THE CHRONICLE.

CAMBRIDGE—MD.

SATURDAY MORNING, October 26, 1844

For President of the U. States

HENRY CLAY, of Kentucky.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT

THEODORE FRELINGHUYSEN.

Maryland Presidential Electors.

For the State at large.

Western Shore—WM. LINGAN GAITHER, of Mont.
Eastern Shore—JAMES B. RICAUD, of Dor.

Congressional Districts.

1. THOMAS S. ALEXANDER, of Anne Arundel.
2. WILLIAM PRICE, of Allegany.
3. CHARLES R. STEWERT, of Howard district.
4. AUGUSTUS W. BRADFORD, of Baltimore city.
5. HENRY E. WRIGHT, of Queen Anne's.
6. SAMUEL HAMBLETON, Jr., of Talbot.

WHIG PRINCIPLES.

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

"2. A sound currency, of uniform value.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

[HENRY CLAY.

MR. WINDER'S SPEECH.—We publish to day, on the first page of the Chronicle an excellent speech from our friend Rider Winder Esq. We feel sure that the announcement of its author, will insure it an attentive perusal from our readers.

THE PRESIDENTIAL ELECTION.—The political excitement which existed throughout our State has abated considerable since the October election, at least as far as our county is concerned. In fact every thing has been so calm that many of our Whig friends are afraid that there will not be a full turn out at the Presidential election. We cannot believe thare is a Whig in our county who will be absent from the polls unless prevented by sickness or some insurmountable difficulty. We believe that the Whigs generally are fully convinced with Mr. Benton, that the Presidential election determines the fate of the protective policy.—Whether our country shall foster and protect its own mechanics and labourers, or shall legislate for the benefit of foreigners; whether we shall provide a home market for the products of our farmers, or shall make them depend upon a foreign market, at all times insufficient and uncertain; whether we shall by low duties encourage excessive importations and thus make the balance of trade against us and drain our country of specie. It is possible although by no means probable, that the election of Henry Clay and the triumph of Whig principles may depend upon the electoral vote of Maryland. The possibility of such an event should induce every man to remain ~~certain for Clay if all the Whigs go to the polls, but~~ if one thinks his vote unnecessary, another may do the same, and it can never be ascertained how many will thus act until the election is over. The only sure way to triumph over our opponents, is, to have no reference to what they intend to do, but for every Whig to perform his duty. Use the same efforts that you would were they actively and openly engaged in the canvass. Provide a way for every voter to get to the poles, and if we beat them five thousand it will only have a better effect of advancing the great cause of the Whig party. But independent of all other considerations, where is the man who has a Whig spirit within him that would deprive himself of the pleasure & privilege of voting for Henry Clay. By his own industry, energy of character, and great mind, he has raised himself, unaided by wealth or influential friends, to the highest eminence as an orator and statesman. But it is his exalted patriotism, which at all times is willing to sacrifice himself for the benefit of his country, that excites an enthusiasm in his favor which his unrivaled oratory and his profound statesmanship alone could never have inspired. What Whig we again ask, will absent himself from the hustings when Henry Clay is the candidate before the people. Then we make our last appeal to the Whigs of Dorchester. Come out to the election on the 4th of November, every man of you, and swell the majority for Clay, home protection, and the other great principles of the Whig party.

THE DISTRIBUTION OF THE PROCEEDS OF THE PUBLIC LANDS.—We wish every tax payer in the United States, and particularly every one in our own tax-ridden State would lay aside all party feelings and give the following authentic statement of facts, a fair and full consideration, and then cast his vote according to his own ideas of propriety—remembering that Henry Clay and the Whig party advocate the distribution and that James K. Polk and the Loco Foco party oppose it:

