

who have for years been in the habits of the closest political and social intimacy with him speak of him as a patriot and as a man in the most exalted sense, I cannot be made to believe by the most biased representations of his political enemies, that he is so very corrupt. It does not stand to reason. It is a moral inconsistency which cannot be believed. These representations are all made for political effect and not from any regard to the public morals. Mr. Clay has never been intemperate. I am assured on the best authority; and in all his relations as a citizen, husband and father, he is unexceptionable and exemplary. As a master he is proverbially kind and indulgent.

Unless we act upon the principle that we will vote for no man who is not a Christian, it is not easy to draw the line defining the extent of moral qualification which ought to satisfy our conscience. It is clear, however, the Christian's duty to withhold his vote from every man obviously wanting in moral integrity, and voluntarily addicted to vice.

To put Mr. Clay in this class, would, I have no doubt, be a foul slander. In the coming contest, however, the great issue which I think I have fairly stated, sinks the respective candidates as individuals very much out of the way. They are to be regarded rather as the exponents of two widely different and adverse policies. If one succeeds, we have to have a slave-holding nation whose inhabitants rebelled from their rightful government, and conquered a free country, and cursed its virgin soil by planting upon it the foulest system of oppression on which the sun ever shone, yoked to the car of our destiny; by which act we shall plunge into a bloody war, saddled with a debt of uncounted millions—the organic law of our glorious constitution destroyed—the political relations between the north and south changed—the demon of slavery placed upon a throne—high and lifted up, where he can laugh to scorn our vain efforts to de-throne him; and our country made a hissing and byword throughout the civilized world. And all this to please the insubstantial advocates of perpetual slavery, and a set of unprincipled and selfish speculators in Texas land scrip! The notion of the southern annexationists is open and avowed. It is to extend and secure the "peculiar institution."

The correspondence connected with the late Treaty Negotiations shows this beyond contradiction. This case of the question cannot be hid.

If the other succeeds, then all the evils we have enumerated will be averted. We shall have no Texas war, no change in the constitution, no national disgrace, and the peculiar institution in our country left as it is, to stand or fall upon the territory it has already cursed and withered and exhausted of life, subject to the influences which are now successfully assailing it. What horror of slavery—what lover of his country can hesitate as to the course of duty in this crisis?

Thus I have perfectly set forth my views of persons and of the approaching canvass. I felt it due to friends with whom I have political duties for some time past to be frank, that they might understand and appreciate my motives. I wish to act openly and honestly in all that I do, and refrain from everything which I should feel ashamed to have proclaimed in the house-tops. A great and fearful crisis in my opinion, presses upon this nation. I wish to change my duty in reference to it to preserve a conscience void of offence towards God and man.

CHARLES BURCHARD.

LATEST FROM NAUVOO.

Our advices from the West by last evening's Mail confirm the death of the Prophet, and indicate an end of the Mormon War, at least for the present. The circumstance attending the death of Joe and his brother to be quite different from our first account. We cut the following from the Cincinnati Atlas of the 4th instant:

"The Mendota left Nauvoo on Friday last, at 4 o'clock. Captain Riley furnished the New Era with many particulars, not given in the extract from the Quinsey Whig, and published in the postscript to yesterday's Atlas. He says he stopped at Nauvoo for several hours, and talked with a number of the Mormons; and that while there a body of Mormons came in, bearing the dead bodies of Joe Smith and Hyram Smith. Mr. Phelps was not killed, but was in Nauvoo when the Mendota left, making a speech to the Mormons, and advising them to peace. No Mormons were killed except Joe and Hyram Smith.

"The Mormons all express a determination to keep the peace, and not to resort to arms except in necessary self-defense. They state that at Carthage the Mormons were confined, that about fifty or one hundred men, disguised, suddenly rushed on the jail house; that the guard fired on them, and wounded three of them—the men in disguise fired into the jail and killed Hyram Smith before the door was opened. Joe Smith had a revolving pistol, which he fired two or three times without effect, but was himself soon killed by his assailants; that Taylor, the editor of the Nauvoo Neighbor, was in jail, and was shot through the thigh, but not seriously injured; Richards was not injured. After the assault, the disguised mob retreated, and it was not even known who they were. The guard that had been stationed at the jail consisted of fifty men, eight by the Governor, of whom only forty or ten were on duty when the attack was made on the jail house."

A letter from on board the steamer Boreas, to the Louisville Journal, date June 27, gives still another and probably more accurate account of the killing of Joe and Hyram Smith. We insert it:

"Yesterday the 26th, Governor Ford having prevailed upon Joseph Smith and several other principle Mormons, to resign themselves into the hands of the officers of justice at Carthage to be tried by due process of law, five, and I believe only five, viz:—Joseph and Hyram Smith, South, Doctor Richards, and two others, were incarcerated in the Hancock county jail, and guarded by the Governor's troops, until this morning, when Governor Ford discharged the troops, except sixty already stationed at Nauvoo, and a further reserve of sixty, who, today, accompanied him to Nauvoo, to detect and annihilate the bogus factory, leaving the prisoners in the safe and efficient keeping of seven men of the Carthage Greys. Shortly after disembarking the Melanagh troops, and the Governor's departure for Nauvoo, a large body of militia, say two hundred, resolved to wait on the prisoners in their room. There was the beginning of trouble.

