From the National Intelligencer. THE PROTECTIVE SYSTEM. This much at least must be confessed in favor of the protective system, that the country was

quite as prosperous at any time during its prevalence as after the duties on imports ceased to be protective. Experience, the greatest of all teachers, and safest of all guides, shows that, if the protective system be an evil, as some pretend, there is, at all events, nothing very blighting or destruc-tive in its nature. Either it has contributed to the unexampled progress of the nation in wealth and prosperity, or else that progress has taken place, and would continue, in spite of it.

This protective system is an essential part of the Whig policy, which, in all its aims, looks to the development of the resources of the country, physical and intellectual, to the protection alike of every interest, and to the promoting, by all proper means, of the happiness of the People and the prosperity of the nation.

On the other hand, the politics of Locofocolem

or Jacobinism are the worst that any nation could adopt as a means either of improving its prosperity, extending its liberties, or refluing its morals and manners. Its workings in France will never rom the human memory; and the situation to which this country was reduced in 1840, after the successful war of that party upon the Bank of the United States, proves that its trea-cherous and blasting influence is the same in all ages & climes, and under all forms of government. Its nature is essentially destructive. It can assail, abolish, and destroy ; but it cannot create, amend, or remedy.

A reform of the Banking system or a modifica-tion of the Tariff might be desired by many; but, between reforming and destroying—between modifying and abolishing—there is all the differ-ence in the world. Surely, the most absurd of all reforms is, to abolish what is good because it is not perfection itself.

Locofocoism alone ventures to promise perfect happiness and perfect prosperity to its faithful followers.

A man of intelligence and education, with am-ple means and leisure, might spend a lifetime in studying the questions of a national bank and the restrictive system, without being able to come to a decided opinion. We find that some of the ablest statesmen of our country differ widely on these subjects. Under such circumstances, the great mass of citizens, who have no leisure for profound study or for splitting hairs on the meta-physical subtleties of theorists, would naturally look for counsel and advice to the Fathers of the. country. Those statesmen, whose talents and patriotism have called them by overwhelming majorities to the Presidential chair, must necessarily have had both the opportunity and the desire to study the practical bearings of measures which have been recommended for the good of the country; they must have listened to the arguments and remonstrances, oral and written, of the friends and opponents of such measures, and have carefully weighed and sifted the evidence laid before them. And if, with such opportunities, pre e uinent themselves in wisdom and patriotism, they have been unanimous in recommending any measure, their opinion ought certainly to outweigh that of a host of theorists in private life or de claimers struggling to ride into public life on a

With respect to the encouragement of Home Industry, the weight of authority, drawn from the precepts and example of the Fathers of the country, is overwhelming. Not one of them has failed, in terms more or less earnest, to press upon the People and the National Legislature the expediency of rendering our country independent, in fact as well as in name, of the monarchies of the Old

In reviewing this array of testimony, it is not so much a matter of surprise as of indignation, that one of the candidates for the Presidency should seek to serve the cause of his free trade friends and supporters, who rest all their hopes upon his success, by encouraging an imposition upon the People, and attempting to snatch from one of his competitors the credit of being an earnest supporter of the protective system, as he did from another the glory of "annexation."

WASHINGTON.

In his parting Message, at the opening of the last Session under his Administration, President WASHINGTON addressed to Congress the following earnest injunction to persevere in the protection of the manufactures of the country :

"Congress have repeatedly and not without success, directed their attention to the encouragement of manufactures. The object is of too much consequence not to ensure a continuance of their efforts in every way which shall appear eligible are inexpedient. But where the state of things in a country leaves little hope that certain branches of manufacture will, for a great length of time. obtain, when these are of a nature essential to the furnishing and equipping of the public force in time of war, are not establishments for procuring them on public account, to the extent of the ordinary demand for the public service, recommended by strong considerations of national policy as an exception to the general rule? Ought our country to remain, in such cases, dependent on foreign supply, precarious, because liable to be interrupted?"—Message, December, 1796. THOMAS JEFFERSON.

"To cultivate peace and maintain commerce foster our fisheries as nurseries, of navigation, and for the nurture of man, and to protect the manufactures adapted to our circumstances ; to preserve the faith of the nation by an exact discharge of its debts and contracts; expend the public money with the same care and economy we would practise with our own, and impose on our citizens no mnecessary burdens; to keep in all things within the pale of our constitutional powers, and cherish the federal Union as the only rock of safetythese, fellow-citizens, are the landmarks by which we are to guide ourselves in all our proceedings By continuing to make these the rule of our action, we shall endear to our countrymen the true principles of their Constitution, and promote a union of sentiment and of action equally auspicious to their happiness and enfety."

Message to Congress of December, 15, 1802.

