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Scioto Simon Pure (Portsmouth, Ohio) - October 7, 1844

Portsmouth Clay Clubs

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Portsmouth Clay Clubs, "Scioto Simon Pure (Portsmouth, Ohio) - October 7, 1844" (1844). *Scioto Simon Pure (Portsmouth, Ohio), 1844*. 13.

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THE SCIOTO SIMON PURE.

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

TRIBUNE OFFICE.

PORTSMOUTH, OHIO, OCTOBER 7, 1844.

NUMBER 13.

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 Genuga.

Dist. Congressional Electors.

1—BEELEY STORER, of Hamilton;

2—WILLIAM BERRY, of Bowler;

3—AARON HARRIS, of Green;

4—SAMSON MASON, of Clark;

5—DAVID J. COY, of Henry;

6—JOSIAH SCOTT, of Crawford;

7—REABER W. CLARK, of Clermont;

8—DAVID ADAMS, of Ross;

9—JOSEPH OLDS, of Pickaway;

10—DANIEL S. NORTON, of Knox;

11—WASHINGTON W. CONCKLIN, of Marion;

12—SAMUEL R. HOLCOMB, of Gallia;

13—HARLOW CHAPIN, of Washington;

14—JOHN CROOKS, of Guernsey;

15—SAMUEL W. BOSTWICK, of Harrison;

16—WILLIAM R. SAPP, of Holmes;

17—JOHN W. GILE, 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, 1843.

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

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.]

WHIG PRINCIPLES.

ASHLAND, Sept. 13, 1843.

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 farther 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. An honest 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.

Mr. JACOB STRATTAN.

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. Without intending to express any opinion upon every item of the Tariff, I WOULD SAY THAT I THINK THE PROVISIONS IN THE MAIN WISE & 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 THE ACT, and restoring the Compromise Tariff of March 2, 1832. May 15th, 1843. Reply to Citizens of Tennessee.

[From the Ohio State Journal.]

THE OLD CRY OF STOP THEFT!

In 1840, the locos commenced early to preach about frauds at the polls, and commenced just as early to make their arrangements for colonizing voters, or "pipe-laying," as it was called in New York, from the circumstances of the loco authorities of the city having found occasion just before the election, to employ a large number of bands to lay pipe for the Croton water works. The same cry has since commenced, and for the same purpose. We speak advisedly, from information derived from different parts of this congressional district, and from the 2d district.

We publish below a synopsis of the law of 1841, prepared for the Mount Vernon Times. The history of this is quite as curious as the history of pipe-laying itself. At the session of 1840-41, the locos, to carry out their hypocritical cant about fraudulent voting, introduced into the Senate (in which they had a majority) a bill, of which the present law is almost an exact transcript, and sent it down to the House, which was whig. They had calculated that some of the most objectionable and harsh points would be stricken out in the House, and then a new cry was to have been raised, charging the whigs with favoring the pipe-layers—being unwilling to punish them, and so raise new points of difference that should ensure the loss of the bill between the two Houses. The game was understood. At the proper time in the House, the previous question was moved by a whig, and the bill passed without amendment! The progress of the bill had been watched, and when its fate was sealed, word was carried to the managers, whereupon a scene ensued which has been often described to us, but which it would be hard to transfer to paper. They were caught in their own trap; and let the whigs look to it that the game is properly secured by a thorough enforcement of the law.

The Voter's residence.

First: That place shall be considered and held to be the residence of a person in which his habitation is fixed, without any present intention of removing therefrom, and to which, whenever he is absent, he has the intention of returning:

Second: A person shall not be considered or held to have lost his residence, who shall leave his home and go into another state, or county of this state, for temporary purposes merely, with an intention of returning:

Third: A person shall not be considered or held to have gained a residence, in any county of this state, into which he shall come for temporary purposes merely, without the intention of making such county his home, but with the intention of leaving the same, when he shall have gotten through with the business that brought him into it:

Sixth: The place where a married man's family resides, shall, generally, be considered and held to be his residence; but, if it is a place of temporary establishment for his family, for transient objects, it shall be otherwise:

Seventh: If a married man has his family fixed in one place, and he does his business in another, the former shall be considered and held to be the place of his residence:

The law, having thus defined the subject of residence, proceeds to supply, in the following searching questions under the sanction of an oath,

The Test.

1st: When did you last come into this county?

2nd: When you came into this county, did you come for a temporary purpose merely, or for the purpose of making it your home?

3d: Did you come into this county for the purpose of voting in this county?

4th: Are you now an actual resident of this township, or ward?

Having defined residence, and furnished the test, it proceeds to declare

The Penalty.

Sec. 5. Any person being a resident of this state, who shall go, or come, into any county, and vote in such county, not being a resident

whereof, shall, on conviction thereof, be imprisoned in the penitentiary, and kept at hard labor, not more than three years, nor less than one year.

Sec. 23. If any person, challenged as unqualified to vote, shall be guilty of wilful and corrupt false swearing, or affirming, in taking any oath or affirmation prescribed by this act, such person shall be adjudged guilty of wilful and corrupt perjury, and upon conviction thereof, shall suffer the punishment attached by the law of this state to the crime of perjury.—Imprisonment in the Penitentiary and hard labor, not more than ten years, or less than three years.

Idlers, Procurers, and Advisers, mark and beware!

Sec. 10. Any person who shall procure, aid, assist, counsel, or advise another, to go or come into any county, for the purpose of giving his vote in such county, knowing that the person, not duly qualified to vote in such county, shall on conviction thereof be imprisoned in the penitentiary, and kept at hard labor, not more than five years nor less than one year.

Travelers, Voters, Advisers and Procurers! mark the last, severest penalty of the law.

Sec. 25. Every person who shall be convicted and sentenced to be punished, by imprisonment in the penitentiary, for any offence specified in this act, or who shall be convicted of, and sentenced to, bribery, under the eleventh section of this act, shall be deemed forever incompetent to be an elector, or to hold any office of honor, trust or profit, within this state, unless such convict shall receive, from the governor of this state a general pardon, under his hand and the seal of the state; in which case said convict shall be restored to all his civil rights and privileges.

Citizens, Freemen!—Thus are your rights protected! Thus are those who conspire against them punished. If in full view of their danger, there shall be found any so profligate, so corrupt, and so desperate, as wilfully to violate the provisions of this law—be it your pride, as it is your duty, to see that they escape not its penalties!

For the Philadelphia Forum.

IMPORTANT MOVEMENT.

