Poetry.

WASHINGTON.

BY BRYANT.

Great were the hearts and strong the minds,
Of those who framed, in high debate,
The immortal league of love that binds
Our fair, broad Empire, State with State.

And deep the gladness of the hour,
When, as the auspicious task was done,
In solemn trust the sword of power,
Was given to glory's unspoil'd son.

That noble race is gone; the suns
Of fifty years have risen and set;
But the bright links those chosen ones
So strongly forged, are brighter yet.

Wile—as our own free race increase—
Wide shall extend the elastic chain,
And bind, in everlasting peace,
State after State, a mighty train.

Political.

EXTRACTS FROM BANCROFT.

THE GENERAL GOVERNMENT.

From an address delivered by George Bancroft on the 4th of July, 1826, before the citizens of Northampton, Massachusetts.

"The sovereignty of the people is the basis of the system. With the people the power resides, both theoretically and practically. The government is a democracy, a determined, uncompromising democracracy; administered immediately by the people, or by the people's responsible agents."

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"The interests of the people are the interests of the individuals who compose the people. If we needed no general government for our private success and happiness, we should have adopted none. It is created to supply a want and a deficiency; it is simply a corporation, invested with limited powers for accomplishing specific purposes.

"Government is based upon population, not upon property. If they who possess the wealth possessed the power also, they would legislate in such a way as to preserve that wealth and power; and this would tend to an aristocracy. We hold it best that the laws should favor the diffusion of property and its easy acquisition, not the concentration of it in the hands of a few to the impoverishment of the many."

WHAT IS DEMOCRACY?

Extract from an address to the democratic electors of Massachusetts, adopted by a democratic State convention in 1835, written by George Bancroft.

"Democracy is a government founded on persons, and not on property—recognizing not only equality before the law, but equality of political franchises."

* * * * * * *

"Democracy is accused of endeavoring to set the poor against the rich. Democracy, resting on the great middling class, is the mediator between the poor and the rich. We certainly would secure the rights of the feeblest individual. This is all; and if this includes the idea of opposition to the rich, it can only be because the rich are striving to obtain more than has been conceded to them by the institutions of our country."

"It is the uniform tendency of the popular element to enfranchise and bless humanity. The exact measure of the progress of civilization is the degree in which public opinion, the intelligence of the common mind, has prevailed over wealth and brute force; in other words, the measure of the progress of civilization is the progress of democracy.

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"To defend the rights of labor is the glory of the age. The democracy demands, as a test of its measures, their tendency to elevate the laboring classes. If our opponents are heartily disposed to aid us in this design, let them abandon their opposition and join with us in establishing the reform which will promote it."

WHIGGISM AND DEMOCRACY.

The whig rests for support on material interests: democracy on morality and mind. The whig respects men with their possessions: democracy cherishes naked humanity. The whig idolizes established abuses, and pleads proscription: democracy is the party of hope and reform. The whig kindles with zeal in the defence of separate interests: democracy demands equal rights. The whig claims the privilege of his sovereign: democracy asserts the sovereignty of the people. The whig regard liberty as a fortunate privilege, or as a covenanted enfranchisement: democracy holds liberty as a natural and inalienable right. The whig builds his strong government on force: democracy trusts in the diffusion of intelligence, and the power of opinion. The whig fulfils his contracts, and knows no obligation to do more: democracy claims kindred with every sufferer, and, as each generation takes up its line of march for eternity, it cheerfully provides for the infirm. The whig makes common cause with his clan: democracy cares for the well-being of the many. The whig, resting government on wealth, lays the foundation of a moneyed aristocracy: democracy, resting government on the intelligence and morality of the masses, establishes the supremacy of the people, and opens the way to the principality of virtue.

GEN. JACKSON'S SWORD.—We understand that Gen. Jackson made a present, a few days since, of his old trusty Sword, which was his companion through most of his military career, to his devoted friend and fellow soldier, Gen. Robert Armstrong. No man is more worthy to be the depository of such a *memento* than Gen. Armstrong.

[*Nashville Union.*

FORGIVENESS.—A deaf and dumb person being asked 'What is forgiveness?' Wrote: "It is the odor which flowers yield when trampled upon."

"PROTECTION TO DOMESTIC INDUSTRY."

