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"Truth is omnipotent, and Public Justice cannot fail."

FOR PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES,

HENRY CLAY,

OF KENTUCKY.

Subject to the decision of a National Convention

NEW-ORLEANS:
THURSDAY MORNING, DEC. 19, 1839.

☞ We are requested to state that the pews of the church of St. Louis, will take place to-day, at twelve o'clock.

THE PROGRESS OF AGRARIANISM.

It is impossible to close the eyes to the fact that this country is making towards anarchy and robbery. The seeds of discord, of lawlessness and insubordination have been strewn with a deep broad cast and are springing up, in every direction, with rank luxuriance. A moral blight has fallen upon society. Scenes of riot, public disturbances and unblushing violations of law occur daily, and there are none to interpose and prevent them. Assemblies are convoked to resist the administration of law. Mobs convene to hinder the execution of legal process, and the congress of the nation, at the last accounts had degenerated into a mob through the assumption of arbitrary power on the part of a subordinate functionary of the last house of representatives. To this consummation have we been approaching for the last two years.—The elements of strife have been skimmed; the examples of men in high stations have infected the inferior office holders, and the nation is upon the verge of complete chaos. "Shadows, clouds and darkness" veil the future from the view; but as we endeavor to fathom the abyss, the mind is filled with fear and gloomy foreboding. Unless, at this crisis of peril and apprehension, the good, the great and the honest rally to the standard of the constitution, the present generation may bewail the liberties of the country, trample as ignoble an apathy as ever permitted despotism to trample upon the rights of mankind. Ask the hoary veteran of the revolution if he recognizes in the betrayed country the land which was won by the sword of a WASHINGTON, and defended by the eloquence of a HENRY; and he will tell you that the patriotism that glowed in the breasts of our forefathers has been hushed by the din of faction; that the spirit which "scoffed the approach of tyranny from afar" is humbled at the footstool of power. The deeds of valor which achieved the freedom of America are forgotten in the scramble for office, and the blood that consecrated the soil to liberty has sunk without honor into the ground.

Where shall we now look for the lofty patriotism, the noble frankness, the consumate statesmanship which gave a halo to the first administration of the republic, and extorted the admiration of a world? In vain do we cast our eyes on the functionaries of the general government in search of these manly qualities. Duplicity and cunning have usurped the high seating of those exiled virtues, and an intriguing character occupies the chair once graced by a WASHINGTON. In vain do we search the cabinet for instances of exalted worth. In the bestowal of office merit has been despised; KENDALL now disgraces the station once adorned by MCLEAN, and WOODBURY sleeps upon the post where CRAWFORD kept watch.

Under the wretched management of such reckless and incompetent rulers, have every public interest deteriorated. The Post Office Department is an election-eering machine on a large scale. The Treasury is a vast crib at which the greedy office-holder gorges his capacious stomach; the currency has been vitiated; commerce has been crushed; and agriculture prostrated. The rich have been made poor, and the poor have been reduced to beggary. Not only have these misfortunes been brought upon us, but in a moral point of view the country has equally suffered. The high toned and stern integrity of the olden time has been supped by the loose and shuffling ethics of the modern school; private probity has reded beneath the example of official corruption; crime has grown bold from impunity, and all respect to the authority of law and the requirements of social order has vanished before the rotund and thriving aspect of protected and swaggering peculators.

We have once more an opportunity of averting this downward course of things. Let us embrace it. At the coming Presidential contest, let us make a vigorous, united and determined effort to rescue the nation from the hands of the spoilers. Listless apathy will but insure defeat; nothing can be gained by division but discomfiture and loss. Our opponents will strive to foment discord, and keep alive the jealousies which have heretofore foiled the exertions of the opposition; but we should turn a deaf ear to their counsels, and disregard their taunts. No party ever yet succeeded, that permitted themselves to be advised by their enemies; for be assured that whatever the supporters of the present profligate dynasty may say or do, will be said and done to injure and overwhelm us. Let every man decide for himself, upon the propriety of sustaining our rulers in their ruinous measures, or of hurling them from the offices which they disgrace, and having thus decided let him act for the good of the country, regardless of the sneers of his enemies, or the wiles of those who would deceive and laugh at him. The United States expects every citizen to do his duty at the polls, and as has been justly said by Gen. HARRISON, "The People to preserve their liberties must do their own fighting and their own voting."

MR. CALHOUN.

The press of other matter has hitherto prevented us from noticing MR. CALHOUN's letter to the editor of the Richmond *Enquirer* in contradiction of the rumore of his advocacy of a high protective tariff. It denies, most explicitly, the truth of these reports, and states that they have not the shadow of foundation. He believes that a renewal of this protective system would be the greatest of calamities that could befal the country, and thinks it really surprising that with the light of past experience, any one of sound judgment, attached to the country, should think of making the attempt. He condemns the system *in toto*.

These recorded opinions of the senator from South Carolina, render his position unequivocal on this point at least. How long it will continue so, we leave to the decision of those who have for so many years beheld and wondered at his multitudinous and inexplicable political gyrations.

We republish the subjoined patriotic effusion from yesterday's *Bulletin*, with feelings of great gratification. While we cannot say that we have long thought Gen. HARRISON the most available candidate of the whigs, we have very little doubt that with proper exertion and unanimity he may be triumphantly elected. The *Bulletin* deserves the highest commendation for boldly and openly espousing the cause of the old hero of Tippecanoe. We trust that in the ensuing canvass the influence of that journal will not be withheld in fortifying GEN. HARRISON's claims and in presenting them in their proper light before the people. It behoves every whig throughout the country to acquiesce in the fiat of the convention. By the decision of that august assembly, the party had pledged themselves to abide. Let them respect and sustain its choice, and VAN BUREN will be overthrown in the great contest of 1840.

To the country whig press of Louisiana we would particularly appeal. We are confident they will not hesitate in discarding their personal predilections for MR. CLAY, when the voice of the convention, after solemn and earnest deliberation has pronounced in favor of GEN. HARRISON. Let them not desert the good cause in this extremity, but prepare to do battle gallantly for the veteran soldier and statesman. There is scarcely a doubt that, if the press is as earnest and ardent in its advocacy of HARRISON as it has hitherto been urging the claims of MR. CLAY, Louisiana will retain her present noble position in the front rank of the whig states, and will in due time, proclaim her preference, for the nominee of the convention. Let us remember, and emulate the sentiment of the gallant WISE: "The union of the Whigs for the sake of the Union."

WHIG CANDIDATE.

It will be seen from our Washington Correspondence, under date of the 8th instant, that General W. H. Harrison, is chosen the whig candidate for the ensuing Presidential canvass. The selection (by two votes one, and may be hailed as an omen auspicious to the cause. We have long thought that the best chance of success for the party, was to concentrate upon General HARRISON. Now that the choice has been adopted, we feel greatly encouraged, and begin to count upon the triumph of the Whigs in 1840, as a most sure thing