

From the New York Plebeian.

BRING OUT THE LARGEST GUN.

A large meeting in the Old Wigwag; larger in the Park; larger in front of the Register's Office; larger in front of Tammany Hall; larger opposite Beekman st. Vestry Building. Altogether the largest meeting ever held in this City.

POLK AND DALLAS FOREVER.

Last evening, Tammany Hall by 6 o'clock was filled, crammed, packed by a more numerous assemblage than had ever before, even in the palmiest days of Jackson, been witnessed within its walls. It is impossible for us to describe it. So intense was the enthusiasm that the loud cheers of the people would drown the force of the resolutions when reading, and the eloquent speeches of the eloquent gentlemen, when speaking. Tammany Hall, which can conveniently hold five thousand was not large enough to hold a tithe of those who assembled. In front of the City Hall was a meeting. In front of the Register's office was another. In front of Tammany Hall was another. Next to neighbor Greeley's office was another. The vacancy in the rear of Dr. Spring's church contained another. And here was an assemblage, listening to a Polk and Dallas song; and here another listening to a Texas speech; and there another laughing at an exhibition of the Polka Dance.—It is impossible to give anything like a description of this great demonstration. We give without much order the notes of our reportorial corps. Suffice it to say, it was the largest political assemblage ever convened in this City, and it told the certain election of JAS. K. POLK and GEORGE M. DALLAS.

The meeting at Tammany was organized by the appointment, on motion of Jas. B. Nicholson, of JOHN TARGEER, President.

[On motion of J. S. Carpenter, Esq., fifty-four Vice Presidents, and on motion of R. B. Connolly, Esq., twenty-two Secretaries, were elected to preside over the meeting.]

Mr. Wm. A. Walker offered the following resolutions, which were adopted with the most enthusiastic approbation:

Resolved, That in the impending contest between the two great parties of the country, we congratulate the Democracy upon the union and harmony resulting from an abiding faith in the same great fundamental principles.—Differences with respect to men and in relation to measures not fundamentally essential to being laid aside, the friends of all candidates, meeting on the broad, common and equal ground of Democratic principle, stand in an unbroken phalanx, now, as always, ready to do battle, and confident of victory in the great cause of equal rights and popular progress.

Resolved, That whatever may have been our original prepossessions, we recognize in the nominations, of James K. Polk and George M. Dallas, for President and Vice President of the United States, a faithful exponent of the true tone and principles of the party and the period. In support of these nominations we cordially and enthusiastically unite, and we mutually pledge to each other and to the Democracy of the nation, our undivided and untiring exertions for their success.

Resolved, That in the roll of great names presented to the Democracy for their choice of a candidate for President of the United States, in the selection of one, no disparagement was done to the other statesmen and patriots of the illustrious catalogue. The names of Van Buren, Calhoun, Cass, Johnson, Buchanan, and Stuart—eminent in council or glorious in the field—and on the wave—stand inscribed in undying light in the honorable memory and deep attachment of the Democracy of the United States, second only to the illustrious and venerable name of Andrew Jackson.

Resolved, That we highly appreciate the respect due to Mr. Tyler, for his firm and patriotic resistance and suppression of the Federal measures of a Distribution of the Proceeds of the Public Lands, and the re-establishment of a Bank of the United States; for his agency and zeal in doing justice to the war-worn veteran Andrew Jackson, by the return of the fine unjustly imposed upon him at New Orleans; and for the additional and conclusive evidence of his earnest and patriotic desire to secure a triumph of Democratic principles and measures, exhibited by his determination to sustain the regularly nominated candidates for the Republican party, James K. Polk and George M. Dallas.

Resolved, That in their nominations for Governor and Lieut. Governor, the Democracy of the State of New York has done its duty and its whole duty. To doubt that a name so high, so pure, so illustrious as that of Silas Wright, is a guarantee of popular support and success: that of Addison Gardiner, clear, unsullied, and dear to honest hearts, can in conjunction with his, arouse the common soul of the community; would be indeed to believe that the old glory of our country is departing, and she is waxing ripe to be laid, corrupt and in bonds, at the feet of the reptile representative of Federalism.

Resolved, That we tender our high approbation to the honorable Wm. C. Bouck, for his able and prudent administration of the government of this State; for his instrumentalities in effecting the suppression of mechanical labor in the State prison; and for the magnanimity shown in his withdrawal from the canvass, for the promotion of union and harmony in the Democratic party—and the Hon. Daniel S. Dickinson, we offer the same expression of high respect for the able and faithful manner in which he has discharged the duties of Lieutenant Governor of the State.

