

The North Carolina Whig.

"Be true to God, to your Country, and to your Duty."

VOLUME 5.

CHARLOTTE, N. C., JULY 8, 1856.

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THOMAS J. HOLTON,
EDITOR & PROPRIETOR.

TERMS:

The North Carolina Whig will be furnished to subscribers at TWO DOLLARS in advance; TWO DOLLARS AND FIFTY CENTS if payment be delayed for three months; and THREE DOLLARS at the end of the year. No paper will be discontinued until all arrearages are paid, except at the option of the Editor.

Advertisements inserted at One Dollar per square (10 lines or less, this rate) for the first insertion, and 25 cents for each subsequent. Court advertisements and Sheriff's Sales charged 50 per cent. higher, and a deduction of 25 per cent. will be made from the regular price, for advertisements by the year. Advertisements inserted monthly or quarterly, at \$1 per square for each time. Semi-monthly 75 cents per square for each time.

Postmasters are authorized to act as agents.

Poetry.



From the South Carolinian,
"I Would Not Live Away."

Earth has not many charms for me,
I could not longer here;
Oh, no, my spirit flies to be
In your sweet native sphere.

Could friends and health be always mine,
And joys no more decay,
Still, still, my thirsty soul would pine
For pleasures far away.

The form assigned to human life
I sometimes think too long;
I want to leave these scenes of strife,
And join the angel throng.

If all else earth my soul could stray,
My eyes its splendours view,
The hills and dunes—the forests gay—
Its beauties ever new.

And music lent its potent spell,
And on my listening ear,
Melodious warblings ever fall,
I'd cease to see or hear.

If these could turn my heart away
From nobler joys on high;
Where strains bright in rich array
Regale the wondering eye.

What are earth's notes—her brightest flowers—
Compared with those above?
Those hopes in celestial bowers
Around the throne of Love!

What are her valleys, spacious, green,
And graced with murmuring rills,
From those enchanting prospects seen
From Heaven's majestic hills?

What is proud Chimborazo's height,
Sparking with liquid gold,
To that high Mount Sinai's height,
The Christian staff imbued?

But were earth's charms and Heaven's too,
I'd not content me with my song,
To the grand panorama view
Furnished wide and long.

My eyes would wander o'er the whole,
And ceaseless north and south,
For Him who died to save my soul,
And search till He was found.

Oh, yes! 'tis Christ I long to see,
The object of my love!
Whom my spirit yearns to be
In your bright world above. EVA.

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not asleep, she feigned it, and Hal sighed for the morning.

When he awoke, Katy, was gone down, as usual, and he hastened to join her. He waited in the breakfast room, and went to seek her. The Irish girl said she had gone to "fetch a walk." Hal knew she must be angry still.

Katie went to her father's, and reached the house just as the family sat down to breakfast.

"Why, Katie, what's the matter? You are as pale as a ghost!" screamed Nell, the older sister.

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From the Louisville Journal.
HENRY CLAY AND JAMES BUCHANAN.

We hope that what we are now about to write, will command the attention of all honest and honorable men and especially of old line Whigs, the former supporters of Henry Clay and the present reverers of his memory. The boast has been made that the old line Whigs will as a general rule support Mr. Buchanan for the Presidency. We shall see.

All of our old politicians have a vivid recollection of the leading events of the election of President by the House of Representatives in the early part of 1825.

Mr. Clay was then a member of the House and he cast his vote and influence in favor of John Quincy Adams, who was elected over Gen. Jackson and Mr. Crawford. Mr. Clay was subsequently selected by Mr. Adams as his Secretary of State. At a later period Mr. Clay was charged by his political enemies with having sold his vote to Mr. Adams for the Secretaryship, and we all know that this cruel and monstrous charge, though abundantly refuted in every form in which refutation was possible or conceivable, involved, to a great extent, the ruin of Mr. Clay's political fortunes.

But for that charge, he would afterwards have been elected President of the United States almost by acclamation.

