

ARE MANGALIANE OR NUMAR (DEINA

On the 6th inst. Mr. Clingman delivered speech in the House of Representatives, in the late Presidential Election, in which he details the causes which contributed to roduce the result exhibited with extraornary conciseness and force. In some assages his sarcasm is excruciating, and

must have torn like "harrows of iron" the consciences (if they have any) of the Demcratic leaders who heard him.

We cannot occupy two or three columns his week with matter more useful to the ublic than some extracts from this speech.

He opens with a review of the course " the chivalry" on the repeal of the 25th rule. The independent-the courageous the right stand which Mr. Clingman took n relation to this subject at the last seson, and the bombastic denunciations howered upon his head, every one remembers. How appropriate to him now the duty of tearing away the mask and exbibiting in all their shameful hypocrisy, those lip-valiant champions who so long made this subject a pretext for their threatned treason against the Union! If in any case we could enjoy the torture of a fellow creature, it would have been in watching the writhings of these political hypocrites, as Mr. Clingman proceeded with the deliberate application of his red-hot pincers to their naked epidermis. Read: [Patriot.

At the last session, when a proposition to real the 25th rule was under consideration, it ill be remembered that the debate was proged for nearly twelve months, and as each ech was concluded, more than twenty chivalgentlemen sprang to their feet and struggled for an opportunity to manifest their ardor in behalf of Southern rights. And it was only, sir, by resorting to the previous question that we ere able to terminate the debate before the close of the session.

atleman from Massachusetts (Mr. Adams)

d admit that all their parade at the last sesset extensive sy of the most aced political frauds ever attempted to be state, I speak from information derived in par played off for party purposes ?—If they will not admit this—if they still insist that the rule is of any value, why did they give it up without a struggle ? Was it done as compensation to eir abolition allies in the North, by whose aid which I am not prepared to admit, I desire to of the House may exult in the event, but they they carried the great States of New York and be contradicted. One of my objects is to pro-Pennsylvania, and thereby elected Mr. Polk ? voke investigation into this matter. If any I do not wish gentlemen to evade this matter by their silence. If the rule was worthless, why the "sound and fury" of last session? If whole transaction, I shall think I have done valuable, for what consideration did they sur- the country much service. Let gentlemen render it, except that just stated ? They must meet me on this ground. In the city of New take one horn of the dilemma. They cannot York there are more than seventy places at escape from it.

still a third mode by which a part of these gen. that in each of the seventeen wards into which will become greener and brighter as centuries tlemen may get out of this difficulty. Some of the city is divided, there were one hundred and roll on. But we shall often want his sagacious them may perhaps excuse themselves by saying, twenty picked men, each of whom was to leave head, his eloquent tongue, and heart of fire .if they had grumbled about this matter they his own ward and go to one where he was Since he came on the stage of action, in every night have been expelled from the Democratic least known, on the evening before the election. crisis, party, and thus lost all share of the spoils to be Staying one night there enabled him to make distributed from and after the fourth of March oath that he resided in that Ward, and he was next. Taking this view of the case, sir, I frank. permitted to vote there. He then returned to y admit that these gentlemen deserve the sym- his own ward and voted there without being pathy of this House and of the country. Their questioned. But these two thousand and forty fate, in being compelled to make such a sub- persons, however, formed but a part of those mission, is peculiarly hard, when it is remem. who voted more than once. From the inforbered from what quarter the principle of this mation which I have received, I think that an investigation will show that there were comparule was originally derived. Mr. Senator Bennies of men who voted in some instances as on did great injustice to John C. Calhoun, when much as sixteen times each. It was the calcuhe said, if common rumor be true, that the same lation of the managers to give fourteen thou-John C. Calhoun, so far from being a statessand illegal votes in the city, and they admit man, bad "never invented even a humbug."be fact cannot be disputed that John C. Calhoun was the first to take "the very highest of ground for the South ; the prime originator of the policy of objecting to the reception of petitions, of which the 25th rale is parcel. Hard then is the necessity which compels the pecuiar followers of that gentleman to make a burnt fiering of the first and only off-spring of their idol. Considering, however, the object for which the sacrifice was made, it is to be hoped that they will derive as much consolation as did Many of the gamblers predicted what occurred Capt. Dalgetty, who, when mourning the loss of his old war horse on a battlefield, rememhered that he could convert the hide of the dead animal into a pair of breeches. John C. Calreceived the statement, long before the election, houn's only humbug converted into breeches for of the plan, and likewise notified him that on a his followers !† future day, before the election, however, this matter would be published in a Democratic pa-