"The suppression of Mr. CLAY's Land Bill by Gen. JACKSON in 1833—a Bill which provided for a fair and equal distribution among all the States—deprived every State in the Union of most important benefits which would have resulted from that measure. In 1839 Mr. WOODBURY, Secretary of the Treasury, in obedience to a resolution of the Senate, submitted a statement showing the proportion of the *nett proceeds* of the sales of the public lands which each State would have received up to and including the 30th of September 1838, provided the land bill of 1833 had become a law. By this statement it appears that the share of Maryland for the six years specified would have been $1,732,475. This sum divided among the Counties of Maryland would have given as follows:

Alleghany	$40,000	Harford	$64,000
Anne Arundel	110,000	Kent	40,000
Baltimore city	317,000	Montgomery	75,000
Baltimore county	158,500	Prince George's	78,000
Calvert	31,500	Queen Anne's	59,000
Caroline	35,000	St. Mary's	51,000
Cecil	59,500	Somerset	79,000
Charles	67,500	Talbot	48,000
Dorchester	71,000	Washington	98,000
Frederick	178,000	Worcester	71,000
			$1,732,000

The annual income to the State would have been for the same period, $228,745—enough to have paid the interest on some four millions of our State debt.

If we estimate the whole extent of the Public Lands of the United States at one thousand millions of acres, which is believed to be a moderate estimate, the claim of each State to its proportionate share of this vast property assumes its due importance, and is too important to be overlooked. Thus the share of Maryland in this magnificent domain, for which no State expended blood and treasure more freely, amounts to 27,288,800 acres, which, at the minimum price, would yield upwards of thirty millions of dollars. Yet with this immense property the State finds herself in the utmost distress on account of a debt which oppresses her and strains her resources because she cannot make available the ample means which of right are undoubtedly hers.

COMMUNICATED.

The Mass Meeting at Broad Cove.

Wednesday last was a glorious day for the Whigs of Dorchester. It was a day that will long be remembered as marking some of the most pleasant occurrences of the present political campaign. For a day or two previous the weather had been very inauspicious, and fears were entertained that the meeting would have to be foregone. But on Wednesday morning the clouds that so long had worn a threatening aspect gradually disappeared, and a glorious October sun poured down his warm and genial rays upon the enlivening scene. A large number of wagons, carriages, and other vehicles had halted at Church Creek, and at the hour designated started in procession for the place of meeting. The road was literally crowded, and when they all had arrived at Broad Cove a scene was presented that caused every Whig heart to leap for joy. The dense mass of human beings, the numerous banners and flags waving in the breeze, with the "stars and stripes" floating high above them, all conspired to render the scene peculiarly imposing and interesting.

After the multitude had partaken of the rich and bounteous repast spread upon the tables, they were summoned to the stand to listen to the speaking. Doct. THOS. K. CARROLL opened the meeting with some brief yet peculiarly appropriate and eloquent remarks, exhorting the Whigs to stand to their arms, and suffer no abatement of their efforts until the cause of constitutional freedom shall be rendered victoriously permanent by the election of Henry Clay. Doct. Carroll concluded by reading letters from the Hon. John P. Kennedy, Reverdy Johnson, A. W. Bradford, and Samuel Hambleton Jun'r., Esqrs., declaring their inability to attend the meeting, and expressing the warmest sympathy for the Whig party and its cause. The meeting was then ably and eloquently addressed by E. R. HOOPER Esq. and Gov. CARROLL of this county, and Doct. C. C. COX of Easton. The remarks of the different speakers were listened to with profound attention and elicited frequent tokens of applause from the multutude.—After the speaking the whole company joined in singing several spirited Clay songs, contributing greatly to the enlivening of the proceedings, and adding to the enjoyment of all present.