Foremost among those who charged that Mr. Clay's vote was given to Mr. Adams on account of a promise of the Secretaryship of State was Gen. Jackson. The General gave the name of Mr. Buchanan as his authority for the truth of the charge. Mr. Buchanan had held a private conversation with him upon the subject, making such statements as left no doubt upon the subject in the General's mind. In fact, the General did not hesitate to say, after that interview, that Mr. Buchanan had come to him with full authority from Mr. Clay or his friends to propose terms to him in relation to their votes; that is, to propose to vote for him for the Presidency, if he would promise office to Mr. Clay. Of course, Mr. Buchanan was called on to put into the form of a letter what he knew upon the subject, and what he had stated to Gen. Jackson. He accordingly wrote the letter which afterwards became famous in the controversy. The letter was most adroitly written, with a view to relieve the author from the excessively painful position in which he stood. He dared not say that he ever had any authority from Mr. Clay or his friends to propose terms to Gen. Jackson, yet he carefully so shaped his language as to afford Mr. Clay's political enemies a pretext for repeating the atrocious calumny against him. He expressed his own belief of the bargain and corruption story. He said:

"The facts are before the world that Mr. Clay and his particular friends made Mr. Adams President, and Clay Secretary of State. The people will draw their own inferences from such conduct and the circumstances connected with it. They will judge of the cause from the effect."

Mr. Clay and his friends regarded Mr. Buchanan's letter as exculpating him and them from the charge of having authorized Mr. B. to propose terms to Gen. Jackson in relation to their votes, and so it did. And yet it was so cunningly written that the whole of Mr. Clay's political enemies throughout the nation considered it and treated it not as a vindication of the Kentucky statesman but as a confirmation of the truth of the accusation against him. Thus the whole calumny originated in Mr. Buchanan's statement to Gen. Jackson, and when the author of the statement was required by Jackson or his organ to write it out in the shape of a letter, he so performed the appointed task, as, while shrinking from any direct confirmation of the impression he had previously given to Gen. Jackson, to afford a pretext to the whole Jackson party to assail Mr. Clay as a traitor to his country, and there was not a Jackson newspaper or a Jackson politician in the nation that did not treat Mr. Buchanan's letter as evidence of bargain, intrigue, and corruption between Mr. Adams and Mr. Clay.

The specific charge, as already stated, which was made against Mr. Clay, and which Mr. Buchanan was cited as a witness to prove, was that Mr. C. had proposed to make General Jackson President if he himself could be Secretary of State. This charge, involving the inference that Mr. Clay did vote for Mr. Adams for the promise of the Secretaryship, was the charge by means of which the party that Mr. Buchanan then acted with, and ever afterwards acted with, broke down the greatest and best man of his age. And now, fellow-countrymen, we ask you to mark the final development of facts. The real truth is, that instead of Mr. Clay's suggesting Mr. Buchanan during the pendency of the Presidential election in the House of Representatives in 1825 that he and his friends would support General Jackson if he could have the Secretaryship of State under him, Mr. Buchanan himself actually sought Mr. Clay, and in the presence of a third gentleman, explicitly declared to him, that in the event of his voting for General Jackson and the election of the latter, he would have the Secretaryship. Mr. Clay's intimate personal friends often heard him make this statement in the after years of his life, and we, with a dozen others, heard him say in the Presidential campaign of 1844 that he would not be willing to do without leaving it on record. And he did not die without leaving it on record. A few years ago Mr. Calvin Colton published the life of Henry Clay, in the preparation of which he visited Ashland and had free access to many of Mr. Clay's private papers. He devoted a considerable portion of his book to the old bargain, intrigue, and corruption story, and Mr. Clay wrote out his own account of it with his own hand. That passage was incorporated in the volume read for word as it came from the venerable statesman's pen. Let the American people read it and ponder upon it. Here it is:

"Some time in January, eighteen hundred and twenty-five, and not long before the election of President of the United

States by the House of Representatives, the Hon. James Buchanan, then a member of the House, and afterwards many years a Senator of the United States from Pennsylvania, who had been a zealous and influential supporter of General Jackson in the preceding canvass, and was supposed to enjoy his unbounded confidence, called at the lodgings of Mr. Clay, in the city of Washington. Mr. Clay was at the time in the room of his only messmate in the House, his intimate and confidential friend, the Hon. R. P. Letcher, since Governor of Kentucky, then also a member of the House. Shortly after Mr. Buchanan's entry into the room he introduced the subject of the approaching Presidential election, and spoke of the certainty of the election of his favorite, adding that he would form the most splendid cabinet that the country had ever had. Mr. Letcher asked, how could he have any more distinguished than that of Mr. Jefferson, in which were both Madison and Gallatin? Where would he be able to find equally eminent men? Mr. Buchanan replied, "he would not go out of the room for a Secretary of State, looking at Mr. Clay. This gentleman (Mr. Clay) playfully remarked that he thought there was no timber there fit for a cabinet officer, unless it were Mr. Buchanan himself. But for that charge, he would afterwards have been elected President of the United States almost by acclamation."

