THE GALAXY.

MIDDIEBURY, VR.

Wednesday, Oct. 30, 1844.

WHIG NOMINATIONS.



For Presidential Electors, JEDEDIAH II. HARRIS, At large. JOHN PECK. CALVIN TOWNSLEY, 1st Dis. CARLOS COOLIDGE, 2d Dis. BENJAMIN SWIFT, 3d Dis. ERASTUS FAIRBANKS, 4th Dis

ELECTION, November, 12th.

POLK AND THE TARIFF. Letter from Gov. Jones.

We invite attention to the following let ter from Gov. Jones of Tennessec. It is clear and conclusive in relation to Col. Polk's hostility to the Tariff-and should be circulated amongst the People of all political par-

NASHVILLE, Oct. 3d, 1844. CHARLES GIBBONS, Esq.,

Dear Sir:-Your letter euclosing the pro ceedings of the National Clay Club of Penuaylvania, and also a pamphlet containing ex-reacts of the speeches and publications of James K. Polk, has been received. I shall take much pleasure in complying with the wishes of the Club, and if any action on my part shall become necessary to a proper vin-dication of their fidelity touching the enclosed publication, you may rest assured that it will he promptly and cheerfully performed. I have examined your pamphlet with much care, and have compared it with the copies of Cot. Polk's speeches and addresses that I used in my late capvass with him (such as 1 shoe to be genuined and find the extracts sairly made, and with the exception of such immeterial typographical errors as usually attend a repeint, not at all affecting the sense or meaning of the author, it is literally correct. I not only know this publication to be a true exposition of the opinious of Col. Polk

It truth, fairness and justice is his object, as it is that boldness and independence that ever means (and having been respectfully asked to do so) of arresting falsehood and undemakes him particeps criminis, and should nation. consign him to the same unenviable position. that he has always opposed the protective to reduce the duty on cotton goods, costing policy (this has been his boast.) He has not exceeding 15 cents the square yard, to 12 never ceased to denounce the Tariff of 1842

1.2 per cent ad valorem. On the same day
in terms unmeasured; and yet he observes he voted for Mr. McDuffie's motion 'to abol-

friends in this State, that Col. Polk at all e has been deceived and misled, and find his only comfort in cursing his folly and cre- ed. dulity. If I had a voice that would reach to spurn and dispise with a freeman's spirit, the base attempts that are made to seduce him from his 6delity to his principles, and land him from his 6delity to his principles, and lead him into the support of a man whose principles are at war with the best interest country. Leannot doubt that the into detect this fraud; and when detected. I know their sintae and integrity will at once put the broad seal of condemnation on it and ment?"

One word as to Tennessee: she is firm, One ward as to Tennessee: she is firm, fixed and immovable; the political tempest try ngainst foreign industry?"

Mr. Polk replied, and went into a string of the floods of calumny and detraction may gather around her; unmoved and unbiassed





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NUMBER 26.

depel the gloom that gathers around our hopes—one more effort to arrest the impen-ding ruin that threatens our common coun-Where will Pennsylvania, the Keystone of the Arch, be in this great and glo-rious work? This is the question that the Whigs of Pennsylvania must answer. If she and our sister States will come to the rescue, and stand by the side of Tennessee in this glorious enterprise, we shall yet see the proud and gallant old Ship of State brought back to her ancient moorings, and peace and prosperity permanently restored to a long opressed and much injured people. With considerations of the highest respect,

I am, sir, your friend and servant, JAMES C. JONES.