We copy the following from the Pennsylvania (Carlisle) Statesman, the organ of the "Democracy" of Cumberland county. It will be observed that while the editor rebukes the course pursued by his friends in Dickinson township, he administers a just rebuke to the organs and leaders of his party who have attempted to deceive and mislead the public. We commend this article to the particular attention of the Members of the "Democratic Executive Committee." If any of our Locofoco citizens question the authenticity of the following, they are invited to call at our office where they can see, at any time, the paper from which it is copied:

From the Pennsylvania Statesman of the 19th ult.

The Dickinson Proceedings.

In our paper of September 5th, we published part of the proceedings of a meeting of Democrats of Dickinson township, friendly to the Tariff of 1842. On the second page of the present number will be found the conclusion of those proceedings; appended to which are the letter addressed by the Committee to Mr. Clay, and the letter of that gentleman in reply. It will be seen that throughout these proceedings, the Tariff is regarded in the light of a Democratic measure; and the support of the individuals concerned in the meeting is to be withheld from Col. Polk; (if withheld at all,) on the ground that he is opposed to the Act of 1842. Mr. Clay's letter meets fully the views of these gentlemen—he has unequivocally avowed himself to be the friend of the Tariff of 1842, "opposed alike to its repeal or modification;" and even goes so far as to declare that he would "regard its repeal as a great national calamity." In all this he is perfectly consistent with whig doctrine, which looks to "protection" as one of the chief ends of government. But how is it on the other side? What kind of a figure do these gentlemen make, who, professing to be Democrats,

attempt to exact an anti-democratic pledge from Col. Polk; and failing in their purpose, turn about and oppose him. It is clear and incontrovertible that the Tariff of 1842 is, out and out, a whig measure; conceived and matured in whig congressional councils, passed, mainly, by whig votes; and designed, in strict accordance with whig principles, as much for protection as for revenue. This Tariff of 1842, then being a whig measure, how can men, professing to be democratic, object to Col. Polk because he is opposed to it? To do so is both unfair and inconsistent. If Col. Polk had responded to the interrogations of the Dickinson meeting in the same spirit of friendship for the Act of 1842 that Mr. Clay has done, what would have been the result? Why, most unquestionably, his abandonment by almost the entire National Democratic party.—He could not have stood a day as the leader and champion of democracy after endorsing the most unjust and oppressive Act of the Whig Congress of 1842. He could no longer be recognized as a democrat; and, after the repeated expressions of opinion against that act which he has given, which were well known to the National Convention from whom he received his nomination, and to the people to whose support that body recommended him, a sudden change from hostility to friendship for the Act of 1842, must have lost him the respect as well as the support of the democratic party from Maine to Georgia. He would have been looked upon as a changeling—as a man of weak mind or corrupt principles—as an ambitious aspirant who was willing to make any sacrifice for the sake of office; and the exalted reputation which he had acquired only through toil and sacrifices of years, would have been blasted in a moment and forever. Was this the condition to which the men of Dickinson desired to reduce the candidate of their party? We have a better opinion of them than to believe so. Why, then, did they proceed as they have done? The answer is plain—they acted under the influence of wrong impressions.—They started out with the idea that the Tariff of 1842 was a democratic measure—that "protection" was a democratic principle.—And how came they to labor under this strange delusion? Need any man ask the question? Why, tens of thousands of the honest democracy of Pennsylvania are at this moment cherishing this same fallacy—and when they come to be convinced that James K. Polk is opposed to the doctrine of "protection," like the men of Dickinson, they will desert him because they have been led to believe that "protection" was a democratic doctrine, and they will regard Mr. Polk's hostility to protection as an abandonment of democratic principles. This is one of the bitter and blasting results of the deceptive and fraudulent course pursued by the so called Democratic Press of this Commonwealth; it is one of the poisonous fruits of that system of SOPHISTRY and FALSEHOOD which, without a solitary exception that we know of, has been resorted to by the travelling orators and township drill sergeants and whippers in of the party. Instead of honestly avowing the true and long-cherished principles of the party, showing their superiority over those of their opponents, and preparing the minds of the people to receive them as the genuine offspring of the Jefferson creed—LIKE BASE THIEVES, these editors and orators have thus far spent the campaign in stealing actions from the whig nursery and endeavoring to engraft them on democratic stocks. Thus has a FALSE issue been presented to the democracy by the men in whom they trusted, and whom the principle of gratitude for confidence generously bestowed, should have made honest and faithful to the trust. Time and again have we protested against the anti-democratic course pursued by the presses, orators, and leaders of the democratic party. We have admonished them of the weakness of their policy and the dangers of their course. We have condemned the WICKEDNESS of the FRAUDS they were practising, and invited them to return to the paths of "truth and sobriety." But our warnings and our admonitions have been met by hot and proscriptive denunciations; and

men who have scarcely emerged from the swaddling clothes of democracy, have presumed to talk learnedly to us of the errors and impolicy of our position. Every where else the party candidate has been honestly supported on party principles; and wherever this has been faithfully and intelligently done the cause is prosperous. But here in Pennsylvania, where the false issue is made, and Col. Polk held up to the people, AGAINST TRUTH AND HISTORY, as the champion of Protection and the friend of the Tariff of 1842, re-actions are already taking place, and will continue, unless the whig principles are speedily abandoned, the shameful falsehoods so often and so deliberately uttered by the party presses and leaders recanted, and genuine democratic doctrines once more embraced and earnestly propagated. The movement in Dickinson township is, considered by itself, but a small affair—and yet it will not be without effect. It may be the parent of many such movements—and the end may be more disastrous than we imagine. Wherever the people have been DECEIVED in regard to the true sentiments of Gov. Polk and the true principles of the democratic party, we must expect re-action the moment light dawns upon them and the IMPOSITION is exposed. Such being the danger to be apprehended, we again appeal to the democracy of Pennsylvania, to the democracy of our own county to reject at once the false lights of whiggery that have so unscrupulously been held out to them as lamps from the altar fire of democracy, and to return to the principles of the Fathers, which constitute at once the ark of political safety and the covenant of our political peace.

In connexion with this matter, and to show the light in which the Tariff of 1842 is viewed by the Democracy of other parts, we commend to the attention of our democratic readers the annexed extract from speeches recently delivered by the Hon. C. C. Cambreling and Benjamin Wiggins, Esq. at the great Democratic meeting in Castle Garden, New York. Mr. Cambreling, speaking of the whig Tariff of 1842, said:

"Now we have a re-entree more than double that which is necessary for the purposes of Government. This year the Tariff has yielded thirty-five millions, eleven millions of which are surplus. Suppose the tariff is not repealed, will not these eleven millions be scattered among the States to corrupt them, or incite a spirit of over-trading, such as existed in 1836, and the consequences of which have been felt in 1837 and 1838? It must be so. The same cause will always produce the same effect."

