of which was a large banner of gray and the inscription, Protection and Distribution. The reverse blue, Presented by the Ladies of Gettysburg.

Third Division.

The South Middleton boys came in large numbers, and bore a beautiful green silk banner, inscribed with gilt letters: "We go for Home Industry." On the reverse an Eagle holding in his beak a Portrait of Henry Clay. Motto: "Our Country, Our Rights." A large delegation of hardy fellows from Spring Forge in South Middleton were in the crowd, with a banner made of sheet iron and lettered "Perry Boys." They also had in their wagon a plough bar in the rough state. The Dickinson delegations came preceded by a boy on horseback with a bag of meal, representing the "Mill boy of the States," and illustrating the humble origin of Henry Clay. The Upper Dickinson delegation bore a large blue banner, inscribed: "The hour has come—Dickinson shall be redeemed." The delegation from Lower Dickinson had a beautiful banner with their name, and on the other side an amusing and well colored picture of a huge ball, from which Markle and Dallas were endeavoring to make their escape in great confusion. This banner attracted much attention, and was highly commended.

Fourth Division.

Marchal—Capt. JOHN D. GORAN; Assistants, Capt. W. B. MURRAY and Joseph Weibley. Our little sister Perry, who is making a gallant struggle to be free from Lococoism, led the van of this division with her music and banners. A large delegation of Tariff boys from Juniata and Duncan Iron Works, many of whom were "straightouts" came first with numerous banners, one of which was inscribed, "Perry county, Pa. No extension of Slavery, No Sub-Treasury, the Union as it is. In 1776 the Whigs caught old Try Turn 1844 they will catch Anti Tariff Jimmy Polk!"

Fifth Division.

The Landburg delegation bore a large National flag, inscribed with the names of Clay, Freelinghuyzen and Markle. This delegation also bore a black banner with a picture of a Snake, and inscribed, "Polk's principles, Free Trade, Slavery and the Dubs of Texas." The Whigs of North Middleton township made a fine show with their numerous banners, one of which was a likeness of Henry Clay, the Star of the West, on the reverse the inscription: "The Tariff as it is, a sound National Currency, Distribution of the Public Lands, against Free Trade and Annexation. Another handsome banner with a white front inscribed: Clay, Freelinghuyzen and the Tariff. Another of white and blue, inscribed on the reverse with a picture of a Coon tramping upon a Rooster and the rhyme: "Oh, Mr. Coon, you come too soon." East Pennsboro well represented, and among the most gratifying of the day was the appearance of the Silver Spring delegation, who came in a manner that showed their indomitable spirit. They were preceded by a boy mounted, representing the "Mill boy of the States," and had lots of music. They carried a large National flag, on which was inscribed, "Not all in the dark." They had also another banner of blue and white silk, on which was a likeness of Henry Clay, surrounded with spangles and a hand-cloth, and the inscription, "Silver Spring Whigs." All of these delegations had numerous other small banners.

Sixth Division.

Bringing up the rear of this division were the enthusiastic Whigs of our good body, proudly bearing along two beautiful banners presented to them by their female friends in the morning. They were in high glee under their plumes, and the way they made the walking regiment a fair scene as they moved along, was a sight to see. In this part of the procession a Printing Press was borne, at which Mr. George Beatty, the daily Engager, was sitting off and typing to the crowd a list of the names of the Whigs, containing the glorious election returns from North Carolina, Kentucky and Indiana, and a new and spirited Whig song composed expressly for the great occasion. Following the Press was a neat vehicle from the "Marion Feathers" of Mr. Abel Keeney, on which was displayed a beautiful miniature locomotive engine, a most creditable specimen of the skill and handicraft of one of his sons, and showing how necessary to the development of native genius is a Protective Tariff.

portraits of our candidates, had attached to their banners, and were also represented by the delegations in this division. One of these was a Threshing Floor, on which several stout fellows were using the fall on some grain in a way that showed they were not of the lazy order. Several other carriages bore persons engaged in leather dressing, sheet-iron working, &c., and of another could be seen a loom and spinning wheel going in merry style, all showing the necessity of a Tariff to protect our Home Industry. These having passed, were followed by the

Third Division.

Marchal—Col. A. NOLAN, Assistant, Maj. E. M. WATTS, and Capt. John Rhoads. This Division was very large in numbers and presented a great array of banners. First came a delegation from Harrisburg, who brought with them a banner the design on each side of which represented the Goddess of Liberty with the liberty pole and cap in one hand and in the other, a drawn sword. Above the figure was the promise, "Protection to American Labour." Below was inscribed the name of "Henry Clay." The whole was ornamented with gilt scroll work. The reversed side contained the following acknowledgment: "Presented by James Martin to the Central Clay Club of Dauphin county, Pa."

