

THE WHIG STANDARD.



"Fing of the free, thy folds shall fly - The sign of hope and triumph etc."

FOR PRESIDENT, HENRY CLAY. FOR VICE PRESIDENT, THEODORE FRELINGHUYSEN. WASHINGTON.

MONDAY EVENING, OCT'R 21, 1844.

GEN. HAMILTON AGAIN—TEXAS. Gen. Hamilton, formerly of South Carolina, now of Texas, or Alabama, we are uncertain which, is out in a letter addressed through the newspapers to Mr. Webster. We have rarely met with a production displaying worse taste or more egotism. For, to say nothing of the indelicacy of writing a letter to an acquaintance through the columns of a newspaper, there is a positive exhibition of impertinence which could only have proceeded from the most contemptible spirit of notoriety hunting. Gen. Hamilton has evidently, with all his vaunted chivalry, a very weak perception of the dignity and propriety of a gentleman. There is something low and ill-mannered in the thing, which no high pretensions or high sounding phrases will redeem. When a politician betakes himself to such arts in order to bring his name before the public, he invariably, however unconscious, leaves the impression that he has "let down," and that he is struggling against the obnoxious stream of public forgetfulness. Gen. Hamilton betrayed this same foible some years ago in writing public letters to Mr. Calhoun, which, however, received no sort of attention from that gentleman, and we predict that his present effort to engage Mr. Webster in a controversy will be treated with equal contempt. Among the numerous similar aspirations of Gen. Hamilton to a newspaper notoriety, the only one which we remember in which he was successful in eliciting a reply to his newspaper epistles was from Santa Anna; and true it is, that however much Gen. Hamilton congratulated himself upon his success in foisting his name into the gazette, he has certainly little reason to be proud of the position in which he was placed by the facts developed in his correspondence with the Mexican President.

Our readers well remember that the subject of that correspondence was the "secret service fund" of the Texan Government, which, it seems General Hamilton was entrusted with the delicate and responsible office of using, in order to secure an acknowledgment of Texan independence on the part of Mexico. Santa Anna boldly charged that General Hamilton offered him \$200,000 to acknowledge Texan independence, which he indignantly refused. Hamilton, in his reply, by no means contradicts Santa Anna, though he attempts to put a little white-wash upon the transaction. The world at the time adjudged him guilty of subornation of treason, no envious attitude for an honest man, however well it may comport with the code of chivalry.

General Hamilton enters upon what, we presume, he would style an argument, to show how deeply the people of New England are interested in annexation, from its tendency to enlarge the field of domestic commerce. But it would be well, at the same time, to consider how much the interests of New England would be compromised by a reduction of the tariff duties to a uniform rate of twenty per cent., which, as General Hamilton will allow, is one of the benefits which the annexationists expect to result from that measure, and which the vision of hope already half discloses. Gen. Hamilton compliments the Northern people by addressing all his arguments, such as they are, to their pockets; he takes it for granted that all their objections to slavery, whether Whig, or Loco-foco, or Abolitionists, are only put forth as a pretext. He heeds as little their professed regard to the faith of treaties, and their antipathy to a system of war and conquest. We leave the Yankees to speak for themselves upon these points, they being strictly matters in foro conscientie. It may be proper for us to suggest, however, that the pocket might feel a qualm of conscience upon the subject of a war, and also upon the subject of assuming the debt of Texas.

Gen. Hamilton says that the public lands of Texas would be worth a hundred millions; and that although the whole of it may have been granted away, most of those grants are forfeited by a non-fulfillment of their conditions. Upon this point we put the authority of Mr. Benton against that of Hamilton; the former declaring that all the lands have been granted, and that all of them will be good, the non-fulfillment resulting from such impediments as are held by the supreme court to be legal exceptions. For instance, the wars, whether Indian, or Mexican, or Spanish, which have for years harassed the country, would excuse the grantees for neglecting to colonize the requisite number of families, which has

been the usual condition upon which the successive Governments of Spain, Mexico, and Texas, have disposed of their land.

As to the stipulation in the late treaty, that only \$10,000,000 of the debt is to be assumed by this Government, it would amount to nothing. The land is pledged to pay the Texas debt, so that, whether granted away or not, it could never avail anything to our national treasury.