The LEADERS of the POLK PARTY

in the interior of this State, as well as in New Jersey, Pennsylvania, and wherever else the desire PROTECTION TO AMER-ICAN LABOR, are asserting, with unparal-leted audacity, that Polk is in favor of a Pro-tective Tariff. Every honest and intelligent man in the Union knows that it is not true,— that it is a cowardly and dishonest imposition upon the People, as the following extracts, from Mr. Polk's speeches, addresses, letters and votes embracing the period of his whole political life, and from the opinions of the leading men and papers of his party, will most conclusively show. They cannot be contra-

One Thousand Dollars Reward will be given to any LOCO-FOCO WHO WILL PROVE the Extracts quoted in this Tract TO BE UNTRUE. And we hereby agree that the Hon. Benjamin F. Butler, shall be the sole Commissioner, be-fore whom the testimony shall be taken, and on his award the money shall be paid. J. N. REYNOLDS, President

Central Clay Committee of New York.

In December, 1832, the Committee on Ways and Means reported a bill to repeal the existing Tariff of 1828, and in lieu thereof to collect a revenue of but \$12,500,000 all by imports on foreign merchandize, the average duty on which, as proposed, was about 15 per cent, and that to be assessed on the foreign valuation. James K. Polk was one of that Committee, and the measure had his carnest support, as the Journals of Congress pages 986, 998, 1,027, 1,028, 1,087, 1,098. will prove. This bill which will be found to be the 11th document in the volume of Re-ports of the Committee at the 2d Session of he 22d Congress, is in part as follows:

"All assemble, be it remembered, on the foreign valuations; on woolens to 15 percent, on all not exceeding 35 cents the square yard, 5 per cent; on worsted stuff goods of all kinds, 10 per cent; on worsted and woolen hosiery, gloves, mits, bindings and stockinets, 10 per cent; on all other cloths, merino shawls, flanuels, baizes and cassimeres, carpeting and rugs of all kinds, 20 per cent; on clothing, on the subject of the Tariff from comparing ready made of all descriptions, 20 per cent; on it with his published opinions, but I know it all cotton goods, 20 per cent, except mankins, from having heard them from his own tips. day after day for mouths in succession. To per cent; and cotton hosiery, gloves, mits attempt to make James K. Polk a friend to a and stockinets, on which his duty was 10 per protective Tariff, can only excite the ridicule cent : as well as upon cotton twist, yarn and and contempt of those who know him.

It is most astonishing that his friends should undertake to deceive and mislead the contained in the contained and contempt of those who know him.

It is most astonishing that his friends on all manufactures of fin, jappanning, gilt, on all manufactures of tin, jappanning, gilt, on all manufactures of tin, jappanning, gilt, on all manufactures of the contained to the contain thread; on all manufactures of flax and hemp, perity. tance, and the detection of which is so certain.

I can but regard the effort which is making in your State to pass James K. Pelk off as the friend and advocate of protection as an hits and glass-ware, 20 per cent; on earther & stoneware, 20 per cent; on all side and fire the friend and advocate of protection as an hits and glass-ware, 20 per cent; on manufacture of the friend and advocate of protection as an hits and glass-ware, 20 per cent; on earther the friend and advocate of protection as an hits and glass-ware, 20 per cent; on earther the friend and advocate of protection as an hits and glass-ware, 20 per cent; on earther the friend and advocate of protection as an hits and glass-ware, 20 per cent; on earther the friend and file of the friend plated, brass and polished steel, 20 per cent outrage, which for impudence and falsehood. factures of iron and steel generally a duty of unparalleled in the history of party warfare. 20 per cent; on salt and coal, 5 per cent. It is a gross attempt at fraud, one that On everything produced by the farmer in the would disgrace the veriest party hack. But Middle and Northern States, Mr. Polk who disgracefulfas is this attempt on the part of the is a cotton grower, recommended in this bill, friends and supporters of Col. Polk, I can but one unvarying standard of only 15 per cent regard his position as equally disreputable. 15 per cent on wheat, and wheat flour, butter, bacon, beef and pork.

ought to be of one aspiring to the high and dignified position he seeks, why does he not speak out like a man? Why are his lips try at that time it would searcely have proved try at that time it would searcely have proved aled as with the stillness of death. Where that boldness and independence that ever the earnest support of Gov. Polk, of Tennescharacterises a man conscious of his own in-sections of his principles and conduct? Possessing the power and the correctness of his principles and conduct? Possessing the power and the every sheep in the country. By a duty of ceiving his countrymen, and refusing to do so most industrious and useful mechanics of the

Polk canuot, will not, dare not deny motion of Mr. McDuffie, of South Carolina, a most dignified silence, permitting truth to be crushed to earth, and falsehood raised in its stead, and all that some political advantage may ensue to himself.