The whigs everywhere display this motto. They profess a special friendship to the industrial classes. They claim popular support on the ground that their policy peculiarly benefits labor. Their idea of what constitutes "protection to home industry," is expressed and embodied in the tariff of 1842. They declare against any modification of it; and denounce all those who think it materially imperfect or erroneous; and who seek to rectify it, as unpatriotic and hostile to the interests of labor.

We propose briefly to examine these lofty pretensions, and to analyze the character and effects of the measure on which they are founded.

The principles on which a tariff ought to be constructed, are obvious and simple. It ought, in the first place, to collect from the people only such an amount of revenue as is necessary to an economical administration of government; and it ought, in the second place, to do so by such an adjustment of its details that the burthens of taxation which it imposes on individuals, shall be apportioned according to the ability of each to bear them, and the incidental advantages which it confers on business shall be equally distributed. Absolute perfection may not be expected or required; but a law which generally disregards or systematically violates these principles, must be essentially unjust and oppressive.

By this standard, let us try the tariff of 1842; let us see whether it really and truly "protects industry," or whether it first imposes on labor all the burdens of Government, and then sacrifices it to the rapacity of privileged capital.

Some articles are consumed in and about an equal degree by the poorest man and by the richest. A laborer with an income of two thousand dollars a year, uses as much salt as John Jacob Astor, with an income five thousand times as large. And it is obvious that the revenue derived from a duty on salt, is paid in nearly the same proportion by every man. This is true in various degrees, of all revenue which results from duties on articles of necessity.

Such taxation is imposed not according to ability to pay—not according to property or to income—but *per capita*—on man as man. The burden of it falls mainly on the poor, who are least able to bear its weight. It is radically unjust. It violates the recognized American principle, which apportions the cost of government according to the ability of those who enjoy its benefits. It wars against national prosperity and individual happiness. It weakens the incentives, and lessens the results of industry. It represses the productive energy of labor, which is the spring of all public and private affluence: and, worst of all, it abridges the comforts of the toiling millions, who must ever earn their bread by the sweat of their brow; and—such is the intimate connection between physical well-being and intellectual moral culture—it retards their advancement in the scale of humanity.

1. *The Tariff of* 1842 *selects as the principal objects of taxation, articles which are of the general class of necessaries.*

Accordidg to an official statement of the Treasury Department, it imposes a tax on

Salt	80 per cent.
Sugar	71 to 101
Coal	61
Iron	45 to 77
Cottons	40 to 63
Woollens	40
Molasses	51
Glass wares	55 to 144

These are the acerage rates; the duties actually collected being in many cases far higher.

In the three quarters preceding June 30, 1843, the amount of revenue received was $10,500,000; of which more than two-thirds was derived from nine classes of articles.

Salt	$700,000
Sugar	1,850,000
Molasses	600,000
Coal	120,000
Iron and its manufactures,	1,000,000
Cottons,	1,130,000
Woollens	900,000
Linens	400,000
Silks	950,000
	$7,650,099

2. In imposing duties on particular articles, the tariff of 1842 systematically taxes the cheaper kinds at higher rate. It does this by minimums and specific duties, the effect of which is not apparent on the face of the law, but will be illustrated by a few instances.

The apparent rate of duty on undyed cottons is thirty per cent. upon their value. But it is provided that all such manufactures, not exceeding in value 20 cts. per square yard, shall be valued at 20 cts. The effect is to impose a uniform duty of six cents on the article, whether it be worth 5 cents or 20 cents the yard. The real duty is estimated by the Treasury Department to be, on the average, equal to 49 per cent. By the statement of merchants of this city to the House of Representatives, it appears to have been in effect from 95 to 160 per cent. Of the gross inequality of its operation, there can be no dispute. A shirting costing 20 cents or over, is taxed *thirty* per cent.; one costing 10 cents, is taxed *sixty* per cent.; and one costing 5 cents, is taxed 120 per cent!

Calicoes, not exceeding in value 30 cents, are valued at 30 cents; and those not exceeding 35 cents, at 35 cents. A fine and costly calico is taxed but 30 per cent., while one of the more common kind in general use among the poorer classes, and worth ten cents, would be taxed 90 per cent.!

Salt is charged with a duty of 8 cents per 56 pounds, which is estimated by the Treasury to average 61 per cent; and by the merchants, to range from 106 to 170 per cent.

The tax on coal was stated by the merchants to be from 62 to 106 per cent.; the heavier duty on the cheaper article, and the lighter duty on the dearer article.