The Carthage Greys could not consistently admit visitors to prisoners accused of treason and other felonies. The mi-

litia took efficient means to convince the guard of their impotence, and the opposing forces joined issue. At the charge of the militia, the Greys fired, evincing a valor not surpassed nor even equalled by the renowned heroes of Thermopylae. Here two hundred men were not competent to intimidate these valorous seven, who, true to their trust, discharged their pieces with deadly aim. The militia soon ascertained, either by roll call or particular inspection and inquiry, that none were either killed or wounded, and bethinking themselves, that cartridge paper without ball therein is harmless, the militia formed seven parties of seven men each, and thus arranged, each division seized one of the guard, and thus the valorous seven were overcome, and yet a few militia, say one hundred and fifty, were at leisure to enter and pay their respects to the prisoners. The door was forced, and Joe shot the foremost, named Willis, through the wrist. A general melee ensued in which pistols spoke eloquently and forcibly. Five of the militia were wounded, though slightly. Joe Smith, endeavoring to escape, precipitated himself from the window, receiving while between heaven and earth some half dozen shots, and five thereafter. Hyram, I am told, and three others were killed within the prison. This tragedy was enacted between four and five this afternoon, and I heard the announcement of the courier to Warsaw at eight. The men immediately fell in, shouldered arms, thronged the levee to cross by moonlight to the Missouri, or await the return of the boats from Keokuk to Quincy, that they may not be endangered should the desperate Danites attempt to revenge the loss of their defunct head. All is confusion, and Warsaw looks as if it were besieged.

DISTURBANCE AT PHILADELPHIA.

We mentioned in our paper yesterday that fresh disturbances had broken out in Philadelphia, in the Southward and Moyamensing district in consequence of a lot of muskets having been placed in the church of St. Philip Neri. Although the muskets were removed the crowd did not disperse and added to the excitement a volunteer company called the Hibernia Greens were placed in the Church for the purpose, it was said, of protecting it. The mob insisted on their being displaced notwithstanding there was a strong array of military on the ground under the command of Gen. Cadwallader. This was on Saturday morning. The mob, not dispersing on an order, says the Courier's corresponding writer, was then given by Col. Pleasanton to fire. At this, Hon. Charles Naylor ran out and said "No don't fire." He was ordered under arrest by Gen. Cadwallader and placed in the church. Great confusion ensued; the Sheriff desired his release; Gen. Cadwallader refused. A party of the mob rushed up and assailed Gen. C.

On Sunday the door of the church was battered down, some accounts say by cannon, and Mr. Naylor released. A threat to batter down the walls of the church had the effect of dislodging the Hibernia Greens, who were attacked and dispersed by the mob.

BY THIS MORNING'S BOAT.

We regret to state that on Sunday evening fresh disturbances were renewed with fearful violence, and that several lives have been sacrificed.

At 7 o'clock Gen. Cadwallader gave orders to the citizens in the Church of St. Philip Neri that the military was in sufficient force to protect it. It was accordingly abandoned by Mr. Groves and his friends.

They had scarcely left it when firing was heard in Queen-street. This was caused by the crowd pressing on the company of Cadwallader's Greys, Captain R. K. Scott, and the City Guards, Captain Hill. Orders were given to the men to force their back, and in doing so, one of the officers encountered a man who refused to retreat—the officers thereupon struck him with his sword and the blow was returned.

A scuffle then ensued—a brick was thrown from the crowd at the soldier—and immediately the firing commenced. It seems from all that can be gathered that the crowd were besought to retire by the officers, and their obstinate refusal compelled them resort to the last means.

The soldiers commenced firing by files, and from thirteen to twenty shots told among the crowd, and at least seven men were killed almost immediately and several wounded.

The greatest excitement now prevailed.—The mob soon rallied in various places in the vicinity and obtained possession of three, cannon from on board two vessels lying in the river. They had also procured a considerable number of muskets and other fire arms: The cannon were loaded with various substances—one of them with a thirty feet chain, which killed or wounded a number of the military, particularly the members of the National Artillery, a company of Native Americans. The firing of musketry was kept up briskly, and the mob took shelter in and fired from the houses and alleys in the vicinity upon the military.

The squadron of cavalry arrived on the ground about half past ten and succeeded in capturing one of the guns in possession of the mob at the corner of Second and Queen, and one at the corner of Third and Catherine, which were to head quarters. They were fired upon by a number of the mob, and some of them wounded. As soon as the cavalry made their appearance, the rioters generally dispersed before they were charged on. But a few pieces were discharged about twelve o'clock. By one o'clock the military had entire possession of the ground.

THE DREADFUL SCENE: IN PHILADELPHIA.

From our regular Correspondent.

PHILADELPHIA, July 8—P. M.

The events of the night, you will find detailed in the various papers, but rest assured not one half is told. It is almost impossible to tell how many are dead and how many are wounded, in the present state of affairs. I saw during the night six cold and mangled bodies, life having long since been extinct. Of the wounded, I can only say some came under my immediate notice.

