# EASTON GAZETTE.

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[From the Madisonian.

## TO MY FRIENDS THROUGHOUT THE UNION.

The reasons which influenced me in accepting the nomination for the Presidency, made by a Convention of my friends in May last, at Baltimore, have lost much of their original force.

I had been not only most violently assailed by the Ultraists of both parties, but had been threatened with impeachment for having negotiated a Treaty proposing the annexation of Texas to the Union, as a portion of its territory, and for having adopted precautionary measures, clearly falling within the range of executive discretion, to ward off any blow which might have been seriously aimed at the peace and safety of the country in the event of the ratification of the Treaty by the Senate. The opinion of a person, once ranked amongst the distinguished jurists of the country, found its way into the newspapers, apparently as the precursor of such proceedings. A report had also been made, at a previous session of Congress, by a committee of the House of Representatives, which proceeded from the pen of a man who filled no limited space in the eye of the world in which—because of the exercise of the Veto power in arrest of the unconstitutional and pernicious measures of a U. States Bank, & a donation to the States of so much of the public revenue as was derived from the public lands, at a moment of great embarrassment to the Treasury, and when loans were necessary to sustain the Government—I was charged with the commission of grave offences in the above particulars, and with deserving all the pains and disgrace flowing from the high power of impeachment, a measure, as it was intimated, only not resorted to by the House because of a doubt entertained whether the proceeding would be sustained by public sentiment. I had it in use, protested against that report as originating in wrong and dictated by party rancor and malevolence; but my Protest was refused a place on the journals of the House, and thus, in future times, my name might have been tarnished by the fact of a solemn declaration, highly implicating my character, remaining uncontradicted and unreversed on the public journals. The party majority which had sanctioned a proceeding so unjust had, it is true, been swept out of existence by the elections which shortly afterwards followed; but, at the time of my acceptance of the nomination, although a large and overwhelming majority of the opposite party had been brought into power by the People, as it for the express purpose of sustaining me in what I had done, yet that very party had made no public movement indicative of a friendly feeling and a portion of its members, who seemed to control the rest, exhibited the bitterest hostility, and the most unrelenting spirit of opposition. Under these circumstances there was but one course left me consistent with honor, which was to maintain my position unmoved by threats, and unintimidated by denunciations. Those of my countrymen, who had come to my support, had done so in a self sacrificing spirit, without the indulgence of any other expectation than that my character should be vindicated and the policy of my Administration should be sustained; and I felt that it would better become me to abide the most signal defeat than to incur the disgrace of deprecating the action of a party, the chief object of whose leaders seemed to be to fasten upon me disgrace.

I had also an indistinct hope, that the great question of the annexation of Texas might, in some degree, be controlled by the position I occupied. These motives induced my acceptance of the nomination made by my friends. Before the close of the session of Congress, however, developements were so clearly and distinctly made as to the threatened impeachment, that no trace of such a measure was left. Mr. J. Q. Adams's report, implicating my motives and conduct in my vetoes of the Bank and other bills, was deprived of all its force and furtive effect, by a Report made by a Committee, of which Mr. Ellis, of New York, was Chairman, accompanied by resolutions, which passed the House of Representatives some few days before the close of the session by a large and commanding majority, not only rescuing my motives from all imputation but justifying and upholding my policy. The voice of the People in the elections of 1842 was thus directly responded to by that of their Representatives, and but little remained for me personally, either to expect or desire. Since the adjournment of Congress, the language of many of the leading presses of the country, and resolutions adopted by large assemblages of the People in their primary meetings, have still further endorsed the proceedings of the House in approbation of the acts of the Administration. I could not, however, look exclusively to my own wishes, which would have led me immediately to retire from a contest which seemed no longer to be possessed of an object worthy of much further attention. But I was not at liberty to do so without first consulting with such of my most prominent and steadfast friends as I could most readily confer with; men who had shared with me in much of the abuse which I had encountered, and would partially have participated in all the obloquy; if any, which might, in the future, attach to me. So far as I have been able to consult them, they have yielded their assent to the course which my own judgment suggests as proper; and I now announce to them and the country, my withdrawal from the Presidential canvass.