On sugar, from 65 to 120 per cent.; on molasses, from 35 to 170; on bar iron, from 28 to 39; on rolled iron, from 75 to 120; and on chains, from 30 to 175.

These are but specimens of the manner in which the whole law is framed. If any principle be consistently adhered to thro'out all its details, it is that of imposing the lightest duties on expensive articles, and the heaviest duties on the cheaper articles: of taxing as little as possible the wealthier, who consume the more costly fabrics, and as much as possible the poor who consume the lower priced manufactures.—And this is the practical interpretation of the whig notion, and the practical exhibition of the whig mode of "*protecting* domestic industry." [*N. Y. News.*

FREE TRADE—WHAT IS IT?

The friends of free trade contend that it is best to let each and every interest depend on its own merits, to rest on its own resources, on the principle that every individual can and does know better what pursuit will be best for him than any legislators can advise for him; and that if every man be left to follow, unrestricted, the pursuit most conducive to his own interest, the sum total of the commonwealth will be greater than by any other system; that what is thus true of individuals, is also true of those various pursuits themselves; that if a man can make most by agriculture, he will adopt that pursuit—so of all others; and that if manufacturers, or commerce, or law, or physic, or any other pursuit, becomes more profitable than the others, each will, in due time, attract their various friends, by that surest and best of all guarantees, the interest and profit they afford. To this there is no exception, in time of peace with other nations. A state of war may alter some interests, in some countries, in some degree; these are exceptions, and must vary with the peculiarity of each country, and the country or countries with which it is waging war.—It is not believed that any exception need now be made in this widely extended country, so full as it is of every kind of necessary resources.

The friends of protection, as it is called, say no! it is better to make other interests tributary to manufactures—or, in other sense, they say it is better to protect American labor. It is better to do all our own work, however unprepared for it, however much more it may cost us, however unsuited our climate or our circumstances. We had better exclude all intercourse with foreign nations, establish home markets, and, like the terrapin, live under or within our own shell. They will deny this plain interpretation of the nature of their system; but such is its true character, as I can readily show. What is protection? Mr. Webster says it implies something and somebody to be protected—and something and somebody to be protected against—that it is solely to protect American hand labor. I go further, as he might and would have done, had it suited his purpose to do so, and I say that protection implies something to be protected by, somebody to be protected from, and that it has been made to protect, under all the tariffs, for 30 years past, not only American labor, (whether of the hand or of the machine, and by a system calculated to deprive us ultimately of all foreign markets, and leave us the home market only.

And now to the proof: The production whether at home or abroad, of any and every thing, requires the joint operation of two things—capital to furnish the materials, and labor to work them—and when any article thus produced is disposed of, the division of the result or proceeds of it belongs to these two subjects, which, in all countries are generally opposed to each other, though acting otherwise harmoniously. If capital take more, less is left for labor. If capital take 75 per cent., labor can get but 25 per cent. Do not forget Mr. Webster's words, that *it is hand-labor alone he would protect by protection, and against hand-labor, the pauper hand-labor of Europe.*

Now, a ton of iron is made in Europe, which, when taken to market there, is worth - - - $20

Let us suppose that the capital which bought the mine, the machinery, the lime, and other fuel to make it, were worth - - 16

And that the labor was worth - 4

Is it not evident that, if you would protect the labor alone, that a duty of $4 per ton would be sufficient, even if the European manufacturor got his pauper labor for nothing. If this indisputable fact be so, does not the duty of $25 per ton on iron, under the tariff of 1842, not only protect the labor of making iron to the full amount of all its cost, but protect the capital also to the amount of twenty-one dollars per ton?

Nothing can be more plain; and the same is true, not of iron only, but of every other protected article. How can any man of veracity pretend to say that a duty of $25 per ton is necessary to protect the labor only, in making iron in this country, against the foreign pauper labor, when the whole cost of a ton of iron is but $25!

But protection means something to be protected by, and something to be protected from.

Or, in other words, protection requires sacrifices in money, or its equivalent, from the many for the benefit of the few, from all other classes to the manufacturing. It matters not whether this tribute be paid in lowering the price of what they buy or enhancing the price of what they sell; it is the same thing to the protected who receive and to the nonprotected who pay it. It is tribute from the many to the few. It is legislative robbery, which is as much robbery as any on the highway, when committed contrary to the constitutional compact. The pretext is as shallow, in the pretence that it is solely to protect American industry, as that the object is to raise revenue according to the provisions of the Constitution.

