WHIG BANNER

EASTON GAZETTE.

EASTON, MD.

Saturday Morning, Sept. 14.

FOR PRESIDENT

HENRY CLAY,

FOR VICE-PRESIDENT

THEO. FRELINGHUYSEN.

MARYLAND PRESIDENTIAL ELECTORS.

FOR THE STATE AT LARGE.

WM. LINGAN GATHER, of Montgomery.
JAMES B RICAUD, of Kent.

CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICTS.

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

THE TARIFF AND THE PRICE OF GRAIN —We wonder whether Mr Carmichael has kept up his gravity long enough to continue the exhibition of that list of prices of grain, by which he proves that tariff duties bring wheat down?—We learn that it has been borrowed and hawked about, by others of the faithful, as a perfect Achilleum—a perfect democratic Paixhan! It does require some face however, and some conscience, to attempt humbug on so palpable a scale—We are sorry to see intelligent gentlemen with so little of the latter, and so much of the former.

What is the proposition? As we understand it, it is, that affixing duties on foreign imports, makes agricultural products fall in the market. How this is effected, does, we confess, pass our philosophy. What is it that enables farmers to sell their grain? Why, of course, the demand of those who have none, and yet must have it. What regulates the price? The proportion between the supply and the demand. If there is but little grain, where there are many purchasers, grain goes up. If there are few purchasers and there is much grain—or if the quantity of purchasers is not increased in proportion to the increase of grain, of course in both cases, grain goes down. If there is too much to sell, or if there are too few to buy, prices fall. Now how does the tariff touch these things? Does it increase the quantity ot grain produce?—Why we have never heard of a tariff that produced sunshine and showers—Does it produce bad crops? Why, ignorant as some of our opponents are of the true nature of the tariff, we have never heard of any who confounded it with the Hessian fly, the rust or the smut. Then if a tariff neither spoils crops, nor makes them grow so plentifully as to glut the market, how in the name of reason can it injure prices? Our opponents have but one answer left, and that—that—even loco-foco assertion will not venture.—They must either say that a tariff decreases the number of purchasers, or they can say nothing. They cannot say it—for it is too easy of detection. A tariff takes men away from the fields and puts them in factories. Of course it leaves fewer farmers, and every one knows, that the fewer the men engaged in a good business, the more money those few make. But not only that. The present tariff takes 800,000 from the fields to the workshops. With these 800,000, go their children, wives &c. to the number of four millions—all ascertained by statistical information which cannot be disputed. These four millions, are not only kept away from competing with the farmer in the field—but they must eat, and as they cannot cultivate for themselves they must eat what the farmer sells them —so then this odious and abominable tariff, not only takes away competition from the farmer, and gives him a better chance, but it actually gives him four millions of people to buy his grain!

Will Mr. Carmichael tell us how that process brings down prices? Will he be good enough to explain how it would better the condition of farmers to elect Mr Polk and break down the tariff? He would turn four millions of workmen &c out of employ. They must live. To live they must work. There will be no work for them but agriculture. They must all turn farmers. Will any sane man say—that if you take four millions of people who now buy your grain, and set them to raising it for themselves—it will benefit you who are already in the business? The reason of low prices now, is that you have more grain than is wanted. Well certainly if you decrease the number of buyers and increase the number of sellers, you must make prices lower still. Opposition brings down the fare, always, and the opposition of four millions is no trifle. Let the people think for themselves and when Mr. Carmichael can explain this to them, they may have some faith in his tables!