Resolved, That the qualified Veto in the hands of the Executive of the United States, is a power inserted in the Constitution of the United States, on great deliberation and for most important purposes; that through the whole history of our Government it has demonstrated its high value as an element of our institutions; and that more especially in the hands of President Jackson and Tyler, it has yet more strongly recommended itself to the approbation of the country, by arresting some of the most destructive measures of Federal policy. We pledge ourselves, therefore, to sustain it in its original force and operation.

Resolved, That in their relation to the Government, the Public Lands are a pledged fund for national revenue by their original title; that there is no rightful power in the Government to dissipate these resources; and that, least of all, should they be made the means, by the distribution of their proceeds among the States, of endangering the purity

of their domestic administration, and of accustoming them to hold themselves the stipendiaries of a great central government at Washington; rather than in their high and true attitude of co-equal sovereignties, bound to scrutinize, and, if need be, to hold in check, the Government of the Union.

Resolved, That while we yield to none in our solicitude for the interests of American Industry, we believe that no tariff can be effectual for its protection, in the face of an inflated state of the general currency; that such inflation is sure to attend the establishment of a Bank of the United States, the dearest experience has taught us; we, therefore, oppose the establishment of such a bank, as a measure full of injury to the interests of American Industry and protective labor. We should condemn it on this ground alone, even if there were not other and conclusive objections connected with the purity and very stability of our institutions.

Resolved, That we are in favor of the annexation of Texas at the earliest practicable period, having regard to the interests of our common country; and that, according to all the precedents which have governed the acquisition of territory in the two Americas, priority of discovery gives the right of soil and jurisdiction; and that the territory of Oregon, by right of such priority, belongs to the United States, and will never be relinquished with the consent of the Democracy of this nation.

Resolved, That Thomas W. Dorr, late governor of Rhode Island, is a heritor of the principles, if not of the success, of the patriots of 1776. He has been tried in the fires of persecution, but the sufferings of the martyrs are the salvation of truth.

The interminable masses were addressed by Mr. Bancroft, of Massachusetts, Robert Tyler, of Philadelphia, Mr. MacAlister, of Georgia, &c.

The following is the speech delivered by Mr. Bancroft:

CITIZENS OF THE EMPIRE STATE:—The kindness of the reception which you have extended towards me this evening, entirely overwhelms me. My heart leaps to my lips, and feelingly seeks to outpour itself in expressions of gratitude.

My fellow-citizens, we meet to-night in the bonds of a common union, in the bonds of a common brotherhood, and, I believe, with one common object. That object is to trample under foot the verdict rendered against us in 1840, and standing before the country to denounce it as a libel most gross on the republican institutions, derogatory to the great office of a republic, and reflecting disgrace on those who have, by improper means, brought about the result. I am persuaded that we all feel convinced of the infinite importance of the issue which is before us in the coming contest; that we all know the election depends, as far as its success is concerned, on the integrity and consistency of the Democracy of the country.

(Cheers.) On the preservation of the sacred principle of free suffrage, on the preservation of the right of our adopted citizens, and the hope of liberty throughout the world. And above all, the solving of the great question whether that development which proceeds from the laws of God, such as he himself has beneficently ordained and regulated, shall continue to evolve, or whether we are still to continue in a hopeless conflict with those laws of nature which never can be eradicated. The restrictive principle belongs to a darker age. It has overshadowed in its time the world. From that arose colonial vassalage which has characterized our own history, and so beneficently and perniciously affected our prosperity and happiness. Democracy! Democracy! my fellow-citizens, embraces in a common brotherhood the whole human family. (Cheers.)