Mr. Clingman proceeds to expose the double On the first day of the present session, the dealing of the Democracy on the subject of the Tariff, and goes into an examination of various rave notice that he would on to-morrow intro- other causes of their success, not neglecting the Whig press, to anticipate such charge and uce a proposition to abolish the rule. There. valuable aid of Mr. Birney and the Abolition. He thus notices that notorious society in ists. New York auxiliary to the Democracy, styled the Empire Club, which operated under theauspices of Captain Runders and other infamous scoundrels, taken for the time to the bosom of the big Democrats of the land :] But the principal frauds were practised by what is called double voting. The city of New York was the great theatre where this was consumated. As the Empire Club bore such a prominent part in these transactions, I must hundred and twenty-seven votes more than it devote a remark or two to it. It was organiz. did at any preceding election ? The Whig vote ed in July last, and it consisted of gamblers, is stronger than it was when we carried the pick pockets, droppers, burners, thimble-riggers, on, a gentleman from Mississippi, acting an- and the like, and its association seems to have hundred. How comes it that that county has been then mainly for the purpose of carrying aving, I presume, from his location in the far on successfully these and similar trades. Most southwest, seen the new revelation of light in of its members had been repeatedly indicted in Northeast, moved to lay the resolution on for crimes. Its general character, however, may be sufficiently inferred from that of some of its officers. Its president was Isaiah Rynders, often arrested for thimble-rigging and similar offences. He and Joseph Jewell, being indicted for murder, fled from New York to N Orleans. By the by, I may here mention that this Jewell, who has indictments for murder in two different cases hanging up against him, was the standard-bearer of the Club, and figured as the bearer of the Texas banner in the processions. These worthies had not been long in New Orleans before they found it convenient to leave, being charged with stealing Treasury notes. They came to this city, and were arrested and sent back in irons by order of Capt. Tyler. I mention this circumstance to show the mutations of the times, for since the election this man Rynders, having become a great man among the Democracy, has not only dined with Benjamin F. Butler, when the electoral vote was given to Mr. Polk at Albany ; not only has he received a complimentary ball from the Chairman of the Democratic General Committee of the city of New York, but, having come on with his friend Jewell, to this place for office, I am told, if the papers are to he relied on, he has been cordially received at the White House. Whether President Tyler or President Rynders then remembered the ironing, is not, however, chronicled. But I am digressing .--John J. Austin, vice president of the club, has likewise pending against him an indictment for murder, and was likewise implicated in the charge of stealing Treasury notes. Woolridge, its secretary, but recently came out of the penitentiary. William Ford, one of its directors, in the short interval of time which elapsed between the publication of a notice of its processions and the arrival of the day of parade, was indicted by the grand jury in seven cases, rape and burglary being among the offences .-Being put in the Tombs, he unfortunately lost the the opportunity of figuring on that occasion.-Soon after tried and convicted of the first named erime, he was sent to the penitentiary, but, his services being valuable to the party, was immediately pardoned and turned out by his Democratic Excellency Governor Bouck. I may remark, too, that this official dignitary, a short time before the election, restored to their political rights all the criminals in the State, and pardoned a great number who were in the penitentiary. This Empire Club, constituted as I have related, for some time devoted its energies to the prosecution of the laudable objects for which had been originally organized. Several weeks, however, before the election, the Democratic leaders thought that it could be effectively employed in the political canvass, and by other means, abandoned for the time their eculiar avocations, and some of the neutral papers of the city made the subject of remark, the disappearance of these particular classes of crime. Their numbers rapidly increased from one or two hundred to not less than eight hundred ; in fact they housted that they had three housand men eurolled. This Club, with other

nan, they ism. Our candidate was defeated h was too honest, too open, and too man ceal his opinions. Gentlemen on the other side know that he was overthrown in no fair or manly contest. It was the Hector of Shakspeare, surrounded and impalled by myrmidons-"The earth that bears him dead bears not alive so stor Many a bright eye and manly heart mourns ove

fected | of straw, and so-

him, but he needs it not :

Wo! unto us, not him for he rests well.

which votes are given in. I understand, sir, Instead of the dark cypress there will wave over

"One blast upon his bugle horn Was worth a thousand men."