The military, who shed the first drop of blood, have an awful responsibility resting upon them; and I fear a solemn retribution awaits them, particularly the volunteers from the country. Two persons are exasperated—wrought up to a sad and desperate state of excitement. The conduct of Gen. Cadwallader (and I trust in God the reports now in circulation are untrue) is a subject of general condemnation. There were several reports last night of his death, he having been singled out, it seems, by the infuriated populace. The conduct of Col.

Pleasanton, who is now among the wounded, is loudly spoken of. These officers are publicly and boldly charged, by hundreds, with intoxication while in the charge of a high and solemn duty. Let an investigation be had.

Front street is filled with an excited people.—The streets are strewn with fragments of glass, &c. while large spots of blood may be seen in various sections of the battle-ground.

In my honest opinion—and it appears pretty general—not one drop of blood would have been shed had the Sheriff complied with the request of a Committee of Natives, who waited upon him at the Girard Bank at an early hour in the evening, to keep the military from Queen street;—he was distinctly told that blood would follow did they approach the spot, and alas, how true the assertion!

I am pained to say that many of the soldiers were under the influence of liquor throughout the evening. One man, seated upon a horse in front of Girard Bank, was so drunk that every body remarked it! He was from the County.

The city is now under the control of the civil and military power; our streets present a warlike appearance, and every thing is painful in the extreme.

The Irish are united, and act very impudently.

The Philadelphia Gazette of last evening furnishes a few more particulars, which we publish without attempting to correct the discrepancies and repetitions unavoidable from the confused nature of the accounts we receive.

The battle between the rioters and the military was kept up until 2 o'clock this morning. The military suffered severely; particularly the Germantown Blues, Washington Artillery of Germantown, 1st State Fencibles, Wayne Artillery, and Cadwallader Greys.

The first four companies were stationed at Third and Queen street. They stood raking fires up Third, and up down Queen. The two severest discharges were up Third from Christian. The rioters had cannon loaded with grape, iron scrapings, glass bottles, brick bats, &c. Sergeant Guier of the Germantown Blues was shot dead at his cannon; the whole of the upper part of his face being torn off. Corporal Trotman (of the Blues,) was shot in the groin—wound mortal—and died at his hospital. Private Ashworth had his musket struck by a grape,—wound in the leg.

About half past ten o'clock this morning an Irishman, who had used threatening language in the street, in front of St. Philip's Church, was arrested and taken to the Mayor's Office. He was considerably wounded in the face.

We are happy to learn that Capt. R. K. Scott, although seriously wounded, is not considered by the Surgeon to be in a dangerous condition. A ball entered his back, near the shoulder blade, which has not yet been extracted, but will be as soon as soon as the operation is deemed safe.

Gen. Cadwallader, in consequence of the fearless discharge of his duty, was singled out as the object of vengeance. Ten balls passed through his coat, not one of which drew blood! His escape must be accounted remarkable.

Expresses have been sent to the President of the United States for troops, and to Captain Ringold, at Fort McHenry, for his Flying Artillery, and to Captain Davis at Fort Mifflin.

THE PEOPLE AROUSED.

From Maine to Georgia, from the Atlantic to the valley of the Mississippi, the Whigs are kindled, and the people are rallying in their might to vindicate the glorious Whig cause. They have but one cause; the leading point is Protection—holding avowed in the North as the South—Protection, the only guaranty for National Independence. We have no room for a proper notice of the mass Convention which have already been held, a few, of recent date, we shall barely mention.

FOURTH OF JULY.

A mass Whig Convention was held at the old battle ground, at Concord, Mass.; and on the spot baptized with blood of the Whigs of '75, the Whigs of '44 pledged themselves to sustain the liberty, the prosperity, and the glory of their country. TWELVE THOUSAND were present—Senator Berrin of Geo. pledged the Whigs of the entire South to the cause of Protection, and Daniel Webster spoke, as Webster only can speak, for the North. It was a glorious gathering—a happy omen for the success of that cause which is one among all the Whigs of the land—for which the union of the Whig party is perfect.

On the succeeding day, the Orange County Whig Club met at Bradford, and we had the pleasure of looking on long enough to say that it was a glorious gathering; and there were glorious speeches from Senator Phelps, and Messrs Collamer and Marsh of the House. Senator Upham introduced his colleagues in a few handsome remarks, exuding himself on account of his ill health and the labors of the preceding day. 2000 present.

In Plattsburgh, N. Y. there was a gathering on the 4th, and J. J. Beardsley, Esq. of St. Albans (recently a locofoco,) and J. W. Fowler of Otsego Co. addressed the people, particularly on the Tariff and annexation. Mr. Fowler is a strong abolitionist, and has been driven to take the stamp and support the Whig cause in order to defeat annexation.

On the 10th of June, EIGHT THOUSAND Whigs met in Council at Peoria, Illinois. Protection! Protection! was the rallying cry; the people of Illinois live too near Tennessee to be humbugged with Polk.

June 26, the regular delegate State Convention of Maine was held, 1000 strong, and at the same time a ratification Convention met, numbering TEN THOUSAND! Senator Evans pledged himself to address Conventions in every county in the State previous to the Presidential election.—Look out for another 1840 victory in Maine.