The voted for air. McDune's motion to abolish the duty of \$30 per ton on rolled iron.'—
On the previous day he voted against duty on Boots and Booties, on Cabinetwares, Hats and Caps, Whips. Bridles, Saddles, Carriages and Caps, Whips. Bridles, Saddles, Carriages repeat now what I have frequently written, spoken and published, and which has en and Stone Wares, and Manufactures of mever been denied by Col. Polk or any of his Marble; and against the duty on Wool.

During the canvass for governor of Tennestimes, during both of my canvasses with him, see, in the summer of 1843, a number of reopposed, denounced and condemned the speciable citizens of Memphis, of both par-principle of protection, and during the last ties addressed a series of interrogatories to campaign, the Tatiff of 1842 received his Gov. Polk and Gov. Jones, touching their most unqualified condemnation. To this statement I pledge my reputation as a man of Lonor, and challenge Col. Polk or any of the time; the respective candidates resting If any friend of pro- their chances of success upon the opinion section, or of the Tariff of '42, is prepared to and sentiments therein expressed. The ancote for him, believing that he is any other swer of Gov Polk has recently been incorpothan the unqualified opponent of this system, (if he shall be elected,) he will discover that ion, and his opinions endorsed and re-affirmed. The Nashville Union says:

"His answer was written in the midst of every city, town and hamlet in Pennsylvania, the conflict, and with great haste; but it will it should be raised to warn every freeman be found to bear all the marks of a Statesman of the impending danger, and invoke him who has nothing to conceal from the public and intelligence of the people."

The fifth and sixth interrogatories, thus r published in the Nashville Union of the 13th June, inst., relative to the Tariff. We copy sour citizens will enable them the questions, with Mr. Polk's answer:

"5th. Are you in favor of a Tariff or direct

taxes for the support of the General Govern-"6th. If a tariff, do you approve of such a

arguments in favor of Free Trade, and arguments in favor of Free Trade, and mis-representations of the operations of the Pro-

sidering it to be in many respects of this character—and, indeed so highly protective upon some articles as to prohibit their impor-tation into the country altogether. I AM IN FAVOR OF REPEALING THAT ACT, and restoring the Compromise Tariff Act of March 2, 1833, believing, as I do, that it would produce more revenue than the present law; and that the incidental protection afforded by the 20 per cent duty, especially when this would be paid in cash, and on the home valuation, will afford sufficient protection to the manufacturers, and all they ought to desire, or to which they are entitled."

The following extracts from a speech delivered by James K. Polk before the people of Madison County, on the 3d of April 1843, will show that he is, and always has been, an uncompromising opponent to a Protective

"He was opposed to the prohibitory and Protective duties, and in favor of such mod-erate duties as would not cut off importations. In other words, he was in favor of reducing duties to the rates of the Compromise Act, where the Whig Congress found them on the 30th of June 1842."-Pamphlet speech at

for the Act of 1832 because it was a reduction of the rates of the Act of 1828, though by no means so low as he would have desired it to be; still it was the greatest reduction which could be attained at the time of its passage."

"The difference between the Whig party 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."—Ib.

The Globe in commenting upon the ex-

tracts from Col. Polk's speeches, recently published, says:

These extracts, we agree with Mr. Hardin, contain a fair exposition of Col. Polk's views, at the same time it announces, in brief, the doctrine of a Tariff for Revenue only, which we regard as the doctrine entertained universally, almost, by the Democratic Party." MR. POLK'S COURSE IN RELATION porters say on the same subject : TO WOOL.

