

# THE WHIG CLARION.

H. W. HUSTED, EDITOR.]

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## COMPLIMENT TO H. W. MILLER.

At a meeting of the friends of H. W. MILLER, at Wake Forest Pleasant Grove Academy, assembled for the purpose of tendering him some evidence of their high regard for his patriotic devotion to the Whig cause in the late contest which he so nobly sustained—on motion,

Jno. LIGON, Esq. was called to the Chair, and Gen. D. S. CRENSHAW appointed Secretary. The object of the meeting having been explained,

On motion of Capt. W. D. Jones, K. P. Hill, Jno. P. Cook and D. S. Crenshaw were appointed to draw up Resolutions for the action of the meeting: Whereupon, the Committee submitted the following Preamble and Resolutions:

WHEREAS, a Republican Government, guarantees unto all its citizens the right of assembling themselves together, for the purpose of condemning or approving the public acts of their Representatives, and of censuring all infringements upon the popular suffrage of the people, we feel called upon here, to raise our voices against the trickery of party virulence, practised by our last Legislature, whereby the sovereign will of the people was made subservient to the minority, contrary to the principles and professions of Democrats. And, if with this fact before them, the Democratic Congressional members choose to misrepresent the people, it will be adding another to the numerous evidences that Democracy as practised by them, is only a name they select to deceive:

1. Resolved, That H. W. MILLER is entitled to the sincere gratitude of every Whig of the 5th Congressional District, for the valiant and patriotic manner in which he conducted the late campaign against the NAPOLEON of Democracy in North Carolina; and that he not only ably sustained our cause in the contest, but gained for us an increased vote, which has united the Whig party of the District and restored confidence to them.

2. Resolved, as a testimony of our high regard for such patriotic devotion to Whig principles, we tender him a real Whig Dinner at this place, on any day most convenient to him.

3. Resolved, That in the opinion of this meeting, the name of HENRY CLAY is all that is necessary to ensure a triumph equal to that of 1840.

4. Resolved, That we hereby organise ourselves into a CLAY CLUB, to hold its meetings monthly at Forestville; and we will there dig our foundation on Clay, build a Log Cabin and daub it with Clay, and in it we will proclaim our preference for CLAY.

5. Resolved, That we recommend to the Whigs of the old North State, to form similar clubs, and use every fair means to advance Whig principles, and the cause of HENRY CLAY, as the mighty contest is approaching, when these principles must be vindicated by every Whig.

On motion of J. W. HARRIS, the following gentlemen were appointed to correspond with Mr. Miller, and invite such guests as they may deem expedient, viz. Jno. Ligon, K. P. Hill, and D. S. Crenshaw.

Resolved, That the Democrats and Whigs of Rolesville and Wake Forest District be, and they are hereby invited to attend said Dinner.

The meeting then adjourned.

## THE RESULT.

Sufficient Returns have been received from the recent Election in this State to show that the Whigs have elected four, and the Locos five Representatives.

Notwithstanding this result the Whigs have carried the State by an overwhelming popular majority. This is one of the results of the last self-styled Democratic Legislature. A minority of the people have a majority of Representatives. This is but one of the many instances where the actions of the Locos belie their words. Before people they preach the Democratic doctrine that the majority should govern, and in the Legislature they use their utmost exertions to deprive that majority of their power!—Will the honest portion of the Locos continue to cling to a party that has no unity between its words and its actions? Will they continue to support a set of men who have given proof that they are willing to take power from the many, and give it to the few?—Will they remain in a party, the leaders of which could be guilty of Gerrymandering, now that the monster is seen in all its horrid deformity? A set of politicians who would steal power from their opponents, would not hesitate to steal from their friends, when circumstances render it expedient, or to their interest. We know the majority of the Locos to be honest in principle, and we call on them to quit a party which never had, and never will have, the good of the country in view. Let them but look at the Gerrymandering of this State in its proper light, and they must hold the men who could be guilty of such an act in abhorrence and detestation.—*Old North State.*

## MR. CLAY.

The Whigs of Chowan County have had a meeting and appointed a committee to correspond with Mr. Clay, inviting him to Edenton when he visits this State next Spring.

