



VINCENNES.

THURSDAY, OCTOBER 17, 1841.

Whig Principles.

ASHLAND, Sept. 19, 1842.

DEAR SIR.—I received your favor, communicating the patriotic purposes and views of the young men of Philadelphia, and I take pleasure in complying 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, erecting a further restriction on the exercise of the veto.

4. A faithful administration of the public domain, with an equitable *Distribution of the products 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 incumbency of the *Presidential office to a single term*.

These objects attained, I think that we shall 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 Committee.

For President,

HENRY CLAY,
OF KENTUCKY.

For Vice President,

THEODORE FRELINGUHSEN,
OF NEW JERSEY.

Senatorial Electors.

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

District Electors.

1st Dist. John A. Breckinridge; 2nd Dist. W. C. Wick;

3d " James Collins, of Floyd;

3d " John A. Matson, of Franklin;

4th " Samuel W. Parker, of Fayette;

5th " Hugh O'Neil, of Marion;

6th " George G. Dunn, of Lawrence;

7th " Richard W. Thompson, of Vigo;

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

9th " Horace P. Bidle, of Cass;

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

The Editor is absent—consequently all deficiency in editorial must be 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 both 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 foregoing 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 polking 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, evince 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 infliction thereof, will, we hope, disappear after the 4th of March next.

Neighbor have you heard from Ohio. The reception is thus described by the Evening Freeman: 'Peal upon peal arose the acclamation—roar rose on roar, as follows follow 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 *front, correct policy, and love of country, to urge*. The demagogues, office-holders, and office-seekers of the party, know that as British gold may be indifferently introduced, (to gold, by indirect bribes, where power cannot overrule,) it now devolves upon the voters of Knox, the old mother of rogues, to show that neither falsehood nor money, presents nor security, can induce a sacrifice of the public good, or gain a solitary vote for the bombing Polk, and the changing Dallas. The Locofoco would render man a mercenary, freedom a mockery, and the President the mouthpiece of a monarchy, by rendering the citizen dependent upon England. Can progressive democracy make our country a wilderness? This will be the miseries of the consequences of Polk's policy.

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 earnestly recommend it to your consideration.'

British Gold.—A correspondent says an Englishman, by the name of Morrisson, 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 St. Louis.

The *American Union*, of St. Louis, 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 Southwark riots, 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 Southwark 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—

His reception is thus described by the Evening Freeman: 'Peal upon peal arose the acclamation—roar rose on roar, as follows follow 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

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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."

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—which 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!

Moocracy for Polk.—The following extract from President Van Buren's Message to Congress, we recommend to the attention of the Polkites 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-emptions, 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 shewn, 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-emptors—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."

"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 tents 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 20 majority, and ten, out of twelve of the Aldermen. In the 6th ward, where the Locofoco 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 Polk 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