Fourth Division.

Next came a large delegation from New Cumberland, whose banners we have no note of. The delegation from Allen township had a beautiful banner, belonging to the Shepherdstown Clay Club, besides numerous others, and were here in large numbers. The Monroe delegation bore several banners, the principal of which was a handsome brown silk banner with a full size portrait of Henry Clay on one side, and on the other the name of the Churchtown Clay Club, and the inscription, "We come to the rescue." Another was a home-spun banner, inscribed, "We go for American Industry." The Mechanicsburg delegation had a brilliant display of banners. Their first banner bore a representation of a gilded spear Eagle, with the motto, "Stand by the Union." Another banner was of plain home-spun with a hickory staff, bearing the names of our candidates and the Tariff. A third banner was fringed with ears of wheat, and bore on one side the inscription, "Henry Clay the poor man's friend," on the other side an amusing caricature of Presidential balloon ascensions—Messrs. Clay and Freelinghuyzen occupied one balloon, which was sailing gracefully up to the lofty height of the Presidential chair, while another, in which Messrs. Polk and Dallas undertook the same voyage, bursted before it had gone far and precipitated its unlucky occupants into Salt River! The Mechanicsburg delegation also bore in a prominent situation a tremendous broom, the meaning of which is well understood by our Lococo friends.

Fifth Division.

The Lewisberry Whigs carried a handsome white silk banner with a portrait of Henry Clay, the Nation's Hope; on the other side the inscription, "Things are wrong, we mean to right them." The Lewisberry Whigs carried a handsome white silk banner with a portrait of Henry Clay, the Nation's Hope; on the other side the inscription, "Things are wrong, we mean to right them."

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Ninth Division.

This formed the Procession proceeded through the several streets and marched to Henderson's Grove, a beautiful spot about half a mile from town, where the meeting was organized and the assemblage addressed by several eloquent speakers. The procession though of great length did not comprise near one half of the great throng of people the day being oppressively warm and the majority of persons preferring to enjoy a sight rather than participate in it. This scene of the day gave to our streets a most joyous and brilliant appearance. Several excellent bands of music were stationed at different points in the line, and gave forth their lofty and inspiring strains in unison with the proud emotions of every swelling heart. In nearly every dwelling group of ladies were assembled, leaning to the scene, the excitement of the day.

Tenth Division.

Speeches were then delivered by CHAS. GRAYSON, Esq. of Philadelphia, and JOHN W. BARR, the celebrated "Bookeye Blacksmith," who elicited the most enthusiastic applause of the multitude throughout their respective addresses. We sincerely regret that we had no opportunity of taking notes by which even the briefest sketches of these eloquent addresses might be furnished. It being ascertained that a large portion of the crowd could not get within hearing distance of the speakers, another temporary rostrum was hastily erected at some distance from the former, where Messrs. WILKINSON, HAYWARD, and CHAMBERSBURG, sustained a large and able by successive addresses.

flames of enthusiasm which inspired the harder sex—while the flags flapping in the breeze and the banners flashing their glittering emblazons in the sun formed a spectacle of gorgeous splendor, which no pageant of the kind ever surpassed. It was a day of glory and enthusiasm such as our borough has never witnessed, and never may again.

The Meeting and Speeches.

Arrived at the ground, where we were pleased to see a large concourse of ladies had previously assembled, the multitude was called to order by Dr. J. J. MYERS, Chairman of the Committee of Arrangements, who proposed the organization of the meeting by the appointment of the following officers, which was assented to by acclamation:

President.

Hon. JOSEPH RITNER, W. Pennsboro.

Vice Presidents.

Christian Stayan, East Pennsboro; Dr. Alexander Stewart, Shippensburg; James Grason, West Pennsboro; John Laughlin, Hopewell; William Baker, Carlisle; Robert Irvine, &c.

John N. Martin, Silver Spring; Daniel Cobb, &c.

William Culbertson, &c.

Samuel Glavin, South Middleton; Nathaniel Wiley, &c.

Matthew Moore, &c.

Jacob Burkholder, &c.

David Krisher, Monroe; Abraham Williams, &c.

Enoch Young, &c.

George Biner, Mechanicsburg; Lewis Zearing, &c.

James Postlethwaite, Carlisle; William Irvine, &c.

Daniel Sherban, East Pennsboro; Matthew Davidson, W. Pennsboro; John Paul, &c.

Bryant Bryson, Allen; Thomas Chisholm, East Pennsboro; Dr. Shoberg, Dillsburg, York co.

Robert Laird, Frankfort; Alexander Logan, Frankfort; Abraham Mumper, York county; Daniel Leckey, Frankfort; Thomas Underwood, York county; Lindley Fisher, Perry county; Joseph Casey, &c.

