

WILMINGTON JOURNAL.

DAVID FULTON, Editor.

OUR COUNTRY, LIBERTY, AND GOD.

ALFRED L. PRICE AND DAVID FULTON PROPRIETORS.

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In Store: 25 HHDs. prime Leaf Tobacco, 25 Bbls. Porto Rico Sugar.

Candles: 25 BOXES Fayetteville mould Candles, just received, per steamer Wm. B. Meares.

"We are Glad to Hear It!": Such was the exclamation of the Richmond Whig of Friday last...

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THE CHARACTER OF HENRY CLAY DRAWN BY MR. WEBSTER.

Certain articles which appeared in the Madisonian while Mr. Webster was in the Cabinet, and which are ascribed to his pen, have lately been republished by Mr. Webster...

Since that denial the articles have been republished and circulated under Mr. Webster's name. That gentleman has not thought fit, in any manner, to deny that they were his own productions...

Below is an article from the Washington Globe, embodying one of these caustic papers, and contrasting the character of Clay, drawn by Webster when he wrote anonymously and in the free expression of his genuine opinions and feelings...

We lament to see a mind like Mr. Webster's employed in these degrading offices—a mercenary advocate of the man whom he despises, bestowing praises which he knows to be undeserved...

The principle of action which Mr. Webster imputes to Mr. Clay, namely, a determination to be President of the United States, is the true one. He has no other; all his opinions, all his public policy are summed up in this...

Mr. Webster's portraits of Henry Clay. After thirty years acquaintance with Mr. Clay in 1842, Mr. Webster sketched this portrait of him for the Madisonian. It will be seen that the outline embraces the character of Mr. Clay from the time he and Mr. Webster met in Congress, down to 1842...

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Excessively fond of admiration, as a public orator, and consequently studying effect more than a wise man should, he cannot, and never could, forego a joke, or sarcasm, which should bring applause from the gallery, though at the same time it should plant a dagger, or create *vulnus inmedicabile*, in another's heart...

Since 1842 Mr. Webster has been turned out of the premiership. The country had marked him, and the administration of which he was the head, for deprecation. The whig party and Mr. Clay, its chief, had denounced him as corrupt, unprincipled, and treacherous. The Clay press, from the highest to the lowest, had pelted him like scavengers. Driven out at last by all parties, he at last cried out "Where am I to go?" For a year he wandered about without a door being open to him. At last, the hopelessness of whigery called him in: "Come, we will take your help, although our leader has said you are a dead weight to any party. Our case is so desperate that you can do us no mischief. It is a proper penance to make you recant the testimony you bore against your old federal accomplices. You must, therefore, take an early opportunity to falsify all you have uttered, especially against the leader of whigery, in a lofty panegyric."

Mr. Webster assented to the humiliating conditions; and, in a late speech at Valley Forge, forged this new character for Mr. Clay:

"Mr. Clay has been before the country for a long period—nearly forty years; over thirty years he has taken a leading and highly important part in the public affairs of this country—he is acknowledged to be a man of singular and almost universal talent; he has had great experience in the administration of almost all our public affairs—he has served for many years, with wonderful judgment and ability, in both houses of Congress—one of which he performed the arduous and difficult duties of its presiding officer, with unexampled skill and satisfaction—he has performed most important services to his country of a diplomatic character as the representative of this government in Europe, at one of the most trying periods of its history, and most ably conducted to a satisfactory conclusion a very delicate and troublesome negotiation; he has exercised the duties of the Department of State with consummate and unexampled ability! He is a man of frankness and honor, of unquestioned talent, and a man of a noble and generous bearing. [Repeated and enthusiastically cheering frequently interrupted Mr. Webster during the above remarks on Mr. Clay, and continued for some minutes.]"

What must Mr. Webster have felt when he heard the whigs shouting at his glorification of the "frankness," the "noble and generous bearing" of Mr. Clay, whom but a little while before he had denounced for his heartless ambition—his cunning and his perfidy—his unsparing and vindictive malice.

With the final overthrow of Mr. Clay, which will take place in about a fortnight, we may chronicle the termination of the existence of the spurious Whig party. The name of this modern party was assumed merely as a mask; there was not a sentiment of its founders in common with the genuine Whigs of the Revolution. The true Whigs felt, and resisted to the death, the aggressions of haughty England; the false Whigs of the present day, at least a great many of the Whig leaders, are the faithful advocates of British policy, and the relentless foes of all who adhere in good faith to the spirit of the Declaration of Independence.

