...he U. States ... of Kentucky. ... SIDENT ... LINGHUYSEN.

... PRINCIPLES.

"1. An honest and economical administration of the government.

"2. A sound currency, of uniform value.

"3. Fair and moderate, but certain and stable encouragement to all branches of industry.

"4. Peace and union; peace as long as it can be preserved with honor, preparation for vigorous war when it is inevitable; union at all hazards.

"5. Men only of character, fidelity, and ability appointed to public office.

"6. Just limitations and restraints upon the Executive power.

"7. A distribution of the proceeds of the sales of the public lands among *all* the States, on just and liberal terms.

"8. A just administration of our common Constitution, without any addition to, or abstraction from, the powers which it fairly confers, by forced interpretation.

"9. The preservation exclusively by the States of their local and peculiar institutions."

[HENRY CLAY.

☞ We see it stated in the tables of elections printed in almost every paper, that the election takes place in Maryland on the 2nd. Monday of November. This is a mistake. In 1833, when the District system was changed into the general ticket system, the time of holding the election was altered from the 2nd. to the 1st. Monday of November. This law is still in force, and the election under it will take place this year, on the 4th of November.

THE ELECTION IN MARYLAND.—After a violent political struggle the Whigs have been victorious. Although our majority is small, yet when we look at the gross frauds perpetrated in Baltimore City by our opponents, and the unfair means resorted to throughout the campaign to prejudice the minds of the people against Col. Pratt, we view ours as a signal triumph.—We were under the impression before the State election took place that if the Loco Focos were defeated they would surrender, and let the election of Clay in Maryland go by default. But we see by the spirit of their papers they have determined to make a desperate struggle to give James K. Polk the electoral vote of Maryland. Do you hear that, Whigs of Maryland? We call upon you again to burnish your arms and prepare for the contest. Maryland, with an "honest ballot box," and diligence and activity on the part of the Whigs, we deem perpectly certain for Clay. But as fraud and violence came near depriving us of victory in the last election, unless we are diligent we may see the will of the people set at naught & Maryland placed along side of New Hampshire, Missouri &c. Let the Whigs throughout Dorchester keep their Clay Clubs in active operation. Let more light be diffused upon the subject of the Tariff. Let the people understand the effort now being made by England in conjunction with the Loco Foco party, to break down our manufactures, and as a consequence to deprive our farmers of their best and almost only market for the products of their industry. And let every tax payer in Dorchester know that James K. Polk and his party are opposed to the distribution of the proceeds of the sales of the public lands among the States, to relieve the people from direct taxation.

	1844.	
	T. G. Pratt. (W.)	Jas. Carroll. dem.
Alleghany	1443	1513
Anne Arundel	1730	1650
Baltimore city	7968	9190
Baltimore county	2153	2902
Calvert	462	395
Carroll	1831	1730
Charles	761	560
Prince George's	1027	749
St. Mary's	764	492
Frederick	3133	3105
Harford	1490	1411
Washington	2633	2578
Montgomery	1083	902
Cecil	1524	1585
Kent	701	544
Queen Anne's	760	745
Caroline	659	639
Talbot	773	753
Dorchester	1328	976
Somerset	1304	1031
Worcester	1487	1044
	35,035	34,495
	34,495	
Pratt's majority	540	

This is the largest vote ever taken in the State. At the Presidential election in 1840, the whole vote of the State was 62,280—of which the Whigs obtained 33,528 and the Locofocos 28,752. The Whig vote now has increased 1,507, whilst that of the Locofocos has increased 5 743. Mr. Pratt therefore gets more votes than was ever given to any man in Maryland, and his vote proves that the Whig party is stronger in Maryland than it ever was.

THE SENATE.

The following is a correct list of the Senators, showing the date of the expiration of their respective terms of service:

St. Mary's County—James T. Blackistone,	1850
Kent—William S. Constable,	1850
Calvert—John Parran,*	1848
Charles—John Matthews,	1848
Anne Arundel—John S. Sellman,	1848
Baltimore—Hugh Ely,*	1846
Talbot—Samuel Hambleton, Jr.,	1850
Dorchester—Francis P. Phelps,	1850
Somerset—William Williams,	1848
Cecil—George R. Howard,	1846
Prince George's—William D. Bowie,*	1848
Queen Anne's—John Palmer,	1846
Worcester—Teakle Townsend,	1846
Frederick—Casper Quynn,*	1850
Harford—James Moores,	1850
Caroline—Jacob Charles,	1848
Washington—John Newcomer,	1846
Montgomery—Wm. Lingan Gaither,	1848
Alleghany—John Beall,	1846
Carroll—William Roberts,	1850
Baltimore City—William Frick,*	1846

Those marked with a * are Democrats.