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Foremost among those who charged that Mr. Clay's vote was given to Mr. Adams on account of a promise of the Secretaryship of State was Gen. Jackson. The General gave the name of Mr. Buchanan as his authority for the truth of the charge. Mr. Buchanan had held a private conversation with him upon the subject, making such statements as left no doubt upon the subject in the General's mind. In fact, the General did not hesitate to say, after that interview, that Mr. Buchanan had come to him with full authority from Mr. Clay or his friends to propose terms to him in relation to their votes; that is, to propose to vote for him for the Presidency, if he would promise office to Mr. Clay. Of course, Mr. Buchanan was called on to put into the form of a letter what he knew upon the subject, and what he had stated to Gen. Jackson. He accordingly wrote the letter which afterwards became famous in the controversy. The letter was most adroitly written, with a view to relieve the author from the excessively painful position in which he stood. He dared not say that he ever had any authority from Mr. Clay or his friends to propose terms to Gen. Jackson, yet he carefully so shaped his language as to afford Mr. Clay's political enemies a pretext for repeating the atrocious calumny against him. He expressed his own belief of the bargain and corruption story. He said:

"The facts are before the world that Mr. Clay and his particular friends made Mr. Adams President, and Clay Secretary of State. The people will draw their own inferences from such conduct and the circumstances connected with it. They will judge of the cause from the effect."

Mr. Clay and his friends regarded Mr. Buchanan's letter as exculpating him and them from the charge of having authorized Mr. B. to propose terms to Gen. Jackson in relation to their votes, and so it did. And yet it was so cunningly written that the whole of Mr. Clay's political enemies throughout the nation considered it and treated it not as a vindication of the Kentucky statesman but as a confirmation of the truth of the accusation against him. Thus the whole calumny originated in Mr. Buchanan's statement to Gen. Jackson, and when the author of the statement was required by Jackson or his organ to write it out in the shape of a letter, he so performed the appointed task, as, while shrinking from any direct confirmation of the impression he had previously given to Gen. Jackson, to afford a pretext to the whole Jackson party to assail Mr. Clay as a traitor to his country, and there was not a Jackson newspaper or a Jackson politician in the nation that did not treat Mr. Buchanan's letter as evidence of bargain, intrigue, and corruption between Mr. Adams and Mr. Clay.

The specific charge, as already stated, which was made against Mr. Clay, and which Mr. Buchanan was cited as a witness to prove, was that Mr. C. had proposed to make General Jackson President if he himself could be Secretary of State. This charge, involving the inference that Mr. Clay did vote for Mr. Adams for the promise of the Secretaryship, was the charge by means of which the party that Mr. Buchanan then acted with, and ever afterwards acted with, broke down the greatest and best man of his age. And now, fellow-countrymen, we ask you to mark the final development of facts. The real truth is, that instead of Mr. Clay's suggesting Mr. Buchanan during the pendency of the Presidential election in the House of Representatives in 1825 that he and his friends would support General Jackson if he could have the Secretaryship of State under him, Mr. Buchanan himself actually sought Mr. Clay, and in the presence of a third gentleman, explicitly declared to him, that in the event of his voting for General Jackson and the election of the latter, he would have the Secretaryship. Mr. Clay's intimate personal friends often heard him make this statement in the after years of his life, and we, with a dozen others, heard him say in the Presidential campaign of 1844 that he would not be willing to do without leaving it on record. And he did not die without leaving it on record. A few years ago Mr. Calvin Colton published the life of Henry Clay, in the preparation of which he visited Ashland and had free access to many of Mr. Clay's private papers. He devoted a considerable portion of his book to the old bargain, intrigue, and corruption story, and Mr. Clay wrote out his own account of it with his own hand. That passage was incorporated in the volume read for word as it came from the venerable statesman's pen. Let the American people read it and ponder upon it. Here it is:

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States by the House of Representatives, the Hon. James Buchanan, then a member of the House, and afterwards many years a Senator of the United States from Pennsylvania, who had been a zealous and influential supporter of General Jackson in the preceding canvass, and was supposed to enjoy his unbounded confidence, called at the lodgings of Mr. Clay, in the city of Washington. Mr. Clay was at the time in the room of his only messmate in the House, his intimate and confidential friend,