Whether regarded for its numbers, the eloquence of the speakers, or the spirit that prevailed, this meeting was certainly one of the best that has been held during the campaign, and affords a guaranty that Dorset will on the 4th of November strengthen her title to the proud distinction she enjoys as the banner county of the State. The number present was estimated at 600, and every man seemed to feel that upon him rested the responsibility of striking one more blow to save our country from the withering grasp of Loco Foco Jacobinism.—And we believe that the Whigs of Dorset will never prove so recreant to their duty as to fold their arms while the Republic is in danger, and can never be so ungrateful as to become laggarts in the rear of that glorious host now marching to victory under the lead of the gallant Harry Clay. The ides of November will tell the tale of their devotion to the principles and leader of the Whig party—principles which they believe essential to the prosperity of the Union, and which they will show by their votes, if they have the opportunity, to be those which will, if elected, support Democratic men and measures."

for the meeting above referred to for the rich and plentiful supply of provisions, and for their attention and kindness in supplying the wants of the numerous assemblage; and the Whigs owe a debt of gratitude to the patriotic ladies who superintended the cooking of the provisions, and the arrangements of the table.

AN EYE-WITNESS.

To the Editor of the Baltimore Patriot:

SIR:—I had this morning placed in my hands, by a friend, the Republican and Argus, of the 5th inst. in which is published an article addressed "to Neilson Poe, Esq." of your city, over the signature of "Montgomery," upon the subject of repudiation. The object of the writer of this article seems to have been the vindication of the Locofoco party, *as a party*, from the charge of repudiation; and to fasten this sin, in whole, or in part upon the Whigs of the State.

In the course of the remarks of Montgomery, he asks the question, "Why did they (the Whigs of Dorchester) vote for, and elect, as a Senator, one who is believed to be one of the first movers in the cause of repudiation in the State of Maryland." It is to this most *slanderous declaration* I wish to direct public attention. In these days of political degeneracy, there is no charge so foul, which may be preferred against a public man, as to elicit much surprise; but I confess, notwithstanding this fact, I did feel some astonishment at seeing publicly promulged this most unprovoked and wanton denunciation.

If the author of this charge woulp take the trouble to examine the Legislative records of the State, I feel confident his own sense of justice would compel him to acknowledge the *very reverse of his proposition* as being true. So far from my having *ever* favored this most dishonest heresy, he would find that I had done all that one man could do, to preserve untarnished the faith and honor of Maryland; that I sustained, to the utmost of my ability, by my votes as well as speeches, the "Force Bill," as it was called, of December Session, '42, as reported by Dr. Graves, the then Chairman of the Ways and Means Committee; that I advocated and voted for the bill of John Johnson, esq., Chairman of the Committee of Ways and Means of the last session of the General Assembly; and besides, as one of a small minority, voted for the amendments offered to that Bill by Mr. Murray of Annapolis city, and which amendments I then thought, and still think, had they have been incorporated upon the Bill then before the House, would have gone far to have forced payment from the delinquent counties of the State.—Again, if Montgomery will refer to the Annapolis Republican of the 14th February last, he will see published, at some length, my views as then entertained, and still entertained, with regard to the obligation of the State to maintain, unimpaired, all her fiscal liabilities. The views then imperfectly expressed, have been promulged at home, from the hustings in every section of my county, whenever I have been a candidate for public favor—and in justice to my political opponents, I will remark, that I feel fully assured that *no man, of any party*, could be sustained in Dorchester who would advocate a contrary doctrine. But, Mr. Editor, this is not all—this correspondent of the Argus, not content with misrepresenting my views to the public, he has deliberately slandered the entire people of Dorchester. For he declares, unblushingly, that in Dorchester, in connection with two other counties, the first cent of taxes for the use of the State has yet to be paid. Now, sir, this declaration is as unfounded as the one preferred against myself. Dorchester, to my knowledge, has never, for one day, since the enactment of the Direct Tax Law, been without a collector of both County and State Taxes, and by reference to the Treasurer's reports to the House of Delegates, made in obedience to sundry orders upon that subject, it will be found, but few counties in the State have been more prompt in the payment of their taxes, than has been the *good old Whig county of Dorchester*. Repudiation, sir, has no foothold with us. It is, as it should be, denounced by our entire people, of both political parties.

In conclusion, I would remark, that in offering to you, Mr. Editor, this hasty communication, it is no part of my purpose to engage in a newspaper controversy, but my only design is to do justice to myself, as well as to the people whom I have recently been chosen to represent in the Senate of Maryland.