Sir, it is not talent alone that makes the grea statesman. There must be added to high in. tellect a paramount devotion to our country, a determination to sacrifice every thing of self to promote its advancement. Sir, no statesman, no man ever felt this principle in a greater degree than Henry Clay. And, till life shall fade. he will stand erect with a spirit unbroken, in the front rank of those who rally around the Constitution and the Union.

If he bears himself well, so does his party, that they got in eleven thousand. A portion I declare, sir, I have seen nothing, I have beard these votes were excluded at some of the of nothing, I have read of nothing like it .-boxes, by the Whigs, requiring them to state Whether it be a voice from the mountains of on oath if they had not already voted. This my own district, or from the densely populated being an unusual question, offended many of cities of the North, it breathes the same spirit. them, and they retired with dignified disdain. I have seen no one Whig who regretted his The Workingman's Advocate, a Democratic course ; no one who would not rather be in exile with Brutus than triumphing with Antony no one who will not go inte battle again with the first one which any individual could get in. more ardor than he went into the former action. Considering numbers, so help me God, I beafterwards with wonderful accuracy. One of lieve there has existed not upon earth a party them who happened to be a Whig informed a so noble. If it cannot preserve this great counprominent individual in the city, from whom I try, then, sir, you may burn the Constitution, for it is worthless.

FATAL STEAMBOAT DISASTER.

On Saturday night, the 28th ult., about 11 o'clock, the steamboat Capitol, bound from Pittsburgh to St. Louis, was destroyed by fire at St. Mary's Landing, about

ed in the, Then, if not had vs she has none : he scents at the people of the Eastern States." The Secretary of State says the ne thing, and goes so far as to assert,

r bid Mr. Shannon assert, that Texas never occupied towards Mexico the position a revolted province. Yet, in the face of these declarations, Mr. Tyler sends a special agent to Mexico to offer a pecuniary consideration to induce her to yield her claims upon Texas; and Mr. Shannon, speaking as he was ordered, intimates to the Mexican Minister that if he did not keep a better tongue in his head, the United States would not pay the money which might be given if Mexico behaved wel Ah! I beg pardon, Mr. Speaker ; there is that one prominent feature of this plan was, him the bright green laurels of glory, and they for the surrender of all Mexican claims over the territory of Texas. And, to confirm all these proffers, the Chairman of the Committee on Foreign Relations now announces in the House of Representatives that the rights of Mexico over her revolted province are to be so far allowed as to be deemed worthy of purchase --- Balti-

WATCHMAN. Salisbury, N. C., January 25, 1845. The Public Lands-The Old States

tore American.

Never within our recollection, has the screw of party been so strongly applied, or so rigidly adhered to than in relation to the Distribution of the Proceeds of the Public Lands among the several States of this Union,-a claim which the Old States have an undisputed right to, but which some of their Representatives, (we mean those calling themselves " Democrats,") seem determined to let the new States take, just for the sake of party. With the best evidence in the world before them of the determination of new States to secure this vast treasure-and which we of the original Thirteen stand greatly in need of,-these "Democratic" Representatives-these protectors of the rights of the dear People,-pertinaciously refuse to unite with the WHIG PARTY in Congress in settling this great question in the only manner which will benefit all interested in it, that of Distribution ; and

INDIANA.

The Locofocos in the Senate of this have at last consummated the optiso shamefully begun at the open the Legislature.

