A Washington correspondent of the Baltimore Patriot makes the following comments on the novel and monstrous doctrines promalgated in the speech recently delivered in the Senate of the United States by Mr. Me Doffie :

I have called Mr McDuffie's speech (the late one.) an extraordinary one—the most extraordinary speech, I might add, that I ever heard from a very able, and as I verily believe, an honest man I refer you for the speech to those faith ful chroniclers, the editors of the Intelligencer.— Mr McDoffie, in his attempt to prove the pres ent tariff, and the whole protective system of the country "a grinding oppression," and 'the most deferious system of plunder over invented," chiefly relied upon the deductions of the distin gaished economist, Adam Smith, drawa, as be said, from a practical application of the princi ples of inductive philosophy, as laid down some two or three centuries ago by that celebrated philosopher, my Lord Bacon-and he more than intimated, I think, that the plundering system now in operation was patronized by, or perhaps coadjutor of Mr. Blair in relieving the it was only drawn from the morals of Friar Ba Americans from those "two prices" of the con. No a both these last mentioned worthies. one of them a truly great man, no doubt, lived in ages very remote from Cotton plansing in Carolina, or cotton manufacture any where in these United States; but still, Lord Bacon's principles may be as true in the abstract now as they were when utiered -the difficulty must lie in their proper application. Can the wisdom of a pound on the cost of the raw material" man devise a system of trade, or Government, that shall be equally practicable and beneficial at all times, and under all circumstances? I be here nothing like it has ever been done yet. It Mr MeDuffie's theory of free trade were really capable of producing all the golden effects he as cribed to it, and which in the latter part of his ingenious speech he said would equal all that could be expected from the discovery of the Philosopher's stone, and would convert the sands of Carolina into gold, it is no wonder he should b so ardent in its praise. In the exuberance of his imagination he laid off the Union into three great divisions-the South, the West, and the Northeast. Free trade was to work these gold en visions into realities for the sunny, cottongrowing South. The West was to be improved into a very tolerable thriving condition I did not exactly understand how Virginia and Mary -land were to be provided for, as they grow but little or no cotton, shhough they have, methinks, a plenty of negroes, but as there were to be but three great divisions of the states, I s must be tacked to the Yankees, and like them de as well as they can. This Mr McDoffie seemed to think would be intolerably bad; and I could not help imagining the thought gave him pleas ure - but perhaps the pleasure was kindled by in his speech which, with great deference to the character and talents of Mr McDuffle, I cannot going back to the history of the cession of but regret—the first was his frequent, and I must | these lands, without referring to the certain think irreverent appeals to his Maker-which is certainly in bad taste, to say the least of it-the other consisted in the general tenor and scope of his argument, not merely to deprecate, but, in the strongest language to depreciate the Union. as incompatible and oppressive. Now, can it be, that ourselves and the world have been under a mistake in supposing that the fifty or sixty years | regulations respecting the territory or other of our existence under this Union, has been accompanied, on the whole, with a greater degree of comfort and prosperity to the many, than was ever enjoyed by any other Nation under the Sun or is it all fancy, and that the terms of our Union have been, or are become incompatible. perous only by means of the people are pros

erive from the other ! If Mr McD, is in sober earnest in what he says, and he and those who think with him would, I think, be perfectly justifiable in commencing a career of agitation - if, indeed, it has ot been long since began, and continuing it until that glotious Union, as we it seems, have mistakenly called it, shall be dissolved. That may, however, be hastened by Mr McD, and other master spirits of the south, much more by the manufactures, which are growing up not only in the North, the Middle, and the Western states, but in the South If they should become domiciliated there, he may have the consolation that the plunder is to be enjoyed by a portion of his own dear people,

From the Augusta Chronicle.

"WAS NOT THAT THUNDER?"

What a terrible condition the American people are in !- as we have just learned from the New York Evening Post and Washington Globe. We have been at the ver, gates of ruin, and knew it not! 'Look.' says the former of these prints, "at the rates of duty. Duties of fifty per cent! duties of a hundred and fifty per cent! duties of a hundred and eighty per cent ! and See how prodigiously the price of goods manufactured at American mills fab. those American mills! has risen since the tariff was laid: in some cases nearly sixty per cent." And again, says the British Post-"see what a manufactory ridden people we are-fevery one with a cotton factory, at least, on his poor back !] and how, between the knaves of the mills on the one hand, and the knaves of the balls of Congress on the other, we are fleeced as mereilessly as if we hed a conquering army, leav an uncontrolled phalanx of Spitta field weavers!] in the land, laying us under forced contributions !"