January 17, 1827, Mr. Mallory of Vermont, reported a bill for the better protection of wool and woolens, and made an elaborate speech in its support. Mr. Cambreling, of New York, (Locofoco,) immediately rose and avowed free trade doctrines, and commenced war upon the bill. Mr. Polk voted against

Jan. 31, 1828, Mr. Mallory of Vermont, reported the famous tariff bill of 1828, givig increased protection to Wool, woolens, and other branches of domestic industry. Mr. Polk went with the enemies of the bill and voted against it.—Same, vol. 4, part 2nd, pages 2,348, 2,472. April 15, 1830, Mr. Mallory reported a bill

to prevent trauds in the importation of for-eign products and enforce the tariff of 1828. Mr. Polk voted against it .- Same, vol. 6, part 2, pages 979, 987. Dec. 14, 1830, Mr. Barringer introduced a resolution to reduce the duty on coarse wool, woolens, sugar, &c., and on the ques-

ion of consideration, Mr. Polk voted in the offirmative. The wool-growers consider the duty upon foreign wool as important to their pros-This opinion is founded upon error.! -JAMES K. POLK.

"MY OPINION ISTHAT

Congressional debates, vol. 9, page 1174. In addition to the foregoing, we here in-troduce a letter from under Mr. Polk's own and, which must satisfy every one, if he can be believed, that he is hostile to a Pro tective Policy, and in favor of the REPEAL

WINCHESTER, May 29, 1843.

To the people of Tennessee: The object which I had in proposing to Governor Jones, at Carrollville, on the 12th 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 already fully and That my opinions were already fully and distinctly known, I could not doubt. I had steadily during the period I was a scriptions, it struck down a whole class of the motion.

On the 23d of June, 1832, he voted for the motion of Mr. McDuffie, of South Carolina. 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 produce and exporting States-required its REPEAL, and the restoration of the principles of the compromise tariff act of 1833. JAMES K. POLK."

Friends of the Tariff! are you prepared o vote for James K. Polk, after he has thus declared that he has "ALWAYS STILL HOLDS THE SAME OPINIONS;" and tells us "that the interests of the country REQUIRE THE REPEAL OF THE

Mr. Polk's address to the People of Tenn- ed to protection, as inexpedient and un essee, of April 3d, 1839, (Printed at Columbia, Tennessee, Mr. Polk's residence.) On page 7, we find the follow-

ing:
"In repeated instances, he (Gen. Jackson) recommended modifications and reductions of the Tariff with a view to the final abandonment of the odious and un-just system. So effectual were these recomendations, and so rapid the change of public opinion, that the friends of the tariff, and even Mr. Clay, its imputed father, seized on a favorable moment to save the whole from destruction by a timely compromise. It was the defence of Mr. Clay with his friends at the North, that by yielding a part he prevented the destiuction of the whole, aed in their continued ashe will stand firmly by her principles, and cast her vote for HENRY CLAY. She is resolved in make one more gallant effort to

speeches, letters and votes are required, read the following letter from Gov. Jones, of Tennessee, whose opportunities of knowing Mr. Polk's views on all public questionshave been so great. from the fact of his having opposed and defeated him twice for Governor. Here is Gov. Jones'

"NASHVILLE, July 25, 1844-To CHARLES GIBBONS, Esq. Phila.

Dear Sir-By the mail I enclose you two publications of Col. Polk's during the last summer's canvass on the subject of the Tariff, &c. From these publications you will perceive that the Col. is dead out against Protection and particularly op-posed to distribution of the proceeds of the Public Lands, because, he says, it is a tariff measure. It sounds strangely to us, who have been accustomed to hear it stated that he is a Tariff man, or in favor of Protection. I have met him on more Jackson, Tennessee, April, 1843. than one hundred and fifty fields, and I "The South, and he with them, had voted never heard him make a speech in my canvass with him, that he did not denounce the principles of Protection. Indeed this was the main ground on which

Distribution-he against it. The contest is fierce in Tennessee each party in the field, with all their for-Tennessee will maintain her position.