Resolutions proposing to go into election of a Senator in Congress in place Mr. WHITE have been indefinitely poster ed by the casting vote of the Lier Governor, the presiding Officer of the & nate-that body being equally divided. The Constitution of the State and of a United States, has thus been tramplein der foot purely to accomplish the trime of party, if possible, by these men, profesing to be democrats-striving as the falsely say, to carry out the wishes of the people. The Whig majority on jointhe lot in the Legislature is undisputed, bein some eight or ten. But the Senate bein equally divided, and the Lieut. Govern a ranting Locofoco, have resisted even attempt to elect a Senator, and made mcckery of the solemnity of an oath, while each of them have taken to support the constitution and laws of the Country.] we have never since we have been d enough to notice public affairs, for one m ment expected any thing better of thepe ty, falsely styling themselves democrats. a party composed of none, upon the whe but such as delight to violate and prote such as violate the laws of the land for the just punishment which they so rid merit. A party which receives into embrace every kind of foreign agraria who, not being permitted to carry out the mischievous designs in their own nation land, have come over to this country, an found dupes enough among us to follo them, to the great injury of our free inst tutions.

STATE AFFAIRS.

he gentleman from Virginia (Mr. Dromde) likewise gave notice that he would ob ct to the reception of the resolution, because would be out of order. On the succeeding day, the gentleman from Massachusetts, in acordance with his promise, offered his resolt tion to rescind the rule, but the gentleman from Virginia, though in his place, greatly to the urprise of every body, made no objection to its duction. If that gentleman, or any other member had objected to its reception, it could only have been gotten in by a suspension of the es, and it was well known that a vote of twohirds could not have been obtained for that se. The proposition came in without a word of objection from any quarter. Thereer the old dispensation of Democracy, not ng table. A vote was taken by yeas and nays, nd his motion was lost by a decided majority. taking it evident that the rule would be repeald. The Speaker stated the question to be ou a adoption of the resolution to rescind the rule. previous question had not been ordered. d the matter was therefore open for debate. looked round to see what bold champion of e South would first sound the tocsin of alarm.

here was a full array of the chivalry around. ere in his seat on my right was the gentlean from South Carolina, (Mr. Rhett,) who a e last session declared, with so much eloquence d zeal, that a repeal of the rule would be tual dissolution of the Union.

There sat my colleague, (Mr. Saunders.) who at off on this matter with a force that sent during the past summer over the entire tate of North Carolina, declaring against the ception of abolition petitions. There, too, ere the gentlemen from Georgia and other states, who vied with each other in their detion of all those who did not sustain the le. There all of these gentlemen sat, quiet and mute as though nothing unusual was taking ce, and saw with much seeming unconcern feir favorite rule killed off by a large majority, here was no burst of indignation ; no exclanation to the South "Samson, the Philistines upon thee !" Not even the note of a goose re warning of the irruption of the Gauls. Vere they asleep, like the Roman sentinels of e old time ? No, no, sir : they were awake, at they were false watchmen of the Southaitor sentinels ! I have a right so to call them; , in denouncing me at the last session, some them declared that any man who did not susain the rule by all proper means, was a renerding to the form of the logicians, the propo-tion would be as follows : Any Southern man does not use his efforts to preserve the ale is a renegade traitor. They were South-in men, and might have preserved the rule by pection at the proper time but would not do it. refore, they are renegade traitors. Quod How are we, Mr. Speaker, to account for the straotdinary change in the conduct of gentlenay also ask, why is it that Leavitt, the alsoon editor, who was refused last year a seat nong the reporters of the House, is now the recupant of one of the best positions in the Hall 7* I told you all at the last session that his 25th rule was a humbug, getting to be so well understood that it would deceive nubody much longer, and must soon be abandoned by

as predicted, the publication appeared in the

per, (the Plebeian I think,) and charged on

the Whigs as their plan, so as to divert suspi-

cion, and, in the event of discovery by the

thus break its force. When the day came on.

paper of the city, has admitted that the party

agreed to give five dollars for every vote after

But it was not in the city alone that these things were done. Similar frauds were practised at Albany, by voters some of whom were even carried from Philadelphia, it is said. E. ven in the interior, there are facts which furnish strong evidence of illegal voting. I should like for the gentleman (Mr. Preston King) who represents the district in which is St. Lawrence, (Mr. Wright's county, I think,) to inform us how it happened that that county gave sixteen county, and yet we are beaten by about fifteen given nearly two thousand more votes than some others with about the same population ?