Mr. Caleb Atkins, of Columbia, Pa. was killed on Wednesday by the accidental discharge of his gun.

PENNSYLVANIA ELECTION.—The Steamboat arrived ... yesterday morning, ... not time to give the news from this State in detail. Returns have been received from Philadelphia and from 27 counties, leaving Markle's (W.) majority 1519. This is a Whig loss of 726 on the vote of Gen. Harrison, when he carried the State by 348. The 25 counties to be heard from in 1840 gave Van Buren a majority of 1802, and if they give the same vote now will elect Shunk by about 300. There is a report that Huntington county one of the 25 markd not heard from had made a gain upon the vote of Harrison of 240. We think from the returns it is extremely doubtful who is elected Governor.

NEW JERSEY ELECTION.—We have received full returns from the election in this State. Stratton's (W.) majority is 1452.

OHIO ELECTION.—The following returns from Ohio are decidedly favorable to the Whigs.

Belmont co. gives a majority of 211 for Bartley, the Whig candidate. In 1842, 95 Loco majority; Whig gain 306.

Guernsey co. gives 200 majority for Bartley. In 1842 it gave 1 Whig majority; Whig gain 199.

Harrison county gives 224 majority for Bartley; in 1842 it gave 34 maj. for Shannon (Loco); whig gain 258. Making a gain for the Whigs in the first 3 counties heard from of 763.

At the Governor's election of 1842, with which the above returns are compared, Shannon, the Democratic Governor, was elected by a majority of 3,443.

Pride and Poverty.—There are hundreds of families that have no small income, and yet are poor—and will remain so for life, unless they turn over a new leaf and live as they ought. The members of such families are proud and extravagant, and expend a large amount to keep up appearances, and continue in the ranks of fashion. We can point to many such people, who might now be in independent circumstances, were it not for their pride. The children in such families are furnished with every thing to gratify their folly, as if the outward appearance were a sure guarantee of their respectability and future success. If there is any thing we despise it is the union of pride and poverty—the keeping up of appearances to the sacrifice and comfort of health. The money that has been expended by such persons for the last two or three years, if taken proper care of, would now place them in comfortable circumstances, if not be sufficient to purchase dwellings to shelter them in the decline of life.

Friend, if you are poor, don't be proud. Never scant your belly to cover your back, and make a fine appearance. Your wise neighbors but laugh at your folly, while those you strive to imitate look upon you with contempt. Don't labor to conceal your poverty. It is far preferable to wear a fourpenny calico to meeting, and have it paid for, with plenty to eat, than to dash about in silks, which have been credited to you, while you have scarcely a decent meal in your house.—Pride will ruin you sooner or later, so be wise and divest yourself of folly, and dress according to your means. No one will think the less of you for your calico dress, cape bonnet, and hard hands which tell plainly that the dish cloth and the wash tub are no strangers to you.

A Law Student in Alabama—An exchange says that Mr. C., who studied law in the office of a senior member of the bar, in some town of some State, emigrated to Alabama for his examination.

"Judge P.," said Mr. C.'s friend, "is now in the village; will you go and stand your examination?"

Of course C. consented. He had been several days anxiously waiting for the Judge at the—Exchange, alias grocery, alias doggery. After the formality of an introduction, the Judge said:

"Well, Mr. C., you want to be examined for admittance to the bar."

"Yes, sir."

"Well, sir, let's take something to drink. Bar-keeper, give us two juleps."

"Mr. C., can you swim?"

"Yes sir, I can," said C., greatly surprised.

"Well, sir, let's take another drink—bar-keeper, two cocktails."

The cocktails vanished; and the judge said—

"Mr. C., have you got a horse?"

"Certainly sir," said C.

"Very good," said the Judge as soberly as though charging a Grand Jury. "Mr. C., if you please, we'll take a drink. Bar-keeper, two toddies."

The toddies disappeared, and C, owns he began to feel rather queer.

"Mr. C." said the Judge, "can your horse swim?"

"Yes, sir, he can—for I have tried him from necessity."