I cannot omit to accompany this public annunciation with a few remarks, addressed to the Republican portion of what was called the Whig party of 1840. I make no appeal to that other portion which was formerly known during the early period of our political history, as Federalists, at a later day as National Republicans, and now pass under the general appellation of Whigs. Such an appeal would be wholly out of place, since their political principles are entirely at war with those I have advocated through life. I mean no imputation on their motives or patriotism. I doubt not that the old Federal party, in the lead of which stood the elder Adams, were as deeply and sincerely convinced of the necessity of the Alien and Sedition laws, as the present is that a Bank of the United States, with other measures equally latitudinous, along with the abolition of the Veto power, whereby to convert the Government into a mere majority machine—to make it the Government of a single nation, instead of what it is, a political compact between free, sovereign and independent States, by which so much power, and no more, has been granted to a common Agent of all the States, as *they* esteemed to be necessary for the promotion of their mutual happiness. No; to them I have nothing to say.

If I have received their support at any time, it has been, not from attachment to me or my political principles but from some supposed influence, which I might bring to bear, as a secondary agent, in advancing their purposes. All the obligations which I have received for such reasons, have been more than counter balanced by the untiring opposition which I have encountered at their hands since I attained my present station and the constant and unmitigated abuse which their leaders have poured out in a torrent upon my head; designed as I verily believe in the first instance, to drive me from the Government; and in the last to overwhelm me with obloquy and reproach. But I have aright to address myself to those, who, like myself, co-operated with them in the contest of 1840—who were, and always had been, the advocates of the principles of the old Republican party—whose strenuous efforts have always been directed to preserving the compact of Union, unbroken & inviolate—who have sustained at all times the principles of the Republican party of 1798-9—who have participated from time to time, in all Republican triumphs—whose fathers were victorious over the elder Adams in the election of Mr. Jefferson, as they themselves were over the younger in the election of Gen. Jackson. To this portion of the Whig party of 1840, I feel that I have a full right to address myself; and I now seriously put it to them to say whether any expectation of good to the country which they had formed in the election of Gen. Harrison & myself to the Presidency and Vice Presidency has been disappointed? Many of us had been thrown into opposition to Gen. Jackson during his last term having voted for him upon his first and second election, because of certain doctrines put forth in his Proclamation, and because of certain measures which followed that celebrated State paper. Our opposition proceeded from no spirit of faction, but from what we esteemed it to be, a sacred regard to the high and essential principles of the republican party—and regarding his successor as in a great degree identified with what we esteemed as errors in General Jackson's Administration, our opposition was continued to him. The state and condition of the country also seemed to require change in the General administration. Have you been disappointed in the reform which you promised yourselves by going into that contest? You demanded a rigid economy to be observed in the public expenditures. Have you in this been disappointed? You required accountability on the part of all public agents. Has it not been fulfilled? Let the fact that a defaulter has become almost unknown for the last three years answer the question. You asked that a course of policy should be adopted which should purify and reform the currency. Was the currency of the country ever in a better condition? Let the rate of the Exchanges between all parts of the country answer the inquiry. Has the day ever been, when the currency was sounder or the rates of Exchange lower? You sought once more to put the mechanical arts in active operation, and to relieve commerce from the blight which had fallen upon it. The first has revived, and the last has unfurled its sails which now whiten almost every sea. The paralysis which had fallen on public credit, to an extent so great that the poor sum of $5,000,000 of Government stock was offered to European and American capitalists without our being able to find for it a purchaser, has passed away, and a well supplied Exchequer gives evidence not only of the expansion of trade, but of the stable basis on which rests the public credit. The very stock for which no bidders could at one time be found now readily commands in the market an advance of fifteen or twenty dollars in the hundred. In the mean time I submit it to you to say, whether the principles of the Republican party have not been closely observed in all that has been done. Did those principles require that we should recommence a new cycle of twenty years, the predecessor of which a Bank of the United States had fulfilled in 1836? Beginning by increasing the derangements of business for years, attended in its mid career by comparative prosperity, then resorting to efforts by all its large means to force a recharter, and ending its existence amid the curses and denunciations of the many it had ruined. Most of you had, like myself, through all time pronounced the Bank to be unconstitutional. Had your opinions on this subject undergone a change in '40, & did you contemplate that General Harrison & myself—who during the whole contest avowed our opinions to be unchanged in that respect in numerous addresses to the public,—would be deserving of denunciation if either of us should refuse to perjure ourselves by sanctioning a Bank charter which believing it to be unconstitutional, our solemn oath of office required us to *vote* against or *veto*? Tell me moreover, brother Republicans of 1840, had you then brought yourselves to the conclusion that, even admitting the possible abuse of the Veto power, it was proper to erase from the Constitution that great barrier and check to unconstitutional and highly inexpedient legislation, thereby making the will of Congress supreme and installing the majority of that body in the full possession of all the powers of Government?—Or did you, or do you now still cling to to the opinion in which the qualified Veto originated, that a Government without checks and balances in the worst form of Oligarchy,—and that too many guards in order to secure public liberty, cannot be thrown over its different departments? If, indeed; your are advocates of a change so vital as that proposed then may not only the Garrisons and Tappans of our own country rejoice, but a shout should ascend from the Abolition Convention 'of the whole world,' at the fact that our federal system had given way before the power of a consolidated government, whose will, uttered forth by sectional majorities, was absolute admitting of no check or resistance from any quarter whatever. If, indeed, these be your opinions, then have I most grievously disappointed the hope in which you indulged in connection with my election and my administration. I must, nevertheless, most solemnly aver that had I been aware that such would have been expected and required of me—if I could have believed that you, whose candidate I was peculiarly considered, and to conciliate whom I was nominated for the Vice Presidency, would have required of me in the contingency which unhappily occurred, that I should commence my Administration with an act of perjury, and sanctioned measures abhorrent to every principle of my past life and at war with the prosperity of the country and the continuance of liberty, I would not have suffered my name, humble as it was, to have been breathed in the canvass. No, I claim the proud privilege of an American citizen to think for myself on all subjects, and to act in pursuance of my own convictions—and it would require a total change of my nature in order to convert me into a mere instrument of party, or of party dictation.