A treaty is made with the German powers, by which the chief products of our farmers and planters are to be admitted into the countries almost free of duty. Britannia, aspiring to be sole arbitress of the world, objects to it; refusing to become a party to the treaty herself, she protests against other nations enjoying the commercial and other advantages of such a convention; like the dog in the manger, she will neither eat herself, nor allow others to eat. She protests against the arrangement, and calls upon the American Senate, through her ministerial organs, to reject the treaty. The modern Whigs, having a majority in the Senate, most humbly and submissively respond to the call. The treaty is rejected. Thousands of industrious American farmers and planters are injured, deeply injured, to an incalculable extent—but Great Britain is gratified. With the American Senate, or rather the Whig Senate, to execute her decrees, Britannia can dictate to the world, and establish any kind of a commercial monopoly she may be graciously pleased to fancy.

The rejection of the Treaty of Annexation, was another instance of the subservency of the Whig leaders to the policy of Great Britain. That Government desires first to ruin the producers of cotton and sugar in the United States, by cherishing a hostile competition on our borders; next, she desires to ruin our commerce and manufactures, by transporting the raw material to market in British vessels, from the rival nation, and by making Texas an enormous depot, whence her manufactured articles can be smuggled into the United States and sold for a less price than the American manufacturer can afford to make them. Therefore the Tory members of Parliament, and the Tory presses, call upon the Whig Senators to reject the Texas Treaty. It is done. Modern Whigery is obedient to British monarchy.

And so with the debts of the States. John Quincy Adams has even gone so far as to threaten the indomitable People of the West, with British chastisement, if the debts were not only assumed, but paid. And to gratify the British aristocracy in this matter, also, we see many of the leading Whigs advocating the assumption of the debts of the States.

The grasping, murderous conquests of Great Britain in India and China, are applauded in the American Congress by leading Whigs. In short, no opportunity has been omitted by the modern Whigs, to prove their devotion to

BRITISH POLICY AND BRITISH INTERESTS, IN DEROGATION OF THE INTERESTS OF THEIR OWN COUNTRYMEN.

But Mr. Clay is the last of the Whigs, and his end is nigh at hand. Indeed he seems to have had a presentiment of his approaching political demise, if we may judge from his consternation lately, as evinced by his incoherent acts and desperate shifts. He was first opposed to the tariff of 1842, because President Tyler would not sanction Distribution; and all his immediate Whig partisans in Congress voted against the bill. A year afterwards he was in favor of the tariff, and abandoned his Compromise principle. This lost him friends of the South, and he never did regain the confidence in the North for having framed the Compromise bill, in the first instance. At first he was opposed to the annexation of Texas unqualifiedly; next he was in favor of it "personally," with certain qualifications; then he was only in favor of it in a certain contingency, which he said could never happen; and lastly he was opposed to it, even what might, for ever and ever. Thus, come on this question, he has forfeited the confidence of both North and South. Then again, his kinsman Cassius, had "his thanks" for endeavoring to wheedle the Liberty men into his support. Upon this being found out, he writes to his cousin that he is about to lose Kentucky, and that he is represented in the South as being an abolitionist—but he declares he is no such thing, and spurns the imputation. Now the Liberty men take offence at this letter, and resolve not to touch him. But still, Cassius, and Webster, and Greeley, his prime friends, continue to beg and beseech the Liberty men to support him; and while all their efforts prove abortive, the South is becoming still more indignant at their persistency! The proof is in Georgia, and will be found in North Carolina.

Alas, disappointed man! All these spasmodic vacillations, are but the last dying flounders of the well-hooded fish. They convince reflecting men that the Whig candidate himself entertains no hope. The precursor success is an invincible steadiness of purpose, which has not been manifested by the Whig candidate, or Whig party, since the Spring Conventions assembled in Baltimore.

The defeat of Mr. Clay will afford many true men, who have committed the grand error of becoming his partisans, an opportunity of forming more agreeable, and certainly more lucky party associations.

From the Madisonian. "Dark Coalition with the Abolitionists." Such, at length, is the charge sneeringly made by the Federalists against the Republicans. And this, too, after J. Q. Adams has been striving for ten years to model the Abolition party for party purposes—to elect Mr. Clay, who once elected him!

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Surely these whigs must have hard faces and short memories, to suppose they can do with impunity that which they charge as a monstrous outrage in others.