Protection implies, also, that those engaged in the pursuit to be protected are to be unprofitably employed, and for the public advantage. Are these manufacturers entitled to it on these considerations? Are they unprofitably employed? Are dividends of from 10 to 30 per cent. evidence of it? Should all other interests, in good or bad seasons, with good or bad crops, paying nothing, or only 3, 5, and 7 per cent. be made tributary to them, and *cui bono*—where is the public benefit? In these manufacturers' pockets, and in them only.

Do they benefit any body else? Do they even pay more to the American hand-labor they profess to be so anxious to foster and protect? Do they pay more wages under the tariff of 1842, when their profits ranged from 10 to 30 per cent. than they did under the previous act, when they were from 7 to 20 per cent.?—Let the operators answer. If a laborer from Europe, equally competent, go to a manufacturer, and offer to do the work for 75 cts. for which he previously paid $1, would he not reduce the price of the American, or turn him off and take the other? Let all the world answer.

It is a well known and admitted fact, that the act of 1842 grants more protection than the manufacturers themselves had the hardihood to ask. Their committee asked for only $17 a ton on iron, but the Congressional committee on manufactures said, put it down $25, and we will be able to pass it for $17. So of bagging, also; they asked but 3¼ cts. per yard but it was entered at 5 cents per square yard, equal to 6¼ cents a yard, and passed. And so also of many other articles; and yet this is the act Mr. Clay promises shall not be repealed if he is elected—forgetting his solemn obligations to the Compromise act of 1833, and the 9 years of patient endurance of the protective system borne by the South, under the assurance of Mr. Clay and the whole nation, (Mr. Webster and a few discontents only excepted,) that nothing should, after July, 1845, be taxed higher than 20 per cent. and remembering his oft-repeated assurances that he meant to adhere to the Compromise bill, will any Southern man to agree to vote for him? Can any body have confidence in him?

He professes great regard for treaties with Mexico—and would not accept Texas because he might, impliedly, make a breach of faith. But for the treaty of 1833, passed by the House, the Senate, and the President—proposed and supported by himself, he has no respect—no regard—let his letter to Mr. Clayton prove the fact.—*N. Y. Evening Post.*

RULES

For the behavior of the Democrats towards the Whigs, after the election of Mr. Polk.

Inasmuch as the omens of Mr. Polk's election become more auspicious with every successive day, it is time to bethink ourselves of the manner in which we shall behave towards our political adversaries in the hour of their defeat. A friend of ours, a person of great magnanimity of feeling, and possessed of that highest kind of good breeding, which springs from a natural humanity of disposition, has taken the pains to draw up a few rules concerning the demeanor proper to be observed on this occasion, which we here lay before our readers.

"When you meet a whig next November, after the elections, it is your duty to treat him with great consideration and tenderness, for you should not forget that when the whigs are defeated they have nothing to fall back upon for consolation; whereas, if the case had been your own, you know that it would have been different. Wink at the errors of those who have transgressed through ignorance, or the prejudices of education. But there are also among them some who, while they condemn Mr. Clay's declared policy in every particular, will yet vote for him at the coming election. Such ought not to be permitted to vote for any other person, whether he be a candidate or not, during the whole of their unnatural lives. Eschew them; bar the gates of the democratic party firmly against them.

"When Audubon's new work on quadrupeds of America comes out, recollect that you cannot discourse freely in the presence of a whig, concerning all the animals described in it. If you happen to be turning over the pages that belong to it, ascertain beforehand in what part of the series the engraving of the animal called *coon* is to be found, and when you approach it dexterously turn over two or three leaves at once, so as to avoid the sight of it altogether. When you have occasion to speak of Vice Chancellor McCoun, drop the name, and call him merely Vice Chancellor. If you happen to like hard cider, do not say so. It will be expedient to express your meaning by the phrase, "I prefer the soft juice of the apple," even though you abhor circumlocution.

"There is one jest of which you must especially beware. Never, unless a whig should call you a horse, say anything about that carriage which was built and sent to bring the whig President elect to Washington. In the case supposed, and in that only, simply say that, if you are a horse, you are not harnessed to that carriage.—Say this slowly, and take care, in the meantime, to get as far from the reach of any missile as you possibly can, for your peril will be great."

[*N. Y. Evening Post, Sept. 30.*

AN APT QUOTATION.