We observe some one signing himself 'a Whig,' in the last 'Star,' desires to know if Mr. Hambleton will vote for Reverdy Johnson for U. S. Senator if elected to the State Senate. We doubt much whether this man be a Whig—we think him a Loco Foco in disguise and shall be able to prove him so—He says he will not vote for Pratt—no true Whig, no man worth being called a Whig would refuse to vote for Pratt on such grounds as this pseudo Whig sets forth. Why not enquire whether the rest of the Whig ticket will vote for Mr. Johnson!—Why not go a little further and enquire for whom they each intend voting for Senator. It would be all right. We have a proposal to make to this true Whig—Let him come to our office and we will go with him to Mr. Hambleton and if he does not satisfy him, then we will agree he shall vote as he desires. The retaining a copy of his letter, cut and dried for publication—his refusal to vote for Pratt—his hailing from Bay-side in his last letter, which he does not do in his first, all indicate the cloven foot of Loco-foeism—the fierce desire of all their party to prostrate Mr. Hambleton and reelect their life term man N. Martin. We could give the writer no private answer, for we knew not where or to whom to direct—We would not answer such a communication publicly through our paper as we suspected the origin and design. Let any genuine Whig desiring information from Mr. Hambleton on this or any other subject go to him and we pledge ourselves he is not the man to refuse or withhold it.

Meeting of the Clay Club at the Court House, on Tuesday evening last.

The address of *Mr. Severn Teackle Wallis*, of Baltimore, on this occasion, was singularly felicitous. It presented an array of facts and arguments, urged with the characteristic force & eloquence of this gifted gentleman, making *conviction* sure, if sound reasoning can be deemed its principal instrument.

Under business engagements of a personal and professional nature, thrice before had this accomplished champion of the Whig cause visited our county, and at their earnest solicitation consented to appear before his fellow citizens; but never with such thrilling effect.

The meeting was held upon a notice of some few hours, and confined consequently to the town and its immediate neighbourhood. Deeply do we regret, that the opportunity for catching such inspiring sentiments was lost to so many ardent Whigs in the remoter Districts. In great heart and hope of victory, the same generous flame would have passed from man to man, and each individual would have felt its renovating force. It is full time that the independent freemen of this nation should awake to the consciousness of their true position. Never in the darkest period of national distress was it more needful to keep watch and ward over the threatened liberties of the land—The iron foot of power has been placed upon our free institutions, and it needs no prophet's voice to tell how soon with a Subtreasury and a standing army of 200,000 organized militia the day of their annihilation will come. To insure the passage of the infamous Subtreasury Bill 'that second declaration of independence' among the partisans of Van Buren, an unprecedented outrage was perpetrated upon the people of New Jersey—an outrage in which the present candidate for Governor *Mr. James Carroll* bore his part. It is fairly presumable, that Mr. Van Buren's scheme for organising the militia,—a plan which he, as President, could not too highly recommend," met the full approbation of this same candidate for popular favor—at least we have never heard of his disapproval of it by word or deed, though at the time of "its recommendation" a member of Congress—The people will bear in mind, that the 17th section of this plan provided; that the militia were to be subjected 'to such regulations as the President might think proper to adopt,' and, besides, to all the rules and articles of war, the 5th of which surrenders any one guilty 'of contemptuous or disrespectful words of the President, Vice President or the Governor of a State' to severe & disgraceful punishment. But for the indignant rebuke of their schemes by the Whigs of 1840, Eastern Shore men would this day have been liable to marching orders as far as the line of North Carolina, one of the proposed militia districts, armed and equipped 'at their own expense.'

'There monstrous assumption of power in the very teeth of the Constitution, will find a ready advocate in the follower in the footsteps of Jackson and Van Buren

—*Mr. Polk*, and we should be f
to our trust, did we not in the vo
solemn warning bid a too confid
ple, *Awake, arise, or be forever fal*

MAIN ELECTION.—The advices
evening's Steam-boat, while sh
result favorable to the Locofocos,
couraging in their bearing upon t
struggle in November—In 161 to
vote for Governor with several th
scattering votes, stands; Anderson
28,843; Robinson, Whig, 24,777,
The same towns in 1840 gave
Whig 30 682 and Fairfield, Van
27,599: this showing a decreased
vote of about 6000, this year, and
lar decrease of only 1,241 on the
the Locofocos. With all, the Lo
majority is merely 377 thus fa
State, where Jacksonism in its
days carried its thousands.