Mr. Wiggins remarked:

"The question of the Tariff has been so fully and so frequently discussed, that I feel as if I need not occupy your time at present on that subject. I will simply remark, however, that I cannot conceive why any man should want to pay \$2 instead of \$1. Under the whig protective policy, is not every man called upon to do this? Why should we raise forty millions of dollars when twenty millions will answer our purpose? To this question, no plain Democratic answer can be given."

These are sound democratic truths which ought to be spread among the People of Pennsylvania. LET THE FACT BE EVERY WHERE KNOWN THAT THE ELECTION OF JAS. K. POLK WILL BE THE SIGNAL FOR THE REPEAL OF THE WHIG TARIFF OF 1842, and all will be well. Attempt to DECEIVE the people, and all will be lost."

[For the Simon Pure.]

MESSENGER EDITORS.—I am not going to ask you for room to tell a long story, I merely wish to refer to some of the remarks of a orator.—He admitted that 'Vulcan's' article, in the main, was true. But he says that he "did not stop in the middle of the sentence." I can refer him to witnesses of undoubted veracity to prove that he did. And if the gentleman is not satisfied, I will refer him to the testimony. I must pass over his illoquence on Tuesday night, for I think it small fry. He says too that he did not "thank Heaven, that he was identified with the Polk party." *Waull, waul, waul* he don't;—But I can prove that also, and will if he wants.

Respectfully dedicated to a orator.

VULCAN.

P. S. I cannot notice the ludicrous figure it cut astride of the Texas Pony Tuesday evening, because it has enlisted my sympathy. I pity it sincerely, as I would a lost infant where "Ma did n't know it was out."

THE SIMON PURE.

MONDAY EVENING, OCTOBER 7, 1844.

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

We have heard comparisons made between Henry Clay and James K. Polk, but we never yet heard one undertake it, who did not seem conscious that language would not suffice to present the immeasurable distance between these men. Supposing that all other things were equal, and that it only remained to determine which is the worthiest man for the office of President, and is it possible that there could be in this wide land, among twenty millions of people, two opinions in regard to the relative merits or qualifications of the candidates? We cannot believe it. We recognize in Henry Clay the champion of liberty, in whatever land it may have resisted oppression, the patriotic Statesman the energies of whose long life have been devoted to his country's service, the American who has preferred the advancement of his own, to the glory of other countries. We see in him the proud advocate of equal rights and the protector of American laborers. Even now, as a candidate for the highest office in the gift of the people whom he has so long and faithfully served, we behold him avowing with the characteristic boldness and fearlessness that has always distinguished him, his opposition to the abuse of that monarchical feature of the constitution, "the one man power," and his opinion that it should be restrained by limitations. We know that as a man and as a statesman he possesses in an eminent degree all those qualities that dignify and adorn human nature.—To no living man are the American people under so many obligations as to Henry Clay.—Look upon that picture and then upon this: As his opponent for the elevated station of chief magistrate, is presented to a nation, James K. Polk of Tennessee, (we annex his whereabouts, because it is even yet perhaps unknown to many.) He is, in all truth and in all candor, the most obscure and least distinguished man who has ever been presented for that office. He has had opportunities for display, yet who has ever heard of any deed of his, that would honor the leader of a polemic? There is not in his character one solitary attribute of greatness. Though he has enjoyed the favor of Gen. Jackson, he has not been able to secure to himself the doubtful distinction of notoriety. No, though a candidate for the chief Magistracy, it is nevertheless true that Mr. Polk, before his nomination, was not only unknown, but unheard of by a majority of the American people. We will not urge against him what has been established by indubitable testimony, that he is the grandson of a tory, for we would not be, though his opponent, instrumental in perpetuating a circumstance so discreditable to American patriotism. We will not, as we might, charge, that he is a poltroon and miserable coward, and sought to bolster up a reputation for courage by a forged certificate, for it would disgrace the American character. We will not even urge against him his votes against the revolutionary pensioners, because filial duty may have prompted him to thus revenge himself upon those who endeavored to hang his ancestor. No! we throw these matters out of the controversy, and rest the question of his merits to the suffrages of freemen upon his utter obscurity as a statesman, and the further circumstance that he has never conferred any, the least, benefit upon his country, unless his existence be a farther testimonial of the enterprise of his countrymen, in the fact that so obscure a thing should be at all discovered, particularly when the objects of political navigators were so dazzled by the brilliancy of other and brighter lights. We trust in all sincerity that the public will visit the political jugglers, who have attempted to impose upon them such a candidate, with

their severest indignation. We hope so for the sake of the glory, honor, peace and prosperity of our common country.

ALL ALIVE.

A very large and enthusiastic meeting was convened at the court house on Thursday evening last. It is supposed that there were from 800 to 1000 persons present, and this for an evening township meeting, demonstrates the feeling that inspires the whigs of Portsmouth. The ladies turned out "en masse," and encouraged by their smiles and attention, the gentlemen who addressed the large assemblage. The Band was in attendance, of course. It is composed of warm and true hearted whigs, whose pleasure it is to contribute their share (or mite) to the glorious cause. The meeting was organized about 7 o'clock, by calling Washington Kinney, Esq., to the chair, and appointing D. W. Pressel Sec'y. S. M. Tracy, Esq., was then called for, and responded in a speech of an hour in length, which were presented the merits and claims of the two parties' candidates, the empty professions of our opponents, their idle talk about democracy, their miserable subterfuges and degrading efforts to excite one portion of the people against another; Polk's double dealing in regard to the Tariff, and the general inconsistency of the party was ably reviewed, and the Protection of American Labor, as advocated by Henry Clay, illustrated and enforced.

After Mr. Tracy had concluded, Mr. Cox of Flemingsburg, Ky., was introduced to the audience, and entertained them with a specimen of the Simon Pure Kentucky stump oratory. He is an eloquent speaker, capable of either argumentative discussion or successful indulgence in wit and humor. It is enough to say that he is a true Kentuckian, and has the frank and open hearted manner that distinguishes the people of his state, the home of Henry Clay.

After Mr. Cox had concluded, E. Glover Esq., responded to a call that was made upon him, in a brief and pertinent address.—The meeting adjourned in the best possible mood, full of life, fun, and determination, to meet again in the same room the next evening.

FRIDAY EVENING.