"Then sir," said the Judge with increasing gravity, "your horse can swim—and you can swim and by——, think you are well qualified for an Alabama lawyer. Give me your commission, and I will sign it. Meanwhile, bar-keeper, give us two punches for my friend Mr. C., and myself."

"Mr. C.," continued the Judge, "I drink success to your admission to the Alabama bar."

The Motive Power of the Cataract of Niagara:—A paragraph in Silliman's Journal says the motive power of the cataract of Niagara exceeds, by nearly forty fold, all the mechanical force of water and steam power rendered available in Great Britian, for the purpose of imparting motion to their machinery, that suffices to perform manufacturing labors for a large portion of the world, including also the power applied for transporting these products by steamboats and steam cars, and their steam ships of war to the remotest seas. Indeed, it appears probable that the law of gravity, as established by the Creator, puts forth in this single waterfall more intense and effective energy than is necessary to move all the artificial machinery of the habitable globe.

The Oldest Tree.—The monarch of trees, the emblem of age in the forest, is the cypress which stands near Santa Maria del Tule, in the province of Oaxaca, Republic of Mexico. This tree was measured by Baron Humboldt, and found to be one hundred and eighteen feet in circumference! This makes forty feet in diameter. This tree has no sign of decay, and though its foliage is less lively than that of smaller tress, calculated by all the data applied to the age of trees, this patriarch of the forest has lived four thousand years; perhaps from the creation

COMMUNICATED.

FOR THE CHRONICLE.

MR. EDITOR:—In my last article published in your paper an accidental omission occurred which I wish to correct, before I proceed further with the subject. In stating the amount of agricultural produce exported to the whole world to be $16,472,424 for the year 1842, I omitted to make the exception of cotton and tobacco, which staples were not included in the amount stated. The omission does not weaken the force of my conclusions, nor impair the integrity of my arguments, yet it is due to truth that it should be corrected.

It will be recollected that I am now discussing the effect of a protective tariff on the agricultural interests, and endeavoring to show that it does not "diminish the price of every thing the farmer has to sell." In my former article upon this branch of the subject I shewed by facts and statistics that the foreign market cannot be relied upon by the farmer for the sale of his surplus productions. Throwing aside the articles of cotton and tobacco, foreigners purchase of the farmers of the United States about sixteen millions annually. This is not quite *one twentieth* of the surplus raised. Now it cannot be said that the limited amount of our exports is owing to the tariff, because I have shewn from official documents that during the extremely low tariff of 1842 we sold no more to foreigners than we did during the following year when the tarifl was much higher. Where then is the farmer to look for a market for the sale of his pro[illegible]? To Great Britain? She raises within eight [illegible] bushels of wheat a sufficient amount for the consumption of her people—and the deficiency in the other articles of agricultural production is comparatively small. And for the supply of this deficiency she looks to her own colonies and the countries bordering on the Baltic and Black seas, which can undersell us on account of the cheapness of their labor?

The farmer then must look to the home market for the sale of his productions, and whatever policy fosters and builds up a home market, so far from reducing the price of every thing the farmer has to sell," necessarily increases the price of his productions, and at the same time affords him a market superior to the foreign market on account of its proximity, stability and certainty. Now let us see how the protective policy operates in this respect. The people of the North and East are emphatically a manufacturing people. The sterility of the soil—coldness of the climate—and density of the population, are the causes which have made them so. The policy of a protective tariff secures these manufacturers regular and constant employment, the benefit of the home market, and fortifies them against a ruinous and unequal competition with foreign pauper labor.—So long as this is done they will continue to manufacture. These eight hundred thousand persons, with their wives and children, making in all about four millions of people must be fed, and they naturally look to the farmers of the middle and western States for their supplies of breadstuffs &c. This then is the market to which our farmers are most deeply interested to have sustained and perpetuated. By the returns of the last census it appears that the manufacturing States consume about 300 millions of agricultural productions, purchased exclusively of the farmers of our own country. Is it no plain therefore that the home market is the only reliable one for the farmer, and that by fostering and building up this a protective tariff at the same time benefits the farmer?