We republish to day some of th
of Messrs. P. F. Thomas and N.
in the Legislature of this State
subject of Internal Improvements.
summary of the acts we invite t
attention of the people of this coun
nt our purpose to indulge in the
o our opponents in calling public a
te the official acts of public men
done by them usually in such ma
te be almost personally offensive
gentlemen alluded to, and also o
to public decency and good tes
let the people ponder and reflect o
otes and see who votes away th
ny after so much talk against
Improvement.

The act of 1838, ch. 396, aut
the conversion of the six per cent.
cy bonds—provided for by virtu
Act of 1835 ch. 395 and partly
under Governor Grason's resolution
26 of 1837, to the amount of thre
lions to the Chesapeake and Ohi
Company, and three millions to t
Tunnate and Ohio Railroad Com
into five per cent. sterling bond
operation of this, law was to add
000, to the six millions of dollars
contracted under the afore-said
resolutions on account of those tw
panies. The bill passed the h
delegates [H. J. 1839, p. 618]
following vote:

Affirmative—Messrs. Ridgely,
ker, Coade, Shaw, Constable,
Watkins, Beall, Orrick, Turner,
Fitzhugh, Hook, Thomas, Lloyd,
Williams [of T.] Handy, Page
Woolford Comegys, Calvert, G
Swann, Townsend, Spencer, I
Purnell, Schley, Hammond, C
Pitts, Ridgely, Leary, Watson,
Wharton, Grove Stewart, Wilson
Blocher, Neff Huddleson—44.

Negative—Primrose M'Daniel Fy
ens Matthews James Foard Gillespie
Bowie Wilmer Roberts Spencer Mc
Riser Geyer Hope Williams [of
Forwood Hardcastle Byer Waters
Shower Berrett Powder—28

Fourteen Van Buren men in the affirm
eighteen in the negative. The bill wa
in the Senate without a division, the
standing ten Whigs nine Van Buren
two Independent, (S. J. 1838, p. 1

The Act of 1838, ch. 396, authoriz
additional subscription on the part of
to amount of $1 875 000, to the stock
Chesapeake and Ohio Canal Company
bill passed the House of Delegates
1838, p. 168] by the following vote:

Affirmative—Messrs. Ridgely [N
Coade Shaw Constable McDaniel Est
mer Risteau Fitzhugh Hook Thomas
Rider Williams [of S] Handy Page
Bowie Ghiselin Sewell Spence Redden
by Forwood Pitts Ridgely Leary Wat
lins Wharton Byer Grove Stewart
Dade Blocher Neff Huddleson Watk
ler Orrick—41

Negative—Messrs. Primrose Steve
thews Colston Nicols Woolford, Fo
lespie Comegys Wootton Roberts
Townsend Purnell McPherson Schley
Hammond Geyer Hope Williams
Hardcastle Waters Boyle Shower
Powder—27.

Sixteen Van Buren men in the affirm
eighteen in the negative. The sa
was reported from the Committee on
by Mr Wm U Purnell [whig Sena
Worcester County,] and passed the
by special order on motion of Mr Oli
[Van Buren Senator for Harford C
without a division. [S J. 1838, p. 32

The Act of 1838, ch 416, authoriz
in State bonds to the amount of $1,000,0
million of dollars] to the tide Water
ny. The bill passed the House [H J
pp. 684, 685] by the following vote:

Affirmative—Messrs. Ridgely [S
McDaniel Constable Orrick Turner
Hook Thomas Gillespie Comegys
Roberts Spencer Redden Hope Maul
wood Pitts Leary Watson Collins
Wilson Blocher Neff—25.

Negative—Messrs Coade Shaw
Beall Colston Woolford Calvert
Purnell Schley Williams [of S] Hand
Biser Hammond Geyer, Williams
Hardcastle Grove Waters Huddles
der—22.

