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Scioto Simon Pure (Portsmouth, Ohio) - September 23, 1844

Portsmouth Clay Clubs

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THE SCIOTO SIMON PURE.

"I WOULD RATHER BE RIGHT THAN BE PRESIDENT."—Henry Clay.

TRIBUNE OFFICE.

PORTSMOUTH, OHIO, SEPTEMBER 23, 1844.

NUMBER 11.

CONDUCTED BY THE PORTSMOUTH CLAY CLUBS.

FOR PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES

HENRY CLAY.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT,

THEODORE FRELINGHUYSEN.

Senatorial Electors.

THOMAS CORWIN, of Warren;
PETER HITCHCOCK, of Genoa.

Dist. Congressional Electors.

- 1—BELLAMY STORER, of Hamilton;
- 2—WILLIAM BEBB, of Butler;
- 3—AARON HARRIS, of Green;
- 4—JESSE MASON, of Clark;
- 5—DAVID J. CORT, of Henry;
- 6—JOSIAH SCOTT, of Crawford;
- 7—READER W. CLARKE, of Clermont;
- 8—DAVID ADAMS, of Ross;
- 9—JOSEPH OLDS, of Pickaway;
- 10—DANIEL S. NORTON, of Knox;
- 11—WASHINGTON W. CONKLIN, of Marion;
- 12—SAMUEL R. HOLCOMB, of Gallia;
- 13—HARLOW CHAPIN, of Washington;
- 14—JOHN CROOKS, of Garfield;
- 15—SAMUEL W. BOSTWICK, of Harrison;
- 16—WILLIAM R. SAPP, of Holmes;
- 17—JOHN W. GILL, of Jefferson;
- 18—CYRUS SPINK, of Wayne;
- 19—JACOB H. BALDWIN, of Trumbull;
- 20—WILLIAM L. PERKINS, of Lake;
- 21—JOHN FULLER, of Erie.

FOR GOVERNOR.

MORDECAI BARTLEY.

FOR CONGRESS,

Samuel F. Vinton.

FOR REPRESENTATIVE,

William Oldfield.

Scioto Co. Democratic Whig Ticket.

Auditor

ELIJAH GLOVER.

Sheriff

ISAAC H. WHEELER.

Recorder

ANDREW CRICHTON, Jr.

Commissioner

SILAS W. COLE.

THE CILLEY DUEL.

"I will declare that I never accused him (Mr. Clay) to any being on earth of instigating the duel between Graves and Cilley; and I never stood by in silence whilst others accused him of so doing; and, had I or others so accused him, the accusation, so far as I know & believe, would have been false."—*Henry A. Wise's address "to the Public," see National Intelligencer, March 8, 1842.*

"I positively aver that I had no knowledge of the day, nor the hour, nor the place of their hostile meeting."—**HENRY CLAY**—[*ib.*]

WHAT THE GLOBE THOUGHT OF JAMES K. POLK IN 1839

"Mr. Polk is wholly and totally an unfit man for the Vice Presidency of the United States. He possesses no single qualification which should entitle him to the consideration of the party for that high office."

WHIG PRINCIPLES.

ASHLAND, Sept. 13, 1842.

Dear Sir: I received your favor, communicating the patriotic purposes and views of the young men of Philadelphia, and I take pleasure in compliance with your request, in stating some of the principal objects which I suppose engage the common desire and the common exertion of the whig party to bring about, in the Government of the United States. These are—

1. A sound National Currency regulated by the will and authority of the Nation.
2. An Adequate Revenue, with fair Protection to American Industry.
3. Just restraints on the Executive power, embracing a further restriction on the exercise of the veto.
4. A faithful administration of the public domain with an equitable Distribution of the proceeds of the sales of it among all the States.
5. A prompt and economical administration of the General Government, leaving public officers perfect freedom of thought and of the right of suffrage; but with suitable restraints against improper interference in elections.
6. An amendment of the Constitution, limiting the incumbent of the Presidential office to a single term.

These objects attained, I think that we should cease to be afflicted with a bad administration of the Government. I am respectfully,

Your friend and ob't servant,

H. CLAY.

Tariff or no Tariff—what say the Candidates?

The following are the opinions of the two candidates relative to the present Tariff: **CLAY.**

I had resigned my seat in the Senate, when the act of 1842 passed. With out intending to express any opinion upon every item of the Tariff, I WOULD SAY THAT I THINK THE PROVISIONS IN THE MAIN ADVISORY & PROPER. Sept. 14th, 1843
Letter to a Committee of Georgia Whigs.

I AM OPPOSED TO THE TARIFF ACT OF THE LATE CONGRESS. And again—**I AM IN FAVOR OF REPEALING THAT ACT,** and restoring the Compromise Tariff of March 2, 1832. May 15th, 1843. Reply to Citizens of Tennessee.

A PROPER DISTINCTION.

The distinction between the political principles of the Whig (or Republican) and those of the Locofoco (or Democratic) parties, may be summed up in two words: that the policy of the one is protective, and that of the other destructive. This is the true distinction.—[Nat. Intell.

The thrice refuted falsehood once more Nailed—Interesting to Laborers.

Stories have been put in circulation, again, for the third time, designed to produce the impression that the manufacturers of the East, while enjoying the benefits of the Tariff, are curtailing the wages of those in their employ. Several times have these falsehoods been refuted, but as their repetition, even under these circumstances, may deceive and warp the feelings of the unsuspecting, we give below a few facts furnished by Hon. Robert C. Winthrop, M. C., in reply to recent interrogatories propounded by a gentleman of Wheeling. He contradicts, unqualifiedly, the charge that wages have been reduced, and by the following table of the average wages paid in two of the Merrimack Mills in the month of June of five successive years, he shows that wages have actually increased and improved. He takes these two for comparison, because they are the largest and most prosperous of the Lowell manufacturing; and because there has been no change in the cloth or speed during the whole term:

Year.	pr week.	pr day.	per month.
1840, Females, \$1,92			
Males,	80 cts.		\$20,80
1841, Females, 2,27			
Males,	77 "		20,02
1842, Females, 2,30			
Males,	84 "		21,84
1843, Females, 2,16			
Males,	70 "		20,54
1844, Females, 2,31			
Males,	87 1/2 "		22,66

These mills furnish a fair sample of the whole establishment at Lowell and in the East.

It has also been charged that the manufacturing establishments of the East are carried on "by wealthy capitalists." The following table, furnished by Mr. Winthrop, shows by whom these Merrimack mills are owned.—There are, in all, 300 proprietors, of whom, he says:

- 46 are Merchants and Traders.
- 68 Females,
- 52 Individuals retired from business.
- 80 Administrators, Executors, Guardians and Trustees.
- 23 Lawyers.
- 18 Physicians.
- 3 Literary Institutions.
- 15 Farmers.
- 40 Secretaries, Clerks, Students, &c.
- 45 Manufacturers, Mechanics, Machinists, &c.