In almost every part of the State, the Democratic vote has been considerably reduced. Let it then be remembered distinctly, that this has been done with the distinct understanding that the Whigs were, every where, openly and fearlessly advocating a judicious tariff—a national bank, and HENRY CLAY, for the next Presidency—so that it seems to us impossible to account for the result on any other principles than the *advance of the Whig cause*. "But the Democrats did not turn out to the election." Suppose we admit it—though it needs proof—what does that argue? Why, simply, that they are losing confidence either in their principles or leaders, or both, and have become indifferent and are on the eve of forsaking them. It is a poor way to get out of the difficulty by charging negligence on a great portion of the party when their greatest champions were in the field—when the battle cry of their party was ringing through their papers and leaders day and night—when the greatest pains had been taken to so arrange the districts of the State as that they should not fail in carrying the Congressional delegation—when no pains were spared, no stone left unturned, no means untried to keep the party together and if possible increase their vote—when Achilles was emphatically in his tent—then, after all, to loose so much in their strong holds and save their men barely by the skin of their teeth, it is we repeat, a poor way to get out of the difficulty. But, perhaps, they think a "poor excuse is better than none," and as this is all they can muster up, they will fondly lay it to their souls, and make the best they can of a bad case.

We say again, the Whigs have done nobly, and this election speaks more in their favor than any one which has been held for years, and unless we are more mistaken in the phases of the times, than we have been lately, HENRY CLAY, will, if he lives, not only receive the electoral vote of N. Carolina, but will receive a greater majority in the popular vote of the State than did Gen. HARRISON. Mind what we say.

*Highland Messenger.*

## WHAT WE ARE TO EXPECT FROM THE DEMOCRACY.

Col. Benton, in replying to a letter inviting him to a public dinner, thus discourses upon the policy which the Democracy will pursue in Congress:

"Among these measures are the improvement of our great rivers—the graduation of the price of the public lands—a permanent, prospective, liberal pre-emption law—the sale and manufacture of western hemp within the western States for the use of the American Navy—the preservation of our rights on the Columbia river—the abolition of the salt tax—and the preservation of the gold and silver currency as the only true standard of value, the only fair regulator of exchanges, the only safe currency for the common dealings of the great body of the people, and the more necessary to be preserved in the West because so remote from the sources of supply in the seaport towns."

This is all very well, but how long has "the improvement of our great rivers," by the General Government been a point in Democratic faith? We had thought that opposition to all "internal improvements" was of the very essence of Democracy, and here we have one of the High Priests of the Temple congratulating himself and friends that when his party shall be in the ascendant, internal improvement schemes will be carried out. What will Mr. Ritchie say to this giving out of his brother Van Burenite? Will he endorse or protest him? But, above all, what will Mr. Calhoun say? Would he, in the event of his election, realize Col. Benton's bright anticipations, and sign bills appropriating money to "the improvement of our great rivers?"

*Petersburg Intelligencer.*

## POLITICS IN VIRGINIA.

A warm contest is going on Virginia, but it is confined to the Locos—between the friends of Mr. Van Buren, on one hand, and the friends of Mr. Calhoun, on the other. The "managers," now divided, mutually distrust and fear each other. The plan of representation to be pursued in the Loco Convention, constitutes one bone of contention, and the "availability" of the aspirants, another. The pretensions of Mr. Van Buren are supported by the *Enquirer*, and perhaps, a majority of the Loco presses in the State. On the contrary, Mr. Calhoun has a zealous and able supporter in the *Petersburg Republican*. This journal is backed by the *Old Dominion*, which seems to have nailed the colours of Mr. Calhoun at mast head. The Whigs look on and enjoy the fight, with a fervent wish that it may end prejudicial to the Loco cause. But maugre the spirited and gallant fire, kept up by the *Republican*—aye, and that from *Rip Raps* to boot, (a correspondent)—the *Enquirer* will prevail. The Loco representation to the Convention from Virginia, will go for the broken-wand Magician, and the State, we hope, for Clay.—*Fredericksburg Arena.*

## WHIG MEETING—Caswell Awake!

Immediately on the adjournment of the Democratic meeting at Yanceyville, on the 4th instant, the Whigs of Caswell, without previous concert or agreement, called a meeting, and

On motion of Algernon S. Yancey, J. Mebane, Esq., was appointed Chairman, and Anderson Willis Secretary of the meeting.