"The suspension of our foreign commerce, produced by the injustice of the belligerent Powers, and the consequent losses and sacrifices of our citizens, are subjects of just concern. The situation into which we have thus been forced has impelled us to apply a portion of our industry and capital to internal manufactures and improvements. The extent of this conversion is daily increasing, and little doubt remains that the establishments formed and forming will, under the auspices of cheaper materials and subsistence, the freedom of labor from taxation with us, and of

ging duties and prohibition, become perma-We have experienced, what we did not then that there exists both profligacy and powwith other nations; that to be independent for the comforts of life, we must fabricate them ourselves. We must now place the manufacturer, by the side of the agriculturist. The former question is suppressed, or rather assumes a new form. The grand inquiry is, shall we make our own comforts, or go without them at the will of a foreign nation. He, therefore, who is now against demantic manufactures, must be for reducing us either to a dependance on that nation, or be cluthed in skins, and to live like wild beasts in sens and caverns. I am proud to say I am not provide the second Friday and Saturday, being the 18th and 19th of October, at Gold Hill. And, on the fourth Friday and Saturday, being the 18th and 19th of October, at Gold Hill. And, on the fourth Friday and Saturday, being the 18th and 19th of October, at Mount Mourne, in Iredell County. All persons are respectfully invited, and the Whigs are particularly urged to attend.

Letter to Benj. Austin, 9:h January, 1810.

JAMES MADISON.

In a cultivation of the materials, and the extension of useful manufactures, more especially in the general application to household fabrics, we behold a rapid diminution of our dependance on foreign supplies. Nor is it unworthy of reflection that this revolution in our pursuits and habits in mostlicity description. is in no slight degree a consequence of those im-politic and arbitrary edicts by which the contend-ing nations, in endeavoring each of them to obstruct our trade with the other, have so far abridged our means of procuring the productions and manufactures of which our own are now taking the place."

Message, November, 29, 1809. "There is no subject which can enter with reater force into the deliberations of Congress han a consideration of the means to preserve and promote the manufactures which have sprung into existence, and attained an unparalleled maturity, broughout the United States during the period of the European wars This source of national independence and wealth I anxiously recommend, therefore to the prompt and constant guardianship of Congress."-Message, Feb. 18, 1815.

JAMES MONROE. " Our manufactures will likewise require the systematic and fostering care of the Government. Possessing as we do all the raw materials, the fruit of cur own soil and industry, we ought not to depend, in the degree we have done, on supplies from other countries. While we are thus dependant, the sudden event of war, unsought and unexpected, cannot fail to plunge us into the most erious difficulties. It is important, too, that the capital which nourishes our manufactures should be domestic, as its influence in that case, instead of exhausting, as it may do, in foreign hands, would be felt advantageously on agriculture and every other branch of industry. Equally important is it to provide at home a market for our raw materials, as, by extending the competition, it will

Inaugural Address, March 5, 1817. "It cannot be doubted that the more complete our internal resources, and the less dependant we are on foreign Powers for every national as well as domestic purpose, the greater and more stable will be the public felicity. By the increase of domestic manufactures will the demand for the raw materials at home be increased, and thus will on each other, and the strength of the Union itself, be proportionably augmented."

gainst the casualtles incident to foreign markets."

Message, December, 1821. "From the best information that I have been able to obtain, it apppears that our manufactures, though depressed immediately after the peace, have considerably increased, and are still increasing, under the encouragement given them by the tariff of 1816, and by subsequent laws. Satisfied am, whatever may be the abstract doctrine in favor of unrestricted commerce, provided all na tions would concur in it, and it was not hable to be interrupted by war, which has never occurred reasons applicable to our situation and relations with other countries which impose on us the obligation to cherish and sustain our manufactures." Message, December, 1822.

" Having communicated my views to Congress at the commencement of the last session respecting the encouragement which ought to be given to our manufactures, and the principle on which it should be founded, I have only to add that those views remain unchanged, and that the present state of those countries with which we have the most immediate political relations and greatest commercial intercourse tenes to confirm them. Under this impression I recommend a review of the manufacture, or which are more immediately connected with the defence and independence of the country."-Message, December, 1823.

> WHIG MASS MEETING TO BE HELD IN LEXINGTON, N. C.