Among these latter 45, are included individuals in the actual employment of the company, by whom stock to the amount of \$61,000 is owned. So much for the Lowell manufacturing.

He next submits a statement, equally authentic, exhibiting the comparative rates of wages in four of the principal manufacturing establishments of New Hampshire, showing nearly the same result as in Massachusetts.—He takes the month of May 1843 and the month of May 1841:

Net wages of Girls per week, after paying board	
Jackson Co. May, 1843	\$1,45
" " 1844	1,80
Nashua Co. " 1843	1,37
" " 1844	1,83
Amoskeag Co. " 1843	1,82
" " 1844	2,03
Sark Mills, " 1843	1,74
" " 1844	1,85

This table, like the other, tells its own story. It tells more. It tells the whole story of the tariff of 1842, so far as wages are concerned.

The friends of the tariff need not be afraid to speak with their enemies in the gate. The more its operation is tested the more beneficial it will appear.

Its influence upon the public credit and the National Revenues have justified it to the whole country as a measure of Finance. Its

influence upon wages will commend it still more to the support of all true friends to the interests of the American Liberator.

I am very respectfully, your ob't servant,
ROBERT C. WINTHROP.

LOCOFROISM AGAINST LABORING MEN.

Senator Tappan of this state is one of the ringleaders of locofroism. Like all the rest of the locofoco leaders, he is in favor of the sub-treasury scheme—a scheme which would be fastened upon the country beyond remedy, by the election of Polk to the presidency. The legitimate aim of the establishment of the sub-treasury scheme, would be to bring the prices of agricultural products, and of labor, to the European hard money standard. To prove that Senator Tappan is of this opinion, we give his remarks made to Mr. Wallace, a respectable manufacturer of Steubenville. Mr. W. has made a solemn oath that the following language was actually addressed to him by Mr. Tappan.

"Mr. Wallace you ought to be in favor of the hard money system, and you would be if you regarded your own interests, and did not look through other people's spectacles, you ought to go with me in putting down the banks! The Laborer, in this country, can afford to work for ELEVEN PENCE A DAY, and the hard money system will bring wages down to that sum! Wheat will also come down to SIXTEEN CENTS A BUSHEL, and every thing else in proportion! This is the BEST TARIFF you can have, and the only one that will enable the manufacturers to compete with England. The sub-treasury will effect both objects—It will put wages and every thing else down!!"

Now, let it be remembered that this same Tappan will be a candidate at the ensuing session of the legislature, for re-election to the United States Senate. Should he be re-elected, he will be called on by the leaders of the Polk party to exert his influence and cast his vote for the re-establishment of this abominable and iniquitous scheme, which, he tells Mr. Wallace, will bring wages and every thing else down!! We call upon the working men of Ohio to remember this British spirited aristocrat, when they go to the polls in October. He has already disgraced the state. Let him be excused from the public service hereafter.

[Xenia Torch Light.]

SIGNIFICANT.—On one of the banners carried in the procession of the great whig meeting at Xenia, was this inscription:

"We are for protection, but not under Cornwallis."

At the great meeting in Albany, a banner bore this inscription:

Biography of James K. Polk,
"Tales of my Grandfather."

MR. CALHOUN AND MR. POLK.—"Under no circumstances," said Mr. Calhoun, in an address to his political friends, dated Jan. 30, 1844, "shall I support any candidate who is opposed to free trade and in favor of the protective policy, or whose prominent or influential friends are." Now, (adds an exchange paper) it is well known that Mr. Calhoun and his immediate satellites promptly gave in their adherence to the nomination of Mr. Polk. Can any one doubt they have ample assurance that he will carry out their free trade views! An argument in a nut shell.—*N. Y. Express.*

CHEERING NEWS—JAMES K. POLK ABANDONED BY THE DEMOCRATS OF CUMBERLAND COUNTY!

Highly important.—James K. Polk has refused to answer a letter on the Tariff! He is acknowledged to be a Free Trade man by every honest Democrat! Read the following.

DICKINSON TOWNSHIP:

Democratic Tariff Meeting,

At a large and respectable meeting of the Democrats of Dickinson township, friendly to the Tariff of 1842, held pursuant to notice, at Teego's Tavern, on Saturday the 31st of August, John Moore, President—Capt. Jacob Chesnel, Henry Lynch, Jacob Plyler, Peter Uz, Philip Parlet, John McKinney, and Henry

Smith, Vice Presidents—Martin Snyder, Secretary—the following proceedings were had:

The Committee appointed at the former meeting to address a letter to the Hon. James K. Polk, make report that they had addressed the following communication to him; that five weeks have since elapsed, and that no reply has been received;—

Carlisle, July 22, 1844.

Hon. James K. Polk:

Dear Sir:—At a meeting of the Democrats of Dickinson Township, of this (Cumberland county Pa.) the undersigned persons were appointed a committee, to address you on the subject of the Tariff, and enquire

1st. Are you in favor of the Tariff of 1842?

2d. Would you if elected support the act as it is, without modification; or would you be in favor of modifying it?

With every desire to support and uphold the Democratic nominee, we most respectfully request a distinct and positive answer to the above interrogatories.

Very sincerely, your most ob'dt, humble servants, THOS. C. MILLER,

HENRY LYNCH,

JACOB PLYLER,

MARTIN SNYDER,

JOSEPH SELLEAS,

MONTY DONALDSON,

HENRY T. WILSON,

FRANCIS HUTCHINSON,

JOHN MOORE,

JOHN MYERS,

BENJAMIN PEEVER.

Whereupon the following preamble and resolutions were unanimously agreed to, as the declared sentiments of the meeting:

We profess to belong to the democratic party, and we cherish the principles of that party, as taught to us in the lessons of our youth and the reflections and practice of our more mature years:—we cherish them as sure safeguards of our republican institutions and a certain guarantee of political freedom:—we cherish them, more especially, because they are the true and only system by which practical effect is given to the opinions, wishes and interest of the people. Our intimate connection & long habits of association with the members of that party cause us to look with most unfeigned regret upon the false position in which it is placed. To maintain a Tariff for the protection of American industry is at this moment the most interesting and desirable principle which occupies the minds of the people of Pennsylvania, and it is the almost universal desire and wish of the democratic party to support and maintain it; and yet accident or perhaps design has thrown us into the false position of being obliged to abandon our principles or vote for a man for the highest office in the government who is directly opposed to the hopes, wishes and interests of the democratic party. We are determined that we will do neither. In taking the important step which we are about to do, it is respectful to our democratic friends, with whom we have heretofore acted that we should declare the reasons which impel us to this course.