I hope, as an act of sheer justice, the Argus will copy this.

Very truly,

FRANCIS P. PHELPS.

ELDON, *Dorchester County, Oct. 15th*, 1844.

Democratic Polk Principles—Keep them before the People—A Sub-Treasury, or Government Bank—British Free Trade, or Direct Taxation—Immediate Annexation of Texas—A Public Debt—Duty on Tea & Coffee—Foreign Wool duty free—No encouragement to Home Industry—A Standing Army.

The above are only a few of the leading and destructive measures to be carried out by the Polk party, if their leader, JAMES K. POLK, should be elected President of these United States. Let the people be on their guard—and remember, if such a lamentable event should occur, that the rejected, abominable, and odious Sub-treasury scheme—or, in plainer and more appropriate name—a *Government Bank*, will be fastened upon the country, thus creating a band of office-holders, entirely under the Executive control, and establishing a standing running army, far more dangerous to our liberties than Mr. Van Buren's objectionable scheme of half a million of armed soldiery! Mr. Polk is in favor of the condemned sub-Treasury Government Bank scheme; therefore, beware of him! He is also a British Free Trader—willing and preferring that British manufactured goods should be imported, at low duties, to the destruction of our own labor, mines and manufactures;—thus giving all the profits of the mechanic arts to foreign paupers, in preference to our own laborers and countrymen! Are the voters of Virginia disposed to pay direct taxes on their lands, negroes, and other property, for the support of the Federal Government, in preference to sustaining the Tariff of 1842? If they wish such a state of things, vote the Polk ticket!

Do you wish your lands and other property to depreciate in value, and all the productions of your farms and plantations to go down to about one half of their present value? Go for the annexation of Texas, you will then be able to buy her lands for one and two dollars the acre; but remember, your own Virginia lands will not be worth much more. Vote the Polk ticket, shout and huzza for Democratic principles, annex Texas with her cheap lands, producing more than your own, and producing tobacco, wheat, corn and oats in abundance [illegible] consumption, thus producing a greater competition than the great West now gives you—you will find prices to fall so low, your land will not be worth tilling. Are not the agricultural States blind to their own interests to commit this suicidal act of annexing Texas? Away, then, with annexation, or the canting, humbugging term of Reannexation; stick to the present Tariff; build up Manufactories in your own State, they necessarily create a population, which will furnish you with a home market for all you raise. If Henry Clay is elected, capital is all ready to be laid out in Virginia for manufacturing purposes, and then you will soon have consumption for your farm productions near your own doors.

Annex Texas and you annex a public debt of some ten or twenty millions of dollars!! And who are to be benefitted by this extent of territory, except speculators, scrip-holders, and dealers in Texan bonds? Mr. Polk is for taxing *coffee and tea*, almost the necessaries of life. These articles by the Whig Tariff come in free. Are you prepared to pay twenty cents more on every dollars' worth of tea and coffee you buy to gratify Mr. Polk? What cares Mr. Polk what taxes you pay, so long as he can wring from you twenty-five thousand dollars a year? And pray, what has Mr. Polk ever done for this country, that he should receive so much money? Does he promise to carry out any great measure, which will enrich your lands or make their productions more valuable? Or rather, does he not promise, by destroying the Tariff and taking your home market from you, the only market you have in the world, that you can rely upon, to give you a curse instead of a blessing?

Mr Polk is in favor of allowing Foreign wool to come to this county duty free. Here is another blessing to wool growers—what will the farmers do with their sheep, if Mr. Polk's great measure of allowing South American wool to come here duty free should go into operation? Your wool will fall in price to one half of its present value. Elect Mr. Polk President, & the best thing you can do with your sheep will be to turn them into mutton.