The following, we are pained to believe is a most truthful view of the courts of that intellectual but dangerous Man of the South, who has so long wrought to dissever our sacred bond of union :]

As I have had occasion to allude to John C. Calhoun, I take it upon myself to say, that, lookng at his course for more than twelve years, with the exception of a few years after 1837, when he hoped from his new connexion with the Democratic party that he might become President of all the United States-I say, sir, that his course, whether considered with reference to the tariff and nullification, to agitation on the subject of abolition and slavery, or to his mode of managing the Texas question, is precisely that which a man of ordinary sagacity would take who designed to effect a dissolution of the Union. And that such is his object can only be denied by those who hold him insane. As it was said that Julius Cæsar went forward soberly and steadily to the ruin of the Republic, so has John C. Calhoun gone on coolly and deliberately to break up the Union and substitute a Southern Confedera-If his being kept in office by Mr. Polk should have the effect of inducing him to abandon those views, instead of using his official station and influence to promote them, then for the sake of the repose of the country, I should be pleased to see him retained. It is my opinion that he will be distinguished from his present colleagues in the Cabinet, and retained for a time, ostensibly to finish pending negotiations. He will then, by intrigue, or it may be by public opinion, forced out, and will go into honorable exile at a foreign court : or retire, like Cincinnatus, to his plough, or possibly come back to the Senate to agitate. While he is in office. too, as many of his peculiar followers will be served by offices as may be needed to secure the support of the "chivalry" to the Administration

I am here reminded, sir, that some of those gentlemen have expressed strong hopes that they will be able to overrun and carry off with them the old North State; and I learn that a

seventy miles below St. Louis. The fire originated about midway of the boilers, probably from some defect in the furnaces. ment and spread with astonishing rapidity.

The alarm was instantly given, and the passengers, most of whom were asleep. with the exception of three, succeeded in making their escape. The flames spread upwards and through the cabin, so swiftly years, to twenty-five cents per acre! This lib that several of those in the cabin effected their escape by letting themselves down on the after guards. The wind was blowing a strong breeze from the bow to the stern, which drove the flames aft.

A Mr. Dalrymple, his wife, and son, (Master Joseph D.) and daughter, a young lady, were passengers on board. The father and son occupied a state room in the ter a room in the ladies' cabin. From the best accounts we can gather, it is most probable Mr. Dalrymple and his son perished in their state room. They had been awakened by the Captain, and this is the last that is certainly known of them .--Mrs. D. and her daughter reached the cabin, when the mother fainted and fell ;the flames rushing in, the daughter had barely time to save her life, by letting herself down on the after guard. Thus, the father, mother and son, it is believed, perished in the flames. Mr. D. was from Lynn, Mass., and was moving to a farm in the vicinity of Carlinville, Ill. He had on ty, all of which was lost.

time to escape in the clothes in which they were sleeping. Mr. M'L. had upwards of \$5,500 in gold in his trunk, which was lost.

There were but few persons in the cabin: if it had been otherwise, a number must have been lost, as there was not time number of families on deck, all of whom were saved, although most of them lost their baggage and clothing. The books, money and papers of the boat were all lost. She had on board alfull cargo, chiefly iron, much of which will probably be recovered.

Collections were taken up in the church- claim to these lands. es at St. Louis, on the 29th ult. for the relief of the sufferers, to be placed in the hands of the Mayor for distribution.

The following is a list of persons on board the Capitol so far as the editors of tain their names :

Cabin-Mr. Mattox, Mr. M'Lane and lady, Miss Dalrymple, Miss Dickey.

thus carrying out the intention of those who ceded the Public Lands to the General Govern-

We observe from the proceedings' in the House of Representatives, that a proposition is now before that body to reduce the price of all lands which have been in market over twenty eral and equitable measure on the part of the Locofocos, (for the iniquitous motion originated with that immaculate party.) if successful, will unquestionably affect the value of the whole Pubic Domain very seriously ! And will the injury done stop at this? No. For, beyond doubt,

the temptation to a large number of the inhabi tants of the Old States, to remove west in search gentleman's cabin-the mother and daugh- of cheap but rich lands thrown into market by the Federal Government, will drain them of a large portion of their population, and considera bly lessen the value of their lands. Do the People of the old States desire to witness such a deplorable state of things ? if they do not,let them speak to their servants in the Congress of the United States in such language, as will