At a recent convention of the locos at Montpelier Hon. Daniel Kellogg was nominated for Governor and Willis Lyman Lieutenant, and Daniel Baldwin Treasurer.

MORMON EXCITEMENT.—The Cincinnati Chronicle says: By a gentleman just from St. Louis, we have the latest intelligence from Nauvoo—as late as Sunday the 30th. Things remain quiet, and the Mormons were disposed to peace. The impression at St. Louis was, that Joe Smith had been killed by the guard, in consequence of some attempt to escape, and not, as was stated, by a disguised mob. We hope this impression is correct.

Many believe the Mormons will be dispersed by the death of their leader Joe Smith. If they are, it will be very unlike the course of similar fanatics. It is, however, very probable their growth will be checked, and that they will no longer be on an exciting cause of disturbance.

TENNESSEE.—There was another glorious meeting of the Whigs of Nashville on Saturday, the 29th ultimo, at which an animated and stirring speech of two hours in length was delivered by Washington Barrow, Esq. The Nashville Whig says that the spirit of the Whigs is fully aroused.—Companies are being formed in every civil district in the country, and the Whigs, old and young, are hastening to enrol themselves under the STANDARD OF THEIR COUNTRY. The "Lone Star" has been able to detach but few, VERY FEW, from the glorious banner of the 'stars and stripes.'

LIVINGSTON COUNTY WHIG MASS MEETING.

From the Livingston County Republican.

The sixty-eighth Anniversary of the Declaration of Independence was most appropriately celebrated in this village on Thursday last by from FIFTEEN to TWENTY THOUSAND freemen, assembled to vindicate their claim to the patriotic title under which their ancestors engaged in the Revolutionary War, by taking measures to secure and perfect our National Independence and exemption from the effects of British legislation.

OSWEGO COUNTY.

The Rochester Democrat gives glowing account of the meeting at Mexico on the 10th inst. Although not more than one thousand or fifteen hundred at most were expected to be present, when the meeting was organized, there were says the editor of the Democrat, "as I know from actual measurement of the ground occupied—more than FOUR THOUSAND AND FIVE HUNDRED present. As there were over 500 scattered about the village, the number actually out, exceeded FIVE THOUSAND."

THE GLORIOUS WEST.

Correspondence of the Albany Evening Journal.

ROCHESTER, June 29—2 P. M.

Dear Sir. Our city is literally overwhelmed by the Whig masses. The same men and their sons, known to you as familiar as household faces—who put forth their strength on all those great occasions when the interests of the country require support—are here to-day from 15 to 20,000 strong. Those same men from every town in Monroe, who roll up the 12,000 majority West of the Cayuga—the hardy, zealous, noblemen of industry.

SEWARD is now addressing in powerful and convincing argument becoming a statesman, (as he is,) a concourse of 8 or 10,000, on Washington Square; COLLIER, the noble-hearted, will follow. 1840 was "a fool to this." The spirit of Western N. Y. is stirred within her, and you know what must be the result when the young Lion is roused. In haste, yours ever,

P. S. On one of the Perinton banners. I noticed—

"Wool should be admitted free."—Polk.

"You can't put that wool over our eyes—no how!"—Perinton.

KENTUCKY.—On the 3d instant the Whigs of Kentucky nobly responded to a summons to assemble in mass meeting at Lexington, by congregating there to the number of some fifteen thousand, representing all parts of the State. The procession moved on foot, in carriages, on horseback, in wagons, and every sort of vehicle that could be procured; and, after marching through the city, proceeded to the grounds of the Kentucky Association, where the Convention was organized by appointing the venerable Gov. METCALFE as President of the day. The order of proceedings was then announced by General COMBS, and the meeting opened by prayer. When these preliminaries were concluded, (as we learn from the "Western Citizen")

Gov. METCALFE rose and led the way in a most felicitous and happy speech of half an hour's length, which showed that the strength of his arm was still great and the fires of his intellect yet bright and glowing. Then followed, in their order, Hon. BEN. HARDIN, Hon. THOS. EWING, Hon. Hon. Mr. MARSHALL of Indiana, and last, but not least, JOHN J. CRITTENDEN, Kentucky's distinguished son.

So great was the multitude that it became necessary to erect a second stand for another set of speakers. Among the orators that addressed the people from this stand were Hon. WILLIAM SOUTHGATE, L. W. ANDREWS, MANLIUS V. THOMSON, JOHN B. THOMSON, &c.

THE DESTRUCTION OF THE CITY OF KASKASKIA AND TOWN OF CHESTER, &c.

—We regret to learn, by late Western papers, that the city of Kaskaskia, Illinois, has been swept away by the flood, a few buildings only being left to mark the spot where, but a few days ago, stood a flourishing city. Chester is ruined also. Millions of dollars worth of property have been swept from the shores of the Missouri and the upper Mississippi Rivers and their tributaries. The business of Missouri and Illinois is sadly deranged. Farmers, mechanics, gardeners, all have suffered; and brick-yards, wood-yards, and the necessities of life all along the rivers, have been destroyed. We are happy to see that human life has not been sacrificed, so far as heard from. The Convent at Kaskaskia has been abandoned by the Sisters of Charity, who fled to St. Louis.