NO HOPE FOR THE LOCOFOS IN PENNSYLVANIA! THE LEADERS ARE GIVING UP THE STATE!

We have been told that Senator Buchanan has written a letter to this city informing his Loco-foco brethren here that there is no hope of preventing the Keystone State from going for CLAY. The report that the Pennsylvania Senator has so written to his friends in this city may or may not be true; but we find good reasons for concluding the report to be correct in the following facts, to wit:

1. Senator Buchanan is a respectable Loco-foco, and would not willingly deceive his friends here. Indeed, it is fair to suppose that he would be most willing to undeceive them. He has been much over the State, and ought to know the superiority of Mr. Clay's strength over Gen. Markle's, or, in other words, the wide contrast between the strength of Mr. Shunk, a decided tariff man, and that of Mr. Polk, the favorite of the free trade and Texas party.

2. Shunk's majority in the State is less than 4,000 votes, while there is a majority of thousands against the Loco-focos in the Congressional elections of the entire State.

3. At the election for members of Congress throughout the State in October, 1840, the Loco-foco majority, as put down and admitted in the Whig papers at the time, was 4,775!

4. The Pennsylvania Statesman, a Loco-foco organ published at Carlisle, contains the following tell tale confession and appeal in regard to the tendency of the "Native Americans," and the only hope of expiring Loco-focism in Pennsylvania:

"There can be no question that the Native American vote, wherever the party was organized, was cast pretty generally for Gen. Markle; but, on the other hand, the Catholics, in a body, and nine-tenths of the naturalized citizens, of all religious predilections, went for our candidate. We have no doubt that the naturalized vote cast for Mr. Shunk more than trebled the 'Native' vote given to General Markle, and thus it is plain to us that without the agitation of this question, we should have lost the State. We say it without fear, that to the Catholic and naturalized vote we are indebted for the election of Mr. Shunk—and if we carry the State for Mr. Polk now, it must be by securing their assistance. If the party in Pennsylvania had stuck to true Democratic principles—if they had honestly supported Democratic measures—we might have carried Pennsylvania without the aid of our Catholic and naturalized friends—but we cannot do now—it is too late—and, in order to secure the election of Mr. Polk, we must hold on to what we have got, and make it the interest of every naturalized citizen to vote for Polk and Dallas."

"They stuck manfully to Mr. Shunk, and the credit of electing him be ought to them. We think, therefore, that we may safely calculate upon their assistance at the Presidential election, as the Democratic party is more tolerant of their religion than the Whigs and Natives, AND WILL BE LESS LIKELY, if successful, TO ALTER THE NATURALIZATION LAWS. If the Catholics and naturalized citizens remain true to this Democratic party, the State is safe for Polk—and as it is clearly their interest to vote for him, we can conceive of no reason why they should not do so. Making it for granted that they will remain true to the party, we confidently claim the electoral vote of Pennsylvania for Polk and Dallas."

These things all speak an unmistakable language, and show pretty distinctly how the Keystone to the Federal Arch is going.

The organ of the Native Americans, in Philadelphia, copies the foregoing confessions of the Pennsylvania Statesman, accompanied by the subjoined comments:

"This is about the most candid testimony we have yet seen—nine-tenths of the naturalized citizens voted for Mr. Shunk; and these same are to vote for Messrs. Polk and Dallas because these gentlemen are opposed to altering the naturalization laws!

"Now this is just what we wanted to know—which of the old parties are determined not to alter the naturalization laws. If no one, duly authorized, contradicts this assertion immediately, our duty is plain—no Native American can go with a party which refuses to alter the naturalization laws—and worse still, which calls a sectarian vote to the polls!"

GETTING DECIDEDLY RABID.

The last Globe contains another "Lust Card," with the names of that detestable brace of AUTOMATONS, "Towles and Sengstack," attached thereto, which contains about the largest amount of billingsgate and blackguardism that we have seen strung together in a twelvemonth. The manufacturers of these hyena Cards, to which the aforesaid brace of Loco-foco automatons seem ever ready to lend their names, are getting quite too rabid for this season of the year. They absolutely heat the copper-heads in August, in the way of emitting venom! They charge the Hon. WILLIS GREEN with committing forgery and uttering triple falsehoods! How poetical their venom is! No doubt they begin to feel that they will not share with Blair & Rives's winnings, because the \$15,000 bet by those spoils worthies will be pocketed by the Whigs. As to Gen. GREEN, he can say to them, with unruffled temper, in the language of Sir William Draper to his traducers, "cease, vipers, you bite a flea!"