William Blair, &c.

James McGowan, &c.

Thomas C. Haubly, York county; H. Hammond, &c.

Dr. Joseph Speck, Perry county; Abraham Musser, New Cumberland; J. Adams Fisher, Danpenn county; James Martin, &c.

William Root, &c.

Capt. W. Hammersly, Petersburg; Dr. Metcalf, Adams county; Daniel M. Smyser, &c.

Dr. Samuel E. Hall, &c.

William Gardner, &c.

Joseph A. Ege, Dickinson; John Sourbeck, East Pennsboro; George Maxwell, Newton; John Fishburn, West Pennsboro; John Hays, Frankfort; David Sheffer, Dickinson; Levi Treen, &c.

William Githelen, &c.

James Weikly, &c.

Robert S. McGee, Southampton; Joseph Chambers, Chambersburg; Jasper E. Brady, &c.

James Kennedy, Millin; William H. Woodburn, Newville; Joseph McDarmond, &c.

George Brindle, Monroe; Dr. George Grove, East Pennsboro; James Hemphill, &c.; Hopewell; Melchior Brennenman, North Middleton; John Heagy, &c.

Christopher Am, Newton; Alexander Cathart, Allen; Adam Cramer, Carlisle; George Meider, Chambersburg; J. Wallace, Franklin county; David Mahon, Shippensburg; James Sargis, &c.

David Deal, &c.

Benjamin Reynolds, &c.

Jacob Rimer, South Middleton; Thomas Sibbes, &c.

SECRETARIES.

William Crop, Carlisle; Dr. T. C. Cathart, Allen; J. T. Hemphill, Hopewell; Dr. D. Urie, North Middleton; Simon Oyster, East Pennsboro; Wm. M. Henderson, North Middleton; Benjamin Gibler, South Middleton; Wm. C. Houser, Mechanicsburg; E. A. Brady, Newville; Wilson Hubley, Dickinson; Philip Brown, East Pennsboro; Adam Grier, Silverspring; David Coble, &c.

JOHN T. SANDERS, Dauphin Co; Samuel Burkholder, South Middleton; John W. Calkins, West Pennsboro; W. T. Carney, Shippensburg; Dr. Jacob Weaver, Mechanicsburg; John Grason, West Pennsboro; E. Beatty, Carlisle; Armstrong Noble, &c.

Wm. B. Mullen, South Middleton; George Zim, &c.

Simon Alter, West Pennsboro; George Cart, Carlisle.

Gov. RITNER briefly expressed his thanks for the distinction conferred upon taking the chair, and after the other officers had taken their seats, it was announced that the meeting would be opened with prayer.

Rev. JOHN M. KASS, of New York, then appeared upon the platform, and amid the profoundest silence offered up a fervent and impressive prayer.

Speeches were then delivered by CHAS. GRAYSON, Esq. of Philadelphia, and JOHN W. BARR, the celebrated "Bookeye Blacksmith," who elicited the most enthusiastic applause of the multitude throughout their respective addresses. We sincerely regret that we had no opportunity of taking notes by which even the briefest sketches of these eloquent addresses might be furnished.

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Mr. James G. Thompson, hit speech the

necessary at this advanced stage of the canvass, were offered by Mr. E. Beatty. Messrs. Thompson and Freelinghuyzen, glorious principles have always been—blessed as they are upon a thousand banners—drummed in the ears of the Free to every hamlet, village and city of our wide-spread country, and engraved as they are upon the heart of every Democrat in Whig in the Union—we deem it unnecessary upon the present occasion to reiterate their length. The soundness and wisdom of the government policy advocated by the Whigs, has been demonstrated by time and experience, which furnish incontrovertible evidence that upon Constitutional Democratic Whig principles alone can our National and State Governments be administered so as to ensure the highest prosperity and happiness to the People. It now only remains therefore to us, to constant, united and undivided ACTION through the remainder of this campaign, to secure triumph and glorious success to our distinguished candidates, CLAY, FREELINGHUYSEN and MARBLE.

Resolved, That as it is expedient to complete the organization of the Democratic Whig party by the nomination of its County, Senatorial and Congressional tickets, at an early day as practicable—that the Whigs of Cumberland county be requested to meet at the usual place of holding Township meetings, on Saturday the 31st of August, at three o'clock, Delegates to a County Convention, to be held at the County Hall in the borough of Carlisle, on MONDAY the 24th day of September, at 1 o'clock, P.M. for the purpose of nominating a County Ticket, and appointing a Conference to nominate candidates for Congress and the State Senate.

The resolutions were adopted by acclamation, and as the night was drawing on the people commenced leaving the ground and the meeting adjourned.