SAD ACCIDENT.—We learn from the St. Johnsbury (Vt.) Caledonian, that on the Fourth, some boys in that neighborhood got possession of an iron swivel, and undertook to fire a salute. A premature explosion took place, and two of them were badly injured, viz: John W. Frazier, of Lyndon, and Isaac Harriman, of Burke. Frazier had left his arm, imputed near the shoulder, and three fingers taken from his left hand, and is thus rendered a helpless cripple for life. Harriman, nineteen years old, had his hand amputated at the wrist. Another boy was slightly hurt.

THE GALAXY.

MIDDLEBURY:
Wednesday July 17, 1844.

For President,
HENRY CLAY.

For Vice President,
THEODORE FRELINGHUYSEN.

VERMONT.

For Governor,
WILLIAM SLADE.

For Lieut. Governor,
HORACE EATON.

For Treasurer,
JOHN SPALDING.

For Representative in Congress,
GEORGE P. MARSH.

For Presidential Electors,
**JEDEDIAH H. HARRIS, } At large.
JOHN PECK. }**

**CALVIN TOWNSEND, 1st Dis.
CARLOS COOLIDGE, 2d Dis.
BENJAMIN SWIFT, 3d Dis.
ERASTUS FAIRBANKS, 4th Dis.**

Senators for Addition County,
**ENOCH D. WOODBRIDGE,
DAVIS RICHL.**

POLK AGAINST THE TARIFF!!

(From the following extract from a speech delivered by JAMES K. POLK before the People of Madison County on the 3d day of April, 1844, will show that he is and always has been, an uncompromising opponent of a PROTECTIVE TARIFF:—

"The difference between the course of the political party with which he [Mr. Milton Brown] acts and myself is, whilst they are the advocates of distribution and a Protective Tariff—measures which I consider ruinous to the interests of the country, and especially to the interests of the planting States—I have steadily and at all times opposed both."

"I have no hesitation in declaring, that I am in favor of the immediate re-annexation of Texas to the territory and government of the United States."—James K. Polk to the citizens of Cincinnati, April 28, 1844.

FARMERS LOOK HERE!

"The Wool-growers consider the duty upon foreign wool as important to their prosperity. This opinion is founded in error!"—James K. Polk.

"My opinion is, that WOOL should be duty free!"—James K. Polk.

NEW YORK IN THE FIELD.

It would seem as if the Whig party in the Empire State were exerting themselves to the utmost, in this last thro' for our beloved country. The zeal & enthusiasm of 1840 is far surpassed in 1844, and we now feel as if success must and will crown their patriotic efforts. The last Evening Journal is filled with accounts of mass meetings in several counties of the gallant Whigs buoyant with hope, and panting with a desire to meet a foe, daily growing more and more base in their projects, and desperate in their resolution to rule and ruin the country.

The first we notice, is the Otsego bar-becue, where TEN Thousand Whigs are believed to have been gathered, all resolved to carry out the great principles of the Whig party by the election of Clay and Frelinghuysen.

Old Monroe, we next find in the field, in which was held the largest convention ever assembled in western New York.—The Whig "Coons" Tariff coons, anti-Texas anti-Free Trade coons came in battalions and divisions to meet in council, and show their devotion to Whig principles. Never did they discover greater enthusiasm. This assemblage was computed at TEN thousand.

Next Washington County rolls the ball. A mighty mass meeting of the Whigs of Washington, Warren and Saratoga counties, recently assembled at Sand Hill. This meeting was by thousands, & much larger than in 1840. These are a few of the gatherings brought in by a single mail. Multitudes have already been held—others are in progress. Each whig is calling to his neighbor in trumpet tones, and exhorting him to mighty deeds in the coming struggle. The new issue of annexation which the leaders of locofocoism have forced upon the people has stirred up the last drop of the whig blood to put down a clique of demagogues who seek power and emolument by abandoning the most precious interests of the people, and exposing the whole union to intestine commotion, foreign war, and final dissolution.

But what has become of the "Enter-ficed Democracy"? Alas, poor Yorick!—The creature is at last dismayed, and like the poor skulking cur does nothing but yelp at the loud Whig artillery which is resounding from every quarter of the state. They see the hand writing on the wall, and feel the dreadful forebodings of that storm,

the mutterings of which will grow into deafening and fatal thunder in November 1844.

CLAY & POLK—NO DIFFERENCE.

The desperate game which the loco foco party has been recently playing, has forced them to resort to desperate expedients. Having selected James K. Polk, a rank Free Trade man at the command of the south to embody the principles of the party, they now unhesitating throw off the mask of pretended friendship for protection, openly avow that they are for a Revenue Tariff merely, and are endeavoring to defend their position by insisting that James K. Polk and Henry Clay are Siamese Twins whom upon this subject the most astute observer cannot distinguish. And yet the expounders of the democracy well know, in common with every intelligent man in the Union, that there is as much difference between Polk and Clay in relation to the tariff, as between a Turk and a Christian, and that while Mr. Clay is ardently sustained, as the very father of protection, Mr. Polk has been brought into the field by men who have sworn eternal hostility to this horrid abomination, denouncing it as unconstitutional, and warring against it even to menaces of dissolution of the Union.