It is said that Mr. Polk, the other day, flew in to a most towering rage because a Whig neighbor, who is something of a wag, sent him a copy of the excellent novel entitled "Tales of My Grandfather."—Louisville Jour.

McDUFFIE ON POLK!

READ PEOPLE OF PENNSYLVANIA!!

A meeting of both parties was recently held in August, Georgia, for the purpose of discussing the great questions involved in the Presidential canvass. The Hon. George McDuffie, Senator from South Carolina, appeared in behalf of Mr. Polk, and in the course of the discussion spoke as follows:

"He admitted, also, that Mr. Polk had written a very equivocal letter about incidental protection, discriminating duties, and the tariff generally; nay, that he must have written his letter of June 19, 1844, expressly (to use Mr. D.'s own words) 'FOR THE MERIDIAN OF PENNSYLVANIA,' which he characterized as a high tariff State, and as to which he said 'that he would sooner Mr. Polk should not be elected President, than reach that high office by her tariff support, and that, for his part, he would willingly throw [he meant, although he did not say, kick] Pennsylvania out of the Democratic ranks.' He further admitted that he had little faith in the Democratic party of the North, but he thought the best, or rather the only chance of a satisfactory modification of the tariff, was with that party, and that chance he was disposed to try. And as to Mr. Polk, even in his ambiguous letter, he had spoken of 'that he had "heretofore" done, as the index of what he would do in future, and he knew that Mr. Polk had "heretofore" voted against high tariffs, and had never voted for a tariff which he (Mr. McDuffie) would not have been willing to vote for. [Here Mr. Toombs reminded Mr. McDuffie that Mr. Polk had voted for the tariff of 1832, which South Carolina had attempted to nullify; and Mr. McDuffie replied, but even that tariff was a reduction of the duties imposed by its predecessor of 1828.] Mr. Polk had also, both before and since his nomination for the Presidency, expressed himself favorably to the repeal of the tariff of 1842. [Here Mr. McDuffie was reminded by Mr. Toombs that Mr. Polk had, although questioned, kept silent as to the repeal of the tariff of 1842 ever since his nomination, and Mr. McDuffie admitted the correction to be right.] Mr. Polk's letter was to be expounded by his past course. Mr. C. says, on the other hand, although he wrote plausible and specious letters, and was quite an adept at that game, was unequivocally against repeal or modification of the tariff of 1842, and his letters, too, were to be expounded by his past acts, and his recently expressed determination.

"Mr. McDuffie then got astride of his favorite hobby, the unparalleled oppressions of the tariff, reducing the South to poverty and her inhabitants to the condition of serfs and slaves. He said that the spoils and plunder of the tariff system had wrong more plunder and spoil from the South than had done the Saxon and Danish sea robbers from England, from the days of Hengist and Horsa to the period of the conquest by William of Normandy. He also repeated his conviction that the Northern people were comparatively an idle, indolent, travelling, and pleasure-seeking people, pampered by the plundered fruits of Southern industry, and the Southern people the real workers and real bond-slaves of the nation—forgetting the real indolence and luxurious habits of his own country-folk, and that it is, in fact, the toilsome industry and patient economy of the Northern folk which thus enable them to enjoy the time for "velling and the time for recreation. He declared that he worked harder in superintending his plantation than did any Lowell manufacturer in supervising his establishment!—unmindful that the latter was served by free laborers on wages, who must do full work or receive stinted pay, while he was at the head of slave laborers, not working upon wages, but upon a maintenance, whether they worked or not, and thereby requiring additional superintendence to atone for the want of stimulus of self-interest."