The arch-angel of whiggery, Daniel Webster, at a late rally of his routed and discomfited partisans at Faneuil Hall, in Boston, made a speech full of dogged resolution, which he commenced with the following quotation from the first book of Milton's Paradise Lost:

——"What though the field be lost,
All is not lost, the unconquerable will."

This is part of Satan's speech, after his rebellion against the majesty of Heaven had been defeated, and himself and his host whelmed in the sulphurous pool of Tartarus. The orator did not like to quote any more of the original, so dropping the quotation, he goes on in plain prose, weaving into his speech, as if original, the ideas and many of the words of his Satanic model.

"And study of revenge, immortal hate,
And courage never to submit or yield:"

says the Devil.

"The courage to resist, the firm purpose, the devoted adherence to our principles," says Black Dan.

Now, we call this plagiarism. With excellent judgment, the god-like man compared the condition of the fallen whigs to that of the Satanic crew. With equally excellent taste, he likened himself to the Devil, and adopted the speech which Milton had prepared for him. But he should have given the Devil his due, and continued the quotations. Would not an action lie for violation of copyright? We wish some printer or lawyer would advise us.

[*N. Y. Eve. Post.*

THE WHIGS AFTER ELECTION.

The democrats have celebrated their victory by the discharge of cannon, by bonfires illuminations and general congratulations. Their opponents celebrate the issue of the conflict on their side by a general discharge of workmen, (the opposite of a *feu de joie.*) and by industrious and concerted plans to cast gloom and darkness over every business interest, and to produce panic and revulsion.

With hardly an exception, the whole whig press of this State have joined in their endeavor to weaken confidence, impair credit, and unsettle values. They have done this, not from motives of interest, for they can hardly hope to reap advantages four years hence, from a panic so early commenced, but from a feeling of revenge. They would cause that depression in prices, inflict those wide disasters in business of which they speak, because in truth, the sound stable interests of the country have been their greatest enemies. They would avenge themselves against the great producing interests of the State, and of the Union which they feel has been arrayed against them.

The hypocrisy which such an effort exhibits, on the part of those who claimed to have no higher desire than to benefit the general interests of the country, is however exceeded by the course of the same men in regard to laborers at wages. The New York Tribune, the Troy Whig, and the Buffalo Commercial Advertiser, three whig papers at extreme points of the State, have recommended the discharge of democratic workmen by whig employers, and in this they have been joined by a large majority of their party associates. Indeed, the pretended revulsion of business, which they are endeavoring to prove has already taken place, four months in advance of President Polk's inauguration, and more than a year before the session of the Congress elected with him, is intended to furnish a pretence to employers, and prepare the way for the great whig solace, over the dead body of the 'Coon—the general discharge of democratic laborers.

It must have required all the logic of the home league to induce the whig party to undertake this work of proscription; a proscription extended beyond laborers, and intended to embrace all classes of business. Nothing but those particular views of political economy, those notions in regard to supply and demand, on which the fabric of protection is raised, could have induced the whig minority to attempt the proscription of their opponents. The democratic party is in a popular majority of about one hundred thousand in the Union; of course there are a hundred thousand more customers in the democratic party than among the whigs. The latter party are determined since the election to cut off this vast body of consumers from all intercourse of trade. They will not buy of them, nor sell to them; they will establish among themselves, and keep it to themselves—a perennial fount of blessings, and of wealth. The effect of this will be to throw a vast number of these people, who have no time to mix politics with trade, into the ranks of the majority, who, it is understood, will sell to all men without first questioning them as to their politics, and will buy with a single eye to a good bargain. Thus gradually the limits of the whig party will be narrowed, and all the blessings of its political protective system and party home market will be centered among an intelligent and blessed few, while their adversaries will be left, with an unlimited market of purchase and sale, to all the miseries, the desolation, war, pestilence, and famine of Free Trade. Auspicious fruit of whig logic! The man who invented the word "protection," to designate the extent of the burdens imposed on labor, was a fool to the author of this project. The word itself should have been reserved till the era of this new piling up of political upon Custom-house duties—till the full workings of the system were seen in the discharge of laborers, and the promulgation of the edict of non-intercourse with a political majority.