Are you in favor of a standing army? Mr. Van Buren proposed this scheme, and Mr. Polk sustained Mr. Van Buren, until Gov. Jones drove him from the field. Tennessee repudiated him, and it is to be hoped for the welfare and honor of our common country, that every State in the Union will also repudiate him. One more word, and the writer will close this appeal. Mr. Clay is a Virginian, one of your own sons, and is opposed to all those measures which are destructive to your best interests. Can you hesitate how to throw your vote, when such a choice is presented to you? Your sister State, Maryland, is largely engaged in manufacturing, and her productions are the same as yours. She sees and feels the importance of voting for that man who will encourage and protect her industry, and establish a market for her productions. She has just spoken through the ballot box, and has put the seal of condemnation on James K. Polk, and is only waiting to march to the battle field by the side of old Virginia in November, and vote for her own son, the nation's pride, Henry Clay.

—*Rich'd Whig.*

A VOTER.

A STATEMENT appeared lately in a Western paper that JAMES G. BIRNEY, the candidate of the Abolitionists for the Presidency, had been nominated for the Legislature of Michigan by the Polk party in the county in which he resides. The statement having been copied into the New York Tribune, a note from Mr. BIRNEY, now in New York, addressed to the Editor of the Tribune, holds this language:

"If I have been nominated for the Legislature of Michigan by the Democrats of the county in which I reside, it has been since I left home. My relation to the Liberty party, and my uncompromising opposition to both the other parties, is as well understood there as elsewhere. If, then, I have been nominated by any portion of my countrymen, it has been neither as a Democrat nor as a Whig. But as I have received no official or authoritative notification of such nomination, it would be premature in me now to take any farther notice of it."

Mr. BIRNEY does not deny the fact of his nomination; he does not affirm that he is ignorant of it. In a subsequent letter to the editor of the Tribune he admits his preference for Mr. POLK over Mr. CLAY; his reason for this is somewhat remarkable. He says:

"The charge of inveterate hostility to Mr. Clay—if it mean any thing more than political opposition—is wholly imaginary. I have no reason for opposing Mr. Clay on personal grounds. On the contrary the intercourse we have had has been of the most friendly character. I oppose his election, because he disbelieves the great political truths of the Declaration of Independence, the foundation of all just Government, and because he repudiates the paramount object of the Union, the perpetuation of liberty to all. On the same ground I oppose the election of Mr. Polk. But I more deprecate the election of Mr. Clay—*because possessing abilities superior to Mr. Polk's, he would proportionably weaken the influence of those truths on the minds of our countrymen.*"

Mr. CLAY's adherence to the truths of the Declaration of Independence has been signalized by acts of patriotism and public service such as no theoretical abstractionist like Mr. Birney will be likely to surpass, if he should foment abolitionism for a life time. It is not for us to question the honesty of men of Mr. Birney's class, nor would we impute to Mr. Birney himself any other than good motives; for he has made, we understand, personal sacrifices of no inconsiderable kind in behalf of the cause which he espouses. Yet what attribute of statemanship, what qualities of discretion, what elements of true philanthropy, can be ascribed to those political agitators who preach abolitionism in States where negro servitude does not exist; who seek to disturb the internal affairs of other States in whose domestic concerns they have no right to intermeddle; who prevent, by their rash and ill-judged conduct, the action which in due course of time and events would bring on, in some of the slave-holding States, a considerate policy adapted to the best welfare of the class whom they profess to befriend, yet whom they really injure to an extent perhaps beyond their conception.—The very best thing that the political abolitionists can do for the slaves of the South is to do nothing in the way they are now proceeding, allowing at the same time such a degree of sense and judgment to the Southern States as to admit that they are competent to take care of their own business.

☞Since the above was written we see by papers from the North that Mr. Birney has not only been nominated by the Polk party for the Legislature of Michigan, but that he solicited the nomination. The New York Republic says—"We learn from the Oakland *Democrat* that Mr. BIRNEY solicited the nomination and when the meeting of nominating delegates was convened, the gentleman to whom he had commu-

Mr. BIRNEY's position of neutrality is now gone.—He has identified himself with the Polk party, and doubtless the expectation is that the result of the coalition will be to secure to Mr. Polk the vote of the abolitionists. We beg to call the particular attention of the Richmond Enquirer to this significant event, that it may allude to it in the next article it writes against the Whigs as courting the votes of the abolinionists.—*Baltimore American.*

The following letter was written by Dr. Cartwright in reply to an invitation sent him to attend the Whig barbecue held at Jackson on the 3rd. instant:

NATCHEZ, Sept. 26, 1844.