In order to exhibit this point more plainly by contrast, let us suppose the protective policy abandoned, and these eight hundred thousand manufacturers driven to agriculture as the most feasible means of support. What would be the effect upon our farmers here. And let us at the same time admit, for the sake of the argument, that the necessaries of life would be reduced 25 per cent. The home market is destroyed. Those who had hitherto been consumers are now producers, and instead of wishing to purchase wheat, corn, flour, beef, pork, &c. &c., they have these articles to sell. Where are our farmers to sell their surplus productions? Foreign countries do not want them. The home market is destroyed. Wretched, indeed, would be his situation! What to him then would it avail that articles of food and clothing could be purchased a little cheaper than before? He depended upon his crops to raise money to buy necessaries for his family; his crops, alas! are valueless! He has no market for them and they must rot upon his hands. What consolation will it be to him that goods are a trifle cheaper when he has no means to buy them at any price? He cannot go to the merchant and get so many yards of calico, or any given quantity of the necessaries of life for a given quantity of wheat or corn or rye or oats or wool or flax. The merchant could no more find a market for these things than the farmer himself. The goods are purchased of foreigners and they do not want these articles. Money alone can purchase the goods of the foreign importer, and this the merchant must have from the farmer or he will not sell.

I will not now pursue this subject further. In my next number I will present some additional facts in support of my position, that a protective tariff greatly benefits the farmer. In the mean time I ask of that class an attentive consideration of what I have already written. It is no "fancy sketch," but such a picture as scarcely shadows forth even in dim outline the sad realities that would await the farming interest from an abandonment of the protective policy.

HARRISON.

VIENNA, Sept. 23rd. '44.

To the Editor of the Cambridge Chronicle:

SIR—I have carefully reviewed the principles of the Loco Foco and Whig parties, and so far as I am capable of judging of the merits of the principles professed by the Clay party I am constrained to say they are the most useful and permanent; and if carried out—which I believe will be done—will promote the best interest of the country and ultimately result in preserving it from the grasp of an inveterate foe. It does not only interest those who occupy public stations in life.—No. I conceive that it will benefit the most private citizen, no matter how humble his situation may be.—It may be urged by some that I have heretofore called myself a Loco Foco. I do not claim the title. I am a Democrat in full, and would be glad if I could see Democratic principles carried out by either party, I should be one of that party. I frankly admit that I have always claimed to be a Democrat, but deny that I have ever been a Loco Foco. I have until very recently intended to support certain men belonging to the Loco Foco party, but owing to my having been misrepresented by certain men of the opposite party.—I have resorted to this means to show them that I intend to support Clay and Frelinghuysen for President and Vice President of the United States.

Respectfully,

J. W. RAWLINGS.

LATEST FROM EUROPE.

LIBERATION OF O'CONNELL—CLOSE OF THE WAR IN MOROCCO.

The Caledonia arrived at Boston from Liverpool on Thursday morning, with dates to the 19th ult. from London and Liverpool.

The Queen of England embarked at Woolwich on the 9th, for a tour through Scotland, accompanied by Prince Albert, and the usual royal cortege. She arrived at Dundee on the 11th, and her reception in all the towns thro' which she passed, was most enthusiastic.

The Queen's visit to Ireland, which was prominently announced a few weeks since by the Ministerial papers, has been indefinitely postponed.

The state of trade in the manufacturing districts is satisfactory. With the exception of printing cloth which is in dull request, nearly all descriptions of Manchester goods have experienced an improved demand.

LIBERATION OF O'CONNELL.

REVERSAL OF THE JUDGMENT. Our American readers will not be less surprised than were the inhabitants of the British Isles at the reversal, by the House of Lords, of the judgment of the Irish Court of Queen's bench, the circumstances attending which have been as extraordinary as they were unlooked for. Few events have caused greater excitement. Upon the people, whose leader Mr. O'Connell is, the effect has been astounding. The proceedings connected with the monster trial, from their first commencement to their final close by the decision of the highest page of history as the most singular in their character, and the most unfortunate in their results ever instituted by a Government.

The day the last steamer sailed, the judges had given their opinions in the House of Lords on the law of the point submitted to them. Of the eleven counts which composed the monster indictment, they pronounced more than half to be either informal or bad. Four of the counts they held to be informal by the finding of the jury, and two to be radically bad. The bad counts are the sixth and seventh, which charge the monster meetings, and from the kernel of the offence. On these points the judges were unanimous. Seven out of the nine were of opinion that the bad and the informal counts did not, nevertheless, vitiate the judgment, while two—Mr. Baron Parke and Mr. Justice Coltman—held that the whole proceedings ought to be set aside. The view which the majority of the judges took of the proceedings has been severely criticised, and gauged by the standard of common sense, it certainly seems extraordinary. One good count in the indictment, say they, was sufficient to uphold the judgment, because the Irish Judges were *presumed* to know which were the bad and which the good counts, and to have sentenced the traversers accordingly.