I would appeal not only to yourselves but to all my countrymen to say whether in the matters appertaining to our foreign affairs, they anticipated more success in the adjustment of difficulties and in the formation of highly important Treaties than it has been my province to cause to be negotiated. Long standing difficulties have been adjusted—difficulties which threatened most seriously the peace of the country. Nor has any opportunity been lost for enlarging the commerce of the country, and giving new markets to our agricultural and manufactured products.—If the country has not reaped full fruition of benefit from all he Treaties thus negotiated, it surely has not been the fault of the Administration. The loss of two of those Treaties through the action of the Senate, cannot but be deplored by me as great public calamities. By the Treaty with the German States, we had opened the way to a more extended commerce with 27,000,000 of people, in our cotton tobacco, rice and lard, at duties on tobacco, rice and lard greatly reduced—and with a stipulation for the free admission of cotton; while we had agreed to receive at somewhat reduced duties, articles from those States which entered into the most limited competition, if at all, with a few similar articles of American product—The Treaty was particularly interesting from the fact, that for the first time after repeated struggles on the part of my predecessors, to accomplish a reduction of duty on tobacco, the Government had succeeded in doing so. It was negotiated under resolutions originating with the tobacco States, and with the presumed sanction of Congress, who had raised, as it is believed, the mission to Vienna from a second to a first rate mission, with direct reference to the tobacco interest, and had also appropriated a sum of money, some years ago, to enable the Executive to employ an agent in Germany to acquire information as to the tobacco trade the services of which agent had only ceased a short time prior to the negotiation of the Treaty. My hope still however is, that the benefits of the Treaty and the Treaty itself may not be lost to the country. I think it proper to add that there was no design to deprive the House of Representatives of any rightful and constitutional action over the subject, which it might properly exercise. It was, on the contrary, my intention to have submitted the Treaty, and all papers calculated to elucidate it, to the House of Representatives, if it had been ratified by the Senate, for such action as they might have deemed it proper to adopt—a course pursued in all cases in which the action of the House is required to vote supplies of money, or fulfil any other object falling within the scope of their power.