From the very commencement of his career in Congress, protection has been written in bold relief upon the very forehead of Mr. Clay, nor has a single action of his life from that day to this tended in the least degree to obscure a single line or dot of the inscription. Even the Compromise Bill, as might have been seen in a former number of our paper, upon which his opponents have founded so many misrepresentations, shows a still deeper attachment to that great principle, which more than all others has characterized his public life, and well entitles him to the glory of being hailed for the time as the savior of his country.

But how does the political history of James K. Polk exhibit him in relation to protection? Opposed from the commencement his of political career. He has lived in an anti-tariff state, been sustained by anti-tariff men, and is now presented to the people of this Union for the highest office in their gift, by the free-trade nullifiers of the South as the last hope which remains of crushing protection, and securing Southern domination by the annexation of Texas or by disunion. The most flagrant act of his uncompromising and deadly hostility to protection was uniting with the Loco-foco Committee of Ways and Means in 1832 in reporting a bill to sweep away the protective system, which Mr. Verplank's bill, reducing all to a horizontal duty of fifteen per cent, would have consummated. During every stage in the progress of this bill, Mr. Polk was its warmest advocate, and in relation to Wool, he insisted it should be admitted free. Upon every incidental question he voted with the advocates of free-trade, and would have carried his point, had Mr. Clay found it necessary to save the tariff from either an instant annihilation, & the country from civil war interposed the Compromise bill which secured ample protection for seven years, and even at the worst, with cash duties and home valuation would have been equal to thirty per cent. ad valorem, more than Mr. Kay's bill would have ensured, and double that of Mr. Verplank which it defeated.

Besides it can no where be found, on record that Polk has ever expressed a favorable opinion of protection on any branch of northern industry.

And yet the expounders of Locofocoism in Vermont think their ingenuity is equal to the task of deluding the people into the belief that there is no discrepancy between Mr. Clay and Mr. Polk in their views of protection.—How base and insulting to the well read people of Vermont is this. Are the strenuous and ardent friends of the tariff at the north so entirely stark mad, that for thirty long years they have placed the most unbounded confidence in Mr. Clay as the champion of American industry, and found every action of his public life conforming to his professions, and yet he is no better protectionist than James K. Polk, the advocate of 15 per cent. horizontal duties, and for the very reason that for ten years past he has been the open & avowed out and out foe to protection, is now started for the presidency by the most staunch and indomitable free traders of the South, backed by the Revenue Tariff merely dough-faces of the locofocoery of the North.

Having thus tested in a general view the acts of Mr. Clay and Mr. Polk in relation to protection, we might place in contrast the thousand and one expressions of opinion each has made upon various occasions upon this subject. We have however, too often done this to make a repetition interesting.

But there is another test of orthodoxy upon protection which no human ingenuity can elude. The Whigs approve the present tariff as affording efficient protection. The locos denounced it, and would reduce it to a standard which would render it worthless, except for revenue. Henry Clay has uniformly approved & J. K. Polk as uniformly condemned it, on the same grounds which have been assumed by the parties to which they are attached. All agree that the present tariff is working wonders for the prosperity of the country. Everything flourishes as by magic under its salutary operation. But this excellent tariff repeatedly approved by Mr. Clay, is as repeatedly denounced by Polk, Van Buren, Silas Wright and the lesser lights of the democracy as injudicious, a whig tariff, a high revenue tariff, a protective tariff, too high for revenue purposes only, and should be repealed as ruinous to the country. Let every reader note the opinions by the rival candidates as we present them in juxtaposition below.—There is no dodging the issue now formed between them in relation to the present tariff. Mr. Clay seeks to perpetuate this great measure. Mr. Polk would destroy it. And what say the people of Vermont? Are they for Clay and the Tariff, or for Polk with his incidental protection arising from discriminating for revenue only, with his Verplank bill

reducing all duties to 15 per cent, or Mr. McV. Kay's bill to 25 per cent ad valorem to touch for his sincerity.

MR. CLAY.
I had resigned my seat in the Senate when the act of 1842 passed. Without intending to express any opinion upon every item of the Tariff, I WOULD SAY THAT I THINK THE PROVISIONS IN THE MAIN, WISE & PROPER.—Sept. 13, 1843. Letter to a Committee of Georgia Whigs.

In a recent letter from Mr. C. to a manufacturer of Camden N. J. he says, "I am very glad to learn that you have prospered in your business, and I think you do no more than justice to the policy and opinions on the subject of the Tariff, when you ascribe your success in part to that policy. I congratulate you upon the favor with which it is now generally viewed throughout all parts of the country. The Tariff of 1842, in its practical operation, has denoted its beneficial effects so clearly, that even its opponents have been compelled to admire them, or been reduced to silence. I wish you, cordially, health and prosperity, I am your friend, and obedient servant."

H. CLAY.
J. Leadbetter, Jr. Esq. "I think the present Tariff in the main right, and working much good."—Merricenter Letter.