We look upon a permanent and protective tariff, one which will give security to free American labor against the influence of British pauper labor, & the ingenuity with which it is used by the English Government to break down our agricultural and manufacturing capital, as the most important political interest which the people of Pennsylvania now have, and one which is advocated by nine tenths of the democratic journals of the State. The Hon. James K. Polk, the candidate of the party, has declined to answer our respectful inquiry upon this subject, from which our worst fears with regard to his opinions have been realized.—The declarations from his own mouth are stronger proof to us of the opinions of Mr. Polk, than the declarations of designing men, who would gain our votes, secure their offices, and sacrifice us.

Can we as Pennsylvanians, can we as democrats support the man, who is thus hostile to our views, all our principles! What can we hope from an administration such as his wild bed. The hand of destruction would be laid

upon us, and we would again be brought to the footstool of British influence and power and live by the labor of British hands. We cannot, we will not sacrifice all we hold dear on earth to maintain the pride of a party name. Therefore

Resolved, That we feel the most earnest desire and anxious wish to preserve the purity of the Democratic party; and that we are most firmly convinced, that designing men have now placed the party in that false position of giving support to a man who is hostile to their principles and their interests.

Resolved, That we call earnestly and anxiously upon the Democratic party of Pennsylvania, individually and collectively, to look seriously at the attitude in which they are placed, and view the elements of destruction which now threaten us as a party, and to sacrifice the interests of the country.

Resolved, That we cannot support the election of James K. Polk for the Presidency of the United States, because he is opposed to a tariff of protection.

[Address, omitted for the want of room.]

Resolved that these proceedings be published in the county papers.

The Hamilton (Butler co.) Intelligencer, says that at the Polk fandango held at that place on the 10th inst., much moral and pious sentiment was doled out in the speeches. At the same time regular gambling tables were established at the outskirts of the meeting, and within sound of the speakers on the stand.

One young speaker, enlarging upon the recent lie set afloat, that Mr. Clay was lately seen gambling at the Blue Lick springs, gave expression to his yearnings for virtue as follows:

"Can you fellow democrats, countenance a man like Clay who was caught playing cards at Blue Lick Springs, on Sunday morning two or three weeks ago!"

"I'll go a dime on the duce, by G—d!" sung out some conscientious brother, as he put down his money on that card at the "chuck-er-luck" table, near the entrance to the grove a few rods from the speaker.

This table appeared to be doing a fair business, notwithstanding the scruples of pious Mr. Brough and Sam Medary. One poor German, who acknowledges he was under the influence of the laer, sent down by one of the leaders on speculation, was completely cleaned out of his hard earnings by this means. The crowd dispersed in the evening, the majority, judging from the noise and action, pretty well under the influence of something stronger than "hard cider," which might be denominated "poke bitters."

For the Intelligencer.

You ought to have witnessed a scene at Smithman's corner on Tuesday evening. It was in the way of a song from the "Democracy," (who had progressed beyond their usual horror of songs) with accompanying jesticulations. A faint idea may be formed of the sentiment from the following closing verse, which ran thus:

"I travelled round the hickory steeples,
There I saw some colored people:
Some were black and some were blacker,
Some were the color of a chaw of Tobacco."

Hurrah for Polk and the Constitution

Hurrah for Polk and Annexation!"

Keep it Before the People that Henry Clay in his letter on the annexation of Texas says:

"If any European nation entertains any ambitious designs upon Texas, such as that of Colonization, or in any other way subjecting her, I should regard it as the imperative duty of the Government of the United States to oppose such designs by the most firm and determined resistance, to the extent, if necessary, of APPEALING TO ARMS."

[For the Simon Pure.

Messrs Editors.—As the time is at hand which requires our immediate action, I would most respectfully call the attention of the

JUNIOR CLAY CLUB

to the importance of a full and complete attendance on next Friday night. Come on, Sprouts, and prove yourselves worthy of the cause which you have embarked in. Let us take counsel together, concerning the best method of promoting and perpetuating the liberty of our glorious Union. A SPROUT.

CLAY CLUB JUNIOR.

There will be a Meeting of the Junior Clay Club on next Friday night, at Head Quarters. By order of JAMES MCKEAN, Sec.

THE SIMON PURE.

MONDAY EVENING, SEPTEMBER 23, 1844.

To be published weekly till after the Presidential Election—Terms, 25 cts. invariably in advance.

"Progressive Democracy" over-topped!—Whiggery triumphant!—Great meeting in Porter Township!!!—Wheelersburgh ahead of the World!!!!

The second great mass meeting of Scioto came off on Friday last in the grove just South East of "the Burgh." The numbers in attendance were variously estimated at from four to six thousand. Waggon, Buggies, Carriages, Ox teams, steamboats, every thing that was preferable to "shanks mare," were rolling, trotting, paddling at an early hour towards the centre of attraction. The bone and sinew of the Furnance regions came in force to hear the "Black Taxiff" vindicated; the Farmer was there who knows the advantage of a Home market; the Laborer was there who knows the effect of "Protection to Domestic Industry" against the pauper labor of Europe; the Ladies (may their shadows never be less) were there, because truth was there: every body we had almost said, was there, but it is suggested a few were at the Franklin Furnace.

The meeting was organized by calling Judge Crull to the chair, who introduced Alonzo Cushing Esq., of Gallipolis. Mr. Cushing spoke over an hour in his usual happy manner, touching upon all those topics that so interest the public, and demonstrating the urgent necessity of every patriot's coming up to the support of whig measures and men to save the country from the misrule of disunionists, nullifiers and office seekers. He was succeeded by the Hon. Sam'l F. Vinton, the representative of this district in Congress. It is more than useless to attempt an outline of Mr. Vinton's speech, those present will bear us out in saying that it was an able and incontrovertible exposition of whig principles, and a fair and candid review of the disorganizing and anti-republican course of our opponents. Mr. Vinton, though in feeble health, entertained his immense audience for about two hours. After he had concluded the masses adjourned to the tables that were literally burdened with wholesome food. We defy the world to produce a neighborhood more whole-souled, energetic and public spirited than that in and about Wheelersburgh. After the whole crowd had satisfied their appetites, we have not a doubt there were enough "fragments" to have feasted some half dozen such meetings as that at the Franklin. After dinner the nomination of Isaac H. Wheeler as the Whig candidate for Sheriff, was announced by Col. Row as chairman of the central committee, and confirmed by three hearty cheers. Jeff. Evans Esq., of Greenup Ky., was then loudly called for and responded to by one of his inimitable and indescribable speeches. As evening approached the people began to disperse as they came by every means of conveyance. Every body was not only satisfied but delighted with the meeting. The very best feeling prevailed, and no man left the ground with a doubt in his mind of the truthfulness and the certain triumph of Whig measures. It was a great meeting, and spoke loudly for the zeal and enthusiasm of the whigs of Scioto. Long, long, will its memories live in the minds of those who partook of its pleasures.

PIKETON AHOY!