To Messrs. Mayes, Clifton, Rucks, Anderson, &c. &c:

Gentlemen—Professional engagements will preclude me from the pleasure of attending the mass meeting on the 3rd. October in compliance with your kind invitation.

In a late visit to Europe I made the acquaintance in England of a genuine American patriot who had resided in London many years, and on the continent, I became acquainted with one of the banished United Irishmen. From these patriots, and the rare books, and documents they showen me, I obtained much valuable information in regard to the designs of England on this country. They gave me a clear view of England behind the curtain.

I can assure you, gentlemen, that the energies of the British government, are bent on the accomplishment of two main objects. One, the abolition of slavery, and the other, the abolition of our tariff system. Thousands of the ablest men in Great Britain are devoting their lives to the accomplishment of these two objects.

When I left the American shores, I had very unkind feelings towards our Northern people, owing to the abolitionists among them. But when the American and Irish patriots, above mentioned, gave me a full view of the immense machinery which England had been preparing so work upon our Northern brethren, I was astonished that it had not produced more effect, and that instead of a few abolitionists, the whole North had not become infected. Great Britain has since acknowledged (what I knew five years ago) that she is using her best exertions to abolish slavery in the world, and of course, in the United States. She should likewise acknowledge that she is using her best exertions to abolish our discriminating tariff system. The very same Englishmen, who are every day at work to abolish slavery in the United States, are also at work to abolish our tariff of discriminations for protection.

To effect these objects, books, tracts, &c., are fabricated for the American market, like cloth, or any other article. Books, tracts, essays, and even Theological works, containing abolition dogmas, are fabricated in England, and sent to the North for Northern consumption, while books, tracts and learned systems of political economy filled with free trade and anti-tariff dogmas nailed together with Aristotelean logic, are sent to the South for Southern consumption. There is not a dogma of the abolitionists of American origin. Every one is English. To My great surprise, the American patriot, whom I met in England, and the Irish patriot in France, proved to me that Mr. Calhoun's anti-tariff doctrines are not original—they are all English. To turn the North into abolitionists, and the South into nullifiers, is what England has been endeavoring to effect for years upon years. Scarcely any book will sell in England, no matter what the subject, unless it contains something against American slavery or the American tariff. The whole current of English literature is made to fall with all its force against slavery and the tariff—the foundations of our political edifice. Long did Great Britain labor in vain to drive the Whigs of the North into abolitionism. Failing in that, she is now trying, with more promise of success, to drive the Democrats of the South into horizontalism. Certain Congressional boarding houses in Washington city have lapsed into that anti-American doctrine. If the boarders in those houses had put on the livery of Sir Robert Peel (as they should have done) the Baltimore convention would not have been influenced by them to set up Polk in the place of Van Buren.

Mr. James K. Polk has nearly always acted, heretofore, with those who oppose the tariff. Witness his vote on the 22nd. of June, 1832, to break up our American mechanics by voting against the duties on boots and shoes, cabinet wares, hats, caps, whips, bridles, saddles, carriages, earthern and stone wares, &c. &c. Witness his vote, the next day, for George McDuffie's motion to reduce the duty on cotton goods to twelve and a half per cent. ad valorem, and to reduce the minimum valuation to fifteen cents, and to abolish the duty on rolled iron. Witness his vote on the 28th February, 1834, for Hall's resolution to procure from the committee of ways and means, a report of a plan and a bill to repeal the protection granted by the compromise act, under pretence of reducing the revenue to the necessary expenses of the government, immediately.—Mr. Polk, in company with all the nullifiers and ultra anti-tariff men in the House, sixty nine in number, voted for this resolution of Hall.