"A Tariff arranged upon those principles after unexamined difficulties was passed at the last session of Congress, and I am glad that it did pass." [Speech at Dayton, 1842.]

"The principles of the Compromise does not require that a maximum rate of duty should be 20 per cent, and he was far from conceding that the tariff of 1842 was a violation of the principles of the Compromise." [Recent speech at Charleston, S. C.]

"It is said the currency has improved, and all public questions of the day. This is a pamphlet got up by Mr. Polk himself last summer, when electing for the office of Governor, and printed at the Loco 'Appeal' office. Memphis. In his letter, under the head of 'The Tariff,' Mr. Polk thus opens:—'Tribune. "THE TARIFF. "Upon the subject of the Tariff, I have but little to add to what I have heretofore often declared to the public. All who have observed any course that I have pursued at all times been opposed to the 'Protective policy.' I am for laying such moderate duties on imports as will raise revenue enough, when added to the income from the sale of lands and other incidental sources, to defray the expenses of government. Economically administered, I am in favor of a Tariff for Revenue, and opposed to a Tariff for Protection. I was a member of Congress during the period that this subject excited great interest. It was opposed to the Protective Tariff of 1828, and I voted against it. I voted for the act of 1832—because it reduced the Tariff of 1828 to lower rates. That made some reduction, though not as much as I desired to have made. I voted for the act of March 2d, 1833, (commonly called the Compromise Act) which reduced the rates of the act of 1832 to still lower rates, and finally brought the rates of the act of 1832 down to a point at which no article was, after the 30th of June, 1842, to be subject to a duty higher than 20 per cent. This was the law when the Whig Congress came into power. By the Tariff act of the 30th August, 1842, the Compromise Act was violated and repealed. I am opposed to the act of 1842, not regarding it to be a Revenue Tariff, but in many of its provisions highly protective and oppressive in its character. I am in favor of the restoration of the Compromise Act of 1833." J. K. Polk.

MR. POLK.
I AM OPPOSED TO THE TARIFF ACT OF THE LATE CONGRESS, considering it to be in many respects of this character. I AM IN FAVOR OF THE REPEALING THAT ACT, and restoring the Compromise Tariff of March 2, 1833. March 2, 1833—Reply to Citizens of Tenn. WINCHESTER, MAY 20, 1843.

To the people of Tenn.: The object which I had in proposing to Governor Jones, at Carrollville on the 12 of April last, that we should each write out and publish our views and opinions on the subject of the Tariff, was that our respective positions might be distinctly known and understood by the people.—That my opinions were thoroughly fully and distinctly known, I could not doubt. These statements during the period I occupied a representative in Congress have appeared to a protective policy, as my recorded votes and public speeches prove.—Since I retired from Congress I had the same opinions. In the present canvass for Governor I had avowed my opposition to the tariff act of the late Whig Congress, as being highly protective in its character and not designed by its authors as a revenue measure. I had avowed my opinion in my public speeches that the interests of the country and especially of the producers and exporters of the late Whig Congress, and the restoration of the principles of the Compromise tariff act of 1833.

We have before us a Loco-Foco pamphlet entitled "Answers of ex-Gov. Polk to two Series of Interrogatories propounded to him and Gov. Jones, through the presses of Memphis," together with a letter disclosing various views on the various public questions of the day. This is a pamphlet got up by Mr. Polk himself last summer, when electing for the office of Governor, and printed at the Loco 'Appeal' office. Memphis. In his letter, under the head of 'The Tariff,' Mr. Polk thus opens:—'Tribune. "THE TARIFF. "Upon the subject of the Tariff, I have but little to add to what I have heretofore often declared to the public. All who have observed any course that I have pursued at all times been opposed to the 'Protective policy.' I am for laying such moderate duties on imports as will raise revenue enough, when added to the income from the sale of lands and other incidental sources, to defray the expenses of government. Economically administered, I am in favor of a Tariff for Revenue, and opposed to a Tariff for Protection. I was a member of Congress during the period that this subject excited great interest. It was opposed to the Protective Tariff of 1828, and I voted against it. I voted for the act of 1832—because it reduced the Tariff of 1828 to lower rates. That made some reduction, though not as much as I desired to have made. I voted for the act of March 2d, 1833, (commonly called the Compromise Act) which reduced the rates of the act of 1832 to still lower rates, and finally brought the rates of the act of 1832 down to a point at which no article was, after the 30th of June, 1842, to be subject to a duty higher than 20 per cent. This was the law when the Whig Congress came into power. By the Tariff act of the 30th August, 1842, the Compromise Act was violated and repealed. I am opposed to the act of 1842, not regarding it to be a Revenue Tariff, but in many of its provisions highly protective and oppressive in its character. I am in favor of the restoration of the Compromise Act of 1833." J. K. Polk.

THE PHILADELPHIA PAPERS REPRESENT that the great Whig mass meeting held on Wednesday evening last, exceeded in numbers any political assemblage ever before convened in that city! The number was estimated at 15,000! and it was found necessary to erect two additional stands; three speakers "holding forth" at the same time! Old Tariff Pennsylvania is emphatically roused. The Forum says:

"Such demonstrations will shake Locofocoism to its very foundation, and bring its hollow fabric to the ground! The question is no longer 'Shall we succeed?' When Whig now meets Whig, it is 'How large will be our majority!'"

the mutterings of which will grow into deafening and fatal thunder in November 1844.