We had feared that this meeting would not, in point of numbers in attendance, compare with the Thursday evening meeting; but our apprehensions happily proved totally unfounded. Notwithstanding our opponents held forth at their Club Room, the Court Room was filled to overflowing, to hear the eloquent Cox. The Ladies—how shall we express our admiration of them and obligations to them? Again they left the fireside, quit the parlors, sacrificing the intelligent and feeling conversation of their beaux, to hear discourses, not of that silken tie that binds two willing hearts, but of those iron bands of patriotism that connect a nation. Oh woman! it has been said thy name is frailty, but 'tis frailty so enshrouded in that love that dares all things, those angelic virtues that would make of earth a heaven, so concealed in beauty, grace, and all accomplishments, that though nature's poet truly spake, he did not the object lower, but dignified the name. But what right have we, chroniclers of the events of noisy times, babbling politicians if you will, to walk these rosy paths? To our vocation, then. There were over one hundred ladies present by actual count, men innumerable, and boys enough. The meeting was even larger than that of the preceding evening. Wm. Jones Esq. was appointed chairman, and J. V. Robinson Jr. secretary. Mr. Cox was now loudly called for, and delivered an address replete with unanswerable arguments showing the necessity of establishing the whig policy. At times he enchained the attention of his large audience by demonstrations of facts; again he convulsed them with mirth in illustrating points of his discourse by side-cracking anecdotes. All in all, it was the speech for the occasion.

C. O. Tracy Esq. succeeded, and traced as correctly as a whig could, the twistings and turnings of our opponents. He pointed out the glaring inconsistencies of their own conduct, and the absurd hypocrisy with which they charge this sin upon the whigs. After Mr. Tracy had concluded, the Band played a spirited air, when the assemblage dispersed.

Torchlight Procession.

This was quite a grand affair, and clearly proved the zeal and determination of the whigs. It was a new thing for our good people, and was received with the cheers

of men, the smiles of women, and the long and loud huzzas of all. Who would not be a WHIG of '44! We have no time to say more. To-night (Monday) the last rally of the Junior Clay Club comes off, to close with another Torchlight Procession. EVERY BODY TURN OUT! The probability is that the locos will have a procession; we look for it. Having no originality themselves, it is to be expected they will ape the whigs in this, as they have done in other things.

The proceedings of the Loco gathering at the court house on Saturday evening, were decidedly rich. In point of numbers it was respectable, and the more so in consequence of the "smart sprinkle" of whigs who were on hand. The locos, we understand, take a great deal of courage from the fact that so many whigs attend their meetings. They may rest easy, however, on this score, as the only object of the whigs is, to gratify their curiosity and have a little fun—and surely a Polk meeting is the greatest curiosity, and the funniest of all curious and funny things. But to the meeting in question. It was called to order by James Lynn, whereupon the aged and venerable Platt Hyatt was unanimously chosen to preside over its deliberations; and we need not say that he did so with that degree of dignity which his years and venerable appearance indicated. Francis Cleveland being not loudly called for, came to the stand and made a speech. We should have called it a good one, had not Mr. C. himself in the conclusion said, that for some reason or other it was not as good as he was in hopes it would have been. S'pose he was embarrassed, for sure he had an embarrassing subject. He came to a dead halt once in his speech, and had to ask to be "excused," and the audience were about to excuse him, when he pricked up and went on again. It is our opinion that it was "unfair," but let it pass.

Alfred D. also made one of his speeches. It was as usual, a rouser: going to the bottom and dealing in fundamental and constitutional principles. But we have no room for details. Our Simon was of course spoken of, and Simon would say something back, were it not that he has more important matters to attend to. This we hope will be considered a sufficient excuse for no further notice.

It is conceded that Ohio is not only one, but the chief of the battle grounds. She is one of the most populous, and is supposed to be one of the most uncertain States. If Bartley should be elected, then may we expect to see the Whig ticket throughout the country triumphant, for the influence that the election of the eighth of October will exercise is incalculable. If, on the other hand, we should be defeated, it will dampen the spirits of the Whigs, not only in our own, but other States, and we fear that it would greatly contribute to our defeat. It is certain that we have the strength to succeed if every whig does his duty. A conviction of our immense superiority both as to measures and men, may now, as it has before, cause many to rely upon these rather than individual effort. RECOLLECT, THEREFORE, 1842.—Corwin was defeated, not because our opponents out-numbered us, but because our full vote was not polled. There is another influence which we must likewise counteract. The third party have brought out candidates for the offices of President and Governor, and it is supposed will poll several thousand votes in Ohio. It is therefore dangerous to rely upon a consciousness of strength. Trust to nothing that may perchance disappoint you, for no after repinings will repair the consequences of inaction and negligence. Go to the Polls yourselves, and see that every other whig is there. We would impress this upon you; because as surely as you do not observe these cautions, your labor has been in vain. Go, then, whigs, to the polls. Let the same spirit that actuated your patriot fathers, now inspire their sons, and Mordcai Bartley will be elect-

ed Governor of the Buckeye State, Henry Clay the President of your country, and you yourselves be made a great and prosperous, and a happy people.

I should like, said Cox, the other evening when surveying the large crowd that had assembled to hear him, I should like to look in upon the democratic meeting now; I take it their room is a good deal like the new country—*extensively laid out, but thinly settled*. But, said he, if you should ask one of them what kind of a meeting they had, he would say that it was large, for they always declare their gatherings are numerous attended. Their practice in this respect, he continued, reminds me of the course of a gentleman in Kentucky, who was opposed to the caucus system and burlesqued it in the announcement of his name as a candidate for the Legislature.—His name was Goodman Oldman, and the manner of his announcement as follows:—At a large and respectable meeting of the citizens of — county, called for the purpose of nominating a candidate for the Legislature, Goodman Oldman was called to the chair, and Goodman Oldman was appointed secretary, whereupon Goodman Oldman arose and explained the object of the meeting. A committee, consisting of Goodman Oldman, was appointed to report the name of a suitable candidate. It was recommended by the committee and resolved by the meeting, that the name of Goodman Oldman be presented for that office. Goodman Oldman was then appointed a committee to wait upon Goodman Oldman and acquaint him with the result of the meeting's deliberation.

THE GERMAN COMING.

The Germans are naturally whigs, and when they come to understand our principles, if properly treated, will nearly all join us. In Cincinnati they are leaving locofocoism by the hundred. A late No. of the Cincinnati Straightout says—

"Since the list of members of the German Whig Clay Club, was published in the 'Republican,' of this city, about four weeks since, ONE HUNDRED AND THIRTY have been added. The locos begin to grow insolent, particularly the German portion of them, as their numbers become less."

THE BANKRUPT LAW.

