



VINCENTS.

THURSDAY, OCTOBER 17, 1844.

Whig Principles.

Arland, Sept. 13, 1842.

DEAR SIR:—I received your favor, commencing 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, enacting 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 adherent,

HENRY CLAY.

Mr. JACOB STRATTON.

Nominations of the National Whig Convention.

For President,

HENRY CLAY,

OF KENTUCKY.

For Vice President,

THEODORE FRELINGHUYSEN,

OF NEW JERSEY.

Senatorial Elections.

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

District Elections.

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

- 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;

The Editor is absent—consequently all deficiency in editorial matter is excused. Next week he will again be at his post.

What has become of the Louisville Journal? We have not, nor do we believe any person in town has, received one for the last week!

In the present state of things, we are loth indeed to miss that excellent Journal. Since the above was in type we have received the Journal of the 14th inst.

We shall be enabled next week to give returns from Arkansas, Pennsylvania, New Jersey and Georgia.

The Locos, we believe, claim them all, so they did Maryland, and Ohio, and got neither. We opine they will not fare much better with those mentioned above. We shall see.

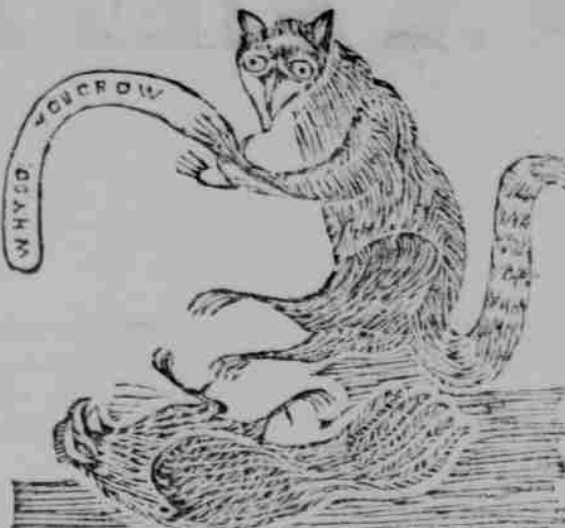
"Suppose a reckless party by lies and pretences, can delude a majority of the citizens of the United States to disregard their own happiness and prosperity by voting for such a mere politician as James K. Polk in disregard of the tried and consistent patriot HENRY CLAY whose just fame and principles are the property and boast of this country, what measures and consequences would soon follow the degrading result?"

Patriot Statesman.

We will not pretend to be able to answer the forgoing enquiry; but there is too much reason to apprehend, in the event stated, a re-establishment of the Sub-Treasury, destruction of the existing Tariff, annexation of Texas, and consequently war and division of this Union; Polk will be rendered a cat's paw of the nullifiers, and the policy, his disgraced nose will soon be found poking at Congress, will not fail to destroy our glorious Constitution—England will rejoice—her long cherished hopes, would then be realized.

The election of Polk, however, we deem to be impossible. The abusive falsehoods of the Locofoco newspapers, evincing an abandonment of even the hope of success; and is well calculated to keep freemen's vigilance aroused, until the Whig electoral ticket be declared successful. The ruin and disaster Locofoco misrule has already brought upon the country, and the remembrance of the better inflection thereof, will, we hope, disappear after the 4th of March next.

Neighbor have you heard from Ohio.



A Whig Governor!—A Whig State Legislature!!—A Whig U. S. Senator!!!

For the first time in seven years, Ohio has a Whig Governor and Legislature; and by this result, a Whig U. S. Senator is secured, in place of Mr. ultra-low wages Tappan, a triumph, sufficient in itself to compensate the Whigs for all their exertions. The vote stands, as far as heard from, being all but seven counties, Hardin, Henry, Ottaway, Williams, Paulding, Putnam and Van Wert, which in 1842 gave Shannon a majority of 574.