It is worthy of remark that Great Britain and the anti-tariff party in America are particularly venomous against the duty on sugar and hemp, and the duty on cotton fabrics, especially the minimum valuation of cotton goods. Cotton, hemp and sugar are slavelabor products, and the original promulgators of the anti-tariff dogmas in England are colaborers with the original promulgators of abolitionism, in some instances, the same persons; and hence their severity against that portion of the American tariff which makes one discrimination for the *direct* protection of slave-labor sugar and hemp, and another discrimination for the *indirect* protection of cotton, by encouraging the manufacturer of that great Southern staple.

Why Mr. Polk should vote for a duty of twenty per cent. on coffee and tea, and only twelve and a half per cent. on the fabrics of our great staple, cotton, cannot be explained on any other supposition, consistent with his integrity, than that his better judgment has been carried away into captivity by the Aristotelean sophisms which England has manufactured for the South Carolina market. The United States would be no better off than colonies, if the Polk party succeeds in breaking down that old Republican policy of discriminations for the protection of American mechanics and artizans. To refuse to tax English and foreign goods, and to let England tax our cotton, rice, tobacco, wheat, and every other article we export, as heavily as he pleases, would be tantamount to submitting to re colonization. Our Republican tariff, alone prevents Eng- [illegible] monopolizing our market, and reducing our English paupers. American liberty would then be worth no more than English liberty. American liberty is power—power to command the comforts and conveniencies of life—power to draw up the waters from the wells of knowledge and virtue, and to drink "ad libitum." Whereas English liberty confers on the masses of the people little or no power, but the power to go up the road or down; to work for almost nothing, or starve; to be deprived of the comforts of life; to live in wretchedness and poverty; to die in the hospitals or by the way-side, and leave their bones to be ground into powder to enrich the fields of their Northern oppressors. While these Norman oppressors of the Anglo-Saxon race are engaged in undermining the foundations of American liberty (our Southern institutions and the tariff of discriminations for protection,) *all* patriots, Whigs or Democrats, instead of idly disputing about the furniture their political edifice should contain, or the additions that should be made to it, ought, rather, to vie with one another in seeing who could roll down upon the sappers and miners the heaviest stones.

Very respectfully, gentlemen,

Your obedient servant,

SAML. A. CARTWRIGHT.

COL. POLK AND THE TARIFF.—We invite attention to the following letter from Gov. Jones of Tennessee. It is clear and conclusive in relation to Col. Polk's hostility to the Tariff and should be circulated among the people of all parties everywhere:

NASHVILLE, Oct. 3d, 1844.

CHARLES GIBBONS, Esq.

Dear Sir:—Your letter, enclosing the proceedings of the National Clay Club of Pennsylvania, and also a pamphlet containing extracts of the speeches and publications of James K. Polk, has been received. I shall take much pleasure in complying with the wishes of the Club, and if any action on my part shall become necessary to a proper vindication of their fidelity touching the enclosed publication, you may rest assured that it will be promptly and cheerfully performed. I have examined your pamphlet with much care, and have compared it with copies of Col. Polk's speeches and addresses that I used in my late canvass with him (such as I knew to be genuine) and find the extracts fairly made, and with the exception of such immaterial typographical errors as usually attend a reprint, not at all affecting the sense or meaning of the author, is literally correct. I not only know this publication to be a true exposition of the opinions of Col. Polk on the subject of the Tariff from comparing it with his published opinions, but I know it from having heard them from his own lips, day after day for months in succession. To attempt to make James K. Polk the friend of a protective Tariff, can only excite the ridicule and contempt of those who know him.