Seriously, this proposition of the minority to turn the majority out of the social and business circle, is as wicked as it is absurd. If shame will not prevent those who have so declaimed in favor of "protection" from resorting to this unworthy proscription—if the fear of retaliation will not—at least a regard for social order, in which our opponents are, or claim to be, as much interested as we, should have that effect. The proscription of men for the exercise of a political right, is disorganizing and revolutionary. All the destructiveness which our opponents have imputed to us, could not, if truly charged, tend so directly to subvert our constitutions, and to uproot social order, as this petty tyranny. The men of wealth hold their property safely only by the tenure of public opinion; it is certainly not for them to wield the power it gives them, to the destruction of the comforts and lives of the poor.

But independent of this, the whole system of society is one of mutual dependence, daily felt. The men who are called upon to defend property against war, to aid the law in upholding its rights, in peace, to protect it against the elements, are not always the possessors of property. Will those who are interested in property teach these men the first lesson in social disorder, set them the example and give them the provocation for proscription?

[*Albany Atlas.*

PRESIDENTIAL ELECTION.

☞ We give below the official vote so far as received. Other states will be given hereafter. The popular majority for Polk and Dallas will probably be between 60 and 70,000.

	ELECTORS. Polk.	Clay.	MAJORITIES. Polk.	Clay.
Maine,	9			
N. Hampshire,	6		9,325	
Vermont,		6		8,029
Massachusetts,		12		14,267
Rhode Island,		4		2,155
Connecticut,		6		2,894
New York,	36		5,018	
New Jersey,		7		832
Pennsylvania,	26		6,332	
Delaware,		3		287
Maryland,		8		2,282
Virginia,	17			
N. Carolina,		11		2,803
S. Carolina,	9		[illegible]	
Georgia,	10		2,019	
Alabama,	9		11,147	
Mississippi,	6		6,032	
Louisiana,	6		658	
Arkansas,	3			
Tennessee,		13		132
Kentucky,		12		9,409
Ohio,		23		6,802
Indiana,	12		2,314	
Illinois,	9			
Missouri,	7			
Michigan,	5			
	170	105		
	105			
	65			

Official vote of Mississippi.

COUNTIES.	1843. Brown.	Claiborne.	Wilkins.	1844. Polk.	Clay.
Adams,	561	679	81	452	751
Amite,	203	353	34	337	499
Attala,	433	191	4	505	276
Bolivar,	143	92	1	61	55
Carroll,	501	671	35	742	677
Chickasaw,	423	308	89	632	303
Choctaw,	403	299	44	644	426
Claiborne,	428	400	5	428	431
Clark,	273	62	4	352	113
Coahoma,	121	138		162	143
Copiah,	729	255		649	447
Covington,	222	95	17	308	18
De Soto,	377	559	10	709	671
Franklin,	210	151	14	220	172
Green,	137	42		175	62
Hancock,	237	69	8	127	57
Harrison,	134	48	1	109	105
Hinds,	781	929	40	915	1199
Holmes,	479	558	17	498	578
Issaquena,*					
Itawamba,	654	334	114	825	308
Jackson,	188	4	2	216	17
Jasper,	337	214	3	469	210
Jefferson,	217	283	51	333	264
Jones,	105	57	1	117	72
Kemper,	443	259	23	515	221
Lafayette,	561	501	8	632	542
Lauderdale,	538	206	33	631	236
Lawrence,	548	75	6	543	91
Leake,	171	165	3	235	190
Lowndes,	658	687	31	850	641
Madison,	380	580	7	486	632
Marion,	291	45	6	251	67
Marshall,	948	935	12	1184	1059
Monroe,	598	451	37	911	349
Neshoba,	170	127	10	236	139
Newton,	289	113		270	143
Noxubee,	382	483	35	577	319
Oktibbeha,	212	255	8	334	211
Perry,	97	107	3	71	135
Pike,	315	173	16	444	252
Pontotoc,	349	423	3	498	459
Pontotoc,	421	284	168	709	284
Rankin,	361	304		406	311
Scott,	229	73		250	112
Simpson,	291	100	2	300	178
Smith,	258	64	3	249	24
Sunflower,				14	7
Tallahatchie,	173	208	1	218	179
Tippah,	1016	664	33	1179	692
Tishemingo,	773	379	73	1002	480
Tunica,	31	51		24	36
Warren,	436	751	19	506	922
Washington,	87	155	5	109	200
Wayne,	76	80		95	102
Wilkinson,	79	477	153	235	441
Winston,	394	270	5	475	201
Yalobusha,	661	585	43	857	719
Yazoo,	377	471	10	530	578

*New county—votes with Washington.

1844.—Total—Polk, - - 25,897
Clay, - - 19,964

Polk's Majority, 5,933