

the chair that John Bell had used, and had one constructed, which with the ornaments and trappings cost over TWO THOUSAND DOLLARS! or

Is it because he was a warm advocate in Congress of the PET BANK System, and reported the bill to establish it? or

Is it because of his PATRIOTIC revolutionary ancestry? or

Is it because of his own service in the LAST WAR? or

Is it because of his service and skill as a DIPLOMATIST? or

Is it because of his great popularity before the BALTIMORE CONVENTION met? or

Is it because he goes for the immediate ANNEXATION OF TEXAS—WAR with Mexico—ASSUMPTION of the debts of Texas—the extension and perpetuation of SLAVERY, and the violation of the national faith and honor? or

Is it because the Madisonian says he is just such a man as JOHN TYLER? or

Is it because he is a man of undoubted courage, and produced a CERTIFICATE OF GENERAL JACKSON to prove it? or

Is it because he was TWICE beaten for Governor in his own State, after he had TRIED him once? or

Is it because he is called by his friends YOUNG HICKORY, to show that he has no merits of his own upon which they can rely? or

We repeat, which of these reasons is it that should induce us to vote for James K. Polk?

Progressive Democracy—Republican Independence—The Beauty of Consistency exhibited in obeying orders—The whole forming a Party looking-glass.

PROGRESSIVE DEMOCRACY.

[From the Cincinnati Enquirer.]

The man who WAS a democrat twenty-five years ago, and entertains the principles NOW, that the party DID twenty-five years ago, and has not renounced with the party, but remained stationary, IS JUST TWENTY-FIVE YEARS BEHIND THE TIMES AND THE PARTY.

He is NOT a DEMOCRAT NOW. Nay, the man who stands in relation to some principles now where the democratic party did ONLY TEN YEARS AGO, IS NOT A DEMOCRAT NOW. You must change your ground. If you would be esteemed a Democrat of 1843 you must abandon a portion of your SUPERANNUATED FAITH. Twenty-seven years ago, in 1816, the Democratic party, in Congress, under the Democratic administration of Madison—ESTABLISHED A BANK OF THE UNITED STATES. A large portion of the party then supposed such an institution constitutional, and all appear to have thought its charter sound policy—and it was not till nearly twenty years after that the party changed ITS PRINCIPLES in regard to a Bank. If you then entertain the same principles which you entertained in common with the party twenty-five years ago, in relation to this question, YOU ARE NOW IN FAVOR OF A BANK OF THE UNITED STATES TO BE CHARTERED BY CONGRESS.

If you are, you cannot be a Democrat of 1843, though you were in 1816-18. Ten years ago the party in Ohio were IN FAVOR OF STATE BANKS, and actually granted by acts of the Legislature, many charters. You doubtless believed in common with the party, in those Bank doctrines; you noted with the party. But the Democracy of Ohio are now opposed to them. If you still adhere to your political faith of 1833, in relations to these matters, you are NOT A DEMOCRAT NOW. Twenty-five years ago, the Democratic party—the whole country—justified and sustained a HIGH TARIFF. Fifteen years ago, 1828 to '33, THE PARTY, as a body, sustained the PROTECTIVE TARIFF of 1828, yet the party AS A PARTY, is now opposed to a TARIFF FOR PROTECTION. If you stand in reference to this question, as the party DID twenty-five or only ten years ago, you are NOT WITH THE PARTY NOW. I might continue this contrast between the PRESENT and FORMER POSITIONS OF THE PARTY, upon other questions. But the contrast upon the subjects of National Bank, State Bank and Tariff, are sufficient to sustain my position, that ONE CANNOT BE A DEMOCRAT NOW, WHO ENTERTAINS THE SAME OPINIONS HE DID TWENTY-FIVE OR EVEN THIRTY YEARS AGO, ALTHOUGH HE MAY THEN HAVE AGED WITH THE PARTY, AND BEEN FOR THAT DAY A GOOD DEMOCRAT.