Fourteen Van Buren men in the
tive and ten in the negative. The sa
passed the Senate [S J 1838 p. 357]
following vote:

Affirmative—Messrs. Ely Evans G
rough [Q A] Goldsborough [D] Ma
Martin Matthews [A] Maulsby Scott
—10.

Negative—Messrs. Thomas [Pres
Donoho Pratt Purnell Ricaud Wason—

Seven Van Buren men in the affi
and three Whigs; six Whigs in the
and one Van Buren man.

A casual examination of the foregoi
will be sufficient to satisfy every one t
of the bills were carried from party c
ations. It seems to have been conce
ticularly in the Senate, where there w
ly an equal balance of parties, that th
priations of 1838 were necessary, in
secure to the State the fruition of forf
fuse appropriation by placing at the
of the Companies the means of con
their works. This last remark, of cou
not apply to the loan of a million of d
the Tide Water Canal Company, fu

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be sum was promised to him. He immediately went to work and after more than three years' labor and the reconstruction of the principal part of the machinery the whole is now in perfect order. At noon all the automata are in motion, and there is always a crowd assembled to witness the performance. Time strikes the hour, the angel turns his hour glass; the disciples pass in procession before their master, and the cock flaps his wings, erects his crest & crows.

POLITICAL.

THE ISSUES OF 1844.

From the Courier & Enquirer.

THE AMERICAN SYSTEM AND AMERICAN AGRICULTURE.

Having now shown that Protection benefits American farmers, 1. by excluding foreign grain &c. from the American markets, and 2. by creating a demand for the raw material of manufactures, we proceed to shew that it favors their interest most especially.

3. By the immense market which it creates for their surplus products: In order to form a proper estimate of the market needed by American Farmers, we submit the following statement of the aggregate annual value of the Agricultural Products of the United States, compiled from the census returns of 1840:

Articles	*Value*
Wheat, corn, oats & other grain,	$342,418,649
Beef, swine and other live stock,	338,644,448
Potatoes, hops, hay, &c.	102,627,613
Butter, cheese, and products of the orchard,	77.873,394
Garden produce,	2.590,196
Forest products,	12 943,507
Wool estimated at	17,500,000
Aggregate annual produce	$844,503,807

Now suppose that half this amount is consumed by those who raise it: there still remains Produce to the annual amount of four hundred millions to be disposed of—to be sold to somebody. Who will buy it? The opponents of Protection say Europe will buy it. Let us see how much of it Europe is in the habit of buying. The following table exhibits the aggregate amount of agricultural produce bought of the United States by all the rest of the world for the years specified:

year.	flour bbls.	beef bbls.	pork bbls	ag val of all agri. produce
1814	193,274	20 297	4 040	
1815	862 759	13 130	9 078	
1816	729 053	33,259	19,280	
1832	864 919	55 507	88 626	$11 691 732
1834	965 768	64 422	105 870	14,725,246
1834	845 352	46 181	82,691	11,337,050
1835	779,896	38,028	61,827	11,838,085
1836	505 400	50,226	22,550	10,282 359
1837	318 919	28,076	21 583	5 549,532
1838	448 161	23,491	31 356	9 245 807
1839	922,151	16,189	41,301	13,851,919
1840	1,897,601	19,631	66 241	18 771,075

It seems then that American Farmers have never yet sold, during any one year to all the world, produce to the amount of twenty millions of dollars! Nor is there any reason to believe that we can sell more there hereafter, than we have sold heretofore. In fact if we examine the returns for a series of years we shall see that the amount sold has actually diminished, not withstanding the vast increase of population in both countries. Thus from 1790 to 1800 we sold in foreign markets 809 227 barrels of beef;—from 1830 to 1840 we only sold 402 701, showing an actual falling off of more than half the whole amount! And the aggregate quantity of both beef and pork sold fell off 327 342 barrels during the same periods! So from 1827 to 1833, five years we exported 7 421 336 barrels; from 1834 to 1840 only 5 707 680! This reduction took place, moreover, while our duties were growing less and less so that it is evident we can hope for no great extension of the foreign market hereafter.—The fact is we have no control whatever over this market. We can neither enlarge nor contract it by any tariff arrangement we may adopt. Great Britain imposes duties on American produce imported into her markets, as follows:—