CLAY & POLK—NO DIFFERENCE.

The desperate game which the loco foco party has been recently playing, has forced them to resort to desperate expedients. Having selected James K. Polk, a rank Free Trade man at the command of the south to embody the principles of the party, they now unhesitating throw off the mask of pretended friendship for protection, openly avow that they are for a Revenue Tariff merely, and are endeavoring to defend their position by insisting that James K. Polk and Henry Clay are Siamese Twins whom upon this subject the most astute observer cannot distinguish. And yet the expounders of the democracy well know, in common with every intelligent man in the Union, that there is as much difference between Polk and Clay in relation to the tariff, as between a Turk and a Christian, and that while Mr. Clay is ardently sustained, as the very father of protection, Mr. Polk has been brought into the field by men who have sworn eternal hostility to this horrid abomination, denouncing it as unconstitutional, and warring against it even to menaces of dissolution of the Union.

From the very commencement of his career in Congress, protection has been written in bold relief upon the very forehead of Mr. Clay, nor has a single action of his life from that day to this tended in the least degree to obscure a single line or dot of the inscription. Even the Compromise Bill, as might have been seen in a former number of our paper, upon which his opponents have founded so many misrepresentations, shows a still deeper attachment to that great principle, which more than all others has characterized his public life, and well entitles him to the glory of being hailed for the time as the savior of his country.

But how does the political history of James K. Polk exhibit him in relation to protection? Opposed from the commencement his of political career. He has lived in an anti-tariff state, been sustained by anti-tariff men, and is now presented to the people of this Union for the highest office in their gift, by the free-trade nullifiers of the South as the last hope which remains of crushing protection, and securing Southern domination by the annexation of Texas or by disunion. The most flagrant act of his uncompromising and deadly hostility to protection was uniting with the Loco-foco Committee of Ways and Means in 1832 in reporting a bill to sweep away the protective system, which Mr. Verplank's bill, reducing all to a horizontal duty of fifteen per cent, would have consummated. During every stage in the progress of this bill, Mr. Polk was its warmest advocate, and in relation to Wool, he insisted it should be admitted free. Upon every incidental question he voted with the advocates of free-trade, and would have carried his point, had Mr. Clay found it necessary to save the tariff from either an instant annihilation, & the country from civil war interposed the Compromise bill which secured ample protection for seven years, and even at the worst, with cash duties and home valuation would have been equal to thirty per cent. ad valorem, more than Mr. Kay's bill would have ensured, and double that of Mr. Verplank which it defeated.

Besides it can no where be found, on record that Polk has ever expressed a favorable opinion of protection on any branch of northern industry.

And yet the expounders of Locofocoism in Vermont think their ingenuity is equal to the task of deluding the people into the belief that there is no discrepancy between Mr. Clay and Mr. Polk in their views of protection.—How base and insulting to the well read people of Vermont is this. Are the strenuous and ardent friends of the tariff at the north so entirely stark mad, that for thirty long years they have placed the most unbounded confidence in Mr. Clay as the champion of American industry, and found every action of his public life conforming to his professions, and yet he is no better protectionist than James K. Polk, the advocate of 15 per cent. horizontal duties, and for the very reason that for ten years past he has been the open & avowed out and out foe to protection, is now started for the presidency by the most staunch and indomitable free traders of the South, backed by the Revenue Tariff merely dough-faces of the locofocoery of the North.

Having thus tested in a general view the acts of Mr. Clay and Mr. Polk in relation to protection, we might place in contrast the thousand and one expressions of opinion each has made upon various occasions upon this subject. We have however, too often done this to make a repetition interesting.

But there is another test of orthodoxy upon protection which no human ingenuity can elude. The Whigs approve the present tariff as affording efficient protection. The locos denounced it, and would reduce it to a standard which would render it worthless, except for revenue. Henry Clay has uniformly approved & J. K. Polk as uniformly condemned it, on the same grounds which have been assumed by the parties to which they are attached. All agree that the present tariff is working wonders for the prosperity of the country. Everything flourishes as by magic under its salutary operation. But this excellent tariff repeatedly approved by Mr. Clay, is as repeatedly denounced by Polk, Van Buren, Silas Wright and the lesser lights of the democracy as injudicious, a whig tariff, a high revenue tariff, a protective tariff, too high for revenue purposes only, and should be repealed as ruinous to the country. Let every reader note the opinions by the rival candidates as we present them in juxtaposition below.—There is no dodging the issue now formed between them in relation to the present tariff. Mr. Clay seeks to perpetuate this great measure. Mr. Polk would destroy it. And what say the people of Vermont? Are they for Clay and the Tariff, or for Polk with his incidental protection arising from discriminating for revenue only, with his Verplank bill

reducing all duties to 15 per cent, or Mr. McV. Kay's bill to 25 per cent ad valorem to touch for his sincerity.

MR. CLAY.
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