COOLED DOWN.—The locofoco ardor that first exhibited itself, on the receipt of Mr. Clay's second letter, on Texas annexation. They have discovered that there are so many provisions attached to it respecting receiving Texas, which the Enquirer left out of the category, that they were entrapped into huzzing for Clay too soon. The Locos cannot stand the 'honor' portion of the letter; it is decidedly against their party principles.

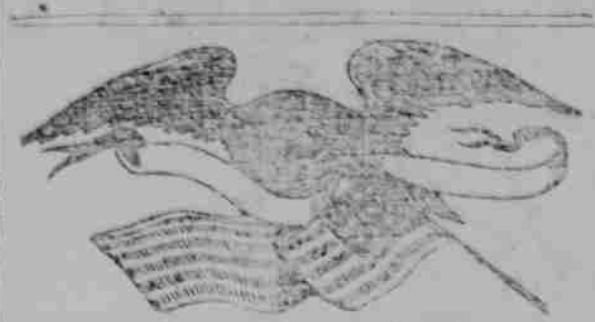
Cincinnati Straightout.

Ole Bull is in retirement at Bristol, (R. I.) He has, it is said, two new compositions in preparation, to be called 'The Falls of Niagara' and 'The Death of Washington.'—Cin. Times.

EARTHQUAKE.—Private letters received at New York state that the town of Nicaragua on Lake Nicaragua, Central America, was destroyed by an earthquake in June last. No particulars of the loss of life are given.

Lot. Jour.

GAZETTE.



VINCENNES.

THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 25, 1844.

Whig Principles.

ASHLAND, Sept. 13, 1842.

DEAR SIR—I received your favor, communicating the patriotic purposes and views of the young men of Philadelphia, and I take pleasure in compliance with your request, in stating some of the principal objects which I suppose, engage the common desire and the common exertion of the Whig party to bring about, in the Government of the United States. These are—

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 in the Executive power, embracing a further restriction on the exercise of the veto.

4. A faithful administration of the public domain, with an equitable Distribution of the proceeds of the sales 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 suitable restraints against improper interference in elections.

6. An amendment of the Constitution, limiting the incumbent of the Presidential office to a single term.

These objects attained, I think that we should cease to be afflicted with bad administration of the Government.

I am respectfully,
Your friend and ob't servant,
HENRY CLAY.

Mr. JACOB STRATTON.

Nominations of the National Whig Convention.

For President.

HENRY CLAY,

OF KENTUCKY.

For Vice President.

THEODORE FREELINGHUYSEN,

OF NEW JERSEY.

Senatorial Electors.

HENRY S. LANE, of Montgomery Co.
JOSEPH G. MARSHALL, of Jefferson.

District Electors.

1st Dist. John A. Breckenridge, of War-

rick;

2d " James Collins, of Floyd;

3d " John A. Matson, of Franklin;

4th " Samuel W. Parker, of Fayette;

5th " Hugh O'Neal, of Marion;

6th " George G. Dunn, of Lawrence;

7th " Richard W. Thompson, of Vigo;

8th " A. L. Holmes, of Carroll;

9th " Horace P. Biddle, of Cass;

10th " L. G. Thompson, of Allen;

Carlisle Mass Meeting.

Whigs of old Knox! remember the Whig Mass Meeting at Carlisle on the 16 and 17th of October. Go up in your strength, and join with your brethren of Sullivan in their rejoicing over the redemption of our State from locofoco misrule—and in their determination to accomplish a more glorious victory still in November next.

Washington Mass Meeting.

On Saturday last, agreeably to previous notice, the Barbecue for Knox, Daviess and Martin counties, came off, and it would have made the hearts glad of those who were not there, if they had witnessed as we did, the congregated thousands met together to show their zeal for the patriot and statesman Henry Clay, and the glorious Whig cause. At a reasonable compulsion, there were present not less than five thousand persons, many of whom were ladies. At an early hour the people began to assemble, and continued pouring in from all quarters until the streets were completely crowded. At the proper time the marshals formed a procession, and proceeded to the place designed for speaking. Mr. Ewing, of Vincennes, and Mr. Phelps, of Louisiana, each addressed the immense crowd, who were often interrupted by deafening shouts, dictated by hearts that seemed to pulsate with one harmonious throbbing of overflowing enthusiasm. The speech of Mr. Ewing was truly excellent—in fact, it was a sublime, a grand effort.