It was a son of your own State of New York that first promulgated our title to the freedom of the seas, the great doctrine that the American flag should cover the whole of the ship and every thing which it contains; that it is the frank pledge of security to the mariner, and protection to the property which it covers. America contends for the wide extension of its commerce, that its influences and effects shall extend to the whole brotherhood of humanity, that we will bring in our own ships spices from the antipodes—our cottons to the looms of Germany and Russia; that we will supply the celestial empire with tea chest linings from the lead mines of Wisconsin, and a perfect equality with the merchants of every other nation upon earth. (Great cheering.) The Democratic party have ever contended for that extended trade, which should make all intelligence the common property of the whole world; should compensate the inequalities of climate, soil and mineral wealth, and interchange all products of peculiar skill. But foreign trade without the exaction of duties, has never been asked by a single statesman. The regulation of the tariff has, indeed, been the subject of earnest discussion—but never was there a moment so favorable to its adjustment as the present. The country is tranquil, and refuses to be perpetually excited on the subject. In 1828, when an exorbitant tariff was vainly resisted, an attempt to defeat it by making it intolerably failed entirely. In 1832, apprehension of disunion mingled with the discussion. The country now contemplates the tariff without fear, and discusses it without passion. It must be settled with regard to the interests of the whole country, and by the equal protection of all classes of industry. The manufacturer himself is in every quarter listened to with respect; and no one harbors a thought of impairing his rightful property. All agree there must be a tariff; all agree there must be discrimination. The tariff question at the present time is simply what discrimination shall be made! And if the politicians who make the tariff a part of their party weapons, are excepted, there is in the public mind much less difference than has been pretended.

We may safely adopt the rule that the discriminating duty for protection must

never exceed the point of greatest productivity of revenue, and the end of such protection must be to sustain the manufacturer, so that he may rise above the narrow thought of a monopoly of the market at home and seek by honorable competition to win the market of the world; and, finally, there should be discrimination to avoid the unreasonable taxation of labor. This last point, more than any other, is of deepest interest to the community. One of the Whig banners that waves in your city, bears as its motto—"Protection to American Labor—the Nation's Wealth, the Poor Man's Right." We are glad the appeal on this subject is made to the forum of the laborer. [Mr. Bancroft here proceeded to trace the relation of the high tariff policy in the protection of the American labor.] Our opponents, said he, propose protection to American labor by subjecting American labor to grievous taxation. Their philanthropy has made the astonishing discovery, that labor should sue for the privilege of being grievously taxed. For cotton jackets for the clothing of his children, the laborer must pay 60 per cent. duty; if his friend dies, he must pay for the cambric for his shroud 60 to 80 per cent. tax; for the mourning crape or silk, more than sixty-four per cent. And this is protection to labor; our opponents propose nothing better than to secure "The Nation's Wealth and the Poor Man's Right," than to tax him heavily from the cradle to the grave. The system for the laborer fails utterly of its effect. It does not enhance the wages of labor. The prices of labor in our manufacturing establishments are but about ten per cent. higher than those paid in Lancashire; and that superiority of wages is made up to the manufacturer by a proportionate increase of production through the greater ingenuity and activity of the American laborer. Further, all taxes enter into the cost of production, and so into the price of the article produced. As taxes increase, prices must increase; and every increase in price narrows to the manufacturer his market. Thus the neutral market is lost, and the demand for labor is consequently diminished. Further, the system imposes duties in such a manner as to diminish the power of labor to employ itself necessarily in many branches. Witness the shipping interest. It has been said that the first petition for protection came from shipwrights of Charleston, S. Carolina; probably from sojourners there. But if the first petition for special protection did come from shipwrights, dearly do they rue it. A hundred and twenty years ago the ship-yards for English merchants were very much in New York and New England; America built a large part of British shipping, and furnished supplies of shipping successfully to the French and Spanish Islands. Now the duties on cordage, sail-cloth, chains, chain-cables, copper and iron bolts, make shipping dearer here than in Europe; our shipwrights are utterly excluded from the supply of foreigners, and our own ships are often sent to foreign ports to be refitted, and thus our legislation, far from truly protecting American labor, condemns our riggers, sailmakers and caulkers to no inconsiderable loss of employment. The old fashioned restrictive system also, of which the remains still linger with us, levied and still levies taxes on consumption, on articles of food, articles necessary to every family. All such taxes operate like poll-taxes, to be levied daily; they are injurious to the manufacturer; and to the laborer they are most unjust, as they virtually lay a burden on persons, and not on property. Nor is this all. We have corrected much in the worst features of the restrictive system. But much remains to be done. The discrimination of duties, as it now exists, favors articles of luxury, is grievously and most unequally severe on the laborer. The coarser carpets for example, pay sixty per cent. duty; the finer but twenty-five per cent. The coarser, and heavier, and more universally used silks pay nearly four times as much on their cost as the finer and more delicate. And this holds true of many other articles of very general use. The discrimination now favors the luxurious, and burdens the poor. This should be reversed. Are our opponents sincere? And will they agree to such reversal? (Loud applause.) One word more to our opponents. They profess to join us in regard for labor. But the relief and elevation of the laboring class must be achieved by their own intelligence. (Loud cheers.) They demand the opportunity for instruction and intellectual culture. By means of mental culture, the humblest mechanic may stand among the wisest, as well as among the best of mankind. (Cries of "That's the truth!") His is a large heart, capable of love for child, wife, friends, freedom and country. His is a keen eye, suited to grow familiar with the beauties of that creation which God has made so lovely and so observable. (Loud and long continued cheering.) To vindicate the rights of America is the first duty of America, and for that end to ensure to them the time for improvement. (Cheers.)