In negotiating the Treaty for the annexation of Texas, which was rejected by the Senate, motives have been ascribed to the Administration which had no place in its mind or heart. One gentleman, occupying a prominent place in the Democratic party whether for good or evil it does not become me to say, has assigned in an address recently delivered in Missouri, two prominent motives for its negotiation: 1st. Personal ambition, and 2dly, a purpose to desolve the Union.—Mr. Clay also, in a recent letter written to the editor of a newspaper in Alabama, has called the Treaty infamous; and ascribed to it, in its origin, sinister objects. I repel both their assaults upon the Treaty and its negotiators.

What object of personal ambition in any way connected with office could have influenced the Administration in negotiating the Treaty? The public archives furnished the strongest reasons to believe that the Treaty would have met the unqualified approval of both Mr. Clay and Mr. Van Buren. While the one was Secretary of State to Mr. Adams, and the other to General Jackson, each in his turn attempted to obtain the annexation of Texas. Mr. Clay's negotiation was carried on with Mexico in the third year of her Revolutionary struggle, while Spain regarded her as a revolted Province, and her armies were in possession of many of the strongholds of the country. What reason, then, could I have had for supposing for an instant that a Treaty with Texas, after eight years of actual independence, with no Mexican soldier within her territory, and subject only to occasional border interruptions, could or would have met with opposition from him or his friends; & meeting with no such opposition on the part either of Mr Van Buren or Mr. Clay & their friends, it would puzzle a sounder casuist than I profess to be, to conceive in what possible way it could have interrupted the relations of those two gentlemen, who stood at the moment at the head of their respective parties, and were looked upon by all as competitors for the Presidency. It is well known that, when the negotiation for the acquisition of Texas was commenced, and up to a period succeeding the signing of the Treaty, it was my confident conviction, expressed to many, that it would from the circumstances I have stated, receive the support both of Mr. Clay and Mr. Van Buren, so that neither would be affected by its negotiation.

If it had been charged that the Administration was prompted by the ambition of securing the greatest boon to the country and the whole country, in the aquisition of a territory so important in itself and so inseparably connected with the interest of every State in the Union, and every interest of the Union I would have plead guilty without a moment of hesitation.—I confess I felt ambitious to add another bright star to the American constellation. It would have been a source of pride to me, if that measure had been carried, to have witnessed from the retirement that awaits me, the annual expansion of our coastwise and foreign trade, and the increased prosperity of our agriculture and manufactures, through the rapid growth of Texas, which would have followed the ratification of the Treaty. Yes, I freely confess that this would have furnished me an unfailing source of gratification to the end of my life. I should have seen also the Union of the States becoming stronger and stronger, through their reciprocal affection—local jealousies suppressed, and fanatical schemes and schemers alike prostrate. I should have witnessed the blessed results of our federative system as it embraced the finest country in the world and brought under its influence a people devoted like ourselves to the maintenance and preservation of free government. This was the kind of ambition which prompted the negotiation of the Treaty. Its ratification was the sole honor which I coveted, and all that I now desire. What sinister motives could have originated the negotiation at this time, that did not exist in 1827? What was there now to have rendered a Treaty infamous which did not exist then? If it be said that we had a Treaty of Limits with Mexico, I ask if in the year 1827, we had not also a Treaty of Limits with Spain? We had recognised the independence of Mexico, and, therefore virtually claimed that we had a perfect right to treat with her for the annexation of Texas and in fact, if we had so pleased for Mexico entire. Eight years ago we recognised Texas as independent, and surely our right to negotiate with her, implied no worse faith than in 1827 to negotiate with Mexico for her. The idea that because of the existence of a Treaty of Limits with any nation, we must forever thereafter deny to all parts of the territory of such nation the right of revolution or change, can only excite with an American citizen, a smile. Was it deemed necessary, in 1827, to consult the States, to consult the Senate, or to consult the House of Representatives, or the People?—Was it considered necessary to obtain the assent of every State, as would seem now to be proposed, before forming a Treaty of Annexation? If the assent of every State is necessary then may we bid adieu to the prospect of annexation now or hereafter. The constitution devolves the treaty-making power on two-thirds of the States, through their Senators, and it is altogether a new doctine that a Treaty should not be negotiated without the assent of all. Danger to the Union through the exercise of the power of a constitutional majority in the making of a Treaty, is a doctrine for the first time advanced, and having no foundation in point of fact. I regard the preservation of the Union as the first great American interest. I equally disapprove of all threats of its dissolution, whether they proceed from the North or South. The glory of my country, its safety and its prosperity alike depend on Union, and he who would contemplate its destruction, even for a moment, and form plans to accomplish it, deserves the deepest anathemas of the human race. I believed and still believe that the annexation of Texas would add to its strength, and serve to perpetuate it for ages yet to come; and my best efforts while I remain in office, will be directed to securing its acquisition, either now or at a future day. Whether any efforts will avail to secure this object, since the rejection of the Treaty remains still to be seen. I abandon all hope upon the subject, if it shall be esteemed necessary to obtain for it the approval of every State. The case rarely occurs that any Treaty receives the unanimous approval of the Senate.