People of Pennsylvania, will you be cheated by the falsehoods of Loco-foco leaders, after such an avowal as this by such a man as George McDuffie? Take his speech home, ponder upon it, look at Polk's votes, his acts, and not the judicial misrepresentations of his interested friends, and then say whether you can support a free-trade man in disguise, or vote for a candidate who dares not to avow his opinions directly upon the Tariff of 1842. Let every Whig newspaper and every Whig speaker spread it broad cast through the land, that George McDuffie publicly declared that James K. Polk's letter to Mr. Kane was prepared for the "MERIDIAN OF PENNSYLVANIA," to cajole and cheat her mining and manufacturing interests, and to deceive the people of the Tariff States.

We hope Mr. Polk's position is now defined by one of the ablest and greatest of his own party; and that the fraudulent and infamous mask, by which his real sentiments have been concealed, will be torn off, and all the baseness and iniquity which has surrounded his conduct since the opening of this canvass, will be completely exposed.

Up, then, people of Pennsylvania, to your duty! Put down this wholesale system of fraud—protect your interests, and defend your country. If you are in favor of FREE TRADE and DIS-UNION, vote for James K. Polk—if you are in favor of protecting AMERICAN LABOR and PRESERVING THE UNION, vote for Henry Clay.

NOBLE SENTIMENTS.—One of Mr. Clay's letters on the Texan question contains a passage which deserves to be recorded in characters of gold. We allude to the following:

"I regard all wars as great calamities, to be avoided, if possible, and honorable peace as the wisest and truest policy of this country. What the United States most need are union, peace and patience. Nor do I think that the weakness of a Power should form a motive, in any case, for inducing us to engage in or to depreciate the evils of war. Honor and good faith and justice are equally due from this country towards the weak as towards the strong. And, if an act of injustice were to be perpetrated towards any Power, it would be more compatible with the dignity of the nation, and, in my judgment, less dishonorable, to inflict it upon a powerful instead of a weak foreign nation."

SOUTH CAROLINA ELECTION.—The regular Loco-foco ticket for the Legislature has succeeded at Charleston and vicinity by a vote of two to one over the independent ticket. Mr. Holmes is elected to Congress without opposition.

MR. ADAMS AND GEN. JACKSON.

In Mr. John Q. Adams's recent speech at Boston, that gentleman reiterated the declaration which he made eight years ago, in the House of Representatives, that Gen. Jackson approved of the Treaty with Spain in 1819, which gave us Florida, and fixed the Sabine instead of the Rio del Norte as the western border of the United States. He stated that the Treaty was signed the 22d of February, 1819—that Gen. Jackson was in Washington city at this time—and that he, Mr. Adams, as Secretary of State, and by direction of President Monroe, took the Treaty, after it had been completed and made ready for the signatures, to General Jackson, who EXAMINED AND APPROVED OF IT! At the close of his speech in Boston, Mr. Adams submitted his Diary for the year 1819, for inspection, in which were three paragraphs detailing his interviews with General Jackson on the subject referred to, and proved most satisfactorily all that he had asserted.

The editor of the Washington Globe has been laboring through two numbers of his paper to show that Mr. Adams has uttered a falsehood, and charges that he rewrote his Diary and waited eight years before showing it, in order that it might acquire the appearance of age! Francis P. Blair making charges of this base nature against JOHN QUINCY ADAMS! Just think of it!

ARKANSAS.

"Small favors thankfully received."

Our Cincinnati papers bring information that the elections in Arkansas have gone in favor of the Whigs. If correct, we are glad of it; we however, have our doubts. Arkansas is a little State which we have all along conceded to the Loco-focos. But if she will come into the Whig ranks, situated as she is, the nearest neighbor to Texas, why we will welcome her, and shout, "Hurrah for Arkansas!"

NEWS FROM EUROPE.

From the N. Y. Herald of Sunday.

Owing to the non appearance of the Acadia, detained probably by fog, two or three of our packets have arrived with little later news from Europe. We suppose that our parcels by the steamer will reach us at an early hour this morning.

The packet ships Baltimore, Funk, from Havre; Hendrick Hudson, Moore, from London; Europe, Furber, from Liverpool; and Prince Albert, Sebor, from London, arrived yesterday with advices from Havre of the 18th, and London of the 21st ult., two days later than previously received. No change in cotton.

Money market very easy. The Queen was still in Scotland. The French funds had improved considerably, by reason of the treaty of peace with Morocco.

M. Camille Perier, a peer of France, died on the 15th.

The Ville de Lyons, hence, arrived at Havre on the 16th.