The whigs of Pike county will hold a mass meeting in Piketon on next Saturday, the 28th inst. It will be a great rally of the sturdy friends of American interests. Let every Whig of Scioto that can possibly leave, make his arrangements to go to Pike. Many distinguished speakers are invited, and we doubt not it will be a great meeting. It is unnecessary to say that "the latch string's out."

MR. VINTON'S SPEECH.

It is strange indeed to see the presumption of some men. The review of Mr. Vinton's speech made at the market house a few days since, communicated to the "Portsmouth Democrat," by a gentleman signing himself "J." forcibly reminds one of that fact. He dispatches Mr. Vinton's remarks, as to the Veto power in the constitution being a monarchical power, by showing from Mr. Vinton himself that that power has not been exercised by the crowned heads of Europe through a long lapse of years. It is true that that power has not been exercised for years in Europe, and still is it not just as much of a one man power, in opposition to the will of the people, as it would be if it had been used to the destruction of every law passed by parliament through that whole lapse of years! Its being a one man power makes it a monarchical feature in our government, not its use or disuse for years.—Mr. Vinton argued that in this country, it was even a worse feature than it is in the European governments, because although they possess that power they dare not exercise it; here we not only possess and exercise it, but the self-styled Democracy even rejoice in its exercise. On the subject of the Distribution of the proceeds of the sale of the public lands among the States, Mr. Vinton stated it as his deliberate opinion that the States had a right to the proceeds of the sales of these lands, and if it was a matter among parties that could be brought to a court of justice, that right could be enforced beyond all controversy. The correspondent controverts this proposition, and intimates an opinion directly the reverse of Mr. Vinton's. As a lawyer and a statesman, as a man of learning and intelligence, Mr. Vinton has few superiors in our land. In view of all the facts, bringing to his aid the light of experience, his learning, his matured judgment, Mr. Vinton calmly and dispassionately gave the opinion alluded to above. Mr. "J." on the contrary, who has read perhaps some portions of our constitution; who has learned somehow or other that our fathers battled in the Revolution; and he may perhaps have peeped into some musty volume of Blackstone or Coke to learn something in relation to "the rights of things," bringing to his aid all his learning, his long mental training, sets up a different opinion. Without comment, we ask the candid, intelligent reader, whose opinion is entitled to the most weight. But why reason with these locofoco gentlemen. If they can swallow down a lecture from Mr. Davison to prove a Protective Tariff and a Bank of the United States unconstitutional, while George Washington, James Madison, and many more who formed the constitution itself, have decided that they are constitutional, what will they not do. But talking about logic, the "Portsmouth Democrat" in the last number but one, went so far as to advocate the cession of the lands themselves to the States, and here this man "J." denies entirely the right of the States to even the proceeds of these lands.

REFLECTIONS.

It does seem to us that if men could divest themselves of prejudice, and calmly survey the inevitable consequences of their own acts, a very great reformation would ensue, beneficial alike to themselves and their country.

We are persuaded that there are but few who do not seriously deprecate the devotion to "party" that so eminently characterizes those who are active in electioneering campaigns. It is true that "the price of liberty is eternal vigilance," and we would that the truth of that expression were so indelibly impressed upon the mind of every citizen, as to make him more desirous for the security of his freedom, and less devoted to the triumph of his "party." How often is it the case that men advocate a measure to which they were "uncompromisingly opposed," before they discovered that it was a measure of their party. In

how many instances do men oppose measures that their judgments approve, merely because it is opposed by their party. That he has been guilty of the conduct to which we have alluded, many a man's own breast will tell him. Is such conduct worthy of men, is it patriotic, is it honest? Will you as freemen, citizens of the U. S., so chain yourselves to the car of "party," that you dare not express your honest opinions? Will you follow its reckless course, though its wheels should roll over the prostrate institutions of your native land, torn down by demagogues, who have courted, only to deceive you? Look about you ere it be forever too late, and inquire of yourselves, what invariable, adhesion to the dictation of party leaders may, nay, will lead to.—You have seen a law passed by your representatives in Congress, utterly disregarded, and the infraction sanctioned, justified by men in "high places," to secure party interests. You have seen a traitor, so found by a jury of his countrymen, justified in his treason; you have known that by swearing allegiance to the laws he had violated, he could have purchased his freedom, but obdurately insisted upon being a "martyr."—Yet meetings of "sympathy" have been held in his behalf, and this violation of laws, divine and human, has been the object of sacrilegious petitions, impudently addressed to the Almighty. Those who are guilty of this outrageous, unchristian conduct, are laboring, for what? the triumph of a party. You have known attempts made to array citizens against citizens, by misrepresenting a larger portion of the people as being identified with reckless mobs; you have seen this unpatriotic, barbarous, inhuman object, partially accomplished by lying, for what? to secure the triumph of a party. You have heard "distirguished leaders" speak only to excite the poor against the rich, a practice that demagogues alone indulge in; you have heard them oppose the principles of others by ridicule and abuse, propose no substitute for measures they disapprove, and conclude with advocating but one measure, and that in such a manner as to force you to believe that the real merits of the question, were cloaked under a philanthropic pretence of "extending the area of freedom." This is no colored picture; we charge that it is true in every particular, and would that it were not so.—We make no application, we designate no party, we are satisfied that an intelligent people will feel the truth of what we have said, and acquit us of any design to misrepresent or abuse. Our hope is, that this may fall into the hands of at least an honest man, who may be induced by its perusal to reflect, and without prejudice, examine, the tendencies of a thoughtless adhesion to party, who has not as yet done so, for we are satisfied there are such. That patriotism must diminish, just in proportion as party spirit, as above characterized, increases, no man in his sober senses will deny. All attachments are drawn from the country and bestowed upon "the party." If such tendencies are not dangerous to the perpetuity of our institutions; if they do not threaten the destruction of life, liberty and property, we acknowledge ourselves frightened at a phantom.

NATIVE AMERICAN NOMINATIONS.—The Philadelphia Native American party, made up, as the locofocos insist it is, of whigs, have nominated J. W. Ashmead, locofoco, for congress, and E. W. Keyser, locofoco, for mayor of the city. It is certainly a singular fact in the history of parties, that, if this party is composed of whigs, it should nominate locofocos for office.—*Lon. Jour.*

Duelling.—The Globe editors are abusing Mr. Clay because he could not control the Hon. Mr. Graves, and prevent his fighting a duel; yet one of those sanctified editors furnished a rifle to one of the parties to kill Gilley. The piety of the devil is not more hypocritical than that of these sainted moralists.

MISSISSIPPI.—The Whigs of Mississippi have appointed one hundred and eighty Sub-Electors, all of whom are to take the stump, and fight Locofocism to the death. S. S. Planting heads the list.

A specimen of "Progression"— Who want Texas, and for what purpose? Let loco foco mag- nates Answer.