We append a letter from Mr. Birney on the policy, &c. of himself and party: Boston, Oct. 15, 1844.

You have learnt that I have been nominated for the House of Representatives of the Michigan Legislature by the Democrats of the County in which I reside. No Liberty party organization has been formed in that County. The nomination has no relation to party measures but was prompted by considerations of local interest. My neighbors were told that, if elected, I would serve the county, whether I were nominated by the Democratic Convention, the Whig Convention, or by seceders from both these parties. So were they, that I would consider myself as representing the People and not a party. No pledge of party service was proposed—none was given. I expect to be voted for by Whigs as well as by Democrats. I have just received

A LETTER FROM A WHIG OF SAGINAW COUNTY, ASSURING ME THAT SUCH WOULD BE THE CASE.

If you will believe what I have stated, you will say my course is right; I repeat to you, I am not under the slightest party pledge. I have received letters from some of you since I came here, evincing disquietude, at the effect of my position. The Whigs see the influence of their outcry on you, and they are redoubling it. If you yield to it, we will have enough of such outcries. We will be confounded and routed by the mere clamor of our adversaries. If I were to give way to it now, and yield to the suggestions of the alarmed among us, they would have assurances that I could be frightened from my purpose. See what has been the result of this yielding, in the late election in Pittsburg. Our friends were alarmed at a false and preposterous issue, gotten up by our seducers. They will never be without such alarms, till they show that they have set themselves, like adamant, against every such device.

To such of you, then, as feel disquieted, I say, be reassured. Give me your confidence—command mine. This mutual faith must exist, or we shall accomplish nothing. I shall stand in the position I have taken—equally prepared to resist the shock of open enemies, or the panic of real friends. JAMES G. BIRNEY.

LOSSES OF THE LAST FOUR YEARS.

The husbandmen of the United States are losing money by millions under the present state of things. We ask our readers to look at the following article from the New Hampshire Patriot, summing up the loss sustained this year upon four commodities alone.

Four of the principal articles of agricultural produce in New Hampshire are beef, pork, butter, and cheese. Let us see how the prices of these articles have been affected by the Federal tariff. We will compare the value of the beef, pork, butter, and cheese in 1840, with the same in 1844. The number of neat cattle in New Hampshire in 1840, was 275,562; swine, 121,674; and the value of butter and cheese in the same year, \$1,638,543. Suppose that the 275,562 neat cattle would average 450 lbs. each, which would make 620,014 barrels of beef. This, at \$14 per barrel, the price of that year, would amount to \$8,680,203. The 121,674 swine, would average about 250 each—making 152,088 barrels of pork, which, at \$15, the price of 1840, would amount to \$2,281,422. The value of the beef, pork, butter, and cheese of New Hampshire, in 1840, then was as follows:

Beef, 620,014 bbls. at \$14,	\$8,680,203
Pork, 152,088, at \$15,	2,281,422
Butter and cheese,	1,638,543
Value in 1840,	\$12,910,066

Let us see what the articles would bring now. Beef is now worth \$5 25 a barrel; pork, \$7 50; butter and cheese have fallen about 25 per cent. in price since 1840. Suppose the same quantity of each article as there was in 1840, and the value in 1844 will be:

Beef, 620,014 barrels, at \$5 25	\$3,225,073
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SIGNERS OF THE DECLARATION OF INDEPENDENCE.

The following is a list of the names, times of birth and death, age, and State represented by each of the immortal signers of the Declaration of Independence:

Name	State	Born	Age at time of signing	Age at death
Samuel Adams	Mass.	1732	34	1803
John Adams	Mass.	1735	41	1800
John Hancock	Mass.	1723	29	1793
Elbridge Gerry	Mass.	1744	32	1814
John Jay	N. Y.	1753	41	1829
John Witherspoon	N. J.	1723	21	1784
William Ellery	N. H.	1729	47	1790
Joshua Bartlett	N. H.	1727	45	1788
Matthew Thornton	N. H.	1714	32	1784
Sam'l. Huntington	Conn.	1731	39	1813
Oliver Wolcott	Conn.	1726	50	1797
Roger Sherman	Conn.	1721	55	1803
William Whipple	Conn.	1727	49	1785
Wm. Williams	Conn.	1721	45	1811
Philip Livingston	N. Y.	1716	28	1778
William Floyd	N. Y.	1732	44	1801
Lewis Morris	N. J.	1734</		