After the speaking was over, we were marched to a beautiful grove a little below town, where the dinner tables were spread with an abundance of every thing the heart could desire. Many of us were in a hurry to get home, and started immediately after dinner, consequently we did not witness the manner in which the proceedings closed, but we are told that many addresses were delivered in the evening which struck terror into the very heart of Locofocoism. We have not space to give even an outline of the proceedings of the day, but will probably say more about it hereafter. All in all, it was a great gathering.

We must here take occasion, however, to kindly thank the citizens of Washington for the hospitable manner in which we were treated. Never have we seen a more whole-souled, noble-hearted set of Whigs in our life, and we but speak the sentiments of all who were present.

We found their latch strings out, and every one ready and willing to do things as they ought to be done.

As to Mr. Polk's votes, the Sun refers

Falschood Exposed.

The Locos tell the people that James K. Polk voted, when in Congress, for the Revolutionary Pension Bills, and that Mr. Clay voted against some amendments to these Bills, giving the volume and page for Mr. Clay's votes, but no volume or page for Mr. Polk's votes—thus trying to make the impression that Polk favored and Mr. Clay opposed Revolutionary Pensions. Now the well informed Locos know that this is all a lie—that James K. Polk voted against all the Revolutionary Pension Bills but one, and that was a private Bill to pension certain persons named in the Bill, some of whom happened to live in his District. They can show that he voted for some amendments to these Bills, but he voted for these amendments, not as the friend of the old Soldiers, but to prevent the passage of the Bills by which they were to receive Pensions—Mr. Clay, who has always voted for the Revolutionary Pension Bills, knowing the object for which such amendments were offered, voted against them, whenever he thought their adoption would endanger the passage of the Bills. Mr. Clay was the true friend of the Revolutionary patriots—he wished them to be pensioned, and wished the Bills granting them pensions to pass, and was determined their passage should not be defeated by permitting their enemies to overdo them with amendments. The certificate below shows how destitute of truth Locofoco statements of fact are.

There was a bitter Locofoco in Congress from Alabama, by the name of Clement C. Clay, who always voted with Polk against the Revolutionary Pension Bills, and who some of the lying Locofoco leaders wish to palm off on the ignorant of their party as Henry Clay. Now Mr. Clay, the Whig candidate, was not in Congress at all when most of these votes referred to were given by James K. Polk, and never did serve in the same body with Mr. Polk. In 1831 Henry Clay was elected to the United States Senate by the Legislature of Kentucky, and James K. Polk and this Clement C. Clay were then in Congress members of the House of Representatives, had been members of the House of Representatives for several years before that time, and continued to be members of the House of Representatives for several years after that time. The Hon. Henry Clay has not been a member of the House of Representatives of Congress since the 4th day of March, 1825.

The undersigned, having been called upon to examine the votes of Messrs. Clay and Polk upon the various Bills to Pension Revolutionary Soldiers and others, the same having been referred to in part in the Sun of the 14th inst., in the following article:

"KEEP IT BEFORE THE PEOPLE."

That Henry Clay and Theodore Freelinghuyzen both voted against the proposition to amend the Pension act of 1832, so as to extend its provisions to the soldiers who fought under Wayne, Clarke, St. Clair, Harmer and Hamtramck; and to those who were in service under the authority of the United States against any tribe of Indians, prior to the 1st of January, 1795.—See Congress Debates, Vol. 8, part 1, page 950.

That Henry Clay voted against a proposition to amend the same bill so as to extend its provisions to the widows of soldiers of the Revolution. See same volume, same page.