Alas ! how mercilessly we are trodden down true enough; and yet how happy are we that the Daniel of the Post, this Julibe Court of English spinning jennies, has come to our reisef, and made known the grievances under which the people of America are suffering! Only think hos chesp we could have goods from England were it not for the tariff! The best of them we should get for nothing -and eighty per cent, besides for the favor done in taking them -and this, too, not withstanding a rise in price, in England, of the manufactured article, and a great increase in the price of the raw material in America Oh. that wicked, wicked tariff! Who does not recollect how chesp we had everything when Old England did all our manufactur ing for us? What now costs us fen cents she only charged us twenty for !

No wonder, under such a state of things that the editor of the Post finds his old ove for England revived. No wonder his eally American mills !? They ought, of course, to be burned up at once, for daring to compete with those of "dear Old Eng- of gravity is in the middle of a Quaker meetfand." The impudent things! how dare ing.

they upress their rebellious walls on this ide of the great salt pond? Are not the "dear people"-those trodden down of the

And the smiable and honest Blair, how in mind, that when Gen. Jackson left the exec ently he slides in to the sid of his brother tal, English subjects, at New York! Does he, too, hear the pleasing jingle of the English gold, so kindly scattered abroad by the sgents of English commercial houses, in the "Commercial Emporium ?" Hath the gulden angel also loosened his tongue in praise of transatiantic workshops? "No thing in such a prosperous state—such an over-one can doubt," says this lover of truth and country at peace with all nations—how did ill worshiper of honesty, "that for all the various necessaries of life, taxed by the Clay sulting from impost." "Oh, not the least dollars! robbing the States of nine millions doubt of that !" chimes in, from the belfry of a cotton mill at Manchester, the worthy accursed "knaves of the Amercan mills" of his brother Bryant! See the block mail which they leve! . On cotton yerr, a duty of one hundred and seventeen per cent," ciles Mr. Blair : and "the American knaves selling it at an advance of nearly a penny -says his double of the Munchester spinning jenny! "On cat nails three cents o three farthings to two pence per pound, for the article at his American works !" screams the English aring of the American free trader, from his iron palace at Birmingham. And so on, through the whole chapter of grievances got up by a paid agent of Briteli manufactores at New York, and his second at Washington; and for what? Oh, of course, out of love for the dear people? -nothing less. Are there any gudgeons to nibble at such a bate ?.

From the Savannah Republican. WILIG POLICY-LAND DISTRIBU-

TION. A Northern opposition paper says of the Whie law of Distribution-" The scheme question of policy, except what is derived from appeals to the most lamentable ignor ty that the " Old Thirteen" will soon be deprived of their rights by the prependerating influence of Western votes, copy the following extract from the Constitution, which reads that "Congress shall have power to dispose of and make all needful property of the United States." How empty and vaih, how worse than contemptible the vaporing of a party press opposed to the solemn language of the Constitution. If the latter deserve respect, the former merits nothing but contempt and derision.

The whole truth is, that the distribution policy is Whig policy and therefore it is scouted at by our opponents. Were it their policy nothing would be so fair and just .-Indeed, a more objectionable scheme than this has been broached by them, for it contemplated the surrender of the lands almost without an equivalent. Certainly, unless the measure had "an inch of constitutional ground to stand upon ..

General Jackson would never have re commended in 1830, the conveying away of the public lands to the States in which they he nor would the graduation and cession bills of Calhoun and Benton, the sole apparent o' ject of which appeared to be toexchange Western lands lying in the public domain for Western votes, have been be night forward, had there not been "an inch of constitutional ground to stand up. on" at least we are willing to suppose. An eq itable disposition of the public lands by the Whigs, retaining an interest in them for the "Old Thirteen" who gave them to the Union, has no "constitutional ground," but the giving of them away to the States in which they lie, if possible by a Locofoco. bas ample " Constitutional ground to stand

General Jackson, in his veto of Mr. Clay's bill, passed in 1833, did not controdistribution of the public lands. He regarded the proposition to give the new States 121 per cent. of the lands uneonsti-States in which they lie. Such a recommendation is of itself a clear recognition of succeeding with him. the unlimited power of Congress over the

is the better policy, the entire alienation of the lands of their distribution. If Benton, Calhoun, or noght we know, if Mr. Van Boren should be President, they might be enatched from the old States forever.