Forty days before the meeting of the loco loco National Convention at Baltimore, the question of Annexation was broached to the American people. The Loco papers were at first neutral on the subject—their leaders had not spoken. The Ohio Statesman was at first rather inclined to go for it, because the Whigs were against it; but soon Mr. Van Buren wrote a letter against it, and thereupon the Statesman and other Ohio Loco papers chimed in and went tooth and nail with the Whigs against Annexation. But when the Baltimore Convention assembled, and Annexation sentiments prevailed in the choice of candidates, these consistent locofocos had to "wheel about and jump Jim Crow," again. Read the following from the Statesman of the date mentioned, and recollect that it is a fair expression of the sentiment of the whole loco press of Ohio then; and recollect that that press and the whole party now go for Annexation, regardless of consequences, and convince yourself if you can that such a party is governed by principle!!!

Then read what Benton says is the true object of Annexation, and, as a conscientious man, as you shall answer to God and your country, vote to support such a party two weeks from to-morrow, if you can!

From the Ohio Statesman, May, 29.

"When the proposed annexation was first broached, it was accompanied by an outcry against the British for attempting to get possession of the country. The cry was 'England would get hold of it and abolish slavery.' 'The British would get Texas and raise cotton to the great injury of the southern planters.' They would make a free country there, and all our slaves would run off to them.' This tale was for the people—to excite their JEALOUSY, and drive them into annexation with a rush.

"When the Treaty was sent in for confirmation, it was not urged before the Senate upon these grounds, as they were proven to be totally false and unfounded.—They were raised alone for the purpose of deceiving the people as to the real object, and not a tittle of evidence was adduced to show that England was desirous of getting possession of Texas, or was in the least degree exerting herself to accomplish that object.

"On the contrary, there were distinct official disavowments of any such wish on the part of Great Britain; and so clear and conclusive was this, that Mr. Calhoun, the Secretary of State, who made the Treaty, did not dare to place it before the Senate upon these grounds.

"The real object in annexation was THE PERPETUATION AND EXTENSION OF SLAVERY, and of the political power of the slave States! This was the ground upon which the Treaty was placed before the Senate.—The authors of the Treaty desired to see slavery perpetuated in the South. They desired to see the slaveholding interest more powerfully represented in Congress. They wished to get the controlling influence in the councils of the nation."

We have, however, higher testimony to prove the designs of Annexationists. Mr. BENTON'S declarations will yet pass current with a few of the Locofoco party. They know, as he maintains and reiterates, that the Annexationists design to make Slave States out of the Territory of Texas, or to make the refusal of the North, through Congress, an excuse for NULLIFICATION and DISUNION! Mr. POLK is the advocate of Immediate Annexation. He has never given the slightest intimation that he favors Mr. Benton's plan of Annexation! Not a single Locofoco leader in the South has given in his adherence to, or in any manner countenanced the plan of Mr. Benton to divide Texas equally into FREE and SLAVE States! On the contrary, the Richmond Enquirer and the Washington Spectator (Mr. Calhoun's organ) together with all the leading Locofoco papers of the South, have treated it with contempt and ridicule! How absurd, then, the attempt of the doughfaced Annexationists of the North, to delude men with such a bait! Who authorized them to endorse Benton's plan? Upon what grounds, with what show of reason, can they pretend that Mr. Polk will hereafter change his frequently declared sentiments, & sanction

some new scheme for annexing Texas and dividing it into free as well as slave States? Let those whose province it is, answer the question for themselves. In making up their decision let them ponder the following from the speech of Mr. Benton in reply to McDuffie:

Disunion is at the bottom of this long concealed Texas machination. Intrigue and speculation co operate; but disunion is at the bottom, and I denounce it to the American people. Under the pretext of getting Texas into the Union, the scheme is to get the South out of it. A separate confederacy, stretching from the Atlantic to California, [and hence the secret of the Rio Grande Del Norte frontier] is the cherished vision of disappointed ambition; and for this consummation every circumstance has been carefully and artfully contrived. A secret and intriguing negotiation, concealed from Congress and the people: an abolition quarrel at home: a slavery correspondence to outrage the North: war with Mexico: clandestine concentration of troops and ships in the Southwest: the secret compact with the President of Texas, and the subjection of American forces to his command: the flagrant seizure of the purse and sword: the contradictory reasons on which the detected military and naval movement was defended—all these announce the prepared catastrophe, and the inside view of the treaty betrays its design. The whole annexed country is to be admitted as one territory, with a treaty promise to be admitted as States. The whole to be SLAVE STATES, (and with a boundary to the Rio Grande there may be a GREAT MANY;) and the correspondence, which is the key of the treaty, which shows the designs of its framers, wholly directed to the EXTENSION OF SLAVERY and the exasperation of the North. What else could be done to get up Missouri controversies and make sure of the non-admission of these States?—Then the plot is consummated.

State Election—Our Ticket.

There are now presented for the suffrage of the Whigs of Scioto, men, to fill the different offices for which they are candidates, as good and true, as could possibly be selected.—Our candidate for GOVERNOR, the plain old farmer of Richland—the stern, unflinching "Simon Pure" Whig MORDECAI BARTLEY.—FOR CONGRESS we have one of Ohio's proudest sons, SAMUEL P. VINTON—one of our most able and experienced Statesmen—one of the most noble champions of Whig principles. FOR REPRESENTATIVE we have a man in every respect capable and trust-worthy—a man whose services heretofore, if not precisely in the capacity of a regular member of the Legislature, have been of no inconsiderable importance to our people. FOR AUDITOR our candidate is one who has already proved himself in all things, adequate to the important duties of that office. FOR SHERIFF, we have a man comparatively a stranger, it is true, in some portions of our county, yet one who is none the less worthy of our support on that account. The modest and unassuming man however great his merits may be, is often unknown beyond his own immediate neighborhood, and if Mr. Wheeler is not generally known to our good people, it is not because he is without merit; but because he is modest and unassuming. That he is capable and honest, no one who knows him can doubt. That he is an unwavering, persevering, inflexible Whig, none will deny. As an industrious, enterprising, virtuous citizen, no one, either Whig or Democrat, occupies a more elevated position wherever he is known. No man in all the county, we are confident, has warmer friends, or will receive the more cordial support of those who know him than Isaac H. Wheeler. To those who have not a personal acquaintance with him, the esteem in which he is held by those who know him best, is a safe guaranty for his claims to their support. The candidates on our ticket are all no less worthy of our support. These are the men whose claims are submitted to the Whigs of old Scioto: "Our union is perfect, and our cause just." Come up then noble Whigs, rally—once more rally around your standard. One effort more for the good cause. Let not one vote be lost.—The Whigs conquered in '76 and they will

conquer in '44 if we but do our duty. Let every Whig from hill and valley meet on that GREAT DAY, and victory—GLORIOUS VICTORY will be ours,

PROSPECTS IN JACKSON COUNTY.—This, like the other portions of the 8th Congressional district, that we have visited, is all on fire.—Never were the whigs more united, more zealous, more active, more persevering than they are in the present canvass. All is harmony and action. They promise good things to themselves, to the state and whole country. Go on brave spirits and true, let not your fertile hills and dales become a barren waste and a solitude, by the misrule of those who make your laws, but rally to the support of those, who have always advocated the measures that have caused your wilderness to smile and blossom as the rose. Once more gather around your standard, and do the good work and all will be well.