That James K. Polk voted in '26, for the bill for the relief of the surviving officers of the Army of the Revolution.

That James K. Polk voted for an amendment to that bill, to provide for the widows of officers and soldiers who fell or died in the Revolutionary war.

That James K. Polk voted in 1829, for the bill to provide for certain persons engaged in the land and naval service of the United States in the Revolutionary war.

That James K. Polk voted in '32, for the bill granting pensions to those who defended our frontiers in the Indian wars from 1776 to 1795—and for the bill supplementary to the act for the relief of certain surviving officers and soldiers of the Revolution.

Find upon referring to Congressional Debates, vol. 8, part 1, p. 930 and not 950 as the Sun has it, (there being nothing on page 950 about Revolutionary Pensions,) that on the 14th day of May, 1832, the Senate resumed the consideration of the Pension Bill. Mr. Grundy of Tennessee moved to amend the bill by extending its provisions to include those who fought under Wayne, Clarke, St. Clair, Harmer and Hamtramck. Mr. White moved to amend the amendment by adding thereto the following words: "And any other person, who was in the service, under the authority of the United States, against any tribe of Indians prior to the 1st of January, 1795." On the 18th day of May these two amendments were voted down by a vote of yeas 14, nays 30. Mr. Clay voting in the negative. By referring to the proceedings in the House of Representatives of Congress on the Pension Bill, we find that on May 1st, 1832, seventeen days before the action in the Senate, Mr. Wickliffe of Kentucky, had offered an amendment to the Pension Bill then before the House, in substance the same as the amendments above, which was rejected by a vote yeas 62, nays 106. The Senate passed the said Pension Bill on the 18th of May, 1832, by the vote of yeas 26, nays 19; Mr. Clay voting for the Bill, and every Senator who voted for the amendments above, voting against the Bill on its passage, excepting the Senators from Ohio and Indiana and one of the Senators from Illinois. The amendment to extend the provisions of this Bill to the widows of the Revolutionary Soldiers, who had died previous to 1828, was rejected by a vote of yeas 10, nays 33. Mr. Clay voting in the negative. This amendment had also before this been defeated several times in the House. See Cong. Debates, vol. 8, part 2, pages 2502 and 2503.

As to Mr. Polk's votes, the Sun refers

us neither to volume, page nor any thing else but the year. The editor of the Sun says that James K. Polk in 1826 voted for the Bill for the relief of the surviving officers of the Army of the Revolution, and an amendment to this Bill for the benefit of the widows of officers and soldiers who fell or died in the Revolutionary war.—This is not true. We have examined the Congressional Debates of that year, and find that there was but one Bill to pension Revolutionary officers and soldiers introduced into and acted upon by the House during that session. On the 24th day of April, 1826, the House took up this Bill for the relief of the surviving officers of the Army of the Revolution. See Congress Debates, vol. 2, part 2, page 2520. On the next day Mr. Reed moved to amend the Bill by adding a section appropriating a certain amount for the benefit of the soldiers of the Revolution. Mr. Mitchell of Tennessee moved to amend the amendment by including the surviving widows and orphans of those officers who died in the service or since. They were both adopted as amendments to the Bill in committee. See same vol. pages 2539 and 2571. The Bill and amendments were then reported from the committee of the whole House to the House. On the 27th day of April the House resumed the consideration of said Pension Bill, and Mr. Mitchell of Tennessee moved to postpone the consideration thereof till the 1st day of July next—that was until after the adjournment of Congress, for they had passed a resolution to adjourn and did adjourn on the 22d day of May. This motion was not adopted. See same vol. page 2575. May 1st Mr. Mitchell moved to amend the Bill by providing for the surviving widows of said officers and soldiers who fell, or otherwise died in the Revolutionary war, and the widows of such as shall have died at any time before eighteen months from the passage of this act.—Mr. Buchanan of Pennsylvania objected to the wide extent of this amendment, and the mover agreed to modify it so as to confine its operation to the widows of the officers who had served the same period with the officers relieved, but had since died. So it was then adopted. The above two are the only amendments respecting the widows of Revolutionary officers and soldiers that were offered and voted on, and from which it appears that there was no proposition to pension the widows of soldiers voted on. See page 2588, same volume.