The Madrid journals of Sept. 10 say that in some of the provinces the Clerical party had received large majorities in the elections.

A Vienna paper says the Government had given permission to a company to establish a central railroad in Hungary.

A great number of distinguished persons went on the 16th ult. at Nully to offer the King their congratulations on the conclusion of the peace with Morocco.

A letter from Constantia of the 4th September says, the immigration of the tribes from the adjoining territories under the Bey of Tunis, continued. They could now reckon 2000 ems of the tribe of M-yargana. Their migration was caused by levies upon them for the Bey's regular troops. The Duke D'Aumale had taken every precaution to prevent an eruption in their relations with Tunis. Two hundred and fifty Haracta horsemen had been surprised while making a razzia upon the Arabachs. The tribe had been punished by a fine of 5000 raves.

THE VISIT OF THE KING OF THE FRENCH TO ENGLAND.—The French steamer ves el of war Camille, Capt. Deudonne, arrived on Tuesday from Cherbourg, and came into the harbor, with dispatches, of which Baron de la Ronciere Lezouary was the bearer, relative to the near approaching visit of the King of the French to this country. One was from Admiral de la Suse to Admiral St. Charles Rowley, requesting accommodation in this harbor for the steam squadron which is to escort the King to this port. The Baron proceeded to London on his arrival, and came back on Wednesday, when the Curran returned to Cherbourg. The Curran is a vessel of 1100 tons, with an engine of 250 horse power.

Marshal Bugeaud had returned to Algiers, where he was received with great enthusiasm.

Cap. Aubray, of the Spahis, had died of wounds received at the battle of Isly.

The King, by an ordinance of the 18th inst., conferred on Marshal Bugeaud, Governor General of the French possessions in Algeria, the title of "Duke of Isly."

SHIPWRECKS—REPORTED LOSS OF U. S. CUFFER VIGILANT AND TWELVE OF HER CREW.

Captain Churchill, of the ship Nathaniel, Hooper, arrived at Charleston on Thursday from Boston, spoke on the 14th instant ship Izide, of Newburyport, from New Orleans for London, who requested him to receive on board three wrecked seamen, two of them, Michael Driscoll and Henry Hoyt, believed to be the only survivors of a crew of fourteen persons, belonging to the United States Revenue Cutter Vigilant, Captain W. B. G. Taylor, of New Orleans, which vessel was blown from her anchors out of the harbor of Key West, on the 5th instant, during a gale, and capsized. The above named seamen caught hold of a small canoe, which got loose from the schooner while bottom up; they there retained their hold for two days and nights, the sea continually breaking over them—when taken off by the ship Izide, they were nearly speechless and quite exhausted.

Near Cape Florida, about an hour afterwards, they picked up another seaman, named Elijah Corey, belonging to the schooner Louisa, of Key West, which vessel was also driven from her anchor to sea during the same gale, and was capsized. E. C. caught hold of the boat bottom up, and two other seamen who were on board when the schooner capsized, attempted to hold on, but were washed off, and sunk—the remainder of the crew were providentially on shore.

THE HARD MONEY AND PAUPER-LABOR BREAD!

To the Editor of the Alexandria Gazette:

Having noticed in the Globe newspaper of Friday, October 19th, an article on the subject of the German or Pauper-Labor and Hard Money Bread, sent to the Hon. Willis Green, a Washington, to be used by him for the information of the people of this country, in which it is stated that the Whigs have had it manufactured for the purpose of deceiving the people, and which the Globe calls the "N. Y. Yankee Bread Stuff." I beg leave to state that the bread referred to came from Bremen in the ship Maryland of his port. I make this statement simply for the sake of TRUTH, not being one of that class of politicians who think "the end justifies the means"—as I am sorry to say is the case with too many of the leaders. Be it known then, that the bread referred to in the Globe, is foreign bread, such as the pauper laborers of Europe have to use, and better than many of them can get, and were it necessary, a certificate to this effect could be easily obtained from the Bremen consul at Baltimore, and some of our most respectable shipmasters can testify to the same fact. The Globe then may as well shut up the subject of the Hard Money and Pauper-Labor Bread. It is impossible for the laboring men of America, without protection, to compete with the labor sustained by this kind of bread. LEWIS MCKENZIE.