force them to respect their rights. The debate on this unjust and illiberal proposition, has called forth sentiments from Representatives of the Western States, which we think, should arouse the People of the old States to a true sense of the danger of longer permitboard a large amount of valuable proper- ting this question to remain unadjusted, and cause them before it is too late, to use the pow-A Mr. M'Lane and his lady had barely er which they now have in securing at least a

part of this fund which of right belongs to them. For ourselves, we do not see what the Representatives of the old States mean by setting quietly by, without resisting to the utmost these ungenerous attempts of the West to secure to to have awakened them. There were a themselves the proceeds of this land, by graduation and donation. If we had no just claim to an equal share of this money, we would not think so much of the extravagant attempts of the new States. But they battled not for seven long years to secure this vast domain: It was the OLD STATES, and of course they have a stronger in Faneuil Hall, upon the subject of Native

We know of no other plan to be pursued by the People of the old States than to put their veto upon all men presenting themselves as candidates for Congress, who are opposed to an the St. Louis Republican were able to ob- equitable distribution of this fund among the different States. And not till this course is rigidly carried out will we have justice done us. We hope that both parties, and especially the

Deck-John Quigley, wife and 4 chil- Whig party, will make this important question.

SILAS WRIGHT, Governor elect of New York was inaugurated on the first instant. His mes sage to the Legislature fills fourteen column he New York Tribune.

THOMAS G. PRATT, the first Whig Government elected by the People of Maryland, took the cath of office on the 18th inst. at Annapolis, I address on the occasion is a well written paper and devoted exclusively to State matters. H recommends the passage of a law requiring names of the voters of the State to be regist and confining the right to vote to those on who furnish evidence of citizenship, and received their names in accordance with the provision of such a law.

REVERDY JOHNSON, has been elected a Serator in Congress, for six years from the found of March next, by the Legislature of Maryland He is of course a true and genuine Whig. Hon. JOHN M. CLANTON, was elected on the 14th inst., by the Legislature of Delaware, member of the United States Senate, for su years from the fourth of March.

And the Hon. DANIEL WEBSTER, has the been chosen a Senator of the United Statesia the State of Massachusetts, for six years fru 4th March next, in place of Hon, R. Chonn, who declined a re-election. The vote in the House of Representatives stood, for Daniel Webster 186; Marcus Morton 64; scattering? in the Senate, the vote was unanimous for M Vebster.

The Senate once more begins to resume is a appearance, and with such men as WEBSTE and CLAYTON and JOHNSON, it will rank as out of the most intelligent bodies on earth, and any wants the presence and the voice of HENRI CLAY, to make it complete.

05" At a Whig meeting recently held in the City of Boston, Mr. MOREY read a letter from Mr. WEBSTER, in which Mr. W. distinctly at asserts that in the last speech delivered by him Americanism, he did not suggest, and had no idea of suggesting the formation of a third party to carry out the principles there advocated by him, but on the other hand, it is his firm belief, that if any reform is made, it must be done by the Whig party.

The Legislature of Alabama has relus ed to receive the monies standing in the U. States Treasury to the credit of the State, the avails of the sales of the public Lands, which is a sum of between thirly and forty thousand dollars. At the same time her people are groaning under the weight of heavy taxes. Alabama is Locofoco, and opposed to the distribution question, and makes this sacrifice on protended principle.

"It is due to the Speaker to state that he declared sub-sequently that he had not assigned to Mr. Leavist, the Abolition Reporter, any sent in the Hall, hat imasmuch about the seate arrangements and about the seate among them; and, antil his assign-ment had been completed, his orders had been not so protect any reporter from entering the Hall, and occu-pying temporarily one of the scats. The rale of the future, No. 19, is in the following words: " No person shall be allowed the privilege of the Hall under the enameter of stenographer, without a written permission from the Speaker, specifying the part of the Hall under the admitted the inder the rules of the House, unless such re-porter or stenographer shall state in writing for Mat as the parter or stenographer shall state in writing for a state of the transaction, that he remained by express per-mission of a standing rale of the House by the Speaker a repension of a standing rale of the House by the Speaker a repension of a standing rale of the House by the Speaker r or so long a period.