Mr. Clay, always judicious, sensible and statesmanlike, speaking in 1832 of the power of Congress over the public lands, after quoting the language of the Constitution, given above, which may be found in Sec. S. said, the power of distribution is plenary, unrestrained and unqualified. It is not limited to specified objects or to defined purposes, but left applicable to any object or purpose which the wisdom of Coopress shall deem fit, acting on its high responsibility." 'The uniform practice of the Government has conformed to the idea of its possessing full powers over the public lands They have been freely granted from time to time to communities and in dividuals, for a great variety of purposes -To States, for education, internal improvements, public buildings, to corporations, to the deaf and dumb, to the cultivators of the olive and the vine, to pre-emplioners, Gen, Lafavette, &c."

From the Augusta (Geo.) Chronicle.

BEAR IT IN MIND. Mr Clay and Mr Van Buren, it is plain, are to be the only opposing candidates at the coming Presidential election. Now let the voters bear utire chair, he declared, in that parody of Washington's Farewell Address which was got for him to sign, that he "left the country prosperous and happy!" sod his successor, Mr Van Baren, endorsed the declaration as true. The Na tional Debt was paid off also, and there was a large surplus in the Treasury. Gen. Jickson declared this to be so; and Air Yan Boren also Van Boren manage the public affairs? He paid no debts; he improved no rivers; he construct-Congress the people pay two prices: the ed no harbors; and yet he contrived to squanter one the cost of manufacture, the other re- in four years one hundred and forty millions of dollars, the balance of the surplus revenue; leaving the treasury bankrupt and the govern- to Mr Clay at his house on Thursday. A ment creditless : the country covered over with sumptuous dinner was prepared, and, altreasury notes, much under par; the currency though the weather was intolerable, a large vitiated : and a debt of twelve or fifteen millions besides, for his successors in office to take care of! And while the government was thus pro trated and dishonored, how was it with the pe ple, whom he averred Gen. Jackson had "left prosperous and happy!" It is not necessary that judge Guion; and a splended ball and supwe should answer that question! The response is written on every man's memory and beart so house, to give the ladies an opportunity of

indelibly, that time can scarce obliterate it!
With his handiwork thus starring him in the face what does the architect of all this rule ask Priund!" erres the Globe man, "And the of the Peuple? Why simply that they shall Yankee najler charging from a penny restore him to power! and with him, those what sided him thus to beggar and dishonor the government, and roll in the dust individual prosperity, wealth and happiness! He would again enor power, that he may again abuse it. The country is slowly recovering from the effects of bis mis-government : he sosin covets the control of the public purse, that he may once more loose its strings for the benefit of these who fight: with him " for the spoils of the vanquished !"

This is modest - is it not? But are the PEO-PLE ready to grant the request of this once repu- fers in politics with Mr Clay, at the dinner diated public servant? They found him un- st judge Guion's in the following toast :faithful heretofore, and they indignantly drove Henry Clay-the idol of one party, and him from power. Are they prepared to restore the admiration of the other? the unrepentant political profligate? for he demands his restoration as an act of justice, not of again spurn him? Will they not rather call to sonville .- Patriot. the head of public affairs a statesman who never had an inch of constitutional ground | bas never abused his trust-s public servant, who to stand upon, or a particle of vitality, as a has ever proved true to his country? For be it borne in mind that they have this choice before them: Van Boren extravagance and corruption -or, CLAY, retrenchment and economy!

From the Madisonian.

MR. CALHOUN'S POSITION. We publish Mr. Calhoun's Letter today, which we copy from the Charleston papers received by vesterday's mail. If the Jacobin Club, and the corrupt ma-

chinery of the party managers, be not utterly demolished now, we shall despair of ness. We read also of Herod addressing the

"a notorious gambler invited several honest countrymen, who had been receivinglarge sums of money and with whom he had become familiarly acquainted at a fashionable hotel, to join a pleasant card party - a actulu day, as trie citter ou frotes Por chartrain. The countrymen, being somewhat fascinated with the genilemanly bearing, and gorgeous equippage of the tich Mr. -- consented to go, provided no gamblers were to be invited.