Will our opponents, who are so zealous for the poor man's rights, join the Democracy in paying homage to one of the greatest ideas that sway the age, to one which Van Buren, as President, in the name of the American people, held up to the world as the appropriate system for freemen?—In a word, let our opponents join us in asserting this great truth that lies at the foundation of the ten hour rule. (Great sensation, loud and continued cheering, and every possible demonstration of applause.) We return, then, to the principle that, so far as the tariff is to discriminate in regard

to the laborer, it should do what has never yet been done, discriminate in favor of the laborer, by levying the heaviest taxes on articles of luxury. (Tremendous cheering and loud cries of "That's the American doctrine.") In like manner in the arrangement of the tariff, the interests of agriculture must be consulted; and for the manufacturer, we insist, that the great design should not be to give sudden profits, the results of hazard, but to ensure steady and equal protection, and thus lead him to compete for the great neutral markets of the world, (Cheers.) To this end the manufacturer needs more than indiscriminate revenue tariff. He needs for his best allies a sound currency and well regulated exchanges, (Loud applause.) Good exchanges are secured, not by a Bank of the United States, but the regular action of commercial industry. The merchants are the great regulators of exchanges; let them never abdicate their office. [Very enthusiastic cheering.] For the security of the currency, there is no resource but a steady regard to the metallic basis.

A fluctuating currency, as it expands, raises prices, invites foreigners to excessive competition for our own markets, drives us from neutral to foreign markets; and then the vast balance for importations must be paid in money, and the export of specie takes away the support of the artificial currency which totters and crumbles for the want of a solid foundation. Then follows depression. The paper currency in its excessive contractions and expansions is ruinous to the manufacturer; it is to him like a bad mill-stream, swollen by every storm, and summer-dried in the time of need. (Applause.) A close adherence to the metallic standard can alone secure a steady flow of credit and of money. The measure of value must not have merely an odor of nationality; it must bear an impress that shall be its passport through the civilized world. It is in this connection that I pronounce the name of Silas Wright as the benefactor of the manufacturers. Silas Wright, the statesman and the friend ever to be relied upon—having an unpretended modesty, surpassed only by his merit; never aspiring to high station, and worthy of the highest. (Demonstrations of enthusiasm which altogether baffle description.) It was he, who in May, 1838, met Henry Clay face to face on the floor of the Senate, and achieved, perhaps, the most signal and momentous victory ever won in that body. (Great cheering.)—The chief provision of Clay's resolution, as he himself expressed it, was, that "the notes of sound and specie-paying banks shall be received and paid out in the receipts and expenditures of the government." In a moment Wright discerned the latent evils couched in the proposition, and recommended its reference to the Committee on Finance. Clay objected, but in vain, (Cheers.) Meantime, in the course of the debate that ensued, Clay exclaimed in reply to the Senator from South Carolina, "I am for a Bank of the United States, and wish it so pronounced and so understood, that every man, woman and child, should know it." "The capital," he afterwards added, "not to be extravagantly large—about Fifty Million would answer." On the 16th of May Silas Wright came forward with his report, calm, well digested and conclusive; having not a waste word, and leaving not a word to be added.—(Cheers.) Such was the irresistible force of his logic, that Clay turned from his own position, and to avoid a worse defeat on his own motion, the worst part of his resolution was rejected by a vote of forty-four to one. [Great applause.] All that remained that was objectionable was, on motion of Silas Wright, stricken out, by a vote of twenty-eight to nineteen.—[Terrific cheers.] Such was his great service to the best interests of the country.—I commend his report and the accompanying report to the democratic press, and the Young Democracy of New York. [Loud and long continued cheering.] For the vindication of our territory in its full extent, the merchants, and manufacturers and agriculturists, equally interested.