At a meeting of the Central Clay Club, held at Lexington, on the 12th day of August, 1844, Col. J. M. Leach submitted the following preamble and resolutions:

The period before the Presidential election beng short, and the members of this Club and the Whigs of Davidson present, believing that the principles and measures maintained and avowed by the Republican Whig party of this great country are the true principles upon which this Goverament should be administered-and that a frankand unreserved interchange of sentiment, among the Whigs of this Congressional District will As a general rule, manufactures on public account have a tendency to confirm them in those great principles, upon the ascendancy of which depend the weal and welfare and happiness of our beloved country; and whereas, the self-styled democrats of the last Legislature of North Carolina saw proper-(doubtless, out of pure kindness and patriotism!)-to throw together a number of Whig Counties in the 4th Congressional District, creaing, thereby, such an overwhelming majority of Whigs as is calculated to lull them to sleep, and produce apathy in their ranks: Therefore,

Resolved, That the Whigs of Davidson (after having taken the matter into consideration and advertisement) do call a mass meeting of this Congressional District, and the surrounding country, to be held at Lexington on Wednesday the and navigation in all their lawful enterprises; to 2nd day of October next, (being Superior Court week) to which all our friends of the surrounding counties, without distinction of parties, are respectfully invited.

And in order that all those who attend our meetngs may enjoy-not only such hospitalities as we may be able to extend to them-but also a "feast of reason and a flow of soul" and depart to their

nomes wiser men and truer patriots, therefore Resolved, That the following distinguished genmen and firm supporters of the Whig cause be nvited to attend, viz. Hon: Willie P. Mangum, Hon. Augustin H. Sheppard, John Kerr, Esq., J. T. Morehead, Esq., Hon. D. M. Barringer, Gen. Alexander Gray, Hugh Waddell, Esq., Gen. Jas. Cook, Hon. Edmund Deberry, Alex. Little, Esq., Hon. John Long and Gen. Alfred Dockery.

On motion, the following gentlemen were appointed a committee of invitation, viz. Absalum Williams, D. Huffman, Col. Leach, and James A. Long.

Resolved, That a copy of these proceedings be

forwarded to the Greensborough Patriot for publication, with a request that the Raleigh Register, Carolina Watchman and Southern Citizen give the same an insertion in their respective papers On motion the meeting adjourned.

C. L. PAYNE, Ch'm. JAMES A. LONG. Sec'y.

MASS MEETINGS.

THE WHIG CENTRAL COMMITTEE have appointed Mass Meetings to be held in the ninth Electoral District, at the following times and places, viz : at Lilly's Store, in the Northern part of the County of Anson, on the first Friday and Saturday, being the 4th and 5th days of October next. On the second Friday and Saturday, being RICH'D. HINES, Ch'o.

Raleigh, 21st August, 1844.

MOVEMENTS AMONG THE PEOPLE

We continue to receive the most gratifying accounts of the movements of the different Divisions of the great. Whig Army in preparing for the approaching Presidential contest. In addition to the numerous inspiriting gatherings that we have heretofore chronicled, our exchange papers of the last three or four days have brought the particulars of twenty-five or thirty more, which show that the Whige are every where girding on their armor to do battle in the cause of their principles and their do battle in the cause of their principles and their and a half in length, confining himself mainly to country. Our space will only allow us to give a history and discussion of the Tariff and Texas prief notice of some of them, as follows:

| The cause of their principles and their and a half in length, confining himself mainly to a history and discussion of the Tariff and Texas questions. Dinner being over, the assembly adbrief notice of some of them, as follows: MAINE.

Three or four thousand of the Whigs of Penobscot and Piscataquis counties assembled at Bangor on the 20th to meet their brother Whigs of that city and cheer each other on in the contest. Moses L. Appleton presided, and addresses were made by the Hon. George Evans, Ex-Governor Kent, and Col. McKenney. The old Whig fires of Penobscot and Piscataquis are lighted up, and they have the strongest assurances of success. Abram Sanbogn was nominated as a candidate for Congress, and Charles P. Chandler as Presidential Elector from that district.

NEW YORK. At the great mass meeting of the Whigs from the River Counties that recently took place at Albany, the number of persons present is estimated at between sixty and seventy thousand. The Journal says, that in numbers, spirit, and enthusiasm this mighty gathering so far transcended all expectation as to baffle every attempt at detailed came where thousands only had been looked for. Seats were furnished for twenty-five hundred ladies, but it is supposed that at least five thousand were on the ground.

At Aurora, on the 22d, in the midst of a pelting storm, the Whigs of Erie county turned out to the enhance the price and protect the cultivator anumber of eight or ten thousand. The ladies, as usual, were there; and, when one of them was condoled with, for having been so thoroughly drenched, her answer was, "that it was somewhat dreary, to be sure, but it was a good Whig shower of honest rain-water, and altogether to be preferred to the clearest sunshine with Polkery." When the rain ceased, the meeting was organized in a beautiful grove, by the appointment of Carlos Ammons as President, with eight Vice the dependence of the several parts of our Union Presidents. Francis Granger was the first speaker : but before he had proceeded very far, it was Moscley addressed another portion of the throng. Henry J. Stow also made a good speech.