Some of the loco papers and street corner politicians declaim in no measured terms against "Mr. Clay and the Bankrupt Law." Among them is the Cincinnati Enquirer. The Cincinnati Straightout says:—Hear what these *sympathetic* gentlemen said editorially, in their paper of the 11th of June, 1841:

"The announcement of Mr. Clay in the Senate, on Friday, that the extra session of congress should be confined especially to the important matters for which it was convened, one of which was *not* the bankrupt law, is FULL OF MEANING. The policy of excluding that from among the measures of the session, is a HEARTLESS, calculating, DESPOTIC POLICY."

When their political friends were urging the passage of this law—when their candidate for Coroner, and other flaming locos, were anxiously looking for its passage, the Enquirer's sympathies were enlisted for its friends. A relief afforded them, and its benefits largely enjoyed by the locos, it now becomes part of the "progressive" creed to denounce it.

It is in this manner that the *consistent* journal we refer to, has advocated and denounced banks—advocated and denounced penitentiary labor, as well as facing two ways on any subject that suits its policy.

A banner was lately carried in the locofoco procession of this city, with this inscription, "Henry Clay and his 100,000 bankrupts." This banner is now in the cellar of the gentleman who prepared it, on Lower Market street, who took the benefit of that law. The candidate for Coroner on the locofoco ticket of this county is one of the 100,000, and we have before us, from memory, a list of thirty-three in this county, of the "progressive" party, who took advantage of that law, among them are some of the locofoco officers of the county. There is not a whig that imputes dishonesty to these gentlemen; but it is strange that a party, who have been so greatly benefited by "Mr. Clay's Bankrupt law," are the loudest in their brawls against it.

Matters and Things in Tennessee.

MT. VIEW, TENNESSEE, Sept. 7, 1844.

You know that this is the land of Davy Crockett, the man who said, "I leave this rule for others when I'm dead: Be sure you're right, then go ahead." And in sober truth I think Tennesseeans literally act up to old Davy's rule, for such a go-ahead sort of people don't live on the "universal earth," to quote Davy again, "as them what live right along here on the back bone of America." You'd see me right in saying this if you'd only been here to witness the grand whig mass meeting that took place a week or two ago; but as I've already written about that, I'll just say that some time before, we all got together and raised an ash pole: as soon as it was raised, a lot of blacksmiths got on top of it, and made a pair of horse shoes to present to Henry Clay! The shoes were sent in due form to Mr. Clay, and a response received. I have not time to describe how the job was done, but they had all things requisite up there, to make the articles, and some seven or eight blacksmiths had a hand in making them,—and all on the top of a liberty pole! "Go ahead," Crockett!

At the democratic mass meeting at Nashville, they had old Gov. Cass as their big gun, (or little gun, for he certainly did not shake the world to pieces when he was let off.) I know that it looks invidious for a young man to talk disparagingly of old ones, especially when those old men are distinguished. But I must be allowed to say that when such a man like old Gov. Cass lends himself to a party as a retailer of hard names, such as "Federalists," "British Whigs," etc., to be applied to the great Whig party, it looks like small potatoes.—If you wish to see Gen. Cass, take a look at ——. How Gen. Cass ever became famous enough to be thought of seriously for the Presidency, is singular enough; it surely could not be attributed to his *smartness*, unless he is in the habit of doing better than he did here.

The political excitement is up here at its highest pitch. Almost every prominent man on both sides is in the field, and not the prominent only, but emphatically all Tennessee is on the stump, *men and women*. I've heard several speeches delivered by ladies on presenting flags, &c. to uniform companies. At the whig mass meeting, there were 6,000 or 8,000 men in uniform, and of all sights I think the procession on that day was the most magnificent. One company from my neighborhood, called the Coon Hunters, beat any thing in creation almost. There is two hundred of them in all, in uniform, equipped with a butcher knife and hatchet, with every man a hunter's horn; and when they are on parade, and get to marching around the Jericho of locofocoism, blowing their horns, you'd think all the bulls in Bashan had broken loose. The way the locos hate that company is a few.

I forgot to say that the other big gun at the locofoco meeting, was a New York city dandy, a sort of swelling slang-whanger, that look'd like he'd been laid up in lavender all his life, and concluded to step out to this bear-hunting region just to change the scene.

What is friend Ward doing with my letter? I am astonished that any sensible man should attempt to make political capital out of anything contained in that letter; besides, I don't think it exactly fair for him to use my confidential remarks in such manner. There is nothing in that paper about Gov. Polk except that his *private character* is good, unimpeachable. But that is nothing more than may be said of ten thousand good fellows in this region, who are no more fit to be President than the man in the moon. Gov. Polk's private character is good—but stop here. If political sins are visited with a reckoning hereafter, "Young Hickory" will be certain to get one of the *hottest corners*. Gov. Polk's efforts during his whole life have been, to be a consistent Jackson man. He has been for and against every thing that Jackson has, so that in looking at a question, his only inquiry was, What does Gen. Jackson think of it? To prove this, one has only to look and see what he has done from 1828 up to this good day. And this toady is the locofoco candidate for the Presidency!!

Again—Gov. Polk lauded Judge White to the skies as the *better Jackson man*; praised him as the "purest man that ever came from the hands of his maker," and called on Tennesseeans to vote for him through motives of state pride. This was just on the eve of the Presidential election in '36. But a change came over the spirit of his dream. Van Buren was brought out, and this same Gov. Polk declared that Van must be sustained; the party must not be divided; Judge White "should not be run thro' motives of state pride!" Mark this. But he did not stop here: he turned out defa-

met of Judge White, and pursued him with a storm of unparalleled calumny and abuse to his grave. And this is the man who is a candidate for the Presidency! How unlike Henry Clay, who never turned his back on friend or foe.

THE CONTRAST.

An exchange paper sums up the points of difference between the candidates for the Presidency, & their principles, as follows. It is a trim reckoning, brief, but full of truth:

If Henry Clay is elected, we shall have a President of whose talents and statesmanship the nation will be proud.

We shall have the Union as it is;
We shall have no annexation of Texas;
We shall have no war with Mexico;
We shall not assume the debt of Texas;
We shall not add new slave territory;
We shall hold on to the present Tariff;
We shall have a friend to protection;
We shall have a friend to American Industry;

We shall have a friend to the right of petition;
We shall have a uniform currency;
We shall have no vetoes;
We shall have economy in the Government;

We shall have the price of labor kept up,
We shall have the price of wool kept up;
We shall have our share of the Public Lands;

We shall have an AMERICAN, with AMERICAN PRINCIPLES, (not British);
We shall have a good President and good times.