Mr. - procured bis loaded dice. and notified a number of his confederates to be present, in guise of gentleman, and and to conduct themselves with fairness, until the wine had circulated freely. In the meantime the keeper of the hotel imparted such information to the countrymen, as to it duce them to stay away. At the appointed time the party met-none but cheats and gamblers. The expenditore for wine was so much lost, and the party sepaisted in an ill humor " Will such be the case with Mr. Van Buren's select party at Baltimore in May ? Mr. Calhonn does not mince matters

with Mosers. Van Buren, Benton, Wright, &c &c., on the subject of the tariff, and on the reception of Abolition petitions by the House of Representatives.

In short, Mr. Calhoun has thrown his mighty weight into the scale of the "ARMED NEUTRAL" Darty.

Since the Globe, the Democratic Rein Congress do not disguise their despair of

Cost of a Navy - From certain official The question may well be asked, which reports, which have recently been made at appears that the whole cost for building and repairing vessels for the British Navy, from 1801 to 1820, was about \$148,000,000; of which sum, about two-thirds were for building vessels, and the remaining third for repairs.

From 1826 to 1841, a period of fifteen ears, the expenditures, for building and repairing vessels for the Navy of the United States, were \$10 791,708: of which sum nearly five millions were used for building vessels, and very nearly six milhons for re-

The following are given as estimates of the quantity of timber, of all sorts, necessary for the construction of vessels of war of the following rates:

For a ship of 120 guns, 294 000 cubic feet. 217 000 180,000 187 000 90 000 49 000 This reduced to cords, would be, say

for a 120 gun ship, 2 550 cords, for an 80 gun ship, 1 790 cords, for a 74, 1,490 cords, for a 59 gun frigate, 1.110 cords, for a 40 gun frigate, 720 cords, and for a 32 gen frigate or corvette, \$90 cords - Augusta MR. CLAY IN LOUISIANA.

THIBODEAUX, Lafourche Interior, January 13th, 1644 Mr. Clay strived in this town early on Wednesday morning last on board the steamer Missouri mail. A great number of persons had assembled in Lown from all of Lafourche, Assumption and Terrebonne, although the weather was dreadful, the rain being incessont, and the roads almost impassable. On landing he proceeded to the residence of the hon. G. S. Guion, and abont 11 o'clock went to Mr. Marchais', where he was waited upon by the committee appointed to escort him, he aded by the hon, judge McAllister, who welcomed him to Lalourche in an elegaent address. A public dinner was given by Mr Marchais, after which Mr. Clay proceeded to the bospitable mansion of Mr. Ellis, of Terrehonne. A general invitation was given by Mr Ellis number of gentlemen attended to have the honor of seeing and shaking hands with the illustrious goest. The next day a public dinner was given to Mr Clay by the hop per in the evening by Mr Merchais, at his being introduced to Mr. Clay. It was the largest assembly we have seen in Lafourche How the ladies managed to get through the mud, is a mystery to us. But no difficulty seemed great enough to stop them from seeing Mr Clay. He was received by all parties with every mark of respect and esteem. Party feeling was forgotten in the desire of all to do honor to their illustrious visitor, the most distinguished statesman of the age and pride of his country The

Mr. Clay will proceed to day up to Bagrace! He requires it as one who has been in- you towards Donaldsonville, to visit his nujared. Matchless impadence-incorngible ef merous friends. We understand that a frontery! Will not the People, instead thereof, splendid ball will be given him at Donald-

opinion of him which preveited was admi-

rably expressed by a gentleman, who dif-

BLASPHEMY.