This legal fiction cannot, however, be sustained, for this excellent reason, that the Irish Judges on the trial declared emphatically, those counts to be good which the majority of the English Judges hold to be bad.

This was the state of matters at the sailing of the last steamer. When the House met again on the Wednesday, the discussion was confined to the law peers—the Chancellor, Lords Brougham, Cottenham, Campbell, and Denman. The two first named lawyers were for sustaining the judgment of the "Court below;" the other three for reversing it. Lord Denman, the Chief Justice of the English Queen's bench, delivered an elaborate opinion, in which he strongly denounced the illegality of the whole proceedings, and characterized the treatment which the traversers had received in the matter of the jury list, "mockery, a delusion, and a snare!" Ultimately, the Lord Chancellor put the question, when the judgment was reversed by a majority of one of the law Lords—three to two.—Some of the lay peers wished, in this emergency, to rush to the assistance of the government, but they were restrained by Lord Warncliffe, who showed them that bad as was the reversal of the judgment, their interference, by voting, would be worse—more damaging to the constitution and to the peerage.

This result came upon every one so unexpectedly—the opinion of the majority of the judges delivered on the previous Monday against the traversers, having been universally regarded as decisive of the question—that the world could not credit the announcement.—The sensation which the news produced in London and the other large towns where it became known, has rarely been equalled in modern days, and when it crossed the channel, and reached Dublin, men could not credit its truth. Gradually, however, the incredulity disappearing, was succeeded by the most unbounded expressions of joy, and with respect to the wild delight which reigned in the capital of Ireland, a glance at the accounts in another column will give an idea of its intensity.

IRELAND.

THE LIBERATION OF O'CONNELL.—PUBLIC FEELING IN IRELAND. The excitement in Dublin when it became known that the House of Lords had reversed the judgment of the Irish court was intense. Great crowds had assembled on Kingstown pier. The packet arrived before 5 o'clock; some repeal agents on board, holding up white flags, inscribed "Judgment reversed by the House of Lords—O'Connell is free!" the crowd hurraed—the news spread—and cheers re-echoed throughout the city. Mr. O'Connell's rooms in Richmond Penitentiary were at once invaded by a crowd of congratulators. He is said to have born the intelligence "with the same calmness that it was manifest he would have shown had it been of an opposite nature."—The Repeal Association held a special meeting to concert measures for giving eclat to the occasion; and it was resolved to escort Mr. O'Connell from goal in procession.

The order for the liberation of the traversers reached Dublin on Friday the 6th inst., on the evening of which O'Connell left the prison privately, accompanied by his sons John and Daniel. The other traversers also left in the course of the day. O'Connell was soon recognized, and as he passed along a crowd collected and followed him; forming a great concourse when they all reached Merrion Square. Having gained his home, he came out into the balcony, and made a short speech; containing little besides an expression of thanks for the tranquility which the people had maintained during his incarceration. On being dismissed, the crowd quietly dispersed.

The announcement that Mr. O'Connell and his companions in captivity would attend the weekly meeting of this body on the 9th inst., caused the conciliation hall to be crowded almost to suffocation. It is stated that there were at least 5,000 persons present, whilst thousands of others were assembled without unable to obtain admission. About 1 o'clock, Mr. O'Connell; accompanied by the Lord Mayor of Dublin, and others, entered the hall, and his reception was in a manner beyond the power of language to convey. He addressed the multitude, and suggested, in detail, a plan for the municipal government of Holland.

In the address of Queen Victoria, on the occasion of the prorogation of the British Parliament to the 5th of October, the following passages occur:

Her Majesty has given her cordial assent to the bill which you presented to her Majesty for regulating the issue of bank notes, and for conferring certain privileges upon the Bank of England for a limited period. Her Majesty trusts that these measures will tend to place the pecuniary transactions of the country upon a sounder basis, without imposing any inconvenient restrictions on commercial credit or enterprise.

We are directed to inform you that her Majesty continues to receive from her Allies, and from all Foreign Powers, assurances of their friendly disposition.