The harbors of Oregon are for American ships; its markets for American labor; its soil for the American ploughs; its wide domain for American institutions and American Independence. [Terrific cheering, and shouts of "Oregon is ours and must be ours." "Yes, and Texas too," and so on.] Mr. Bancroft proceeded to discuss the re-annexation of Texas; contending that Texas is independent as a consequence of its existence; as having been but a temporary member of a confederacy, which military despotism has dissolved. He developed concisely the relations on the subject towards England and towards Mexico. He contended that the federative system was strengthened by its extension; that that system was destined, like the doctrine of Democratic equality, to make the tour of the globe. His remarks on this topic were received with indiscriminate enthusiasm. In conclusion, Mr. Bancroft appealed to the immense assembly for the election of the Democratic candidates. New York, said he, has rarely been found wanting. By the honor of Livingston is asserted the rights of neutral flags, and gave in the adhesion of America to the great principles of modern maritime law. Its votes elected Jefferson. It was through one of its sons, that the treaty for annexing Louisiana was negotiated.

By the voice of George Clinton, it negotiated the renewal of the charter of the United States Bank. New-York set, for the States, the brilliant example of peacefully transferring the sovereignty from the territory of New York to its men. By

the firmness of Van Buren it enabled the country to weather the storm in the season of greatest financial difficulty. Young men of the Empire State—you will not be wanting. The kindling enthusiasm in the many thousands around me, promises a victory of unexampled splendor. All eyes are upon you. Fill up the measure of the glory of your State by your present action. All eyes are on you. The world observes you. The country watches you. One old man leans with interest towards the East, to hear the swelling tide of determined zeal. His eyes are failing, but he has a light within. The fires of earthly existence are burning very low in their sockets, but in his breast patriotism is a fire unquenchable. Send gladdening messages to the old man of the Hermitage. His fame must not be impaired by the election of men that will abandon and subvert.—His country has covered him with its highest honors—the last Congress has affixed the aspersion of the craven Judge of Louisiana. One thing more is wanting.—Perfect your triumph in November—it will fill his cup of happiness to the brim.—(Tremendous cheering.)

Should any of our Town patrons not be served with the "JOURNAL" to-day, or should any have been overlooked last week, they will please report the same at our office. Our Carrier is not yet familiar with all of their residences, consequently, he may not serve them all.

Would it be convenient for a "Well Wisher" to honor us with a call at our office?

DEMAGOGUEISM.

Of all the arguments in favor of a Protective Tariff, the most egregiously foolish, as well as the most deceptive and demagogical, which we have yet heard advanced by the Federal orators, is the one that the effect of our present Tariff Act is to impose the burden of the duty upon the English maker of the imported article, and so far exonerate our own citizens from the necessary calls upon their purses to supply the wants of the National Treasury. Now we had supposed that no man, nor boy either, who had ever glanced over, even the title page of Adam Smith, would be either so ignorant or so wanting in regard to his reputation for common sense, as to argue, in this day of light & knowledge, that the producer of an article in a foreign country pays the duty which may be imposed upon it on its arrival on our shores; & yet we have repeatedly, within the last month, heard Whigs, both in private conversation and in public assembly, advance this long since exploded doctrine.

In a leading article in the last "Chronicle," the Editor takes occasion to say, that he has some time ago exposed "the fallacy of the argument that the amount of duty imposed upon every article is added to the price charged the purchaser for the article." For our own part we have not seen the exposition to which the "Chronicle" alludes, but we will take the liberty of saying, that it is no "fallacy" that the duty becomes part of the price of the article, but that, on the other hand, it is utterly fallacious to deny that such is the case. And though we don't think there can be many persons who would be deceived by such shallow sophistry as this, yet, as there may be some of our readers who are not in the habit of thinking much about such things, we will devote a few minutes, not only to prove that it is no "fallacy," and to show that the duty, in truth and in fact, enters into and becomes part and parcel of the cost of the article, but also to shew to our readers how much more onerous, than, perhaps, they are aware of, it becomes by the time the article, whatever it may be, reaches the hands of the consumer. Take for example, the article of Flannel, which is used more or less in every family in N. Carolina. Well, suppose one of our New York merchants goes to England and purchases a piece of that article for the American market at 20 cents a yard, and suppose the duty to be 50 per cent., who pays it? Does the English producer? Surely not. Does the American importer pay it? In the first instance, we admit, he does: but what does he do before he offers the article for sale in this country? Why, he sits down and makes his calculation thus: There's 20 cents, the original price in England; 24 cents, say, per yard, costs and charges for bringing it from Europe to New York—and lastly, there's 10 cents a yard, (50 per cent.) duty paid at the Custom-House, which, when added together, makes the sum of 34 cents the amount, per yard, which he has already paid out. Well, now, does not