On motion of Dr. N. M. Roan, the following gentlemen were appointed by the chairman to draft Resolutions expressive of the sense of the meeting, viz.—Dr. N. M. Roan, A. S. Yancey, Dr. N. Joyner, John Kerr, and Dan'l B. Gunn.

After retiring for a short time, the Committee returned and reported through J. Kerr, the following Resolutions:

Resolved, That the Whigs of Caswell have undiminished confidence in the principles which brought the lamented Harrison into power, and had it pleased Divine Providence to have spared the life of that illustrious Patriot, they verily believe those principles would have been carried out in his Administration, and would before this time have relieved the people in a great degree from the severe pressure of those measures which, originating with Martin Van Buren, have been permitted to produce their legitimate effects, by reason of the base treachery of John Tyler.

Resolved, That nothing daunted by the misrepresentation of our political opponents on the one hand and treachery on the other, we are resolved to continue to struggle to achieve the lasting triumph of those sound Republican principles which we so cordially cherish, and which have received the sanction of Washington, Jefferson, Madison, Monroe, Crawford, and many other sages of the republican party.

Resolved, That we have full confidence in the talents, patriotism, and unbending integrity of Henry Clay, of Kentucky; and that he is our first—our last—and only choice for the first office within the gift of his countrymen.

Which were passed, unanimously. After the reading of the resolutions, Mr. Kerr addressed the meeting with his usual eloquence and ability, principally in reply to and complete overthrow of the remarks addressed to the people by the Hon. Bedford Brown, at the Democratic meeting held a few minutes previous.

On motion of Dr. Geo. Robertson, Resolved, That the proceedings of this meeting be published in the Milton Chronicle, Danville Reporter, Raleigh Register, and in all other papers favoring the Election of Henry Clay to the Presidency.

On motion, the meeting adjourned.

JAMES MEBANE, Ch'n.

AND WILLIS, Sec'y.

## "THE DANGER IS NOT YET OVER."

The recent glorious Whig victories in North Carolina and Tennessee seem to have unstrung the nerves of Citizen RITCHEE. Under the above caption, he indulges in the most gloomy forebodings as to the fate of his party, and intimates to them that unless they arouse themselves to action that sure and certain defeat awaits them.—We copy the following paragraph for the precious confessions which it contains:

"Let us not lull ourselves to slumbers with dazzling visions and fallacious hopes. Let us not go to sleep under the belief that we have gained the victory. We despised our enemy in 1840, and we were beaten. We did not organize in time in 1840, and we shall not be sufficiently organized in 1844, because the Convention will not assemble till the 4th Monday in May next.—Let us not despise our enemy again, lest we be again defeated. Listen to 'A Voice from a Friend,' which is in this day's paper. That voice proceeds from a distinguished man, and from a distant State, who, though he prefers another candidate, is fully alive to all the dangers of the struggle. He demonstrates to us, that the enemy is not too weak to be despised; but that he is still formidable, maddened by his disappointment, and desperate in his exertion. Does any man doubt it! Then let him look at our tremendous struggle in Virginia in the last Spring—let him look at North Carolina, where he has probably carried a majority of the popular vote of the State, and let him especially look to the recent Election in Tennessee, the land of Old Hickory himself, the theatre of Polk's exertions—and where, according to appearances, we are defeated in an election, which constituted the turning-point of the Senate of the U. States. Despise the strength of the Whigs! Then, indeed, may we be beaten, shamefully beaten, in the approaching struggle. We might, indeed, defy their efforts, if our own party were united to a man, in favor of one candidate. But we have both these dangers to encounter—we have to meet an enemy, strong in numbers, in talents, in wealth, in the influence of the towns and corporations, armed with tricks, dexterous in pipe-laying, and desperate in their purposes. And, in the second place, we have divisions to fear in our own ranks. But, fore-warned, fore-armed! Let us keep both in view—and let us adapt our counsels and measures to the peculiarities of our situation."

## VAN BUREN IN ALABAMA.

The elections in Alabama have, as usual, proved unfavorable to the Whig party, but they will tell a tale equally, indeed, we may say, more gloomy for Mr. Van Buren. All the Loco Foco candidates elected are *Calhoun men*, and they owe their election to men who are so rooted in their hostility to Mr. Van Buren, that we believe very many of them would cast their votes for Mr. Clay in the event of Mr. Calhoun's being ruled out by the nominating Convention.