May 2d a motion was made to recommend the Bill and amendments to the Committee on Revolutionary Pensions, which prevailed by the following vote: yeas 90, nays 85, Messrs. Mitchell, Polk, &c. voting for committing. See same vol. page 2592. On the 18th day of May, the Committee reported back the Bill and amendments with an amendatory Bill, which was laid on the table and ordered to be printed, and was not taken from the table the balance of the session, both Houses adjourning sine die May 23d. So it seems that no vote was taken during the whole of the session on the passage of the Bill. During the next session, 1827, this Bill was taken up, again re-committed to a committee of the whole House, and died in committee—that is, was never reported back to the committee. See Cong. Debates, vol. 3, page 732.

In 1829 Mr. Polk voted for a Bill granting Pensions to certain persons engaged in the land and naval service of the United States in the Revolutionary war. This Bill passed the House on the 25th day of February, only five days before Congress adjourned, and was barely reported to the Senate, no action being had on it in that body. See Cong. Debates, vol. 5, page 381.

In 1832 there was no Bill before Congress granting pensions to those who defended our frontiers in the Indian wars from 1776 to 1795, but, as stated before, an amendment to this effect was offered by Mr. Wickliffe to the Pension Bill when before the House, which was rejected by a large vote, and was afterwards voted against by Mr. Clay in the Senate to save the Bill from defeat. Mr. Polk voted against the Revolutionary Militia Pension Bill that passed the House that year.—See Cong. Debates, vol. 8, part 2, page 2713.

JAMES K. POLK

Voted against the old patriots of the Revolution on March 13, 1828, on the passage of the Bill for the relief of the surviving officers of the Revolutionary war. Cong. Debates, vol. 4, part 2, page 2670.

March 18, 1830. He voted against the Revolutionary Pension Bill. Vol. 6, part 1, page 629, Cong. Debates.

March 19, 1830. Mr. Polk spoke some time against the Bill, and voted against it. Same vol. page 635.

February 17, 1831. He voted against the Bill for the relief of Revolutionary Soldiers. Same vol. 7, page 730.

May 2, 1832. He voted against the Revolutionary Pension Bill. Same, vol. 8, part 2, page 2713.

July 5, 1832. He spoke against and of course voted against the invalid Pension Bill. Same vol. part 3, pages 3864 and 3855.

We have examined the public Records, and find the votes of Mr. Clay and Mr. Polk as stated above, and any one who doubts it can call and examine the Records for himself.

D. S. BISHOP,
T. S. BONNER,
H. DECKER,
H. D. WHEELER,
THOS. C. BAILEY,
O. B. WETZELL,
GEO. D. HAY,
JOHN H. MASSEY.

Vincennes, Sept. 18, 1844.

N. B. In 1831, Mr. Polk advocated and voted for an amendment to the Revolu-

tionary Pension Bill then before Congress requiring any applicant for a pension to prove that he was a pauper to entitle him to receive one. See Congress Debates, vol. 7, page 729. EDITOR.

More unexceptionable testimony.—Mr. R. S. Hart of Dayton, hearing and reading the constant assault upon the character of the Hon. Henry Clay, to satisfy his own mind upon the subject, wrote to Lexington, Kentucky, to the N. H. Hall of that place, one of the ablest and best among the Presbyterian clergyman, as is Dr. Bascom among those of the Methodists, whose reply we give below. The Reverend Mr. Hall has been in this place several times, and is well known here as one among the most pious, devoted and able divines, that has ever held forth the word of life "among us." No man is more welcome or leaves us more regretted.

Read, one and all, and know what says this good man, in whose breast nothing unholly can find a place, says of his neighbor.

LEXINGTON, August 27, 1844.