At a late Whig meeting in Otsego county, New York, eight individuals came forward and openly renounced Locofocoism. Among them were H. G. Walson, formerly a Representative in the Legislature of that State, Mr. Russell, and Mr. Gallop, a soldier of the Revolution. Mr. G. accompanied his renunciation by some remarks, in which he stated that he had long been attached to the and cannot be expected, that there are other strong falsely so called Democratic party, but he thanked God that his life had been spared to see the error of his ways; and he now, in the face of the world, publicly abandoned a party, whose measures, especially the Annexation of Texas, in his of NEW JERSEY.

The best spirit seems to pervade the Whigs of this State. Their meetings are numerous and well attended. The principal one before us is the great gathering at Newtown, where it is stated lifteen or twenty thousand persons were present. The farmers vied with each other in various tariff, for the purpose of affording such additional agricultural manifestations of enthusiasm, surpas-protection to those articles which we are prepared to sing the farmers at all other meetings in the way agricultural manifestations of enthusiasm, surpasof ox-teams and horse-teams. One vehicle was drawn by fifty-two oxen and another by sixty-six horses. Delegations were there from all the country round as far as Germantown. The streets, houses, roads, fields, woods, all were crowded with people and gay with banners. It being impossible for all to get within hearing of one stand, the speeches were made from three. Josiah Randail, Joseph R. Chandler, Wm. B. Reed, E. Joy Morris, Nathan Sargent, John B. Mitchell, and Gen. Rogers were the orators. There was an endless profusion of banners.

PENNSYLVANIA. The Whigs of Moyamensing had a tremendous mass meeting in front of the Commissioners' Hall on the 29th instant. Thousands were gathered, and the utmost enthusiasm was manifested both for the Whig cause and the Whig nominee for Congress from the First District, the Hon. Edward Joy Morris. John Whiteman presided, and eloquent and stirring addresses were delivered by Col. T. W. Duffield, Col. John Swift, and Hon. Edward Joy Morris.

There was a glorious meeting of the Whigs of the Thirteenth Congressional District at Milton on Thursday week. The number present was estimated at six thousand. A stand was erected on an island in the Susquehanna, near the town, where the immense host was addressed by John S. Richards, Charles Gibbons, and the Buckeye Blacksmith. The greatest enthusiasm prevailed. The Lycoming Whigs contributed their share to the meeting. In one procession there were two hundred wagons loaded with good Whigs.

The meeting at Newtown, on Saturday last, was the largest and most enthuriastic ever held in Bucks county. There were three or four acres of Whigs, accompanied by a goodly number of the fair, whose enthusiasm in the good cause partakes largely of the spirit which actuates their fathers and brothers. Phineas Jenks was President, and the speakers were Josiah Randall, Joseph R. Chandler, William B. Reed, Edward Joy Morris, and Nathan Sargent, all of Philadelphia; Gen. Rogers, of Tennessee, and John B. Mitchell, of Doylestown, who addressed the people from different rostrums. Some of those who were present estimate the entire number at fifteen or twenty thousand, some of them from townships twenty and thirty miles distant, and manifesting an enthusiasm which has never been exceeded at any gathering in the State. The Carlisle Herald says that the number of

persons assembled at the late mass meeting in that town was not short of eight thousand. That paper gives a very full account of the proceedings. from which we should gather that it was a most en husiastic and heart-cheering assemblage. Ex-Governor Ritner presided.

DELAWARE.

There was a grand gathering of Whigs at Georgetown on the 22d instant, which was addressed by Hon. Juo. M. Clayton and Chauncey resent tariff, and demonstrated, by statistical evidence, its great benefits to the farmers.

MARYLAND.

The Whig mass meeting held on Monday last, on the Reisterstown road, in the third election district of Baltimore county, was a very large and enthusiastic assembly, numbering between two and three thousand persons, and honored by the presence of several hundred ladies. Col. Wm. Fell Johnson presided. After the adoption of a series of appropriate resolutions, the meeting was successively addressed by the Hon. John Wethered, Wm. H. Watson, John McKim Duncan, and Hon. J. M. S. Causin, all of whom acquitted

which we have not seen a detailed account. The cople were addressed by Mr. Causin, Mr. Tuck and Mr. Bowie.

VIRGINIA. The Mass Convention of Whige which met a Clarksburg on the 21st instant was a spirited af-fair. The number present was upwards of three thousand, including about three hundred ladies. William A. Harrison was President. The Hon. G. W. Summers was the first speaker, who delivered an eloquent address of about three hours journed to town, where addresses were made at the court-house in the afternoon by Messrs. Pierpont and Haymond, and after night by Messrs.