"Friday" seems rejoiced that the word "Democrat" was on the bill announcing that Mr. Vinton would speak. He very modestly applied the invitation to himself, and inferred that some whigs were in favor of calling locofocos "democrats." Now that bill said nothing of locofocos, though it invited the "democrats," by which term we understand those who are in favor of a government by a majority, and not of two-thirds. Real Democracy is now what it ever was; "men may change, principles never." It was once in the purer days of the Republic "democratic" to support a National Bank and a Protective Tariff and all other measures that favored the interests of a majority of the people, the principle being "the greatest good to the greatest number." But the "Democracy" that Allen and Brough preach has "progressed" from the "Democracy" of Jefferson, Madison and Monroe, and practises upon the Van Buren doctrine that the "people expect too much from the government; let the people take care of themselves and the government of itself." Hence a sub-treasury, giving to office holders gold and silver, and to the people rags of "Pet Banks," is advocated by those who call themselves democrats. Hence a "revenue Tariff" is advocated to raise money for office holders, and allowing to the people "incidental protection" against the pauper labor of the old world. Hence the annexation of Texas as is advocated by which all the negroes in Texas will be allowed to kill the votes of 3-5 as many whites in the free States, and a landed aristocracy built up that will lord it over the people. So it goes. "Democracy" "aint what it used to was," if "the party," is composed of Democrats.

The Washington correspondent of the Express announces the singular fact, that whenever charges of neglect and inattention to duty and efficiency as an officer were made by the people against the Post Master General, Mr. Wickliffe would cause columns of articles in his defence to appear editorially in the Madisonian, and the Editor would charge these articles to the department at the highest rates of advertising, and Mr. Wickliffe would order his auditor to pass them. Was the like ever known? The people accuse him—he defends himself in the Madisonian, and makes the people pay the expense of defending himself—thus reducing the already dilapidated Post office department. Who paid for the last two columns of defence in the Commercial? We know that the Col. did not pay for the insertion out of his pocket.—N. Y. Sun.

On Sunday we saw an intelligent gentleman, who had been spending a considerable time in Canada. He declared himself in favor of Polk, and said that all the Canadians are in favor of Polk because they consider him opposed to the protection of American industry. And yet we Whigs, who go for the "protection of American industry, are stigmatised here as the 'British party!'" Are not names the most miserable mockeries in Locofoco mouths?

Amos Kendall protests strongly against ingratitude. Blair, of the Globe, protests against lying. Cave Johnson protests against gambling. Wm. T. Williams and J. F. H. Clay

borne p. Harney "against the personal a which is constantly poured out by p. tise presses."—Lou. Jour.

VIVE LA BAGATELLE!

We have picked up somewhere the following monologue. With the aid of some little reform in its prosody, it is a very well-conceived piece of pleasantry. We give it, therefore, with some correction as to the measure—a liberty that one may very well take with a poetic estray like this. The opening reminds one of the knife-scene in Macbeth.

Soliloquy of a late Loco Foco— Now a Whig.

Is that a Poke bush which I see before me,
In green and purple beauty, berry-laden?
To eye unpractised yet, how promise-full!
The rich fruit, like warrior's ample plume,
Bending and waving to the zephyr's breath,
Seeming to say, in an enticing language,
"Come eat me, simple one! oh, come and eat me!"
If, ill-advised, he muncheth of the clusters,
Experience teacheth him, (alas! too late,)
With many a wry face and much sputtering,
How very little, in Democracy,
The inside to the outside of the fruit
Doth answer! Ever sweet in expectation,
How little savory its reality!
"Be not what its cracked up for, that is certain!
The Poke bush but too truly shadows forth
The Locofoco practice, rich in promise,
But miserably poor in the performance.
The mantling clusters, with their purple gleam,
Invite the wayfarer to pluck and taste:
He, hapless swain! is all too inexperienced,
(As erst was I) of pokeberry, and seizeth
With eager grasp on the imagined feast.
Remembering how erewhile he rioted
On homely black, or straw, or whortle berry,
At once a fist full in his mouth he crams—
Ah, luckless wight! Forthwith his throat is
As to a blunderbuss, from which is shot forth
A mish-mash of the skins and seeds of Poke,
That patters all around him and bestrews
The ensanguined earth. He, meanwhile, stands
Aghast,
Like inadvertent monkey that has swallowed
The unlocked-for dainty of tobacco-quad,
That morsel which no beast but man endures.
Even thus forlorn & chop-fallen stands the drape
Of Poke-plant: all his rueful face assumes
An universal pucker; from his eyes
Start forth involuntary rills of tears,
While (woful to relate!) his pendant jaw
Drops to his breast, and all his shuddering mouth
Makes a strange effort to turn inside out!
Full late he learns the force of adage old,
That "what is pleasant to the sight may be
Full bitter in the belly," or that other
Which sayeth, in the words of Solomon,
"Puddings are proved by eating of the same."
Me, sad experience hath made acquaint
With what is Locofoco principle:
To mystify, to puzzle, and beset
The unwary people with each doctrine wild
That hath no head nor tail; to swear to them
That all their humors are eternal truths,
They gods, and every demagogue their prophet,
Doctrines and flatteries and principles
Are baited hooks with which they fish for power.
Once by the people's love advanced to office,
And in the saddle seated, how they spur
O'er all on foot!
Like others, I once wore the Loco collar,
Receiving promises and kicks alternate:
At first, 'twas promises, to get me in:
Then followed showers of kick to keep me there.
The leaders told me that 'twas patriotic
And most republican to bear it all;
The cuffing was a Jeffersonian usage,
And that I should kick others in my turn.
I bore it, therefore, for my country's good,
Meaning to be revenged on some one's breech,
And with a democratic meekness bore it;
Poke-berry has unbewitched me with its taste:
"A change across the spirit of my dream
Hath come." The Hickory nut was hard to
Crack,
And almost broke my grinders; tho' in truth
One got even then much cudgel and few nuts.
But shall these hucksterers at Baltimore
Cram down my throat their execrable berries?
Avaunt, then, Poke-don! Hickory, young or old,
I've had enough of you! Poke is but poke,
And I eschew it! So, hurrah for Clay!

AN ACT OF MEANNESS IN JAMES K. POLK. All recollect the loss of the United States sloop of war Hornet, and her gallant officers and crew, a few years since, "They were all in deep ocean buried." A bill was brought into congress to give the surviving families,

AS K. POLK, vol. 1, p. 1. [See Journal of the House of Representatives.]—[Cádiz Standard.]