Respectfully, your servant, JAMES C. JONES."

Having clearly shown from Mr. Polk's writings, &c. that he is not only opposed to the Tariff of 1842, but goes against the principle of PROTECTION TO A-MERICAN INDUSTRY altogether, is liable to all the objections we have we will now see what his friends and sup-

The Hon. Mr. Colvuitt, a Locofoco Senator from Georgia, in a debate in the language:

Most of the Whig Senators who have discussed this question, have, in an open, manly manner, admitted that the act of 1842 was a bill passed for protection!that they advocated it because of its ample recognition of the protective principle; that it is a favorite whig measure, to which all other measures are subordinate and of secondary importance. This is fair, and places the issue between the parties upon this subject, to be determined by the American people: THE TARIFF ACT OF 1842. WITH ITS HIGH DUTIES AND PRINCIPLES OF PROTEC-TION, ON THE ONE SIDE; AND THE ADVOCATES OF LOW DUTIES AND AN EQUAL SYSTEM OF TAX-ATION, ON THE OTHER-"

The Hon Thomas H. Benton, of Missouri, in a speech in the Senate last winter, thus stated the issue of the coming

feated then, andhis system with him-and party. he may be defeated again."

"His System with him"-do you hear !-The defeat of Mr. Clay is the destruction of the Tariff.

Then we have the opinion of Mr. Henley. a Locofoco member of Congress from Indiand which comes up to the point, without flinching or dodging:

"The Democratic party had been taunted with the fear of passing the late Tariff bill. I can tell the gentlemen that the present Tariff WILL BE REDUCED as se WE ARE IN FULL POWER. We well knew that it was no use to pass it in the House now, as we had not the majority in the Senate, Give US a majority there, and see if we don't pass the bill! WE WILL DO IT, FOR SUCH IS OUR RESO-LUTE DETERMINATION!"

What say you to that? "WE WILL DO IT. OR SUCH IS OUR RESOLUTE DETERMINATION. If this should not satisfy you, we will add the declaration of Mr. Ellwood Fisher, one of the most prominent Locofocos in Ohio, and a warm and intimate friend of James K. Polk. He says:

"The Whigs accuse us of not being willing to go before the people upon our princi-ples—of being afraid to avow our naked principles, and discuss them fairly and openly, BEEN OPPOSED TO A PRO-unaided by the gunpowder popularity of a TECTIVE POLICY," and says he Jackson, or the secret power of a magician. We have now nominated a man who is neither a hero nor a magician; a citizen comhis own State in the Governors canvass, but man OUT AND OUT FOR FREE Below we present a short extract from TRADE, openly and unconditionally opposstitutional! We nominate a man as THE EXPONENT OF OUR PRINCIPLES.

> without any extraneous aid." "We are opposed to a Protective Tariff We consider it a fraud upon the great body of the people, which, when stripped of its sophistry, and placed before an intelligent community, will be rejected with abhorence!"-Extract from an address to the people of Centucky, at the Locofoco Convention of the

and we expect to conquer on our principles

8th of January.]
"I deny the right of imposing any duties but for revenue, or to make any discrimination but on revenue principles

FORT HILL, September, 1843." Then we have the assurance of the Nashville Union. Jackson and Polk's organ in that, from the nominee of the Party, the mechanics and laboring men have nothing to expect or hope for should be be elected. of correcting this misrepresentation. I cotton at 2 cents per pound was rejected—yeas 80, nays 81. J. K. Polk voting NAY—Jour. of H. of R. 1832—33, page 307; Feb. 20th, 1833. Tennessee, setting forth, in positive terms,

If other evidence than Mr. Polk's Down with the Tariff, is the universal cry of am afraid that you will find the effort vain Union:

> That its provisions are viewed with AB-HORRENCE by Gov. Polk, and all his south as I ever uttered them at the north. friends, we need not repeat."