Haymond and Pinnell. On Saturday last, the Whigs of old Greenbrier net together for the purpose of listening to sound Whig speeches and to partake of a splendid Bar-becue. There were in attendance from eight hundred to one thousand persons, and among them about two hundred ladies. At 12 o'clock

OHIO. The Whig meetings that are being held in Ohio are unusually brilliant. At Hillsborough on the 15th there were fifteen thousand assembled expectation as to baffle every attempt at detailed description, language being inadequate to convey even a faint impression of it. Tens of thousands are thousands as to baffle every attempt at detailed in council. The trades were out with banners of them had held the very same general principles! Or who cannot see, that, if Mr. Tyler had been a man of any fixed views, or any seuled aims, or any ver, blacksmith, tailor, tanner, flaxdresser, carpenter. &c., all at work, drawn by six beautiful horses, attracted universal admiration. These were followed by the spectacle of three Ash cars, each containing twenty-six persons-the first consisting of young ladies, the next of little girls, and the third of boys, with twenty-six young ladies and as many young gentlemen, all dressed in white, riding white horses, as an escort and flankers. Then came wagons, carriages, and horsemen by thousands, with an almost endless variety of flags, banners, and badges. Ex. Governor Trimble called the Convention to order, and, after partaking of a repast, the people were ably addressed by the Hon. W. W. Southgate and R. Collins, Esq., of Kentucky.

The meeting at Mount Vernon on Saturday week was also a great affair, numbering some deemed necessary, so great was the concourse, to ten or twelve thousand persons, all animated with erect another stand, from which William A. a spirit that indicates the downfall of Locofoco-

The rally made by the spirited Whigs of Fairfield on the 13th is represented to have brought together from eight to twelve thousand persons, who formed a very imposing procession, in which the mechanic arts and agriculture were duly represented, by the flax-dresser and thresher, the cooper, the joiner, the blacksmith, the potter, &c. The best of all, says the Gazette, was the loom making a piece of cloth for a suit for Tom Cor-

The meeting at Cambridge on Thursday week, though not so large a one as the above, was a very spirited affair. Two or three thousand Whigs oughly, he will do it upon the seuled principles of his were tending directly to the destruction of the banners, with every variety of inscription indicaprosperity and liberties of the country. The ve- tive of devotion to the Whig principles and hosteran took his seat amidst tremendous cheering, tility to those of our opponents. Colorel Bigger presided over its deliberations. Hon. Bellamy corruptible; directness of purpose and devotion to one's own convictions are absolutely incompatible

TENNESSEE.

The mass meetings in progress in Tennessee exceed any thing of the kind ever before known in that State. Besides the grand Convention at accounts of two others-one at Somerville, in West Tennessee, on the 13th instant, where were congregated at least eight thousand persons. Nat. Intel.

## ELECTION RETURNS.

Our opponents, here and elsewhere, have made great deal of boasting about the falling off of the whig majorities at the elections which have taken place this year, and vauntingly predict the certain defeat of the Whig party at the coming election, from the diminution, as they allege, of the popular vote in its favor. The following table, compiled with great care, will show how incorrect are these assertions, and how baseless are the predictions drawn from them. Whatever error may exist in the subjoined Statement (we know of none) is in favor of our epponents. We have not bis force against all obstacles—that instinct of triumph included New Hampshire or Rhode Island, because in the first of these there was no positive Whig, and in the latter no Democratic, opposition, at the last elections; though, had there been, we are of opinion that there would have been found a decided Whig increase in both. Neither have we ad- an office like that of the Presidency, it is impossible ded Alabama or Missouri, because we have no re-turns approaching to completeness from either: gle question—what is the force of will—what is the ded Alabama or Missouri, because we have no rewe know enough of both, however, to be enabled to assert that the Whig cause has gained in the former, whilst in the latter it has gone near to achieve a victory. If these States were added in, we think the Whig gain, as evidenced by the late elections in these States, compared with the biennial elections last proceding, has not been less duct on that occasion, penetrated to the very centre of than twenty thousand votes. That this is the true mode of calculating, as showing the present tendency of public opinion, must be obvious to every one; and, when it is remembered that this calculation includes nearly all the strongholds of Locofocuism, the Whigs have no reason to be discouraged, but, on the contrary; abundant cause to rejoice in this most decided evidence of an approaching and triumphant victory.

STATES.	Majorities. 1844.		Majorities. 1842, &c	
	Whig.	Demo'tic	Whig.	Demo'uc
N. Carotina + Kentucky - Louisiana - Connecticut - Maryland - Virginia - Indiana - Illinois -	4 8.426 b 11,781 f 1,017 g 4,793 i 864	d 825	a 4,745 c 8,999	e
Whig majority W'g minorityat prec'g elections	2	- Wbig li	Whig min'ty.	17,868 18,744 4,124 n popular election.