ASTOUNDING CORRUPTION.—The New York papers, contain a letter from "A. Ashburton President of Committee of British Fund Holders, London," in which he states that *four millions of dollars* have been raised in England, to secure the election of James K. Polk, to the presidency, and the repeal of the tariff!! An extract of one of these letters, is published in the New York Plebian, a Polk free trade paper, in which the writer states that, *forty-one agents* have been appointed in the United States, to distribute this four millions of dollars viz:

One at Charleston, S. C.
Eight in Kentucky.
Eight in Ohio.
Sixteen in Baltimore, and Washington city.
Ten in Philadelphia, "to act as paymasters, and eight to see fair play there."
We will give, in detail, this astounding and corrupt correspondence.—*Cin. Straightout.*

WHO ARE THE NATIVES?

In Chesnut street, between Fifth and Sixth, immediately in front of the State House, there is a house which, for the last 30 years, has been known as the head quarters of the self-styled Democrats, which was called the Democratic Hotel, but since the outbreak of the Native American Party in that City, these patent Democrats have enlarged their names, and the passer by now beholds, on the old stand, or Democratic head quarters, this inscription fixed upon the third, second, and first stories:

DEMOCRATIC AND NATIVE AMERICAN HOTEL.

Here then is a sign manual that is not to be mistaken with these Locofoco Democrats. They boldly avow themselves as being the Native Americans, by placing this caption on the house which is known as their head quarters, and that facing the place of holding city elections. Further comment is unnecessary.—*Gaz.*

We condense the following from the Ohio State Journal, and bespeak for it the candid attention of those who are on the point of aiding, by their votes for the Polk party, the British manufacturers in their crusade against the American Tariff. Are the sons of freedom willing to have the British merchants and manufacturers take part in our elections? Are those who expect to support Polk, willing to stand shoulder to shoulder with British monopolists to overturn our Tariff? Read, and judge wisely before it be too late:

Freemen of the Union, your Liberties are assailed!—A formidable and undisguised attempt to prostrate American Labor, and corrupt the Elective Franchise!—British Gold and British Bribes used to influence the coming elections!!!

The boldest, most alarming and formidable attempt ever made to subvert our liberties and prostrate, by British Gold, the franchise of the American citizen, has just been disclosed and divulged to the people of this country. A few weeks since, the whig press of the country intimated on the authority of an English newspaper, that a subscription had been raised in England for the purpose of circulating anti-tariff, free trade documents in this and other countries. The fact came apparently well authenticated, but no details being furnished or disclosed, many were led to question it, and to underrate its importance. The whig press alluded to it, with the hope of eliciting something further as to its truth. The locofoco press of the country was silent.—Their stumblers were mute, and thus it passed over without arousing public attention.

Suddenly, as a clap of thunder from a cloudless sky, the fact that a deliberate, extensive, deep-laid scheme for prostrating the Tariff and paralysing American Labor, has been devised in Great Britain and is being carried out by British Gold, breaks in upon us. The details are published in the British papers, the design is avowed, the plot is disclosed, and even the names of the men who have contributed to the work, with the sums they have subscribed, all stand forth naked, undisguised!

How is all this to be effected? Look at the following, from the London Times, and then judge:

A subscription was recently opened to raise funds to circulate FREE TRADE TRACTS in Foreign Countries. About four hundred and forty thousand dollars were subscribed. Some of these tracts are to be printed in New York, for circulation in the UNITED STATES.

Are the terms of this statement too general,—do you hesitate about crediting the astounding fact? Look, then, at the following, copied by the New York papers, from an English paper. Here is a list of subscriptions received at a public meeting recently held at Manchester:—

"Mr. Murray read the following list of subscriptions already received, the announcement of the respective sums being received with loud and hearty cheering by the audience."

The Hon. the Lord Prevost,	£100
A. & J. Denison, George Square,	200
Charles Tennent & Co.	200
William Dixon,	200
Samuel Higginbotham,	200
Dunlop, Williams & Co.	200
Buchanan, Hamilton & Co.	100
A Friend,	60
Neale Thompson,	50
James Scott,	50
Alexander Graham,	50
D. McPhail & Co.	50
William Stirling & Sons,	50
S. D. Thos. Brown,	50
J. & A. Anderson,	50
William Gemmel,	40
Robert Dalglish,	40
John Whitehead,	30
George Smith,	30
John Ker,	25
James Oswald,	25
W. G. Mitchell,	21
A. & D. J. Banatyne,	21
John Young,	21
Robert Stewart,	20
Andrew Mitchell,	20
Alexander Macgregor,	20

&c. &c., amounting to £100,000.

Here is the evidence, conclusive irresistible, that British Gold is at work in this campaign, to manufacture public sentiment and influence votes. We may now see which is the "British Party" in this country. Astonishing as this development may appear, let it not be supposed that we comprehend its full enormity.—We have seen the *Plebeian Tracts*, and we have witnessed their endorsement by a portion of the locofoco press and their circulation by thousands, by locofoco members of Congress. But, we know not how many of the pamphlets and locofoco newspapers, with which the country is literally flooded, have been printed and paid for with British Gold! We know not how many of those miserable demagogues, who seek office for the sake of its emoluments, and who are stamping it through the land, receive their pay out of the fund thus provided. We know nothing, or but little, of the ten thousand ways in which unsuspecting voters are being approached and influenced, deceived and corrupted, by means of this *British Fund*! Let it not be supposed that men who have but one object in view,—the election of an anti-Tariff administration—will hesitate about the means they adopt to bring it about. If they can accomplish it better by pretending their is no difference between the candidates and parties on the Tariff question, by maintaining that James K. Polk, who is and always has been an ENEMY of protection, is friendly to a protective system, they will do it. They will circulate Free Trade documents in the South, and Tariff documents in the North. If they can gain more by slandering Henry Clay, by publishing "Omens" and pretended "Facts for the People," they will continue publishing them. The best and surest means of accomplishing their end, will be resorted to however desperate, reckless or dishonest, if instruments can be found to do the work.

MISSOURI ELECTION.—OFFICIAL.—The St. Louis Republican contains the official returns of the recent election in Missouri. The House contains 44 Whigs, and 55 Hards and softs.—For Governor, Edwards, Loco, 37,118; Allen, Soft, 31,357. Lieut. Governor, Young, Hard, 38,307. Almond, Soft, 29,680. Four Hards and one of the Softs are elected to Congress; but as they are elected by general ticket, in violation of the law of Congress, they will undoubtedly be ejected if the next Congress should be whig.—*O. S. Journal.*

An hour's industry will do more to beget cheerfulness, suppress evil rumors, and retrieve your affairs, than a month's mourning.

SPUNK OF A WEST JERSEY WOMAN.—The ladies of our country, are true patriots—good Whigs, as their mothers were. Read the following letter from a Spartan wife in the Salem (N. J.) Standard:

"August 20th, 1844.