the importer lay his profit as well upon the duty as the original cost? Don't he lay it upon the whole sum? Does not the Jobber and the country merchant do the same thing? Down, till it reaches you, the farmer of N. Carolina—who, after all, and at last, have to pay the original cost, the duty, the profits upon that duty, and often the profits upon those very profits, so that under the present system, the Tariff of '42, you are often compelled to pay twice, and sometimes thrice the amount for an article you wish to purchase, which the producer originally received for it. And now that we have seen that it is you, the farmers, and the working men of the country, who have, sooner or later, to pay this duty; and when we have also seen by what kind of a compound interest operation it keeps accumulating, as it works its way, stage by stage, until it knocks at your door in the shape of high prices, is it not your interest to have these duties reduced to the very lowest point, which will afford a sufficient amount of revenue to defray the expenses of the General Government, economically administered? We feel assured your answer will be yes. Is, then, our present Tariff constructed on revenue principles? No, for the duties as laid by it, vary from forty to one hundred and fifty per cent. If, then, you are desirous to see this political millstone firmly and permanently fastened around the neck of the Southern farmer, vote for Henry Clay, for he has recently declared himself, that he is utterly opposed to the modification, in any shape or form, of the Tariff of '42, the highest Protective Tariff in most of its features we have ever had. But, if on the other hand, you are desirous to see all classes of the community protected alike; if you are opposed to the principle of the General Government, granting a bounty to one particular species of industry to the detriment of all other employments, thereby creating a privileged class—then vote for James K. Polk, who has ever been, and now is, the uncompromising enemy of monopolies in every shape.

Federal "Patriotism."

Perhaps there is not a word in the English language which has been more vilely misrepresented, or which has suffered more at the hands of Federal demagogues than the noun substantive, patriotism. We don't know, however, that we recollect of its being so far out of place, or so foully misused on any occasion before, as it is nowadays by the Federal Whig party, when they urge it as an argument for, and in connexion with, a Protective Tariff. Why, say they, in their appeals to the passions and the prejudices of the people, would you not much sooner, when you go to lay out your money for manufactured goods, purchase of your own countrymen than of British paupers! Patriotism, say they, calls upon you to aid and protect your own fellow-citizens against the competition of foreign pauper labor. Now, although we are aware that the leaders of the Federal party know better than to believe that true patriotism has any thing to do with taxing one portion of the community for the aggrandizement of another, yet they know that, when they appeal to our love of country and our well founded dislike to England and English interests, they strike upon two of the most deep toned and easily touched chords in the American bosom. When the question is asked of the good citizens of North Carolina, What! are you not willing to extend the arm of protection to your own countrymen against the labor of English paupers, we know that the generous response, dictated by the spirit of patriotism, and made without reflection, will sometimes be in the affirmative; hence you can't listen to a single Whig speech, nowadays, in which the orator don't make "British pauper labor," and its coming in competition with the industrial pursuits of our own free sons, the staple of his discourse. Thus it is, that in all ages, the insidious advances of the demagogue, who aims at the subversion of what is really the interest of the "many," and who wishes to see the "few" made rich and powerful at their expense, have ever been covered under the hallowed and sacred name of Patriotism. Now, for our own part, we have taken up what may appear to our Federal neighbors rather an antiquated idea of the word Patriotism. We had thought it meant a love of each and every portion of our country, and of each and every interest which exists in the Union; and we had taken up the idea that patriotism did not demand of one class of our citizens, and that class infinitely the largest, to make a sacrifice of their best interests for the purpose of unnecessarily enriching another, and in point of numbers a comparatively insignificant one. And we would appeal to the people of North Carolina, who, we are convinced, are as patriotic and union loving a people as any in the country, and who would go as far as any others in justice, to aid and assist their northern brethren, the manufacturers, and ask them if they think they are called upon, to pay, any class in the United States an exorbitant price for such articles as they want to purchase, merely because they are fellow-citizens? We think their answer will be, no.—But, to illustrate this, we will put a case: suppose two citizens in New Hanover County, were going to commence business in the Mercantile line; and suppose each of them had a relation in New York, whether they had gone to lay in their stock of goods, in the whole sale line there, who sell goods say 20 per cent. higher than they could be purchased at other places. Now, again, suppose that one of these men were to purchase of his relation's paying 20 per cent. higher than market price, solely because he was his relation, and suppose the other was to buy where he could get what he wanted cheapest, would not every man who heard of the transaction say that the one had acted foolishly and unjustly to himself, while the other had pursued the wise and proper course. Such, fellow-freemen of North Carolina, do we think is precisely a parallel case to that of the South's purchasing at an exorbitant price of the North, when she can obtain what she wants, cheaper elsewhere, without injustice to any class. Should she continue to do so, the Northern Manufacturer cannot fail to laugh in his sleeve, at our extreme gullibility and our eccentric ideas about patriotism.