Thus we see that in all quarters of the Union Mr. Clay occupies a position, which, in the event of fair play, will secure his election. By the Whigs every where he will be zealously sustained, let who will be placed in nomination against him, and he will receive the votes of many who have heretofore acted against him, but who, being disappointed as to the selection of the candidate by Convention, will vote for Mr. Clay in preference to the nominee of a faction of their party. Thus, in the South, where Mr. Van Buren is personally unpopular, and where the feud between the two wings of the party has waxed most warm, Mr. Clay will, in the event of his nomination, receive a great accession of strength from disappointed Calhoun men, while he would be negatively assisted by the lukewarmness and *absence from the polls* of such of Mr. Calhoun's friends as would not vote zealously, or at all. In the Northern and Western States, Mr. Clay would receive a still greater accession of strength in the event of Mr. Calhoun's nomination. We truly believe that a majority of the Northern and Western Democracy (!) are more opposed to Mr. Calhoun's free trade notions than to any opinion entertained by Mr. Clay or the Whigs. They are too much interested in labour to leave it to shift for itself against the machinations of foreign powers, or to sacrifice it to Mr. Calhoun's cotton interest. They are at heart in favor of discriminating duties, and Mr. Van Buren knew this full well when he wrote his famous Indiana letter. Mr. Calhoun's nullifying doctrines, too, have not been forgotten by the Northern and Western Locos, who were ready to back Gen. Jackson's Proclamation firmly and zealously, and who have never forgiven Mr. Calhoun for his hostility to the great idol of their party. In the event then of "fair play," by which we mean an election by the People, we say again that HENRY CLAY will be elected by as large a majority as Gen. Harrison received in 1840.—*Petersburg Intelligencer.*

"I FEAR COL. JOHNSON WILL GIVE US TROUBLE."  
*Correspondent of the Enquirer.*

The success of the Democracy in Illinois and Indiana appears to be complete. The result in Illinois was anticipated; that in Indiana was not; though the people are proverbial for political instability. A few years past it was among the most enthusiastic Democratic States; suddenly it turned right about and gave the Whigs some 10 or 12,000 majority. Probably its present defection is a prelude to a like result next year. Be this, however, as it may, one of the main causes, apart from local questions, of the present result, is said to be the fact, that the battle was fought under the banner of Col. Dick Johnson. Mr. Van Buren's name was not mentioned, or only mentioned to be hooted at. This circumstance denotes that Col. J. has great strength among the masses—a fact we have never doubted, for we have often stated, that he was the only Democratic aspirant, between whom and the unalloyed Democracy, there did or could subsist any genuine sympathy. All the rest of them—Van Buren, Calhoun, Buchanan and Cass—are a totally different order of beings from the hard-fisted and hard-toiling Democracy. Their habits, their associations remove them far from sympathy with the mass. They are all more or less aristocrats in their feelings; and if they affect great love for the Democracy, it is done purely from selfish considerations, and at a great sacrifice of feeling; and the awkward and unnatural air with which they do it, betrays the motive.—*Richmond Whig.*

MODERN DEMOCRACY.—With a Whig majority of TEN THOUSAND in North Carolina, the Loco-focos have by means of the unfair arrangement of the Districts, elected a majority of the members of Congress.—*Alex. Gaz.*

The Madisonian says:—"We do not like to be censorious, but we cannot help expressing our belief, that Gov. Polk lost his election in consequence of the dictatorial officiousness of the Globe, and the visit of its Editor to Tennessee." (!!!)

"Gen. Saunders and Mr. Daniel have been triumphantly re-elected."—*Standard.*

"Triumphantly," you say. Well—this is decidedly the queerest sort of a triumph we ever read of. Gen. Saunders triumphed from a majority of 745 down to 141! and Mr. Daniel triumphed from 850 to 155! "*Glorieux Triomphe!*"—Where will the "unterrified democracy" find itself after another such triumph? Press on, noble patriots! go it, chivalrous democracy! you fixed the thing at the last Assembly exactly to suit your exalted purposes; and now you have "triumphantly" begun to reap the fruits of your honest labors!—*Greensboro's Patriot.*