It is most astonishing that his friends should undertake to deceive and mislead the public mind on a subject of so much importance, and the detection of which is so certain. I can but regard the effort that is making in your State to pass James K. Polk off as the friend and advocate o

protection as an outrage, which lo
falsehood, is unparalleled in the
warfare. It is a gross attempt a
would disgrace the veriest party
graceful as is this attempt on the p
and supporters of Col. Polk, I ca
position as equally disreputable.
and justice is his object, as it ough
aspiring to the high and dignifi
seeks, why does he not speak ou
Why are his lips sealed as with
death? Where is that boldness an
that ever characterises a man consc
integrity, and the correctness of his
conduct? Possessing the power a
(and having been respectfully ask
arresting falsehood and undeceivin
men, and refusing to do so, makes
criminis, and should consign him to
enviable distinction.

Col. Polk cannot, will not, dare
he has always opposed the protecti
has been his boast.) He has never
nounce the Tariff of 1842 in terms
and yet he observes a most DIGNIF
permitting truth to be crushed to eart
hood raised in its stead, and all that
cal advantage may ensue to himself.

I repeat now what I have freque
spoken and published, and which has
denied by Col. Polk or any of his fr
State, that Col. Polk at all times, du
my canvasses with him, opposed, den
condemned the principles of protecti
ring the last campaign, the Tariff of 18
his most unqualified condemnation. T
ment I pledge my reputation as a ma
and challenge Col. Polk or any of his
deny it. If any friend of protection
Tariff of '42, is prepared to vote for him
that he is any other than the unqualifie
of this system, (if he shall be electe
discover that he has been deceived a
and find his only comfort in cursing his
credulity. If I had a voice that would
ry city, town and hamlet in Pennsylvani
be raised to warn every freeman of the
danger and invoke him to spurn and de
a freeman's spirit, the base attempts that
to seduce him from his fidelity to his p
and lead him into the support of a m
principles are at war with the best intere
country. I cannot doubt that the intelli
your citizens will enable them to detect t
and when detected, I know their virtue a
rity will at once put the broad seal of co
tion on it and its authors.

One word as to Tennessee; she is fi
and immoveable; the political tempest m
—the rains of falsehood descend—the
calumny and detraction [illegible]
her principles and cast her vote for H
CLAY. She is resolved to make one more
effort to despel the gloom that gathers arou
hopes—one more effort to arrest the imp
ruin that threatens our common country.
will Pennsylvania, the Keystone of the Arc
this great and glorious work? This is the q
that Whigs of Pennsylvania must answer.
and our sister States will come to the resc
stand by the side of Tennessee in this glori
terprise, we shall yet see the proud and
old Ship of State brought back to her
moorings, and peace and prosperity perma
restored to a long oppressed and much i
people.

With considerations of the highest respec

I am, sir, your friend and servant,

JAMES C. JON

THE ELECTIONS.

Never, since our recollection, has there e
such an intense excitement and solicitud
the result of pending elections as is now f
all true friends of their country's honor and
perity.

Should the Whig cause triumph, the Unio
be safe, the long established policy of prote
home industry will be continued; the Consti
will be preserved inviolate; the Government
be administered with ability and honor, and
the sole view to the best interests and perm
prosperity of the country.

Should the Locofocos—alias the spoils pa
succed, all the principles and measures which
heretofore been maintained and pursued b
fathers of the Constitution and the democrati
ministrations which have preceded us will b
adrift. *Progressive Democracy* will adopt its
tructive experiments; the spoils of office wi
the ruling passion in all that is done; specu
and political gemblers of all descriptions w
in the ascendant;

TEXAS will be immediately annexed—its p
debts assumed—war with Mexico and her
—the slave power extended—civil feuds betw
the different sections of the Union engend
and blown into flame, which may end in a d
solution of the Union, and bloodshed, disgrace,
disaster follow.

No wonder, then, that every reflecting and
riotic man of the nation feels a deep and abs
ing interest in the issue of the present poli
contest. On the one side he beholds the int
gent and the conservative part of the Amer
people contending for the Union as it is—av
to all dangerous experiments—satisfied to fol
in the footsteps of their ancestors; and clingin
the Constitution which they gave us as the o
ark of their political safety. On the other side
sees a party without any fixed principles conde
ing one day what they approve the next—full
reckless innovations and experiments, which

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