er for so long a period.

tA story is told, by Paulding, I think, of an individual who applied to Mr. Van Buten for the office of Secreta-ty of State, but was told that it had already been pro-mised to another. He then continued asking for vari-ous offices, in a descending scale, until he came to the lowest, and was told that the office in each instance had been already promised to some one else. "Then, sir," said he to the President, "as I am in a very needy donion, could you not give me a pair of old breeches ?

great effort is to be made by the combined energies of the party for that purpose. But I can tell those gentlemen that J. C. Calhoun, and his clique have never had the ear of North Carolina. In 1832, with great unanimity, she took ground against them and for the Union, and she

is still for it. She is also a genuine Whig State. She was in 1775, when she made the first declaration of Independence, and her sons, still in their hearts cherish and will maintain the principles of their fathers. Tennessee, too, is Whig. saw something of the canvass there during the summer. There were directed against her the combined influences of Texas, the Tariff, Jackson, and Polk, backed by the powerful organization which I have described, and under it she has borne up all nobly. There is a State to be depended on in times of trial. On her a timid man might risk his life, or a brave one trust his honor. Louisiana is Whig to-day, fairly tried, So, too, is Georgia ; or, if bent a moment by the blast, unbroken her banner will resume its place independence of Texas? Has she signi-in the Whig line. The Whigs are firm every fied her willingness to assent to annexa-equitable compromise. If gentlemen from the where. The means used to defeat us strength. en us. The fall like that of Antæus, will give redoubled vigor and energy. The terrible ca. lamity sustained will arouse the nation to avert its consequences. But we must endeavor so to triumph that the fruits of victory will not be lost. Our adversaries have set a most lamentable ex-

dren, John Bennet, wife and six children, Charles Gilder and Eliza Gilder, Jacob Libber, wife and one child, two elderly men and their wives-names not ascertained.

Our position with regard to Mexico is one of a very delicate kind. She is weak, and we are strong; she is distracted by internal dissensions ; if her claim of soyereignty over Texas were full and clear, she is in no condition to enforce it. Is it not evident that, under such circumstances, to free ourselves from all suspicion of a design to take advantage of her weakness, we should be very scrupulous as to our actions towards her? There is no danger, says Mr. INGERSOLL, of a rupture with Mexico in consequence of annexation. which would heal all our breaches with

a test question, at the approaching Congressional elections throughout the country. The subjoined paragraph is from the speech of Mr. McCLERNAND, of Illinois. delivered in the House of Represenatives :

"Mr. McC. viewed the present as an auspi.

cious time for the adjustment of this principle. It has been contended in a late debate that the principle of annexation has been decided by the People in the late Presidential election. They in the west held the same thing in relation to this question of graduation also. On this important question Mr. Clay and Mr. Polk had been openly at issue-Mr. Clay going for distribution, Mr. Polk for graduation and reduction. The two plans had been before the country, and the people had chosen Mr. Polk, and had thus given their verdict between the sys Why? Has Mexico acknowledged the tems. This, he repeated it, was the auspiciou tion ? No; but "there was a sinew of old States were well advised of facts-if they war, the best of all sinews, namely, money. knew where they stood, they would seize upon it with avidity. Let them lift up their eyes and that Power." Such is the declaration of the Chairman of the Committee on For-hour, while that of the old was decreasing in to Mr. Cusning. that Power." Such is the declaration of look around them-could they not see the infly. from this Country to the Empire of China

Our adversaries have set a most lamentable ex-ample. Instead of selecting a man high in the confidence of the country, and rewarding him for past services, they have chosen a mere man

CLINGMAN AND YANCEY.

The difficulty between these gentlemen, as mentioned a our last paper, has been settled. They went to the Delaware line, however, and exchanged shots with cash other before it could be arranged Neither of them sat injured-Yancey shooting to low, and Clingman too hip-They have returned to Washington to help each other make laws for the Country-their friends having broad about a reconciliation of the quarrel, after the first fir

DP The Senate of the United States has unanimously ratified the Treaty concluded by Hon. CALEB CUSHING, Minister This, we take it, to be quite a compliment

Shad were caught in the Savannah river some ten days or a fortnight ago.