We take from the Globe of Wednesday evening, the following extract from a speech delivered in the House of Representatives, on that day, by a Mr. A. Johnson, a locofoco member from Tennessee. We leave the decent reader to make his own comments on the sentiments in the Union! The records of the country show

"I am not soperatitious, but I do believe the Almighty does now and then manifest his power | body; and never avowed himself opposed to the in various ways, as in olden time; like the case of Saul of Tarsus, when journeying from Jerusalem to Damascus, he was struck with blindneonie upon a certain day set apart for the pur-The last New Orleans Evergreen sava : pose of receiving honor, such as was one only to the Supreme Being , and all the people shouled and said his voice was like the voice of God : and the angel of God smote him, and he was eaten of worms, and gave up the ghost. Some imes we see the power of God manifested in tempests, in the agitation of the mighty deep; ting from its fiery tail pestilence and death. might refer to instances in modern times; I might refer to the occurrences of 1840, when a most extraordinary excitement pervaded the community; when reason was dethroned, and confusion and profanity reigned paramount: when hard cider and coon skins were substituted as the very emblems to be used with all the sacred rices of the holy communion; when men were diverted from the worship of the true and living God, to henor him whom they had suc peeded in elevating to the highest pinnacle of human ambition, and whom the Almighty, in the display of his power, struck as a star from its sphere down to the level of the tomb. I give this as an instance of Divine interposition. May we not trace it somewhat further? Who knows what might have been the result of his admin istration of the Government? Who knows but God expressly interposed to set an obstacle this janus faced politician will find it so. in the way of the accomplishment of those mighty calamities which woold peradventure, have been produced under his administration of the government-the abolition of slavery, and the dissolution of the Union! No. sir, I am not superstitions, but-

The expiration of the morning hour was announced by the speaker.

THE TALKING MACHINE.

Having seen in one or two papers an account view, and the Richmond Enquirer, have of this new invention we went with a friend vert the constitutionality of an equitable thrown off the mask, and proclaimed a can- yesterday to see it. Mr Faber, the artist, speaks didate for the party without consulting the only German, yet he has taught his machine to wishes of the People, Mr. Van Buren bas speak English, and speak it too better than Gerreceived blow after blow in such quick man. And what is still more curious, it gives tutional, and recommended that the whole succession, and of such a deadening char- some of our difficult sounds better than Mr Faof the public lands should be given to the acter, that many of his most zealous friends ber himself can pronounce them. The "th," for instance, which is the Rubicon in our language to a German, it gives like a native-born American: Indeed, we do not believe the " Na tive American Party" itself could tell the differ. | and the laws, and are entitled to their seats in ence. On asking Mr Faber how it came to pass his machine could speak better English than German, he replied : " Why shouldn't it ?-it is American born." The sounds issue from the lips of a mask that as they open and shot reveal a tongue that plays like the living member, tho' no so ' limberly:' It is really laughable to see this bost placed upright with a turbaned head and whishered face slowly enunciating in a whining tone, sounds which we have heretofore considered as belonging exclusively to our species. It beats the parrot out and out. It will go through our alphabet and numerals with great precision, poses. and say " three hundred and thirty-three thous sand three hundred and thirty-three " as a Ger man may despair of ever saying. It speaks with a decided tone, as if it had lost its palate : and with great deliberation. If Mr Faber hitaself could speak English, we have no doubt his wooden pupil would improve rapidly, and enonciate much more readily. The grave, solemn constenance never changes, no matter how fun ny the words may be. Uncivil as it may seem, one cannot help laughing in this mysterious crea ture's face, when with head erect and glassy eyes fixed on some distant object he says :- Good-mor-nin-Gen-tle-men and la-dies."-He undertook to sing " Hail Columbia, Happy Land," but we cannot say he was a Grisi or a delegate from the Wilmington Chita Novella-however, he stopped now and Locofoco National Convention.

then and performed some 'shades' admirably, We thought he strug better in Dutch than Eng. lish: The perfection of the instrument may be seen in the correctness with which it prenoundie sounds. Mr F. has been engaged on it sev-

well as instrument maker.

New York Tribune.

SALISBURY:

SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 17, 1844

CAROLINA WATCHMAN

Republican Whig Ticket:

FOR GOVERNOR, WILLIAM A. GRAHAM

OF PRANCE COUNTY. FOR PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES,

HENRY CLAY,

OF KENTUCKY.

We are authorised to announce JAME! CROSBY, Esq., as a Candidate for the office o Sheriff of Rowan County.

We are authorized to announce Col. R W. LONG, as a candidate for re-election to the office of Sheriff of Rowan county, at the next August election.

We are authorised to announce CALEB WHITE, as a candidate for Sheriff of Cabarrus county, at the next August election.