Journal of Commerce, a leading free ations ought to be made For Photherion; that the Tariff of 1842 has operated most Washington, says :

"HE (MR. POLK) IS FOR FREE TRADE; he is for Texas; he is hostile to distribution. It will be easy to make issue with him on all these questions,"

The New York Plebian, a Locofoco ginia oaper, on this subject says : "The language of Mr. Ritchie is an in-

dex of the feeling of the South, which is dex of the feeling of the South, which is nearly unanimous in favor of James K. TRY! compare this letter with that of James Polk, Texas, Oregon, and opposed to a K. Polk which you will find on the third page Bank and the PROTECTIVE FEA- of this pamphlet, and then determine in wh TURE of the Tariff."

The Charleston Me cury, the leading he and his friends relied to defeat me. I Nullification paper of South Carolina, an was for Protection - he against it. I for official organ of John C. Calhoun, speaks as follows of James K. Polk's nomination for President .

"Mr. Polk's views on the Tariff, the ces and zeal. In Pennsylvania, I would say, do your duty—we will do ours.—

Tennessee will maintain her position.

Tennessee will maintain her position. BACK BONE."

Hon. F. W. Pickens made a speech, and JAMES J. POLK'S VOTES, TAKEN

Federal Government for the protection of many 10th, 1827.

In a mendment imposing on Brussela. Senate, last session, used the following tion that it was a gross breach of the faith Turkey and Wilton carpets, &c., a duty of plighted to us in the Compromise of 18-32; and that we regard the time and meas-carpets, &c., of wool, flax, hemp, or cotton. ters to be settled upon our own views of expediency, is no wise to be hindered by our SUPPOSED allegiance to the Federal Government."

The following recent letter from the Sax.

The samendment—"On woolen blankets 40 per cent. ad valorem," was rejected—yeas 73, nays 105. James K. Polk voting Sax.

The samendment—"On woolen blankets 40 per cent. ad valorem," was rejected—yeas 73, nays 105. James K. Polk voting Sax.

The following recent letter from the Hon. I. E. Holmes, Locofoco Member of Congress, from S. Carolina, is taken from the Charleston Mercury, of July 31, 1844, in which paper it was published, by the gentlemen to whom it was addressed:

CHARLESTON, July —, 1844.

GENTLEMEN:—I have just received your letter, in which two queries are discovered.

GENTLEMEN:—I have just received 1828.

Your letter, in which two queries are distinctly put, and as distinctly will I reply. Wool and and woolens rejected—yeas 68, ly of opinion that South Carolina ought to 11th, 1830.

vote for them.

ple, and must have its solution before that tribunal before we meet again. The might here stop, but I may be permitted on unusual presidential election involves the fate of to express my surprise, that any doubt 113, mays 75. J. K. Polk voting NAY-Jour. its wouted prosperity, and covered the nathe tariff, and to that fate a future Con- should have existed of my wishing success of H. of R. 1831-32, page 919; June 22d, tion with benefits and blessings. gress will have to conform, be our action to the "annexation candidate," as I deem 1832. now what it may. Now, as in the year the incorporation of Texas into this Un- The amendment to raise duty on wooler IS32, the fate of the high tariff is staked in the person of its eminent champion— tertain of adding that great and valuable to—yeas 110, mays 79. J. K. Polk voting its candidates for the Presidency of the Territory to our confederate empire, is June 22d, 1832. United States. That champion was de- through the success of the democratic

respect, your obedient servant, I. E. HOLMES." At a public dinner, given to Mr. Pickens,

the Congressional Leader of Mr. Polk's friends in Congress, the following toast was drank: "James K. Polk and George M. Dallasidentified as they are with the great public

questions at issue, South Carolina will give them her cordial and united support." A few days before the adjournment of the resolution declaring,

"THAT THE DUTIES IMPOSED, BY EXISTING LAWS, on IMPORTA- the duty on Merino shawls, and other man-TIONS ARE UNJUST, AND OUGHT infactures of wool, to 57 per cent, ad valorem,

The question being taken, the resolution was rejected by the following vote: Yeas-Messrs. Allen, Atchinson, Bagby,

Benton, Breese, Fairfield, Fulton, Hanne-gan, Haywood, Huger, Lewis, McDuffie, Niles, Semple, Sevier, Tappan, Woodbury.