Dear Sir—Your very polite and respectful favor of the 19th inst., is now before me, and without unnecessary delay, I reply to your inquiry. You state that "it is in the mouth of almost every political speaker, opposed to the election of the Hon. Henry Clay, and is heralded forth from every Democratic and Abolition press, that Mr. Clay is a man of desperately bad moral character, and that such is his standing in Lexington, and throughout his neighborhood."

You desire me to state what Mr. Clay's standing at home and among his neighbors is.

I have been the pastor of the First Presbyterian Church, Lexington, nearly twenty-two years.—My first residence when I came to this place, was joining Mr. Clay's farm, and ever since I have lived in the neighborhood, and have known this honorable gentleman, and it gives me pleasure to say, that I have never witnessed an act, or heard an expression from Mr. Clay, that was not in conformity with the strictest morality; his character among the great mass of his neighbors is that of a high-minded, honorable, kind and benevolent gentleman. In a word, sir, I believe that Mr. Clay's moral character is as good, and far better than those of the political max with whom I have been acquainted, and I consider him more preeminently qualified in every respect for the presidency of the United States, at the present crisis, than any man in them. And the honest and unobtrusive desire of my heart is, that in the good providence of God he may be elected to that high and responsible office.

Yours, most respectfully,
N. H. HALL.

We see that our old friend and fellow-townsmen, George K. Gibson, Esq., has started a paper at Independence, Missouri, called "The Independence Journal," the first number of which, is now before us. It is of extra-imperial size, and well filled with editorial and selected matter of true Whig stamp. Success to our old chum! May you, as you have found a home in a strange land, find a resting place in the hearts of all around you, as we well know you so well deserve. Excuse, most certainly—see, here we are.

Odd Fellowship in Maine.—At the recent Annual Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church in Maine, an attempt was made by some members thereof to get up a little Anti-Mason scene against Odd Fellowship, by introducing resolutions against it, one of which almost disfranchised their members if they should join, or being already members, did not succeed from the order; but there were sensible men enough in the conference to lay the subject upon the table, to die a quiet death. The spirit of "minding every person's business except your own," is ever exhibited in beautiful colors. We did think that Ministers of the Gospel could find enough to do, in obeying the command of their Divine Master, who said, "go ye into all the world and preach my Gospel; to let matters that did not concern them alone. But there are some men, whose disposition is of that kind, that they are never at rest, unless they are busy with their neighbor's "cox or his ass."

We regret to announce the decease of the Hon. Tildgham A. Howard of this State, Minister to Texas, from the United States. He died at Washington, in that Republic, on the 16th ult., which place he had reached only ten or twelve days before he died. This makes the 4th Diplomatic agent of this Government, who has died in Texas within a short period.

Maine has, as usual, gone for the Locofocos in their State elections; but well informed citizens of this State confidently rely upon its electoral vote being given for the Whig Ticket, as in 1840.

The Democrats of Cumberland county, Pennsylvania, held a mass meeting about six weeks ago, and, in consideration of the vast amount of manufacturing interest in that county, and in order to ascertain James K. Polk's opinion of the Tariff, appointed a committee to propound certain questions to him in regard to his views of the Tariff policy, and particularly, if he were in favor of the present Tariff. Some five weeks having elapsed and no answer being received, they held another meeting week before last, and resolved formerly to abandon Mr. Polk.

At the latest dates, New Orleans was remarkably healthy, and there was every prospect of its continuing so.

The residence of Mrs. Harrison at North Bend was recently entered by a set of burglars, who stole her favorite gold watch.

Joseph Buonsaparte ex-king of Spain, and who for a long time lived in New Jersey, near Burlington, died recently in Europe.

The Whig State Convention of New Jersey, met in Trenton on Wednesday, the 11th inst., and nominated Charles C. Stratton, as their candidate for Governor.

Governor Owsley of Kentucky has appointed the Hon. Ben. Hardin, Secretary of State.