Barley's majority now is 3704. Deduct Shannon's majority in the above 7 counties in 1842. 574

Barley's majority is 3130

If the seven counties outside the best the Locofocos claim for them, Barley's majority could be reduced below 3000. The Legislature elect, 12 Whig members in the Lower House, and six in the Senate. No Whigs in twelve Locofoco districts elected to Congress. The last was caused by the party wandering of the state by the last Locofoco Legislature.

VICTORY! Triumphant Whig Victory!! MARYLAND ALL WHIG!!

As we anticipated, Maryland has given a decided vote in favor of Whig principles, and elected Locofocoism Free Trade, and a new era.

We have a long announcement of the Whig Convention, and address of the "State Center," and of Maryland, to the Whigs of the nation.

We send you the Whig from Maryland. We have realized our hopes, and fulfilled our promise to you by the election of a Whig Governor and a Whig Legislature. Those G. Pratt, our candidate for Governor, is elected by a decisive majority, and in the Legislature we have elected members for 17 counties, out of twenty composing the state.

In addition to the great triumph of reducing the executive of the State from the domination of Locofocism, to which it has been subject for near six years, we have secured the following result in the Legislature:

	WHIG.	LOCOFOCO.
Senate,	15	6
House of Delegates, 61	21	21
	76	27

Whig majority on joint ballot 49 votes, securing the election of a WHIG UNITED STATES SENATOR!!

FROM PENNSYLVANIA, we have nothing definite, as we have not received a single paper with any returns from that State; or indeed, any other than Ohio. We know not how to account for this.

Rumor reports Markle 850 ahead in Allegheny, Washington, Green and Fayette counties.

Foreign Items.

The Queen of England, and Prince Albert, are on a visit to Scotland.

All apprehension of a collision between England and France are at an end, by an adjustment of the difficulties between them.

Louis Philippe, it is definitely fixed, is to visit England, this month.

We give the following extract, in regard to the liberation of O'Connell:

Ireland—The Liberation of O'Connell—Public Feeling in Ireland.—The excitement in Dublin when it had become known that the House of Lords had reversed the judgement of the Irish court was intense. Great crowds had assembled on Kingstown pier. The packet arrived before 5 o'clock; some repeal agents on board, holding up white flags, inscribed judgement reversed by the House of Lords! O'Connell is free! the crowd hurled, the news spread, re-echoed throughout the city. Mr. O'Connell's rooms in Richmond penitentiary were at once invaded by a crowd of congratulators. He is said to have borne the intelligence with the same calmness that it was manifested he would have shown had it been of an opposite nature.

Repeal Association.—The meeting of the repeal association was held as usual on Monday, September 2.

The announcement that Mr. O'Connell and his companions in captivity would attend the weekly meeting of this body on Monday, the 9th inst., caused the Conciliation Hall to be crowded almost to suffocation.

His reception is thus described by the Evening Freeman: "Peal upon peal arose the acclamation—roar rose on roar, as billow follows billow—the poor and the wealthy—the rough and the gentle—the feeble and the vigorous—the young and the old—joined, as with one voice, in the outpouring of their exultation at the triumph—the constitutional triumph which Ireland

had achieved over the injustice of her foes. No language could do justice to that scene—no imagination exaggerate it. Gradually he who was its object reared his tall form to its full height; his breast swelled, his eye dilated, his aspect assumed a look of mingled severity, pride, and conscious power, which communicated to his form the grandeur of a hero and the enthusiasm of a prophet."

He made a splendid speech, but we have not room for further particulars.

Liberation of O'Connell—Sentence Reversed.—On Wednesday, the 4th ult., the Lord Chancellor proceeded to deliver his opinion in the case of the Queen vs. O'Connell and others.

Lord Campbell, after stating his opinion that the indictment contained some good counts, agreeing with Mr. Justice Colman and Mr. Baron Parke in their opinion on the point of the judgement having given generally upon the indictment, notwithstanding the defective counts, he thought that the judgement could not be sustained. The noble and learned Lord concluded by moving that the judgement be reversed.

The amendment of Lord Campbell was then put and carried in the affirmative. The judgement of the court below therefore stands reversed.