If Polk is elected, how reversed will be the state of affairs—how different the scene! "If we ask for bread he will give us a stone." We shall have a Pharaoh, and no Moses to stay his hand. The United States will be like Texas, if not like Egypt—darkness will cover the land.

We shall have a revenue Tariff;
We shall have no protection;
We shall have no right of petition;
We shall have no distribution;
We shall have war upon banks;
We shall have war with Mexico;
We shall have "wool duty free;"
We shall have labor at European prices;
We shall have the condemned sub-treasury bill;

We shall have the 200,000 "standing army";
We shall have one currency for the government and another for the people;

We shall assume the debt of Texas;
We shall have Polk, Dallas and Texas, instead of Clay, Frelinghuysen, and the United States.

Effect of Protection upon the Wages of Labor.

There are nearly, if not quite, *four millions* of persons in the United States, who obtain their livelihood by manufacturing pursuits.—For the opportunity of doing this, they are dependent upon the system of protection.—Now, then, let that system be destroyed; and let the doctrines of Mr. Polk & his Free Trade supporters be carried into practice, and what would be the consequence? It would be this, either the American mechanics must give up their work to the workmen of Europe, or they must prepare to do it on as cheap terms as the laborers of Europe do it. Europeans have great and powerful advantages over us; they have more capital, more machinery, more experience and more perfect organization of labor. Now, even supposing that in most of these respects we were on a level with them, we cannot expect to compete with them successfully, unless our laborers will work for as *low wages* as their laborers receive. Thus, an American article costs, for instance, \$3; European laborers can make it for \$2. Now, if there is no protective duty imposed, the European can come here and undersell the American maker, drive him from his business, and deprive his workmen of employment and his family of subsistence. How shall the American avoid this catastrophe? Only by making the article as cheap as the European does, and this, again, he can only do, by *paying a low price for labor*. And it has been repeatedly argued by the Locofoco statesmen that we ought to reduce the prices of wages to that extent. Thus Mr. Buchanan, in his memorable speech of 1840, after showing how high wages are in America compared with the wages in Europe, said:

"Why cannot we manufacture goods, and especially cotton goods, which will go into successful competition with British manufacturers in foreign markets?"

"What is the reason that with all these advantages, and with the protective duties which our laws afford to the domestic manufacture

of cotton, we cannot obtain exclusive possession of the home market, and successfully contend for the markets, of the world? It is simply because we manufacture at the nominal prices of our own inflated currency, and are compelled to sell at the real prices of other nations. Reduce nominal to the real standard of prices throughout the world, and you cover our country with blessings and benefits."

The following statement is made up from the most authentic information concerning the different kinds of labor in the various countries of Europe and America, and will clearly show the alternative to which American workmen in various trades will be reduced, if the tariff is repealed, Protection abandoned, the American System destroyed—as they will be by the election of James K. Polk:

Cotton Weavers [men] who now get per day 80 cents, must then work for 25 cents.

Cotton Weavers [women] who now get per day 33 cents, must work for 18 cents.

Cotton Weavers [girls] who now get per day 30 cents, must work for 10 cents.

Silk Weavers who now get 50 cents, must work for 11 cents.

Spinners who now get per lb. 10 cents, must work for 3 cents.

Ship Carpenters who now get per day \$1.25, must work for 50 cents.

Brush Makers who now get per day \$1, must work for 20 cents.

Hatters who now get per silk hat 55 cents, must work for 25 cents.

Straw hat makers, who now get \$1 per hat must work for 20 cents.

Paper makers [men] who now get per week \$8, must work for \$1.75.

Paper makers [women] who get per week \$2.75, must work for 55 cents.

Sail makers who now get \$2 per day, must work for \$1.40.

Cordage makers, who now get per day \$1, must work for 16 cents.

Shoe-makers who now get per day \$1.30, must work for 45 cents.

Tailors who now get per week \$9, must work for \$4.

Cabinet makers who now get per week \$10, must work for \$4.

Day laborers who now get per day 75 cents, must work for 27 cents.

Makers of Iron ware who now get per ton \$30, must work for \$12.

Thus it will be seen that mechanics and manufacturers, with all who depend for a living on making by labor the raw materials into articles of use, must reduce the wages of their labor in the ratio indicated above, or quit the business. The destruction of the Protective System leaves them no other alternative.

Next let us see how the aggregate annual earnings of several classes of the laborers would be affected. The number of persons engaged in each branch of business is taken from the census returns of 1840:

4,464 cordage makers, who now get \$1,500,000, would then get \$240,000.

4,726 paper makers, who now get \$3,422,000, would then get \$750,360.

The cotton weavers in the United States, who now get \$18,000,840, would then get \$5,850,000.

The woollen cloth weavers in the United States, who now get \$4,800,000, would then get \$1,200,000.

The shoe-makers in Massachusetts, who now get \$15,000,000, would then get \$5,400,000.

The tailors in the United States, who now get \$18,720,000, would then get \$8,320,000.

The cabinet makers of the United States, who now get \$9,360,000, would then get \$3,744,000.

Such would be the effects of the destruction of the Protective System, which would follow the election of James K. Polk. Mechanics and Laboring men, are you prepared to submit to this—to be placed on an equality with the oppressed, poverty stricken operatives of Europe? Do you wish your wages reduced to the European standard of 3, 10, and 20 cents per day? If you do, then vote for the man who are pledged to destroy the Protective System—for James K. Polk, the man, who, like James Buchanan, desires to reduce your wages "to the real standard of prices" of wages in Europe.—*N. Y. Republic*.

Not ten honest, sensible men in the Union can be found, who deny that "the present tariff is a Whig measure."—*N. Y. Plebeian*.

The Plebeian knows perfectly well, that, in Pennsylvania, Vermont, and other North-

ern States, the Locofocos claim, that their party passed the tariff of 1842, and, that it is a Locofoco measure. Does the Plebeian mean to say, that there are not "ten honest, sensible men" in his whole party throughout Pennsylvania, Vermont, and the other Northern States?—*Louisville Jour.*

Important letter from Mr. Clay. A triumphant vindication from the misrepresentations and perversions of his opponents. Mr. Clay stands fast against Texas Dishonor and in behalf of the integrity of the Union!

To the Editors of the National Intelligencer: ASHLAND, September 23, 1844.

GENTLEMEN—Since my nomination at Baltimore in May last, by the Whig Convention, as a candidate for the office of President of the United States, I have received many letters propounding to me questions on public affairs, and others may have been addressed to me which I never received. To the most of those which have reached me I have replied; but to some I have not, because either the subjects of which they treated were such as that, in respect of them, my opinions, I thought, had been sufficiently promulgated, or that they did not possess, in my judgment, sufficient importance to require an answer from me. I desire now to say to the public, through you, that, considering the near approach of the Presidential election, I shall henceforward respectfully decline to transmit for publication any letters from me in answer to inquiries upon public matters.