Wheat,	60 per cent	Beef,	80 per cent.
Barley,	74 "	Pork,	68 "
Oats,	100 "	Bacon	85 "
Potatoes	84 "	Butter,	23 "
Flour,	60 "	Cheese,	32 "
Hay,	137 "	Timber;	96 "

Now how can we hope, in the face of these duties, to sell to England any great amount of agricultural products? She never buys any of us unless she is compelled to do it by the necessities of her people; and those necessities she can, in ordinary cases, supply far more cheaply with grain from the Baltic and Black Seas, than from the United States. She has repeatedly and recently declared she will not repeal or reduce these duties; and though we may make laws to admit every thing she makes into this country duty free, it would scarcely increase the exportation of our farmers' products a single bushel! We cannot expect hereafter to export to foreign countries any more of these products than we have done heretofore; and that amount, as we have seen, has never yet reached $20,000,000. We have never yet been able, and have no reason to believe we shall be able, to sell to all the rest of the world one twentieth part of the surplus productions of our farmers!

This foreign market, it will be seen then, compared with that which American Agriculture needs, is of very insignificant value. We must find another in addition to it.

Another is created by the American System. We have already seen that by this system 800 000 persons are engaged in actual mechanical and manufacturing labor; and that 4,000,000 are dependent upon them for subsistence: what they need they have to buy and pay for out of the wages of their labor. Now every one of these 4,000,000 needs at least $35 worth per annum of flour, beef, pork, veal, mutton, poultry, potatoes, cheese, butter, eggs, oats, barley fruit, &c. this they must buy of farmers. If one person, then buys $35 worth, 4,000 000 must buy One Hundred and Forty Millions worth of American Produce! This is seven times as much as all the rest of the world has ever, during any year, bought of us!! And the market, moreover, is absolutely ours.—beyond the reach of the legislation of any nation on the earth; not to be disturbed by any foreign changes or broken down by any foreign policy;—the produce we sell in it pays no duty to any body;—we ask no permission of any foreign power to sell it; the market is our own; the people who buy of us are our own people; and so long as the American System keeps them engaged in manufactures, so long must they buy this $140,000,000 of the surplus products of our farmers! This great market, moreover is at our own doors; it is in our very midst.—The farmer instead of sending his wheat by canal 500 miles to the seaboard & then 3000 miles to the foreign market, paying freight, storage, commission and enormous duties upon it, sends it to the manufacturing village within 20 miles of his field pays duties to nobody but gets his pay and goes home! Every farmer knows that a market at home is worth more than one far away. A farm five miles from Rochester is worth $150 an acre, one fifty miles off is worth not $50—because the market is farther off. So is it of a home & a foreign market. American farmers are all worth three times as much now, as they would be if there were no market nearer than Europe. To this $140 000,000 should properly be added to the value of a great variety of other articles for which manufacturing creates a demand; and it is far from an unreasonable estimate to say that, this home market, created by the American System, buys of American Farmers every year produce to the amount $200 000 000—TEN TIMES *as much as all the rest of the world!* And yet we year men seriously propose to make James K Polk President, to secure thus a Revenue Tariff, of course to break down the American System which Protection has built up, & thus to annihilate this great Home Market & throw American Farmers on the tender mercies of the Foreign Market! Insanity never conceived a wilder or more destructive scheme. These men forget the fact stated by the United States Commissioner of Patents in his recent report, that in 1842 New England bought of American Farmers 200 000 barrels of Flour to make starch for sizing alone; while in the same time all England only bought 208,000! They forget that the small State of Vermont consumes nearly a mill on of bushels of wheat per annum, while Great Britain and all her dependencies only bought of us 4 000 000 bushels in 1312!