Of the eleven counts which composed the indictment, they pronounced more than half to be informal or bad. The bad counts are the sixth and seventh. On these points the judges were unanimous.

Attention.

To oppose the deluded Polkites, and the British machinery now at work, laboring to sap the love of Union and Independence, which actuates every true American citizen, the Whigs have nothing but truth, correct policy, and love of country, to urge. The demagogues, office-holders, and office-seekers of the party, know that and as British Gold may be innocently introduced, (to pollute by indirect bribes, where power cannot otherwise, it now devolves upon the voters of Knox, the old mother of counties, to show that neither falsehood nor money, presents nor unscrupulousness, can induce a sacrifice of the public good, or gain a solitary vote for the hon. Mr. Polk, and the changing Dallas. The Locofoco would render men a machine, freedom a mockery, and the President the representative of a monarchy, by rendering the Liberty dependent upon England. Can progressive democracy make our country a monarchy? This will be the mirror of the Locofocoism of Polk's party.

The following short paragraph from the Cincinnati Atlas, deserves the attention of every candid reader, and in the language of Mr. Van Buren, we would say, "We cannot too emphatically recommend it to your consideration."

British Gold.—A correspondent says an Englishman, by the name of Monrois, dressed like a Quaker, is busily engaged in distributing Free Trade tracts in the interior of Ohio, and contemplates visiting Indiana for the same purpose. Really, this is getting along pretty fast! We think the farmers of these States can form their own opinions on the great questions now before them, without the quickening stimulus of British gold or British agents.

The Tories have, it appears, thrown off all shame, and came boldly out, as the advocates of British interest, in Lancaster, Ohio. Read the following, from the Cincinnati Straightout:

British Gold and British Uniform. The Lancaster, (Ohio) Gazette, says, that "the British have recently subscribed £100,000 sterling, to print Free Trade pamphlets for the information of Americans. This is the doctrine advocated by Polk and the Locos. At the Locofoco meeting in Lancaster, on last Saturday, they displayed a number of red flags, and one of their Glee Clubs wore the British Uniform!"

Here is another, showing how far the feeling in favor of the British is exhibited by a Locofoco, or rather Tory paper in Stuebenville.

The American Union, of Steubenville, a vile Locofoco sheet, has the British crown inserted in two different articles of that paper of the 3d inst. in obedience to Ashburton's letter from London, requiring them to introduce it under every pretext possible."

We learn from Philadelphia, that the final hearing of the case of the Honorable CHARLES NAYLOR, for alleged interference with the military during the late South-west riot, took place before Mayor Scott on Wednesday last, when the Mayor delivered his decision wholly exonerating Mr. NAYLOR, and dismissing the charge against him. This is precisely what we anticipated. It is, remarks the Inquirer, highly gratifying to the numerous friends of Mr. N., who formerly represented the Third District in Congress with honor to himself and his constituents; and we believe that those who know him best will attribute his conduct in the recent difficulties in South-west to the motives and 'promptings of humanity.'

A Mob.—We have seldom met with a more condensed or truthful description of a mob than the following, which we clip from the London Journal:—

"A mob is usually a creature of very mysterious existence, particularly in a large city. Where it comes from or whether it goes few can tell. Assembling and dispersing with equal suddenness, it is as difficult to follow it to its various sources as the sea itself; nor does the parallel stop here, for the ocean is more fickle and uncertain, more terrible when roused, more unreasonable, or more cruel."

The following extract from President Van Buren's Message to Congress, we recommend to the attention of the Polkite leaders; and especially to our neighbor of the Sun, who has been endeavoring to create the impression that Henry Clay was opposed to the Pre-emption, while they and he knew, that such was not the true state of the case. Whatever Mr. Clay might have said would only have been, at that time, the opinion of a Senator, but the following comes with weight and influence from the President of the United States, as a recommendation to Congress. We have shown, last week, what Mr. Clay did actually advance, as his opinion, and we now give Mr. Van Buren's. Let an enlightened people judge between the two; and it will be seen that the Locofoco leaders are actually in the situation they have labored so assiduously to place Mr. Clay. They themselves are the enemies of the pre-emptioners—they are the demagogues who are throwing dust, to hide their acts from the people—and who labor to unscrupulously distort every act and word of Mr. Clay to their own use.