Alexandria, Oct. 19, 1844.

Alexandria, Oct. 19, 1844. I do hereby certify that the statement above made by Mr. McKenzie is a true bill; as I on one occasion commanded the ship Metamora, of Alexandria, on a voyage from Bremen to Baltimore, having on board upwards of 130 German emigrants, and the bread put on board by the passenger agent at Bremen, with whom I contracted to carry the emigrants to Baltimore, was precisely the same kind of bread as mentioned by Mr. McKenzie, which I have seen. LEONARD MARBURY.

Alexandria, Oct. 19, 1844.

I have seen a specimen of the bread alluded to by Mr. McKenzie, and know it to be the kind of bread generally used on board of the Nassau vessels. GEORGE FLETCHER.

Alexandria, Oct. 19, 1844.

On a voyage from Amsterdam to Sarinam, in the ship Maryland, we had to use the Dutch bread, our American bread having given out, and it is similar to that alluded to in the statement made by Mr. McKenzie. The bread used by the laborers in Holland is of a worse quality. WILLIAM G. BOOTE.

Alexandria, Oct. 19, 1844.

We have been to Holland, and seen the same kind of bread used there, and have also seen it used by the Swedish and Norwegian vessels in this port. GEO. W. DEARBORN.

Alexandria, Oct. 19, 1844.

Master org Hartley. FENEZER BACON.

THE PRELATE'S NICE.

At a late Whig meeting in New Jersey, C. F. Holcomb, Esq., in a speech in favor of the Protective System, and in the presence of six or seven hundred factory girls, related the following incident:

"I have seen myself, on the third floor of a woolen factory at Tridville, in Connecticut, the daughter, the orphan daughter, of an Episcopal clergyman, the own niece of the oldest Episcopal Bishop of the United States, the late Bishop Griswold, of Massachusetts, so engaged; and the fair Gertrude—and fair she was—her brow as Parian marble—her eye dark and bright, and tall like the gazelle's, and

"The mind beamed forth, showing a countenance Radiant with pure light ethereal."

She felt none the less good, or virtuous, or respectable, that with the labor of her hands she assisted to give support to a widowed mother in declining health, and two or three young orphan sisters. She was thus at work when I saw her on what was the old mill seat of her grandfather, who had owned the country for a circuit of two miles round. I may mention here, as exposing that silly argument of the poor against the rich, that I have heard my father say, that when a boy he took a grist to the same old mill, that Mr. afterward Bishop Griswold, was mowing in an adjoining field; he hung his scythe upon an apple tree, took the grist off his horse, ground it, put the bags on, and started him home. My father subsequently studied the languages, Greek and Latin, with Mr. Griswold, and came to the bar, while the mill or became a Bishop, and deceased but a few months since, with the reputation of being one of the most learned and respected divines in the Episcopal Church.

As some may be curious to know the subsequent fortunes of the fair factory girl, I will only add, that about ten miles farther up the Farmington stands a neat and comfortable dwelling, surrounded by a shrubbery that Shenstone himself might indeed have envied, and thither a good and honest Whig has invited her to come and share his cabin, and has sworn to love, honor, and protect her. One or two young rose-buds have since opened their petals to the sun to grace still farther the parental stem. And, my fair countrywomen, without wishing you anything bad, and not knowing what I can wish you better, may your fate, in due time, resemble my fair friend's—in the Whig husband's, rosebuds and all, and be sure, after that, you keep the latch-string out to all honest Whigs.

ANDREW STEWART.—Stewart's majority for member of Congress in Greene, Fayette, and Somerset counties, is 142. In Greene, Cleavenger, his competitor, had a majority of 931, in Fayette 446; but the "Frosty sons of Thunde," in Somerset straightened that majority out, and laid Cleavenger as cold as a wedge. In his election Mr. Stewart did not beat Cleavenger alone, who is a mere man of straw, very little superior to Steenrod, but he beat the Loco-focos of the Union. Why, we know men who were led to go from Medill's district, near Cincinnati, to help to defeat Stewart, and actually walked up to Greene county to vote. They were paid for it. The Loco-focos here and elsewhere are more annoyed at Stewart's election than they could be at that of any other man.—Whaling Times.