After my nomination, I doubted the propriety, as I still do, of answering any letters upon new questions of public policy. One who may be a candidate for the Chief Magistracy of the Nation, if elected, ought to enter upon the discharge of the high duties connected with that office with his mind open and uncommitted upon all new questions which may arise in the course of its administration, and ready to avail himself of all the lights which he may derive from his Cabinet, from Congress, and, above all, from the public opinion.

If, in advance, he should commit himself to individuals who may think proper to address him, he may deprive the public and himself of the benefit of those great guides, Entertaining this view, it was my intention, after my nomination, to decline answering for publication all questions that might be propounded to me. But, on farther reflection, it appeared to me that if I imposed this silence upon myself, I might, contrary to the uniform tenor of my life, seem to be unwilling frankly and fearlessly to submit my opinions to the public judgment. I therefore so far deviated from my first purpose, as to respond to letters addressed to me, making inquiries in regard to subjects which had been much agitated. Of the answers which I so transmitted, some were intended exclusively for the satisfaction of my correspondents, without any expectation on my part of their being deemed worthy of publication. In regard to those which have been presented to the public, misconceptions and erroneous constructions have been given to some of them which I think they did not authorize, or which, at all events, were contrary to my intentions.

In announcing my determination to permit no other letters to be drawn from me on public affairs, I think it right to avail myself of the occasion to correct the erroneous interpretation of one or two of those which I had previously written. In April last I addressed to you, from Raleigh, a letter in respect to the proposed treaty annexing Texas to the United States, and I have since addressed two letters to Alabama upon the same subject. Most unwarranted allegations have been made that those letters are inconsistent with each other, and, to make it out, particular phrases or expressions have been torn from their context, and a meaning attributed to me which I never entertained.

I wish now distinctly to say that there is not a feeling, a sentiment, or an opinion expressed in my Raleigh letter to which I do not adhere. I am decidedly opposed the immediate annexation of Texas to the United States. I think it would be dishonorable, might involve them in war, would be dangerous to the integrity and harmony of the Union, and, if all the objections were removed, could not be effected, according to any information I possess, upon just and admissible conditions.

It was not my intention, in either of the

two letters which I addressed to Alabama, to express any contrary opinion. Representations had been made to me that I was considered as inflexibly opposed to the annexation of Texas under any circumstances; and that my opposition was so extreme that I would not waive it, even if there were a general consent to the measure by all the States of the Union. I replied, in my first letter to Alabama, that personally I had no objection to annexation.—I thought that my meaning was sufficiently obvious, that I had no personal, private, or individual motives for opposing, as I have none for espousing the measure, my judgement being altogether influenced by general and political considerations, which have ever been the guide of my public conduct.

In my second letter to Alabama, assuming that the annexation of Texas might be accomplished without national dishonor, without war, with the general consent of the States of the Union, and upon fair and reasonable terms, I stated that I should be glad to see it. I did not suppose that it was possible I could be misunderstood. I imagined every body would comprehend me as intending that, whatever might be my particular views and opinions, I should be happy to see what the whole nation might concur in desiring under the conditions stated. Nothing was further from my purpose than to intimate any charge of opinion as long as any considerable and respectable portion of the Confederacy should continue to stand out in opposition to the annexation of Texas.

In all three of my letters upon the subject of Texas, I stated that annexation was inadmissible except upon fair and reasonable terms, if every other objection were removed.—In a speech which I addressed to the Senate of the United States more than three years ago, I avowed my opposition, for the reasons there stated, to the assumption, by the General Government, of the debts of the several States. It was hardly, therefore, to be presumed that I could be in favor of assuming the unascertained debt of a foreign State which we have no fraternal ties, and whose bad faith or violation of its engagements can bring no reproaches upon us.

Having thus, gentlemen, made the apology which I intended, for my omission to answer any letters of inquiry upon public affairs which I may have received; announced my purpose to decline henceforward transmitting answers for publication to any such letters that I may hereafter receive; and vindicated some of those which I have forwarded against the erroneous constructions to which they have been exposed, I have accomplished the purpose of this note, and remain, respectfully, your obedient servant,
H. CLAY.

Messrs. GALES & SEATON.

[For the *Simon Paré.*]

FRIEND SIMON.—Allow me, in the most delicate manner in the world, to notice briefly a ridiculous attempt at argument to prove that HENRY CLAY is a violator of the law on duelling. (But hold—touch softly—lest he should bring an action of battery against Vulcan.)—It purports to come from the immaculate editor of the "*Democrat.*" And I am willing to give him all the honor of it. But I would just say to him:—

"Friend, vent thy folly somewhere else; Thou know'st not me."

But as he is a particular friend of mine, I will forbear giving him more than a passing glance from "*Vulcan's castigating optics.*" for the very idea of Mr. Clay's having laid himself liable to punishment for duelling or being concerned in a duel, is supremely ridiculous, when Mr. Clay says himself: "That he did advise the employment of the Police to arrest the parties (Graves and Cilley) and prevent the duel!" and that, too, as soon as he heard of their determination to fight. He used his utmost exertions to have them settle it in an amicable manner. And I believe that every candid man will agree with me in saying, that Mr. Clay was not concerned in the Cilley duel, except in endeavoring to prevent it. But it would seem that the *Rev. Gentleman* who perpetrated those remarks in the first place, was ashamed, or too ignorant and incompetent to design a reply! He has called on the *ever ready and willing* man, to substantiate his viper attacks on the fair fame of Henry Clay, the time honored Statesman whose noble brow is encircled with a halo of and transcendent purity, that foils all such imbecile attempts to destroy it. I will not notice this vile calumny further at this time. It's too small game for me.

Yours with respect, VULCAN.

BRITISH GOLD!

Money was as plenty as water, with the locofocos in the upper counties of Kentucky just before the late election?

Money was never known so plenty, as with the locofocos in Maine during their late election!

Money is plenty and the cry loud in the Locofoco ranks in Ohio and Pennsylvania!

Now how came our locofoco brethren so flush of cash, just at this time? It is not common for them to have so much more than their whig neighbors. Whence comes it? Free trade, Texas, no Tariff, British manufacturers, American labor down to the standard in Europe! abundance of cash for these purposes—none for American labor, American interests, and a home market!—[*Cin. Gaz.*]

LOCOFOCO BLASPHEMY.