It should be remembered, too, that the Foreign Market is not destroyed by this system; it remains as extensive as it was before. It is not influenced by any thing that we can do It depends solely on British necessity; and that will be just as urgent, and no more so, if we have a Home Market as if we do not. Now which will the Farmers have—*both* or the *Foreign alone?*

In our next number we will consider what would be the effect on the interests of American Farmers if this Home Market were to be destroyed, by the adoption of a Revenue Tariff.

THE FARMING INTEREST.—A writer in the Hartford Courant brings into view the following interesting view of the present state of prices of agricultural produce:—

The present state of the agricultural market is very favorable to illustrate the operation of Free Trade principles respecting foreign markets.

One cause of the low price is we have more than we can at present consume. What is to be done with these products of our forests, fields and dairies? Sell them, say Free Traders. But to whom? Where is the foreign market you would have us look to instead of a home market? England? She supplies herself and does not go a begging for bread. Her grain crops have turned out well, and her supplies are at hand. Ireland alone for 15 years has supplied more than half of her corn, grain and flour. The annexed table will show the amount furnished by Ireland during the last four years, compared with the amount imported from all other countries:—

Corn, Grain and Flour, imported into Great Britain from 1st Jan. 1840, to 1843.

	qrs. Imp. from Ireland.	qrs total imported
1840	2 327 782	6,318 304
1841	2 856 525	6 542 406
1842	2.083.600	5 806 697
1843	2 721 400	4 167 823

With not more than fifteen millions of acres under cultivation, but little more than the State of New York, she supplies England with more grain than is exported by the United States to all the world. But if Ireland should be put out of the way, we could do nothing at present prices.

The lowest sales of flour in New York have been made at $4 31 per bbl. The highest quotations in England do not rule higher than $7,75, and it is ascertained by an account of actual sales that flour cannot be shipped at these rates, without a loss of fifty or sixty cents per bbl:

400 bbls. flour were bought in New York a $4,31	$1,725 00
Insurance, freight, duties, dockrates, cartage, cooperage, postage, interest, commission, 1 per cent, guarantee, &c.	$1 640 76
Cost in England,	$3.365 76
Sales of 400 bbls. in England at $7,73,	3.100 00
Loss	$265 76

making a loss of, over 50 cents a barrel.

The Journal of Commerce has been collecting and parading in its columns accounts of shipments of produce to show the extent of our agricultural exports. It ought to accompany them with an account of the profits, in order that a correct estimate may be made of the wealth we are to acquire by Free Trade.

But, say these theorists, we can send to other countries besides England. Well, suppose we try a few ports. Will you stop at Dantzic—wheat there is 35 cents per bushel. At Hamburg, it is 36 cents—At Odessa, 30 cts.—while in New York it ranges from 85 to 87 cts., and that too when the supply is unprecedented.

No, it is idle to talk about looking for a market 3 or 4000 miles off. Farmers are in want of no foreign market when their wheat must pay a duty of 60 per cent, and then be sold at a loss of 10 per cent. But they should build up in their own land a HOME MARKET, and then the prices of what they sell will be regulated by no duties or sliding scales, and their market not be cut off at the very time when they are most in need of it.

Extract from the Hon. John M. Clayton's speech at the Great Whig Mass Meeting, held at Lancaster (Pa.) September 5th 1844.