We have left the Indiana majority for 1844 dressed by Hon. Juo. M. Clayton and Chauncey P. Holcomb, Esq. Mr. Clayton spoke with peculiar force upon the necessity of sustaining the liar force upon the necessity of sustaining the

(a) Governor's vote at each election. (b) Lieut. Governor's majority. (c) Congressional majorities, 1843. (d) Election for Legislature. (e) Governor's majority, 1842. (f) Governor's majority each election. (g) Congressional election, 1844. (h) Governor's majority, 1841. (i) Elec-tion for Legislature. (j) Congressional election, 1843. (k) Governor's election, 1843. (l) Congressional election. (p) Governor 1842. Nat. Int.

A public dinner was given in Bedford county, Virginia, on the 23d of last month, to Hon. WM. themselves with great credit. In the course of the day the company partook of a substantial collation, which had been provided by the hospitable Whigs of the neighborhood.

There was an animated Whig meeting at Pert Tobacco, in Charles county, on Wednesday, of John Willis, and Wm. S. Reid, Jr., Esqu.

HENRY CLAY. ng article from the Louise nal, ought to be read and pondered upon by every voter in the country. Every one who is acquainted with Mr. Clay, will acknowledge its truth, and agree with the sentiments of the wr.ter.

THE PERSONAL ENDOWMENTS OF

HENRY CLAY-FOR PRESIDENT. We are very strongly impressed with the conviction that the personal character of a ruler is more important and influential for good or evil than seems to be allowed by the parties, or even the people, in our day. It is not high talents, nor great attainments, nor good intentions, nor immense experience, nor eyen great services, that will make it sale to entrust men with new and vast powers; the man must be personally fit for the place, or he never can acquit him-self with high success in it. Whoever will take the pains to study the personal character of the men, pains to study the personal character of the United who have heretofore been Presidents of the United in which we ought to walk for our country's good, and to be supported in the noble race, then Hearty CLAY is the true guide; and it is nearly the same, whether State, community, or association at any time existing amongst men, will be far better qualified to comprehend the causes of that success or failure, prosperity or decay, which may have resulted from their lathe speaking was commenced by John R. Cooke, Esq., of Richmond, and continued by Wm. H. Macfarland, Esq. and the Hon. Benj. Watkins Leigh, both of Richmond; Gen. C. P. Dorman, of Rockbridge; James M. Laidley, of Kanawha; Billard Smith, Esq. and Dr. Syme. And who has the smallest doubt, that, if Colonel Benton had been President for the last two years, instead of Mr Tyler, an unerly different condition of things would have existed, even allowing that both resolute faith; if he had been steadily anything, no matter what, things would have gone with him and the country after another fashion? Supposing these suggestions to have any weight, is it not rather remarkable that the friends of Mr. Clay should have taken so little pains to hold up, with distinctness, before the public view, these individual and personal traits of character, which, as it seems to us, fit him pre-eminently for a great President, and which so re- have fived on terms of constant and friendly intermarkably distinguish him as a man? Statesman. orator, genius, even his enemies admit that he is .-But is he fit to be President? We think, pre-emisently; and that for reasons, which, we strongly believe, thousands of American citizens would immediately see the full force and bearing of, if they were brought home to them, whether mere politicians and party men would or not. We say, then, and we appeal to every man who

ever knew Henry Clay personally, that he is a man perfectly to be relied on . He is an honest man; he is a true man; he is a man who believes in his own principles, who follows his sentiments and acts on hem, who never deserted a friend, who was never deterred from his purpose, who was never sedaced from what he undertook to do. He is a man of faith -in the largest sense of that word. No man has tion of 1840-sublime as that great moral spects. ever been more severely tried in public life, in this country, than Mr Clay has been; —and no man ever exhibited a more sublime manhood, in all his great and repeated exhibitions, of this poblest of all qualities in a public man -trustworthiness. There is not on earth a single individual who knows Mr. Clay, that will not admit, that, if he should be elected President of the United States, he will just set himself with earnestness and zeal to administer the Government according to his long avowed and deliberate conviction of right. He will do his best, he will do it thor-Jackson could be true to himself or anybody else.