Thus ended the largest popular meeting of any party ever held in Cumberland county. Besides being the largest it was one of the most respectable, quiet and orderly assemblages we ever witnessed. All its proceedings were conducted in harmony, and in two hours after its adjournment our town was again as quiet and peaceful as though its serenity had not been disturbed.

And what, to use the eloquent language of another, was the result of this glorious meeting? Why the whole people assembled on the occasion, unanimously declared that HENRY CLAY has no compeer in this wide spread Republic—that for profound Statesmanship, matchless eloquence, comprehensive mind, eminent talents, deep and fervid love for his country, he is far above and beyond the reach of successful rivalry—and that he stands, like Saul the son of Kish, a head and shoulders above his fellow-men—that his self sacrificing spirit, his pure loftiness of character, and his earnest devotion to his country's interests, have endeavored to lift to the innermost hearts of the American people—and that the cheering anthems of the free, which are now ringing from every hill and dale—from the bayous of Louisiana to the forests of Maine, attest, unerringly, that this canvass will not only end in the triumphant and brilliant success of Whig principles, but in doing what has been so long deferred, but so richly due—

"Justice to Henry Clay!"

GEN. ALEXANDER'S ADDRESS.

The following is the address of Gen. S. Alexander, upon receiving the splendid banner presented to the Whigs by the Ladies of Carlisle, on Saturday last:

LADIES: The Whigs of the CARLISLE CLAY CLUB receive from the fair hands and warm hearts of the donors, this rich and beautiful token of regard and affection, with feelings of grateful "thank you" for me to utter, as would become me, their humble representative. It is rich in sentiment and meaning as it is splendid in execution and material. It is more especially to be appreciated by us, because it is the free testimonial of approval of our principles and candidates by those we welcome and love; and who, as a body, never do anything as impulsive as a thoughtless cause. You ladies, do not often take so active or public part in political affairs;—not generally in the public concern of our sex. But the history of the past clearly shows that when "the last best gift of Heaven to man" was a quest, and express an active and decided interest in any great cause; their advice and feelings and judgments are on the side of right, truth, public good, and wide spread benevolence. The position which you now place in our hands is, & must be regarded by us, the purest testimonial of one face of the Banner is emblematic of the purity of the principles which it is intended to inculcate; while the design of the other face, is a picture of your exhortation to us to proceed in our course with all our hearts.

What are the great principles which characterize the Whig party, and separate them, as by a gulf from their opponents? They are well known and understood. They have been announced with precision, investigated with severe scrutiny, and established by the power of reason, the light of experience, and the fire of truth. Though they may be misrepresented by malice, or misinterpreted by falsehood, no upright or sensible man can doubt what they are.

The first, and the most important, is the policy of regulating and imposing duties upon foreign goods which are imported; as to foster, encourage and sustain the labour of our own people, and the products of our own country. The annual duties now paid to sustain the system, to meet all the proper expenses of the national government, without aid from other sources. Of all modes of taxation this is the least felt, the least odious, the least oppressive, and the least unjust. It complies the direct purpose of furnishing the necessary pecuniary means to sustain the government; we would make it the potent instrument of protecting our own labour, skill, industry and capital against the ruinous effect of foreign competition. This, in turn, employs our own people, and pays them; while it furnishes a convenient and good market for the surplus products of our rich soil. It prevents excessive importation, (because we thus supply our own wants,) a favorable balance of trade is preserved; and the precious metals—the vital essence which alone can keep our happy system in successful motion—are kept at home. These, and many others, are the rich and ripe fruits of the Whig system, in time of peace, the time when it is least needed and best felt. But it overtook us, (as come in with), then it is that the wisdom of the system is deeply felt, and plainly seen. Instead of markets destroyed, supplies cut off, business deranged, the means of defence taken away, by the ships of a foreign foe, we have a better and more solid basis, whose very name has been imperious to meet the foe on the shore, all is safe behind us. This Whig doctrine is well-acted—the great American System.

To this doctrine, our adversaries oppose the impracticable, absurd and ruinous plan of Free Trade. European practices; mere vapour in theory, ruinous in results—a political hobby only fit to make merry capital upon the ignorant.

Next to this is the subject of the Whig policy, and secure a sound and safe national currency, equal to all purposes, and superior to any money equally good for the people and for the government. The issue of all our commercial bills, the richest and most valuable of all the fruits of the Whig system, is deeply felt, and plainly seen. Instead of markets destroyed, supplies cut off, business deranged, the means of defence taken away, by the ships of a foreign foe, we have a better and more solid basis, whose very name has been imperious to meet the foe on the shore, all is safe behind us. This Whig doctrine is well-acted—the great American System.

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