I have been called upon in justice to myself, to make these remarks in withdrawing from the position in which my friends had placed me. I might present other inquiries growing out of the course of the Administration, both in regard to our domestic and foreign relations, as to which principles have been maintained, which may arrest the attention of future and even remote Administrations—but let what I have said suffice. All that I ask of my countrymen is a candid review of my acts, and an impartial comparison of the condition of the country now with what it was three years ago. I appeal from the vituperation of the present day to the pen of impartial history, in the full confidence that neither my motives nor my acts will bear the interpretation which has, for sinister purposes been placed upon them.

JOHN TYLER

Washington Aug 20 1844.

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CORN BREAD.—A correspondent of the Western Cultivator, writing over the signature of '*Cousin Polly*,' gives the following receipe for making 'good corn bread:'

'Well, I was going to tell your female readers how I make good corn bread, as I think when well made it is the best bread eaten and the healthiest, and the most generally liked. Besides, cousin (excuse me for this familiarity, for I wrote it down before I thought, & although this relashionship does in fact exist, yet we never had the pleasure of a personal acquaintance,) you know, some seasons, that when the wheat crops fail, we poor folks are obliged to use a great deal of this article.

'Well, to the subject.—Take as much corn meal as you wish to to cook, scald it well, by pouring boiling water over it and stirring it thoroughly; then mix it to the consistency of batter with milk—if it is pretty rich it won't hurt it: but mind the mixing part, that it is thoroughly done, the more the better. Put in one egg, a teaspoonful of saleratus, and a table spoonful or more of lard. Mix the whole thoroughly together, till the ingredients are entirely incorporated through the whole—mind I say the mixing, the more the better. It is now to be baked as usual, about three quarter of an hour, and you will have the finest corn bread you ever ate.'

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IMPROVEMENTS IN CLOCKS.—A new principle in clock making we have seen announced, whereby clocks are made to run for a year or more without winding up. They are represented as simple in construction; easily adjusted and regulated, and may be fitted up in any style required. For banks, churches and other public buildings they will be very desirable. One that will run four years without winding up, it is said is about to be presented to the next President, so that he may be reminded that the time for its being wound up, is also the period for the winding up of his arduous duties.—Albany Advertiser.

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IMPORTANT DISCOVERY TO FARMERS!

Of the effects of soaking seeds in chemical solutions before sown.