It is very imperiant to observe that men of this stamp, are, by the very constitution of their being, inbottom of the ruin of so many public men. What an destitute of fixed faith in anything, and of fixed honesty and force to execute anything that is of questionable party favor. Not so with Henry Clay; let him Nashville noticed yesterday, we have before us be right or let him be wrong, let his opinions be admired or let them be denounced, one thing is certain -the nation may rely on him, that he is what he says he is, and that he will do. If America wants an honest man, in the broadest sense of that glorious phrase. for her President, here is the man that will exactly be opened with prayer by the Rev. Mr. Ogden of

> An integrity and aprightness of character, such as we know Mr. Clay possesses, will very generally be found united with great force of will, and high moral courage. That Mr. Clay is a man of undoubted personal bravery, no one doubts; and, although this is an endowment of great value in every circumstance of every man's life, it is not just what we mean now. and is, besides, an almost universal trait in the American character. But that lofty self-reliance—that noble strength of character—that intrepid pursuit of what one resolves to accomplish-that power over circum stances and over other men-that mental and moral capacity which enables a man to bear down with all in all that one resolves to effect; this is the trait to which we allude, and this trait Mr Clay possesses in a very high degree. No man ever knows beforehand what he can accomplish; and, for this very reason. men of feeble wills always accomplish less than they might. In a country like ours, in an age like this, in moral courage of the President? We have just conversed with a distinguished gentleman, who was on the continent of Europe when Gen. Jackson made his terrible onslaught on the King of the French, some eight or ten years ago; and, although the gentleman of whom we speak was never a partizan of the General, he says that the effects of the old chieffain's con-Europe, and inspired a kind of awe in men who had before considered our country a fourth rate power. Mr. Clay, with a far greater reach and compass of mind, with infinitely better guaranties for the right exercise of this great faculty, possesses it in as high a degree as Gen. Jackson himself was ever supposed by his warmest admirers to possess it. On one occasion, when the tenth legion reeled and faltered before the fierce barbarians of Gaul, Julius Cesar raved and tore his hair like a madman. No man ever saw Henry Clay quail.
>
> Keen observers of human nature are aware that all

brave men are inclined to be generous, and are very rarely stained with meaner passions, such as cruelty, malice, revenge, and the like. In the same manner, men of great force of character and profound convictions, instead of being impracticable men, as the phrase goes, are generally the easiest of all men, for those whose intentions and principles are right, to get sissippi, who made (and we say it in no invidious along with. Indeed such men often seem as if they had two souls; one all force and power, the other all gentleness and trust. Is it not remarkable, that a man, with such a will and such deep convictions as Mr. Clay has shown himself to possess, should have been the very man to step forward and compromise, to general satisfaction, the two great questions, (the Missouri question and the Tariff,) which, in this day, have most endangered the confederacy? The reasons are obvious. The man is generous and wise, as well as firm and full of conviction. And if we had any desire to win a reputation for political forecast, we unhesitatingly risk all upon this prediction—that, if Henry Clay is elected President, he will pursue a line of conduct so full of generous and noble and considerate

If Mr Clay is elected President, his administration will be an era, a great era, and our children will recall it for ages. Mean men will be driven away, rogues and cheats and hangers on will disappear from the public offices; houest men, men with hearts in the right place, capable men, diligent men, true men, will once more be in power; and never since the days of Washington, was there an administration so thoroughly of the country and for the country as this man's will be. His personal endowments insure this; and

if America wishes to see her best sons united once more in a noble mae of patrione glory, and all minor questions merged as far as possible in the great question of her own advancement and renown, this is the man to accomplish her hopes.

In our opinion the most remarkable mental endowment of Mr. Clay is one that we do not sensember ever to have seen ascribed to him in print—it is his common sense. He is the most segnations public man this country has produced, except Benjamin Franklin.—

His knowledge of affairs seems rather intuitive than the result of experience. We have heard him deliver

The grandeur of an intellect that seems to perce truth intuitively, united to a pathos fervent as the Demosthenes. This is the man-full of spuit-full of spuit-f men. If we wanted a grammarian, in the sense of the word, we would take Mr. Calle whose mind seems to have no fixed views of true whose mind seems to have no fixed views of truth.

If we wanted the clearest demonstration of a giver proposition, we would have none but Websier, the greatest logician that lives; if we desired the aid all that is rich, full, and overwhelming in true elements in the man; if we needed to be a little to the man; if we needed to the contract of the man; if we needed to the contract of the man; if we needed to the contract of the man; if we need to the contract of the contract quence, Preston is the man; if we needed the est, purest, and most beautiful advocacy of all r and noble things, Crittenden is the living model: if we desired to know the truth, to be tange the lesson be given from the halls of Congress or fro the shades of Astriand. Call it as you will we it common sense—this man has an intellect, leide which few that have existed could stand. If Anen-ca desires her vast interests to be directed by a mind capacious of all things, and clear as a beau of light The greatest of all active endowments are undoub. edly those which are usually called executive power -the power to control and direct others. This is the erowning power of greatness—the power to rule, it is conceded on all lands, that Mr Clay made the