Her Majesty has recently been engaged in discussions with the Government of the King of the French, on events calculated to interrupt the good understanding and friendly relations between this country and France. You will rejoice to learn, that by the spirit of justice and moderation which has animated the two Governments, the danger has been happily averted."

At London, on the 18th ult., Maryland 5's Sterling, were quoted at 63, coupons off.

There had been quite a riot at Canton. The people were angry because an arrow, as a wind vane, had been placed on the top of the United States flag staff. On the 6th of May it was taken down by order of the American Consul, Mr. Forbes. Subsequently the mob collected and broke into the square of the American factory and endeavored to pull down the United States flag. They were resisted, and a Chinaman, who turned out to be an innocent and unconcerned shopkeeper, was shot. At 10 P. M. the Chinese soldiers made their appearance and cleared the square. The populace continued in a state of great exsitement, and Canton was placarded with threatening notices that the factories would be attacked and burnt. The Chinese authorities appear to have no power whatever over the mob, and it seems to be thought that, unless some strong and decided measures are taken, there will be no safety for either life or property at Canton.

The Tahiti question has been amicably settled, *how*, is not yet known. All cause of war between any of the powers of Europe seems to be removed.

The King of the French was expected to embark at Treport on the third of this month, and cross the channel on a visit to the Queen of England at Windsor.

Mr. Edward Everett, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of the United States of America is at present on a tour in Scotland.

Mr. Henry Wheaton, our Minister at Berlin, had arrived in Paris on a visit.

Good Eating.—A friend assures us, says the N. Y. Republic, that on Tuesday evening, while refreshing himself at Tammany Hall, he saw a southern gentleman eat in a short time, and without intermission, 18 shilling plates of *a la mode* beef, which he washed down with copious libations of claret wine, London porter, Croton water and coffee. The statement is given as a substantial fact.

MR. LAWRENCE'S LETTER.

The following letter was addressed by the Hon. Abbot Lawrence, to the Lynn Whig Committee of Arrangements, in answer to a letter of invitation to be with them, at their recent Mass Convention in that town.

NEWPORT, R. I. Aug. 20, 1844.

My Dear Sir—I beg to acknowledge your favor (received at this place) and thank you for the invitation with which I am honored to be present, and take part in a Mass Convention to be held at Lynn, on the 4th of September. I wish from my heart that the state of my health would permit me to accept it, and in accordance with your wishes offer such views as I entertain ed upon the subject of the protection of American labor. I am however forbidden the satisfaction of being with you; in fact I am physically disabled from addressing public assemblages at this time. You will therefore I trust on the present occasion take the "will for the deed." There are many men in our own and other States, who have brought more ability to bear upon the great question of the protection of our own labor than myself, but I cannot yield to any one in sincere devotion of my best energies to the maintenance of the Tariff policy, or the fidelity with which I have pursued it for nearly twenty years; and amidst trials, which at some periods seemed almost too great to be surmounted.

I rejoice now, and congratulate the country on the establishment of a system, that I hope may so far recommend itself to the people, as to insure at all times a full reward for the wages of labor. On this system of the protection of labor *rests*, in my humble judgment, the prosperity and happiness of this mighty Empire. In all our experience with high duties, and low duties, and the advantages derived from the Tariff of 1842, we still have existing among us, a party, who profess to be in favor of the protection of labor, and yet are ready to cast their votes for a man proposed to occupy the highest office in the gift of the people, who avows his hostility to the protection of our labour, besides being in favor of the immediate annexation of Texas. These facts I know from personal acquaintance with Mr. Polk, and every man may possess the same knowledge by reading his printed speeches in Congress, and those delivered in Tennessee, where he lost his election for Governor.

We *have* a candidate for President with whom I have enjoyed a very long and intimate acquaintance, and, I say with perfect confidence that I know not the man in this world who is so likely to restore to the Government and country its lost honor, and bring us back to those good old times, when the Government was administered under the early Presidents for the good of the whole people, and not for the "spoils of party."

I wish to see once more *dignity* and *honor* seated in the *Presidential* chair. In the person of Henry Clay we have them united. Let *us* then go for *Clay and Frelinghuysen*—the *American System—and the Union as it is.*

I have written more than I intended. I pray you to pardon me, and accept for the Committee and yourself, the assurances with which I remain your friend and brother Whig.

ABBOTT LAWRENCE.

To Daniel S. Baker, Esq. and others, Committee,