Two smart active boys will be taken at this Office, as Apprentices to the printing business. Apply soon.

Whilst the Whig candidate for the Presidency is giving contradictory opinions on the Tariff. to suit all sections Van Boren maintains the same consistent position that he has always occupied. - Locofoco paper. Every body that knows any thing about Van

Buren or Henry Clay, must know the above to be false in every particular so far as it regards Mr. Clay. What! Mr. Clay " giving contradietory opinions to sait all sections?" Never was any thing farther from the truth. His opinions on all public questions are just the same in Maine as in Louisiana! But as for Van Boren. he has a set of opinions for nearly every State that while he (Van Buren) was in Congress, he voted for every Tariff bill that came before that Tariff until last year, just because he knew it is uppopular at the South with the Loculoco party. We defy any locofoco paper to prove that Henry Clay has ever given " contradictory opinions on the Tariff to suit all sections," or any part of the country. But it is no hard matter to show that Van Buren has been guilty of all these abominable tricks, and they know it, or they would not attempt to create the impression that Mr. Clay has been playing the same game. For incloseo, look at Van's Indiana letter, where he hardly gives an opinion for or against the Tariff! Look at his letter to a Locofoco in Virginia, disapproving of the present tariff; while his suple tools of the New York Syracuse Convention come before the country as the advocates of a PROTEC-TIVE TARIFF, in a long address, with resolutions annexed recommending this Tariff and Anti-Tariff gentleman as the candidate of the Democratic Party for the Presidency

How long will the People suffer Mr Van Buren and his parasites to humbug them on this subject ? Is it not time that a stop should be put to it, so the People of the country may know what they are striving to attain? We think it is .-And if we are not most egregiously mistaken.

In the House of Representatives, the Committee on Elections have reported in favor of the right to their seats of those who have been elected by General Ticket in Georgia, New Hampshire, Mississippi and Missouri, and contrary to the requirements of the Apportionment Act of June, 1842. The following resolutions have been recommended for adoption by the majorily of the Committee

Resolved, That the second section of "An Act for the apportionment of the Representatives a mong the several States, seconding to the sixth censua" approved Jone 25, 1842, is not a law made in pursuance of the constitution of the Uni ted States, and valid, operative and binding upon the States

Resolved, That all the members of this House except the two contested cases from Virginia. pon whi h no opinion is hereby expressed) bave been elected in conformity with the constitution

Just such doctrine as we expected from those who compose the majority in the House. Where is there a man who will not join in and aid in ex nelling the jacobins from the places which they so unworthily occupy? We heartily wish it was in the power of every law-loving person in out country to see for themselves what a set of dis orderly rowdies there are in the House of Representatives among the locufocus. Nothing seems to be too mean or contemptible in their estimation, if they can only carry out party pur-

The Standard says that in this State. every important movement has been made by he people themselves." We wonder if the meeting together of five individuals at Davidson College, in an old counting room of a store with doors closed, to appoint a delegate to the Locofoco Convention, was a " movement by the People! Did the People lead in this instance?-Or was the sending a coffee-pot a ter bald face. o wet their whistles with a movement by them

Gabriel Holmes, E-q, has been appointed delegate from the Wilmington district, to the

Indiana - The Whige of this gallant State moled in Convention on the 16th ultimo, at Indianapolis, in strong force, numbering nearly two thousand; for the purpose of forming an Electoral Ticket. The pimost barmony preenteen years, and it took him seven years to get vailed throughout, and there was a degree of enthe sound of enthe alone.

The sound of enthe alone.

The Faber is a good mesician and composer as inspire every and with horse and confidence to inspire every one with hope and confidence who beheld or who shall read its proceedings. The following gentlemen were nominated as Electors. and received by the Convention with load bursts of applause.

Henry S. Lane, J. A. Brackenridge, Joseph Collins, J. A. Watson, Samuel W. Parker, Hugh O'Neal, Joseph G. Marshall, George G. Dann, Rich. W. Thompson, Albert L. Hulmes, Horace P. Biddle, Lewis G. Thompson.

A committee of sixty of the best and most popular speakers, to act in corjunction with the Electors, were appointed to address the People of every section of the State, during the approaching Presidential campaign.