"To the editor of the Standard—Sir: In looking over the columns of the "Sun Beam" of a late date, I perceive an article setting forth that there is no man to be found in the district to meet Mr. Elmer, [the Hon. Lucius R.] in public debate. Now if there is no man willing to volunteer his services for the party, there is a woman—a resident of Salem county, able and willing to combat Mr. Elmer in any position he is a mind to take relative to the grand contest between the two political parties,

THE WIFE OF A WHIG.

THE OATH OF POLK'S GRANDFATHER:—"I, Ezekiel Polk of the state of North Carolina, hereby make oath, on the Holy Evangelists of Almighty God, that I will adhere to the cause of my lawful sovereign, his Majesty, George the III, King of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, acknowledging that he is the true and lawful sovereign of these American colonies, now in a state of revolt, and throwing up my commission in the rebel army; and I will give no aid, protection, or countenance to the rebels now bearing arms against their lawful sovereign, but will faithfully fulfil in all things the duty which I as a good subject owe to his Majesty, George the III, aforesaid, King, &c., and which all the people of these colonies owe to said George the III, their lawful sovereign, so help me God."

Buying Congressmen.—Senator Allen makes a great handle of the fact that members of Congress sometimes borrowed money of the U. S. Bank, and he unblushingly asserts that the Bank took this method of *buying them up*, and that there were more than fifty of them thus "bought up" at one time. One great difficulty in believing his petticoatship is, that there was no need of buying the Whig Congressmen, because they were already in favor of some kind of a National Bank, and another difficulty is that the price was too low, their loans generally amounting to but a few hundred dollars. But what answer can be given to the following facts:

A great outcry was raised against Mr. Adams' administration, because so many members of Congress were appointed to office by the President. This abuse must be reformed!—"When the pseudo-democratic party came into power, there were not half a dozen individuals in office who had received appointments while members of Congress. But such was the rapid progress of "reform" in this matter that, according to an official statement laid before Congress at the session of 1835-6, it appears that the sum of \$183,659 30 had at that time been distributed, by the "Reform" Administration, to twenty-two members of Congress, being an average *douceur* of more than \$21,000 each. The whole amount thus distributed during the Democratic reign was probably not short of a million of dollars. The effect of this abuse—so obvious to the reformers before it existed—because afterwards sufficiently apparent. An office could be given but to one man; but a dozen might take a ticket for it in the political lottery, tender their consciences, and place themselves in the market. The prize was awarded, of course, to those who fagged the most patiently, and "bood" the lowest."

And this is the system which such men as Senator Allen wish to again fasten on the country by the election of Polk and Dallas. Shall they succeed?

From the Ohio State Journal. More testimony to Confound the Slandereers.

We do not believe that another syllable is necessary to vindicate Henry Clay from the shameless assaults of his enemies, but the following is so much to the point, so triumphant, we cannot refrain from introducing it to the pensioned abandoned libellers of the locofoco press. The letter of Rev. N. H. Hall, of Lexington, is presented to the country under the following circumstances, as we learn from the Dayton Journal, from which paper we copy it.

A conversation took place some time since in Dayton between certain friends and opponents of Henry Clay, relative to his personal character. The friends of Mr. C. proposed that his opponents would write letters of inquiry to one or all of the ministers of the Gospel, at Lexington. They declined doing so, when one of the Whigs, R. S. HART, Esq., resolved that he would at least write to one of them, a clergyman of high standing, who has long resided at Lexington. He did so, and the following is the answer he received:—

LEXINGTON, August 27, 1844.

DEAR SIR:—Your very polite and respectful favor of the 19th inst., is now before me, and without unnecessary delay, I reply to your inquiry. You state that, "It is in the mouth of almost every political speaker, opposed to the election of the Hon. Henry Clay, and is heralded forth from every Democratic and Abolition press, that Mr. Clay is a man of desperately bad moral character, and that such is his standing in Lexington, and throughout his neighborhood." You desire me to state what Mr. Clay's standing at home among his neighbors, is.

I have been the Pastor in the First Presbyterian Church in Lexington, nearly 22 years. My first residence when I came to this place, was joining Mr. Clay's farm, and ever since I have lived in the neighborhood, and have known this honorable gentleman; and it gives me pleasure to say, that I have never witnessed an act, or heard an expression from Mr. Clay, that was not in conformity with the strictest morality; his character among the great mass of his neighbors, is that of a high minded, honorable, kind, and benevolent gentleman.—In a word, sir, I believe that Mr. Clay's moral character is as good, and far better than most of the political men with whom I have been acquainted, and I consider him more pre-eminently qualified in every respect for the Presidency of the United States at the present crisis, than any man in them. And the honest and unobtrusive desire of my heart is, that in the good providence of God he may be elected to that high and responsible office.

Yours, most respectfully,
N. H. HALL.

ANOTHER WATER-HAUL.

The Statesman issued an extra yesterday containing a letter from Mr. CLAY, addressed to the editor of the Lexington Reporter, in answer to a call made upon him by the Kentucky Gazette, a Locofoco paper. The Loco wished to know whether Cassius M. Clay spoke by his authority, or not, in certain opinions he had expressed. Of course, the last thing the Loco wanted was to have Mr. Clay answer; but Mr. C. does answer, and tells him in effect that Cassius M. Clay is capable of speaking for himself, as he (Mr. C.) always hopes to be able to do for himself. Mr. C. then says:

"I have fully, freely, and explicitly, avowed my sentiments and opinions, on the subjects of the Institution of Slavery and Abolition. I adhere to them, without reservation. I have neither entertained, nor expressed, publicly or privately, any others. And my friends and neighbors generally, so far as I have interchanged sentiments with them, coincide with me.

"The sentiments and opinions, so expressed by me, may be briefly stated to be: 1st, That Congress has no power or authority over the Institution of slavery. 2d, That the existence, maintenance, and continuance of that Institution, depends, exclusively, upon the power and authority of the respective States, within which it is situated; and 3d, That Congress cannot interfere with slavery in the District of Columbia, without a violation of good faith to the States of Maryland and Virginia, implied, if not expressed, in the terms, objects, and purposes of the grant of ten miles square to the General Government."

These sentiments have been expressed by Mr. Clay perhaps an hundred times in the course of his public life, and may be found for publication in his life and speeches. The present repetition is seized on to make a little noise; to draw off the public attention from the project of "immediate" Annexation to which the Locofoco candidates are pledged.—It is a stale trick. As for Mr. Clay and his opinions, could he disguise or repudiate them now, his friends would deny and repudiate him. We thank the Statesman, therefore, for multiplying the evidence of Mr. C.'s consistent steadfastness. It will add to the assurance with which the people may rely on his opinions and pledges on Annexation and other subjects.

O. S. Journal.