It there be any one present who has been gulled by the delusion of the enemy which teaches in Pennsylvania, what no one dares to pretend in the Southern States that Henry Clay has ever abandoned the Protective System, & that James K. Polk is to be relied upon as its advocate and friend, let me crave that man's attention to a few facts, which will dispel that delusion forever. It is not my purpose to occupy your time by a repetition of what I had the honor to say at Wilmington on the 15th of June last in reference to this subject. So far as relates to the opinions and past course of Mr. Clay in regard to the Compromise Act of the 2d of March, 1833, his objects in supporting it & his present sentiments in reference to the whole Protective Policy, I intend to let him this day speak for himself. Having learned a few weeks ago, that some persons in this State had for party purposes dared to make an issue before the people of Pennsylvania, as to the sincerity of his friendship for the Protective System; I ventured to break a resolution I had adopted not to annoy him with letters at this crisis when he is overburdened with correspondence, and to inform him that he had been charged in Pennsylvania, with having abandoned his own system. His reply to me in the letter which I hold in my hand is in these words;

BLUE LICKS, Aug. 22, 1844.

My Dear Sir—Your supposition is right as to the oppressive extent of my correspondence It is utterly impossible to answer all the letters which I receive. I am afraid that I cannot reply to many that deserve it. Mr. Madison once remarked to me that Mr Jefferson's correspondents were killing him; but they were furnished by a population of about ten millions. Mine are supplied by a population of near twenty millions. I can feel and conceive the possibility of a homicide, committed in the mode which Mr. Madison suggested.

I request you to attribute to the above cause, my omission to express to you before the satisfaction I derived from the perusal of your admirable speech on the Compromise law. No man knew better the motives and considerations which prompted its passage than you did, and you have ably and truly exposed them We were upon terms of the most confidential intimacy & friendship. You daily in the Senate sat near me. You knew of my consultations with the practical manufacturers; and their coincidence with us. I believe it was upon your invitation that the lamented Dupont came from Delaware and conferred with us. Upon more occasions than one, whilst gazing upon the care-worn countenances and haggard looks of some of the delegation in Congress from South Carolina, you said to me Clay, these are fine fellows. It won't do to let old Jackson hang them We must save them.' You lived in a mess of some seven or eight Senators, and it was your mess that insisted upon the Home valuation, as a *sine qua non.* Mr. Calhoun opposed it. Your mess persevered. The fate of the bill was threatened, but he, at the last moment withdrew his opposition and the bill finally passed.

I have again and again asserted, on the floor of the Senate, that two principal objects were aimed to be accomplished—One was to avert a civil war. The other was to preserve the policy of protection. It was threatened by Mr Verplank's bill with total subvertion; and I believed then and believe now, that, if the Compromise had not passed at the next session of Congress all traces of that policy would have been effaced from the statute book.

You and I both maintained that the measure of protection preserved by the Compromise would be sufficient until about 1842. But we were taunted by our opponents, to know what would be its condition when that period arrived: We replied there were the home valuation, cash duties, a long list of free articles, &c. But I said also let us take care of ourselves now; the people of 1842 may be trusted to take care of themselves. Public opinion, in the mean time, may become more enlightened, and the wisdom of the protective policy may be demonstrated. I have not been disappointed. My predictions have been fulfilled. The people of 1842, the Whigs, at least, every where and many of the Democrats, are now fully persuaded that the industry of this great country, ought not to be prostrated at the feet of foreign powers. Every where the cry is for a Tariff for Revenue, with discriminations for protection. Every where the preservation of the Tariff of 1842, which has worked so well and is delivering us from embarrassments is loudly demanded.

The circumstances which led to, or attended, the enactment of the Compromise, may be curious and interesting as matters of history; but, in respect to the policy of protection, the great, practical, absorbing question is, shall the Tariff of 1842 be preserved or repealed. That question is to be solved in November next. I have repeatedly expressed my opinion UNEQUIVOCALLY IN FAVOUR OF IT.

I thought we achieved a great triumph in placing the Protective policy, by the Compromise act, without the reach and beyond the term of Gen. Jackson's administration. And we availed ourselves of the fact that the South Carolina delegation were much more anxious that the difficulty should be settled by us than by Gen Jackson.