Nays-Messrs, Archer, Barrow, Bates, Bayard, Buchanan, Choate Clayton, Crittenden, Dayton, Evans, Francis, Henderson, Huntington, Jaroagin, Mangum, Merrick, Miller, Morehead, Porter, Rives, Simmons, Sturgeon, Tallmadge, White, Woodbridge

Affirmative 18. all Loco Focos .- Negative 25, viz. 23 Whigs and 2 Locos. Every Whig voted to preserve the present

st and ought to be reduced." It is plainly seen from the foregoing, that Mr. POLK and HIS PARTY are DEADLY HOS-

TILE to a PROTECTIVE TAR-Such is the position occupied by James K. Polk and his friends. Let us now see how it contrasts with the views of Henry Clay on the same subject. To know where Mr. Clay stands, it is only necess ry to read

the following letter: ASHLAND, 29th June, 1844. Dear Sir—I have received your favor, to \$40 per ton was agreed to—yeas 98, mays stating that our political opponents represent me as being a friend of protection of R. 1831-32, page 1,003; June 27th, 1832. at the north, and for free trade at the south;

these now advocating the cause of Polk, to correct misrepresentations of me.— Dallas, Texas and Wright. Thus saith the Those who choose to understand my opinions can have no difficulty in clearly "We wish it borne in mind, that the op- comprehending them. I have repeatedly pressive Tariff of 1842 has been condem expressed them as late as this spring, and ned by every true Democrat, and by none several times in answer to letters from Pa. more decidedly than by Mr. Van Buren. My opinions, such as they are, have been

riends, we need not repeat."

I have every where maintained, that in adjusting a Tariff for revenue, discriminbeneficially, and that I AM UTTERLY OPPOSED TO ITS REPEAL. These opinions were announced by me at public meetings in Alabama, Georgia, Charleston in S. C., North Carolina and in Vir-

I am respectfully, your friend and o'bt, serv't,

H. CLAY. Mn. Fnno. J. Core, Pittsburg, Pa. hands YOUR INTERESTS CAN BEST BE CONFIDED .- Tract Published by the N. Y. Central Clay Chib.

Mr. Polk's Votes.

It has been deemed proper to give the votes of James K. Polk on the Tariff, Pen-&c., from the Journals of Congress, authenticated in due form of law; and in this form they are submitted to the people of the United States for their consideration and reflections of Officers, &c. of the Then we have the proceedings of a ted States for their consider

heretofore made to the constitutionality and expedience of the measures of the Federal Government for the protection of H. of R. 1826—'27, page 282; Feb.

ure of our resistance to this act, as mat- &c., 32 cents per square yard, was agreed to

1st. I am in favor of the election of nays 120. James K. Polk voting TEA-Mr. Polk and Mr. Dallas, and am decided-Jour. of H. of R. 1829-30, page 529 May

ote for them.

A question of consideration of motion to claim it in the dusky mine, far down in 2d. I have no doubt of Mr. Polk's sincerity, when he declared his opposition to cotton bagging, decided in the negative-"The question itself is now on trial before the Areopagus of the American peo- lected, he will endeavor to subvert it.

Yeas 66, nays 114. J. K. Polk voting YEA— Jour. of H. of R. 1830—31, page 59; Dec. 14, 1830.