Extract from President Van Buren's First Annual Message, December 4, 1837.

"A modification of the existing laws in respect to the prices of the public lands, might also have a favorable influence on the legislation of Congress, in relation to another branch of the subject. Many who have not the ability to buy at present prices settle on those lands, with the hope of acquiring from their cultivation the means of purchasing under pre-emption laws from time to time passed by Congress. For this encroachment on the rights of the United States, they excuse themselves under the plea of their own necessities; the fact they dispossess nobody, and only enter upon the waste domain; that they give additional value to the public lands in their vicinity; and their intention ultimately to pay the government price. So much weight has from time to time been attached to these considerations, that Congress have passed laws giving actual settlers on the public lands a right of pre-emption to the tracts occupied by them, at the minimum price.

These laws have in all instances been retrospective in their operation; but in a few years after their passage, crowds of new settlers have been found on the public lands, for similar reasons and under like expectations, who have been indulged with the same privileges. This course of legislation tends to impair public respect for the laws of the country. Either the laws to prevent intrusion upon the public lands should be executed, or, if that should be impracticable or inexpedient, they should be modified or repealed. If the public lands are to be considered as open to be occupied by any, they should, by law, be thrown open to all.

That which is intended, in all instances, to be legalized, should at once be made legal, that those who are disposed to conform to the laws may enjoy at least equal privileges with those who are not. But it is not believed to be the disposition of Congress to open the public lands to occupancy without regular entries and payment of the government price, as such a course must tend to worse evils than the credit system, which it was found necessary to abolish.

It would seem, therefore, to be the part of wisdom and sound policy to remove, as far as practicable, the causes which produce intrusion upon the public lands, and then take efficient steps to prevent them in future."

The following, from the Philadelphia Weekly Forum, although evidently written for the meridian of Pennsylvania, we recommend to the Whigs of Knox, and earnestly exhort them to follow out its advice to the letter. We were upon the point of writing an article of the kind, but we found the following ready written to our hand, and so adopted it instead of what we were going to say, ourselves.

WHIGS! GO TO WORK.

Every voter who wishes to elect a Whig President, and have the government administered on Whig principles—who is opposed to Free Trade, the Sub-Treasury and the assumption of Texas debts—who is in favor of Distribution and a Protective Tariff; we call upon to go to work actively and zealously. Above all GO TO WORK NOW!

GO TO WORK! And organize in every township, village and ward, by the appointment of rallying and vigilant committees. Circulate Whig tracts and papers which discuss fairly and ably the great questions at issue in the coming contest. Falsehood and misrepresentations are already in the field, and they must be followed up with Facts and Truth!

GO TO WORK.

And upon all proper occasions, reason with those who are willing to listen to reason and argument. Labor to confirm the wavering, and win the doubtful.—Every man, however humble in his sphere, possesses some influence with his neighbors and friends. Let every Whig use his influence to advance Whig principles. He ought to do it; he can contribute his mite to swell the tide of Whig victory which will then surely spread over the whole Union!

WHIGS! GO TO WORK NOW!

Mobocracy for Polk.—The following is an extract from the National Register, which we commend to the stomachs of our Locofoco opponents, as a precious tit bit, but rather difficult of digestion:

Dorr.—We are in this country, the spoiled children of liberty. Unmindful that a Government destitute of the element of arbitrary power, is a hazardous experiment, never before successfully attempted, which in our case was commenced under extraordinary favorable circumstances, such as cannot be expected to occur again, and in regard to which no retrieval from a failure can reasonably be hoped, we sport recklessly with our privileges, as if they were like the toys of a child, of little value, and easily replaced when lost.—We talk and act as if free institutions were the most natural things in the world, always ready to spring up of themselves, and possessing an inherent vigor that will bear them through every vicissitude; while, in fact, they are of the most artificial character, depending upon a nicely adjusted system of checks and balances, and peculiarly liable to derangement and destruction. Their vitality is suspended in times of disorder, their strength is seldom equal to great emergencies, and indeed their very existence depends upon internal tranquility and self-restraint."