THE JOURNAL.

FRIDAY, SEPT. 27, 1840.

FOR PRESIDENT

JAMES K. POLK,

OF TENNESSEE.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT

GEORGE M. DALLAS

OF PENNSYLVANIA.

Democratic Electors.

1st District, THOMAS BRAGG, Jr.
2nd. do. HENRY I. TOOLE.
3rd. do. AB. W. VENABLE.
4th. do. GEORGE WHITFIELD,
5th. do. WILLIAM S. ASHE,
6th. do. DAVID REID,
7th. do. JOSEPH ALLISON,
8th. do. DANIEL W. COURTS,
9th. do. WILL. J. ALEXANDER,
10th. do. GEORGE BOWER,
11th. do.

To our Town Subscribers.

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DEMAGOGUEISM.

Of all the arguments in favor of a Protective Tariff, the most egregiously foolish, as well as the most deceptive and demagogical, which we have yet heard advanced by the Federal orators, is the one that the effect of our present Tariff Act is to impose the burden of the duty upon the English maker of the imported article, and so far exonerate our own citizens from the necessary calls upon their purses to supply the wants of the National Treasury. Now we had supposed that no man, nor boy either, who had ever glanced over, even the title page of Adam Smith, would be either so ignorant or so wanting in regard to his reputation for common sense, as to argue, in this day of light & knowledge, that the producer of an article in a foreign country pays the duty which may be imposed upon it on its arrival on our shores; & yet we have repeatedly, within the last month, heard Whigs, both in private conversation and in public assembly, advance this long since exploded doctrine.

In a leading article in the last "Chronicle," the Editor takes occasion to say, that he has some time ago exposed "the fallacy of the argument that the amount of duty imposed upon every article is added to the price charged the purchaser for the article." For our own part we have not seen the exposition to which the "Chronicle" alludes, but we will take the liberty of saying, that it is no "fallacy" that the duty becomes part of the price of the article, but that, on the other hand, it is utterly fallacious to deny that such is the case. And though we don't think there can be many persons who would be deceived by such shallow sophistry as this, yet, as there may be some of our readers who are not in the habit of thinking much about such things, we will devote a few minutes, not only to prove that it is no "fallacy," and to show that the duty, in truth and in fact, enters into and becomes part and parcel of the cost of the article, but also to shew to our readers how much more onerous, than, perhaps, they are aware of, it becomes by the time the article, whatever it may be, reaches the hands of the consumer. Take for example, the article of Flannel, which is used more or less in every family in N. Carolina. Well, suppose one of our New York merchants goes to England and purchases a piece of that article for the American market at 20 cents a yard, and suppose the duty to be 50 per cent., who pays it? Does the English producer? Surely not. Does the American importer pay it? In the first instance, we admit, he does: but what does he do before he offers the article for sale in this country? Why, he sits down and makes his calculation thus: There's 20 cents, the original price in England; 24 cents, say, per yard, costs and charges for bringing it from Europe to New York—and lastly, there's 10 cents a yard, (50 per cent.) duty paid at the Custom-House, which, when added together, makes the sum of 34 cents the amount, per yard, which he has already paid out. Well, now, does not