The society of Encouragement of Paris has awarded a gold medal and the sum of 3000 francs to Monsieur Hauterine; of the Department of 'haut Rhen' for his chemical solution for soaking seeds, after a report made in the year 1843, to said society, by the commission appointed for that purpose, composed of four chemists and four agriculturists, who after testing Mons. Hauterine's process, for three consecutive years, came to the conclusion that it was of the greatest importance to agriculturists in general.

The soil on which the experiments were made was possessed of no peculiar property, except it had not been manured for several years. The vigor of the plants, according to the report made to the society by the commission, can only be ascribed to the seed having been before sown subject to certain chemical solutions. For example, seeds of wheat steeped in the solution and sown on the 5th of June, had by the 10 h of July tillered into nine, ten and eleven stems, of nearly equal vigor; while seeds of the same sample unprepared, and sown at the same time, and on the same soil, had not tillered more than two to three stems. The advantages to be derived by Mons. Hauterine's process are numerous. The wheat will yield more than double when the seed is soked in the solution—it will hasten the harvest at least ten or fifteen days sooner. No injury can be apprehended to the seed from insects or field mice, for it has been ascertained that even birds will not touch it, after being sown flies or rust will not in the least harm the plants when growing. Mr. Hauterine's solution, or process, is equally beneficial for all kinds of seed—such as barley, oats, rye, clover, &c. only the soaking in the solution takes more or less time for each kind of seed—Translated from the 'Annales d' Agriculture.'

We are informed that Mr L. Montrop of this city, has received the receipt for preparing the solution.—Balt. Pat.

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The mode in which india rubber, or gum, shoes are manufactured at Para, in Brazil—the place from which we believe they are obtained exclusively—is thus described in a letter to N. Y. Journal of Commerce from an American citizen who visited the interior where the operation is carried on.

We found Senhor Angelica's family, like himself very hospitable and very talkative. After dinner we were shown over the place, and entering the neighboring forest, were shown the caoutchouc tree. They grow in general, to the height of forty or fifty feet without branches, then branching, run up fifteen feet higher. The leaf is about six inches long—thin, & shaped like that of a peach tree. The trees shew their working by the number of knots or bunches made by tapping; and a singular fact is, that like a cow when most tapped, they give most milk or sap.

As the time of operating its early day we were obliged to content ourselves with viewing the utensils and moulds used by the shoemakers, awaiting until next morning to see the modus operandi. Accordingly before sunrise we were on hand.—The blacks are first sent through the forest armed, with a quantity of soft clay, and a small pickaxe. On coming to one of the trees, a portion of the soft clay is formed into a cup and stuck to the trunk. The black then sticking his pick over the cup, the sap oozes out slowly—a tree giving daily about a gill. The tapper continues in this way; tapping perhaps fifty trees, when he returns, and with a jar passing over the same ground, empties his cups. So by seven o'clock the blacks came in with their jars, ready for working.

The sap at this stage resembles milk in appearance, and somewhat in taste. It is also frequently drunk with perfect safety. It left standing now, it will curdle like milk, disengaging a watery substance like whey.

Shoemakers now arrange themselves to form the gum. Seated in the shade, with a large pan of milk on one side and on the other a fogon, in which is burned a nut peculiar to this country, emitting a dense smoke, the operator having his last, or form held by a long stick or handle, previously besmeared with soft clay, (in order to slip off the shoe when finished,) holds it over the pan and pouring on the milk until it is covered, sets the coating in the smoke; then giving it a second coat repeats the smoking; and so on with a third and fourth, until the shoe is of the required thickness, averaging from six to twelve coats. When finished, the shoes on the forms are placed in the sun the remainder of the day, to dry. Next day, if required they may be figured, being so soft that any impression will be indelibly received. The natives are very dexterous in the work. With a quill and sharp pointed stick, they will produce finely lined leaves and flowers, such as you may have seen on the shoes, in an incredibly short space of time. After remaining on the forms two or three days, the shoes are cut open on top, allowing the last to slip out. They are then tied together and slung on poles, ready for market. There, pedlars and Jews trade for them with the country people; and in

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