"With our view of the subject we are compelled to rank every man who is disposed to defend such cases of outrage as the rebellions in Rhode Island, and Philadelphia, under one of these classes. Uninformed and unreflecting persons may be blinded by ignorance and passion to the consequences of their acts; enthusiasm may be carried away by the impulses of fanatical spirit, unprincipled men may seek in periods of commotion and public calamity the means of private advancement and the promotion of selfish ends. To the latter class belong those, who, by education, knowledge of mankind, of history, and laws, and by natural capacity, are capable of forming sound and just opinions. When such men in this country lend their influence to the encouragement of a mob spirit; we consider them guilty of the blackest treason, and worthy of the most condign punishment."

Also, the Native Americans of the City of New York, have tendered Wm. C. Bouck, the nomination as their candidate for Governor at the ensuing election.—Mr. Bouck is the present Locofoco incumbent.

The Louisville Journal Says:

"The Globe exhorts Dorr to take courage, telling him that the Democrats throughout the country are 'with him in feeling.'—It would be better for the public if a good many of them were with him in body."

THE LINE ENCAMPMENT.—This grand Mass meeting of the Whigs of the boundary line of Ohio and Indiana on the 27th and 28th ult. is reported to have been a splendid affair. From 90,000, to 100,000 people were upon the ground. The tent extended for a distance of near a mile in length, by half a mile in breadth, some being 150, 140, 100 feet &c., in length.

ANOTHER WHIG VICTORY.—On Saturday, the 29th ult. the Whigs of Nashville, Tennessee, at their charter election, carried that city, by electing their Mayor, by 2/0 majority, and ten out of twelve of the Aldermen. In the 6th ward, where the Locofocos elected two Aldermen, the Whigs came within two or three votes of making a tie of it. So goes the good cause every where.

Proceedings

Of the Whigs of Widner Township, assembled on the 12th of October, 1844.

John Keith, Sr., was called to the chair, and James Polke appointed Secretary.

The following preamble and resolutions were unanimously adopted:

Preamble.—An important crisis in the political prosperity of the country, is at this time presenting itself to the deliberate judgement of every voter in these United States; and as we are about to determine by our suffrages, on the first Monday in November next, whether we will revert back to our former colonial dependence upon the workshops of Great Britain, or sustain our own independence, by fostering and protecting the industrious and laboring classes of our own once happy and prosperous country.

Resolved, That all honorable means be used by the Whigs of Widner township to bring every Whig voter to the polls—to aid and assist the aged and infirm, and endeavor as near as practicable, that every Whig voter in the township cast his vote in his own precinct. And it is further resolved, that the Whigs of Knox county be recommended to make every proper exertion to confine the voters of the several townships to the usual places of voting in their townships where they reside, being considered as the best mode to prevent all impositions of illegal voters.

Resolved, For the purpose of carrying into effect the foregoing resolutions, the Whigs of Widner township do now, in mass, form themselves into a Clay Club; and for the purpose of more effectually carrying out these resolutions and views, the following gentlemen are hereby appointed a committee of vigilance to act together jointly and severally, and to give such information throughout the township, as in their judgement will conduce to and insure a full vote in the township, to-wit: John Robbins, James McArthur, Charles Hooper, Alexander Chambers, Warren C. Keith, John Keith, Jr., Wm. Hollings-

worth, James P. Martin, Charles Polke, Abraham Miller, John W. Widner, John Sterner.

It is further resolved by this meeting, that we view with satisfaction the names of the statesmen Henry Clay and Theodore Tilton, at the head of the ticket, as enlightened patriots, every way worthy of the most exalted offices in the gift of this republican people.