You tell me that I am accused of having abandoned the protective policy.—That would distress me exceedingly, if I were not accused of all sorts of crimes & misdemeanors. I believe I have been charged with every crime enumerated in the Decalogue. I laugh at the straights to which my opponents are driven. They are to be pitied. Shrinking from all the issues, arising out of the great questions of national policy, which have hitherto divided the country, they have no other refuge left, but in personal abuse, detraction and defamation. I have lived down these attacks heretofore, and with the blessing of Providence, I hope to survive these which they are now directing against me. Most certainly my surprise at the attempt to make me out a friend of free trade with foreign countries, and an opponent of the Protective policy, ought not to be greater than that of my competitor at the effort to establish his friendship at the Protective policy.

I remain, always truly and faithfully your friend, H. CLAY.

J. M. CLAYTON, Esq.

Now I leave all men, and especially those who attempted to disprove the position in support of which I labored in Wilmington on the 15th of June last that Mr Clay's object by the Compromise act was to save the Protective principle and as much of the protective policy as he could to their own reflections, after they shall have perused this letter. I think that some among the latter were mistaken, and would not do either Mr Clay or my humble self intentional injustice. But there were others among them or whose characters, as the lackeys and dirt-carriers of party, I have felt, and mean to avow, no other sentiment than that which is due to their unapproachable infamy. I do not think it possible for any honest man, or any man who has a due respect for his character, to avow the belief that Henry Clay is, or ever was at any period of his public life, aught but the true the sincere, the ever consistent friend of the Protective Policy. (Great cheering.)

THE NOMINATION OF MR. WRIGHT for Governor, by the Polk party in New York has doubtless given to that party the strongest man whom they could have selected. The Whigs however are nothing daunted, they merely find in their competitor 'a foeman worthy of their steel.' The Express speaks thus of the nomination:

So far from dreading the nomination of Silas Wright, or fearing that he will have a majority in this State, we are gratified with the result We say it with all soberness and sincerity, we are rejoiced that Silas Wright has been nominated by the Loco Focos. He is the strongest man, no doubt, in the ranks of our opponents, So much the better. He is the ablest man, too, that can be brought out in opposition to the Whigs, and such we say, so much the better. The Whigs of New York, nothing daunted by the strength of their foe will rejoice that they have a champion to battle against, worthy of their highest and most undivided exertions.—They will fight the enemy upon principle, and will beat him upon principle. A second rate man might have made the Whigs indifferent, but with the great champion of our opponents to contend with, though the battle may be more severe, the victory will be all the more glorious.

The Evening Post gives as one of its reasons for approving of Mr. Wright's nomination the following:

'For ourselves, we confess that the nomination of Mr. Wright gives us no little satisfaction on another ground. Mr. Wright was one of those Senators who voted against the treaty for annexing Texas to this country, and who regards that measure as part of a disgraceful political intrigue, which, whatever support it might have received from the honest prejudices of some, was still more dependent upon the corrupt activity of speculators Mr. Wright in his late speeches at public meetings, has used no reserve in regard to his disapprobation of the measure of annexation in the shape in which it has been urged upon us. His nomination by the Syracuse Convention amounts to a rejection of the tenent of 'annexation at the earliest practicable period,' which the Baltimore Convention attempted without authority to interlope into the political creed of the democratic party.

'The neologists who thought to frame for us and force on our acceptance a new set of doctrines, are silenced, and the battle, in this State, at least, will be fought upon the old & long recognized grounds.'

SWIFT RETRIBUTION.—The N. York Republican says that, on Friday evening 19th ult on board the packet boat Onondaga, a man died in a very sudden and awful manner. He had taken the liberty to avow himself an infidel, and to pour the most horrid anathemas upon Christianity and its author, and was exceedingly enraged against any that dared to reprove him. While engaged in this wickedness and while in the very act of cursing the followers of Christ, he fell upon the deck of the boat and instantly expired. At present, says the individual who gave us the facts in the case, were admonished of the truth of that declaration, "God is not mocked."

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