The following from the Louisville Journal, is pretty good. Brough of the Cincinnati Enquirer, was cowed, the other day by J. C. Vaughn of the Cincinnati Gazette. In speaking of it Prentice says: "Brough takes due notice of his own whipping in the Enquirer, introducing the subject with the innocent interrogatory—'How are we to understand it?' He is about as bright as the fellow, who, on being kicked down stairs by a gentleman, and being pitched headlong into the street, exclaimed with a very enquiring physiognomy—'sir, what am I to understand by such insinuations?'"

We see by the St. Louis papers, that the Hon. Thos. H. Benton, is on a visit to Missouri. His purpose is, we suppose, to dictate to the "progressives," the future course for them to pursue, in regard to himself in particular, and the party in general. It must be particularly gratifying to the people of Missouri to be dictated to, by a citizen of another State, as they have no man among them who is sufficient for these things. Shame!

Striking Home upon the Slanderers.—From the dates given in some of the biographical sketches of Mr. Clay, which may or may not be correct, the Locofocos infer that he took his seat in the United States Senate before attaining to the required age of thirty, and, upon this ground, some of them are violent and reckless enough to charge him with perjury. To those who have made this indecorous & indocent charge, we commend the following extract from an article in the last number of the National Intelligencer. What in the name of the seven wonders of the world, will these infuriated Locofoco calumniators say to the development of the fact, on the authority of their own Amos Kendall, that General Jackson took his seat in the United States Senate before the age of thirty? Will they talk about his "perjury," and hurl at him all the gross and venomous epithets that they have hurled at Henry Clay?

Louisville Jour.

Hundreds of instances have occurred in this country and in England of persons elected to Legislative bodies prior to their attainment of the required age. It has been always regarded as a highly honorable testimony to the precocity of the talents of the person thus chosen. Never before was it looked upon as a crime. Mr. Clay alone is to be reproached with that which, in every similar instance, was considered as a distinguished compliment.

The charge of perjury is too ridiculous to merit serious notice. No man knows his own age, otherwise than by information derived from others. Mr. Clay was elected by the General Assembly of Kentucky to the Senate. In that election he was passive. If any perjury were committed in his election, it was the General assembly that was guilty, not he. With the testimony of this election he repaired to Washington to take his seat. When he took it he did not swear—and probably, if required, would not have sworn what was his actual age. He took the general oath to support the Constitution of the United States; and from this general oath the monstrous deduction is made of constructive perjury! His accusers are called upon and challenged to point to the instance, during the thirty-seven years of a brilliant and glorious career, after that oath was taken, of his violation of the Constitution of his country. If he were in fact a few days too young when he first took his seat in the Senate of the United States, we are greatly deceived if the people of the United States do not shortly demonstrate to these accusers that they do not think him now too young to be made their President.

It is a curious fact, but which we do not consider of consequence, except as showing the disingenuousness of those who have brought this far fetched charge against Mr. Clay, that they have passed by the fact in the history of General Jackson, not only without censure, but as being something that redounds to his honor, that he was elected a Senator of the United States before he was thirty-years of age, and took his seat upon that election.

See Kendall's "Life of Jackson," pages 101 and 102, where we find the following: "On the first of June, 1796, Tennessee was, by act of Congress, declared to be one of the United States of America, on an equal footing with the original States. The new State was entitled to but one representative in Congress. No high had General Jackson risen in the confidence of the people, that, at the first election after the admission of the State into the Union, he was elected to Congress without being a candidate. He took his seat in the House of Representatives on the 5th day of December, 1793. Having served one session in that situation, he was, without the tender of services on his part elected to the Senate of the United States, and took his seat in that body on the 22d day of November, 1797. Unambitious of political distinction, disgusted with the administration of the Government, and believing that another could better serve the people of Tennessee in the capacity of Senator, he resigned after serving one session, &c."

"Soon after his resignation as Senator, the Legislature of Tennessee conferred upon him, unsolicited, the appointment of Judge of the Supreme Court of Law and Equity. He was then thirty years old."