Resolved, further, That we view with regret the degenerate state of the political atmosphere, when we read and hear the low, degrading slanders, issued from the press and proclaimed from the stand, and reiterated in common circles of society, calculated to do no good, but great injuries; and that the private characters of pure and exemplary men are assailed, ruthlessly assailed, who have had no hand in placing themselves before the public, to ask them for their suffrages.

And further resolved, That we will not encourage this vulgar, low, and vile mode of electioneering, but consider it unworthy of regard, while we will contend for measures and not men, and that Whig measures now become as essential to preserve our Union and our independence, as they are to promote the general welfare and prosperity.

Resolved, That the foregoing preamble and resolutions be signed by the Chairman and Secretary, and a copy be sent to the Vincennes Gazette for publication.

Resolved, That the meeting now adjourn.

JOHN KEITH, Chairman.

JAMES POLKE, Secretary.

For the Vincennes Gazette.

Mr. Editor:—In the last Western Sun I see a notice of the account you gave of the Whig 'turn out' on the Saturday preceding, in which it is said the number of persons in the Whig procession and their transparencies, 'might be said to half equal that of the Democrats.' Whether or not the ostensible editor (or editors) of the Sun made this statement, I am not able to say; but certain it is, that no man can be so blinded by party prejudice—no man can be so habituated to the low, degrading, business of propagating exaggerated statements and gross perversions of fact, as to think that the Locofocos out-numbered the Whigs on the night referred to. And in all charity, allowing each of his eyes to be a practical magnifying glass, when turned towards the favorite 'progressive democracy,' (which, by the way, is progressing crawfish-like,) I must say that the author of the article in the Sun, either did not see the two processions, or he told what he knew to be untrue.

When the Whigs passed up Water st., I, in company with two other persons, counted their transparencies, and they numbered about 300 in procession, bearing 32 transparencies, with appropriate mottoes. In a short time after, the Locofocos came down Water street, direct from the Golgotha, numbering, at the most, men and boys, 225 in procession, with 25 transparencies, inscribed with 'Polk and Dallas,' 'Texas and Oregon,' with the hairy biped occasionally exhibited in the columns of the Western Sun. But the best of it was, that the great glow light, about which so much had been said, fell to the ground in front of the Golgotha, entirely destroying the beautiful paintings of one whole side.

By comparing the real numbers of the two processions, with the statement of the Sun, the reader will perceive that instead of 300, he has given the Whigs but 112, in procession; and instead of 32, he has given them but 13 transparencies! But when looking through his magnifying glasses at the brilliant array of progressives, he has swelled their number from 225 to 600 in procession! and from 25 to 61 transparencies! Now I do hope that every candid reader will apply the same ratio of credit to the statements made in that paper of facts, in relation to other things.

FRANKLIN.

For the Vincennes Gazette.

The Ghostly Locos. The Locofocos are the most ghostly set of beings, perhaps, ever known to the civilized world. Nor is it to be wondered at, when they are viewed in their proper attitude. The party and its odious principles were slain in 1840, but have since sprouted a poke weed in the South, and have succeeded in robbing Tyler of his Texas hobby, which is now but his ghost, to rally again their forces, and seek for spoils. But they are looking for the death-blow to be given them by the whigs, and thinking of coffins, tomb-stones and ghosts.

Since the nomination of Polk, they have raised the slumbering ghost of old Zeke, which has flitted before their fancy ever since, making an awful display of his red coat; and I opine they wish they had let him rest.

Here at home we have been not a little amused at their proceedings. The Town Hall being too public a place for these midnight prowlers, they conceived the idea of meeting at a place entirely under their own control. In order to do this, they removed the coffins from a warehouse on Water street, now known as the 'Golgotha,' and appropriated it to that purpose. When they raised their hickory pole (which with them is the same thing as a poke stalk,) on Market street, they had to move some tomb-stones to make room for it. And when they made a desperate effort to out-number the Whigs in transparencies, and having no principles but Polk and Dallas to inscribe upon them, they were at a good deal of pain to prepare a ghost for exhibition.

The ghost of Cilley appears to trouble them very much, and well it may, for I believe that were the spirit of the unfortunate Cilley permitted to emerge from