In the eventog of the same day, the Whig young men of the State met in Convention, and among ather things, resolved to hold a convention on the Tippecance battle ground on the 29th of May next, to ratify the nominations of the National Whig Convention. Spirited addresses were delivered; and the enthusiasm of the young men of the " Hoosier State," was as great if not greater, than that which pervaded the ranks of the Whige in 1840. A respectable number of delegates were selected to the Baltimore Young Men's Convention. The following resolution was adopted by acelamation :

" Resolved. That the watchward of the Whig Young men throughout the length and breadth of the State shalf be, " INDIANA MUST BE REDEEMED."

In both Conventions whenever the name of CLAY bappened to fall from the lips of the many able speakers who spoke on the occasion, it was received with the most ranturous applause.

BUP On the 25th ultimo, there was a great gathering of the Whige of Philadelphia at the Musical Fund Hall, on the occasion of the presentation of Neagle's splendid portrait of Mr. CLAY, to the National Clay Club; besides, the meeting was favored with the presence of a large number of ladies, giving their countenance and aid to the noble cause in which the Whigs of the Union are engaged. It was an occasion, (says the U. S. Gazette) " to arouse feelings of pride and exultation in the heart of every Whig, impressing him still more strongly with confidence of success in the coming contest," After the ceremonies of presentation were concluded. the meeting was powerfully addressed by a number of good and true Whige.

The following extract of a letter from the U. S. Gazette, plainly shows what the Whigs of the Union may expect from their brethren of the Key Stone State:"

Gettysburg, Adams co. Jan. 24, 1844. We yesterday had a county meeting similar to those of 1840; and, although the weather was very inclement, its number exceeded any that has been held for years. But, what must be gratifying to you to learn is, that all the aclive and prominent men of the Anti Masonic and Scott Party were there, and boldly and upequivocally, and in the most patriotic manner, give in their public adhesion to Henry Clay -Mr Cooper and Mr Smyser both addressed the meeting in favor of the " Farmer of Ashland." which received the universal apprehation of the arge assembly. Conferees were appointed to meet those from York to appoint a delegate to the National Convention, and an elector-and unanimously instructed to select persons favorable to the nomination of Henry Clay. There is not now a dissenting voice in Adams county, that I hear of, against the nuble statesman, amonget those who were with us in 1840; and I hear of many then opposed who will be with us at the election."

If the Editor of the Standard is so pro digiously horror-stricken at the idea of the Clay Club of Forestville, erecting a Log Cabin to hold their meetings in, what will he say to the following? Will be not as a consistent man! give the Old Lion of the Hermitage a rap over the knuckles, for trying to humbug and mislead the dear people with hickory poles and hickory walking sticks, cat by the old General's own hands? We shall see.

" Hickory from the Hermitage. - The editor of the New Orleans Herald has received a consignment of four splendid hickory canes, cut by Gen. Jackson himself, on his own grounds .-These chips of the "old block" were sent for presentation to four prominent Democrats of New Orleans."

Too late, quite too late. The "Clay Clubs" have the field, and the hickory Clubs are warped broken and useless. The missel toe, sacred to silence, solitude and sucking; that old parasitical plant, is now to take the place of the hickory. U. S. Gawelle.

We see by the last advices from Wash-

ington that the bill which passed the House of fine imposed upon Gen. Jackson for centempt of the U. States District Court at New Orleans. in 1815, has been reported to the Senale by Mr. Berrieg, of Ga., with an amendment, providing that nothing contained in the bill shall be so construed to express or imply any censure on the conduct or character of Judge Hall. This is as it should be. Gen. Jackson, although a great man, should no more be permitted to set the laws. of the country at defiance, than one of more hamble station in life. We hope the Senate, for the honor of the country, and as a warning to Tyrants, will firmly adhere to this amendment. The affair was got op expressly for political cap-

The independent ought to know that Nothification is an " obsolete idea."-Standard. Yes, and you Mr. Standard, ought to know, that Nullification is not only not an "obsolete idea," but has been resorted to lately, in several instances by your brother locofocos, who profess such a holy reverence for the laws of the land ?

How are you, Mr Clay' said a gentleman in Mobile, shaking the great Kentuckian beartily by the hand. 'Why, you look much the same as when I saw you last and that's ten years ago. Yes, replied Mr Clay, in his peculiarly deliberate manner, 'I am that same old Coon.