the importer lay his profit as well upon the duty as the original cost? Don't he lay it upon the whole sum? Does not the Jobber and the country merchant do the same thing? Down, till it reaches you, the farmer of N. Carolina—who, after all, and at last, have to pay the original cost, the duty, the profits upon that duty, and often the profits upon those very profits, so that under the present system, the Tariff of '42, you are often compelled to pay twice, and sometimes thrice the amount for an article you wish to purchase, which the producer originally received for it. And now that we have seen that it is you, the farmers, and the working men of the country, who have, sooner or later, to pay this duty; and when we have also seen by what kind of a compound interest operation it keeps accumulating, as it works its way, stage by stage, until it knocks at your door in the shape of high prices, is it not your interest to have these duties reduced to the very lowest point, which will afford a sufficient amount of revenue to defray the expenses of the General Government, economically administered? We feel assured your answer will be yes. Is, then, our present Tariff constructed on revenue principles? No, for the duties as laid by it, vary from forty to one hundred and fifty per cent. If, then, you are desirous to see this political millstone firmly and permanently fastened around the neck of the Southern farmer, vote for Henry Clay, for he has recently declared himself, that he is utterly opposed to the modification, in any shape or form, of the Tariff of '42, the highest Protective Tariff in most of its features we have ever had. But, if on the other hand, you are desirous to see all classes of the community protected alike; if you are opposed to the principle of the General Government, granting a bounty to one particular species of industry to the detriment of all other employments, thereby creating a privileged class—then vote for James K. Polk, who has ever been, and now is, the uncompromising enemy of monopolies in every shape.

Perhaps there is not a word in the English language which has been more vilely misrepresented, or which has suffered more at the hands of Federal demagogues than the noun substantive, patriotism. We don't know, however, that we recollect of its being so far out of place, or so foully misused on any occasion before, as it is nowadays by the Federal Whig party, when they urge it as an argument for, and in connexion with, a Protective Tariff. Why, say they, in their appeals to the passions and the prejudices of the people, would you not much sooner, when you go to lay out your money for manufactured goods, purchase of your own countrymen than of British paupers! Patriotism, say they, calls upon you to aid and protect your own fellow-citizens against the competition of foreign pauper labor. Now, although we are aware that the leaders of the Federal party know better than to believe that true patriotism has any thing to do with taxing one portion of the community for the aggrandizement of another, yet they know that, when they appeal to our love of country and our well founded dislike to England and English interests, they strike upon two of the most deep toned and easily touched chords in the American bosom. When the question is asked of the good citizens of North Carolina, What! are you not willing to extend the arm of protection to your own countrymen against the labor of English paupers, we know that the generous response, dictated by the spirit of patriotism, and made without reflection, will sometimes be in the affirmative; hence you can't listen to a single Whig speech, nowadays, in which the orator don't make "British pauper labor," and its coming in competition with the industrial pursuits of our own free sons, the staple of his discourse. Thus it is, that in all ages, the insidious advances of the demagogue, who aims at the subversion of what is really the interest of the "many," and who wishes to see the "few" made rich and powerful at their expense, have ever been covered under the hallowed and sacred name of Patriotism. Now, for our own part, we have taken up what may appear to our Federal neighbors rather an antiquated idea of the word Patriotism. We had thought it meant a love of each and every portion of our country, and of each and every interest which exists in the Union; and we had taken up the idea that patriotism did not demand of one class of our citizens, and that class infinitely the largest, to make a sacrifice of their best interests for the purpose of unnecessarily enriching another, and in point of numbers a comparatively insignificant one. And we would appeal to the people of North Carolina, who, we are convinced, are as patriotic and union loving a people as any in the country, and who would go as far as any others in justice, to aid and assist their northern brethren, the manufacturers, and ask them if they think they are called upon, to pay, any class in the United States an exorbitant price for such articles as they want to purchase, merely because they are fellow-citizens? We think their answer will be, no.—But, to illustrate this, we will put a case: suppose two citizens in New Hanover County, were going to commence business in the Mercantile line; and suppose each of them had a relation in New York, whether they had gone to lay in their stock of goods, in the whole sale line there, who sell goods say 20 per cent. higher than they could be purchased at other places. Now, again, suppose that one of these men were to purchase of his relation's paying 20 per cent. higher than market price, solely because he was his relation, and suppose the other was to buy where he could get what he wanted cheapest, would not every man who heard of the transaction say that the one had acted foolishly and unjustly to himself, while the other had pursued the wise and proper course. Such, fellow-freemen of North Carolina, do we think is precisely a parallel case to that of the South's purchasing at an exorbitant price of the North, when she can obtain what she wants, cheaper elsewhere, without injustice to any class. Should she continue to do so, the Northern Manufacturer cannot fail to laugh in his sleeve, at our extreme gullibility and our eccentric ideas about patriotism.

By the voice of George Clinton, it negotiated the renewal of the charter of the United States Bank. New-York set, for the States, the brilliant example of peacefully transferring the sovereignty from the territory of New York to its men. By