best Speaker that ever presided in the lower House of Congress. He has been on all occasions, for new ly half a century, wholly invincible whenever he has been called to act on any theatre where he could hold personal intercourse with all the other actors. Athe bar, in his county, in his district, in both Houses of Congress—who was ever with him habitually, that did not feel the power of his bewitching influence, or fall in open combat before his irresistible might? Many of the ablest men of this age have struggled toe to toe against him on every theatre where he has acted; which one of them all failed to be over-mastered; Many of the noblest spirits this country has produced course with him; and which one of them ever exerted a thousandth part of the influence that Mr Clay did over him? Who ever suspected him of being led by other men? No, this is a man born to direc - not to be himself guided by other minds; and whoever sees him President, will see such a President as never was before or since Washington.

## THE GREAT WHIG NASHVILLE CON.

VENTION. The Nashville Whig, gives a thrilling account of the Great Whig Mass Meeting held there on the 21st. The Whig says: And truly the People are here, in their real

majesty and strength, not alone, as in the revolucle and still greater moral and political triumph is acknowledged to have been-in promiscuous State, county and neighborhood delegations, but in the more imposing form of organized associations, companies, battallions, brigades, distinguish. ed by the badges and other insignia of common brethren in the same great faith, and marshaled as fellow soldiers in the same glorious struggle for sound measures and good government.

The regular procession numbered about six thousand. In the immense procession, were a arge number of Ladies on foot, who took the right of the column escorted by the Harrison Guards. No incident of the day more forcibly illustrated the Whig spirit of Tennessee, han this turn out of the patriotic fair. They core the heat and dust of the day, on foot, with heroic pa. tience and preceded the vast line of Whig free. men with a firmness of step, and a devotion to the principles that animate their fathers and husbands & brothers, worthy the best days of Ancient Rome. The procession marched to Camp Harrison, at Walnut Grove, about a mile west of the town.

Dr. Thomas Gayle, Chairman of the Committee of Arrangements, called the Convention to order and announced that its proceedings would the Cumberland Presbyterian Church. This solemn and impressive ceremony over,

Dr. Gayle read the following nominations for officers of the Convention, all of which were unani-FOR PRESIDENT. Hon. JOHN BELL, of Tennessee. VICE PRESIDENTS.

KENNETH RAYNER, of North Carolina. N. Davis, of Alabama. W. W. Humphreys, of Mississippi. J. R. Underwood, of Kentucky. Judge Kestts, of Arkansas. J. B. Crockett, of Missouri. A. Layet, of Louisiana. Netherland, of Tennessee. J. S. McLain, of Tennessee. Charles Ready, of Tennessee. B. Cheatham, of Tennessce. V. Sevier, of Tennessee. Le Roy Pope, of Tennessee SECRETARIES. A. L. Saunders, of Louisiana.

Wm. B. Figures, of Alabama. James Hogan, Jr. of Tennessee. J. B. Rosborough, of Tennessee. D. McLend, of Tennessee. C. C. Norvell, of Tennessee. On taking the Chair, Mr. Bell addressed the aultitude in a very forcible and eloquent style. upon the gratifying spectacle before him, the causes which brought this vast assembly together.

and the results to which we may confidently look from such great and spontaneous outpourings of the People. He alluded in terms of the loftiest State pride to the Whig spirit of Tennessee, and the fires that were blazing from her Hills and it her valleys. To these he pointed as examples worthy the imitation of every State in the Union, and he called upon our numerous friends from a distance, present on this occasion, to carry back to their homes, the enthusiasm of their brethren On concluding his remarks, Mr. Bell introduced to the assembled thousands, Mr. PRENTISS of Mis-

ty as compared with the disorganizing tendencies of Leco Focoism, addressed to the deliberate judgment of his audience and illustrated with a force of language and appeal to the truths of contemporary history which could hardly fail to carry

conviction to every hearer.

He was succeeded by Hon. Mr. Clingman and Hon. Mr. Rayner, of North Carolina, both of whom, from the main stand, as well as Judge Underwood, made able and

The Whig says that the meeting was fully a third larger than that held the week previous by the Loco focus, and was by far the largest meet-

ANOTHER PERAMID.—The Whig Clarion at Raleigh has reared a democratic Pyramid to its Raleigh has reared a democratic Pyramid to its own liking—It says—"We have seen several of these Pyramids, the workmanship of democratic hands, and some constructed by Whigs. We are not satisfied with either. Here is ours:

TEXAS

MISSOURI
SOUTH CAROLINA
NEW HAMPSHIRE
EDGECOMB
The Clarion's Pyramid may have a pretty solid foundation to reat proper that we are not cert