The Columbia Observer, published at the door of Col. Polk, gives an account of a Locofoco meeting held in that county, (Maury) a few days previous to the 15th instant, at which the most revolting blasphemy was perpetrated. A man was taken into the locofoco Church, and immersed in the regular style, the administrator of the ordinance using the following ceremony:—*I baptize thee in the name of ANDREW JACKSON, the Father! JAMES K. POLK, the Son! and TEXAS, the Holy Ghost!*

This, be it remembered, was done in Polk's own county, at a Locofoco meeting. The above is from the Jonesborough (Ten.) Whig, a paper published in the vicinity of the horrible profanation which it records. We commend it to the consideration of every person who has ever been deceived, for an instant, by the Locofoco clamor against Mr. CLAY's moral character. Blasphemy never took a more revolting shape than this: nor was hypocrisy ever more open and disgusting than as exhibited by the party under whose auspices it was committed.—*New York Courier & Enquirer.*

IMPORTANT DECISION ON THE NATURALIZATION LAW.—The Judges of Maryland have decided that, no matter under which law of the U. S. Congress, or at what period, if the parents are naturalized, the children, if then under age, at once, and by virtue of the naturalization act of Congress of the 14th of April, 1802, and especially of the 4th section of that act, are made citizens. Reverdy Johnson says: "I repeat, then, as my decided opinion, that the construction I give the law (as stated) is the correct one, and I know that such has been, and is, the interpretation given to it by all the Courts in Baltimore, Federal as well as State." Judge Marshall of the Frederick County Court concurs in the views expressed by Mr. Johnson. Mr. Johnston is one of the ablest lawyers in the Union.

FAIRLY HARNESSSED.

One of the resolutions adopted by the Convention that nominated Mr. Polk, runs in these words:—"That the separation of the monies of the Government from Banking institutions, is indispensable for the safety of the funds of the Government and the rights of the people." At the market-house, the other evening, Mr. Hamar distinctly avowed the SUB-TREASURY to be one of the issues involved in the coming election.—[*W. S. Jour.*]

OBSERVE.

The following is an extract from the call for a Locofoco meeting which was to have been held at Kingsport, Tennessee, on the 12th of September.

"All of every party, who are opposed to the BLOODY TYRANT, Santa Anna, whose hands are already dyed in AMERICAN BLOOD—all who are opposed to his master the POPE OF ROME, and the propagation of Roman Catholic Superstition, and Henry Clay's British system of politics—all such are requested to attend the Democratic meeting at Kingsport!"

This is quite a fair sample of the "Church burning" spirit—"albeit" it comes from the bosom of the Polk party!—[*Dayton Journal.*]

"Look ahea, Sam," said a western negro one day to a field hand over the fence in an adjoining lot; "look ahea, d'you see that tall tree down dar?"

"Yas, Jim, I does."

"Wal, I got up dat tree 'day 'fore yes 'day, to de berry top."

"What was you arter, Jim?"

"I was arter a coon; an' wen I'd chased 'im clar out to todder eend o' dat longes' limb, I hearn somefin drop. What you guess it was, Sam? d'ye give it up?" *Tras dis hea foolish nigger!* E-yah! e-yah! like to broke he neck! been limpin' 'bout ebber since!"

We shall see some others 'limpin' 'bout' after the October election, who have been clinging the coons 'clar out to todder eend o' dat longes' limb.' They are so desperate in their attempts to capture the *coon-eater* that they will assuredly break their necks.—*Tariff Advo.*

A trick of the Philadelphia Locofocos.

Some time ago the Whigs of Philadelphia issued a pamphlet of 8 pages containing extracts from Mr. Polk's published speeches and letters on the Tariff, for the purpose of defining his exact position on that important question to the people, and especially to the locofocos of Pennsylvania. It was intended therefore to circulate largely among them. Attached to it was a resolution of the National Clay Club of Philadelphia, offering \$1000 reward to any person who would show that the extracts were either untrue, garbled or unfairly made.

This was rather a stumper on the locos, and they were unable to dodge it for some time but at length, after mature study, they thought they had lighted on a plan to "come it over the whigs." They pretended to have just discovered the pamphlet, and passed resolutions "accepting the whig challenge," as they call it; denying the authenticity or fairness of the extracts, and call upon the Whig Club to deposit the \$1000 in the hands of some person to await the result of an investigation, to be made by three persons, one to be chosen by each party, and they two to choose a third.

Now the reader will observe that the offer of the whigs was \$1000 to whoever would show that the extracts were unfairly taken. The locos know that this cannot be shown, but they think to deceive the people by pretending to be able to show it, and getting up a protracted investigation to consume time, and divert public attention from the true point at issue, viz: that Polk is actually and unalterably opposed to the present or any other protective Tariff. But the Philadelphia whigs are not to be trifled with. This call of the Locos was no sooner made than responded to; and to save time, the whigs propose to leave the matter to James K. Polk himself, and if he, in presence of Gov. Jones of Tennessee, will say that the extracts are not fairly made, they pledge themselves to pay to the locos of Philadelphia the \$1000; and further, that if he (Polk) will in like manner, before Gov. Jones, assert plainly and unequivocally that he is in favor of the present Tariff, they pledge themselves to pay another \$1000 to the same locos! This we reckon is about the last that will be heard of that matter!

MARYLAND ELECEION.

We have a few returns from Maryland which are of the most cheering character. There is a small loco gain in the city of Baltimore, but in the other counties as far as heard from, there is a gain for the Whigs. Carroll county in 1841, gave a majority of 174 for the Democratic candidate for Governor, and the Whig candidate now has a majority of 117, making a gain of 294, and a gain 183 on the Presidential election of 1840. Pratt, the Whig candidate is undoubtedly elected by a triumphat majority. Huzza, Huzza!

TREMENDOUS PIPELAYING!—The increase of Locofoco votes in Baltimore since the last Mayor's election, when more votes were polled than ever before, is 1,892!!! whig increase, 395.

CAUTION.

One locofoco pipelayer has been caught near Dayton already. He said he was sent from Canton, Stark co., "to help the democrats out with their election in Montgomery"! The papers in Knox and Licking speak of large numbers of strangers recently arrived, some ostensibly to work on the national road, and some with no particular business. The Louisville Journal cautions the people along the whole southern border of Ohio to be on their guard for loco pipelayers from Louisville and other parts of Kentucky, as preparations are making there to send over an immense number, most of whom have doubtless already arrived in the State. Whigs, keep a sharp lookout for them. The cry of pipelaying has been rung against the whigs ever since 1840, only to cover up an attempt at a wholesale practice of it themselves by our loco opponents at the coming elections. Let the challengers at the polls do their duty.