NAY-Jour. of H. of R. 1831-32, page 922 The amendment to raise the duty on mits.

gloves, bindings, blankets, hosiery and carpets, &c., except Brussels and Venetian carpets from 25 per cent. ad valorem, was rejectedyeas 90, nays 94. J. K. Polk voting NAY-Jour, of H. of R. 1831-32, page 991; June 27, 1832. The authorizent imposing on flamels and

baixes a specific duty of 16 cents per sounce yard was agreed to—yess 93, nays 91. J. K. Polk voting sav—Journal of H. of R. 1831 —32, page 1009; June 27th 1832.

The amendment to ruise the duty on Brussels carpet to 63 cents per square yard was agreed to—yeas 93, nays 91. J. K. Polk vot-Senate, Mr. Tappan, of Ohio, proposed a ing NAY-Jour. of 11. of R. 1831-32, page 1006; June 27th, 1832.

The amendment of the Senate, increasing

was rejected-yeas 84, nays 91. J. K. Polk voting NAY-Jour. of H. of R. 1831-32,page 1123; July 10th, 1832. The amendment imposing on Cloths, ker-

seymeres, merino shawls, and other woolen manufactures, a duty of \$35 for every \$100 Every locofoco member present from in value thereof until March 2d, 1835, then a duty of \$30 until March 2d, 1836, and there after a duty of \$25, was agreed to-year 106, nays 73. J. K. Pulk voting NAY-Jour. of H. of R. 1832-33, page 356; February 18th, 1833.

IRON, COTTON, BEMP. &c. The amendment imposing on cotton bag-ging a duty of 4 1-2 cents per square yard. was agreed to-yeas 112, nays 77. J. K Polk voting NAY-Journal of H. of R. 1827-'28, page 496; April 7th, 1828.

The amendment on other manufactures of hemp and flax, a duty of 30 per cent. until Tariff. Every Locofoco [except two] in-cluding Silas Wright, voted, that the duties June 30th, 1829—and thereafter an annual mposed by the present Tariff, "were un- increase of 5 per cent until the whole ad valorem duty shall amount to 40 per cent.—was rejected—yeas 48, nays 143. J. K. Polk

Keen it before the People. voting NAY-Journal of H. of R. 1727-28, page 494; April 7th, 1828.

The amendment on bar and bolt iron, made

wholly or in part by rolling, a duty of \$37
per ton, was agreed to—yeas 117, nays 71.—
J. K. Polk voting Nax—Jour. of H. of R.

Every Whig member from Massachusetts, 1827-'28, page 515; April 9th, 1828.

The amendment to reduce the duty on iron, hemp, flax, cotton bagging, molasses, indigo and cotton goods, was rejected-years 70, nays 117. J. K. Polk voting YEA-Jour. of H. of R. 1829-'30, page 627; May 11th, 1830. The amendment to raise the duty on hem;

The amendment fixing rate of duty on raw cotton at 2 cents per pound was rejected—

THE DALAXY. IS PUBLISHED EVERY WEDNESDAY MOUNING

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The amendment providing for a drawback of the duty on iron used in the construction of ploughs, axes, boes, waggons, carts, and all other articles of husbandry necessarily used in agricultural operations, was rejected-yeas 42, nays 135. J. K. Polk voting NAY-J. K. Polk voting NAYlournal of H. of R. 1831-32, page 974; June

The bill to repeal the tennage du-ties upon ships and vessels of the United States, and certain foreign vessels was passed —yeas 100, mays 75. J. K. Polk voting NAV —Journal of 11. of R. 1838-29, page 342; Feb. 26, 1829. COFFEE AND TEX.

The amendment to strike out the duty on coffee was agreed to-year 117, mays 57. J. K. Polk voting NAV-Journal of H. of R. 1859-753, page 500; February 21st, 1833.

The amendment to strike out the duty on tens was agreed to—yeas 108, mays 62. J. K. Polk voting *av—Journal of H. of R. 1832—33, page 302, Feb. 21st, 1833.

CERTIFICATE OF THE JUSTICE OF THE PEACE.
S. OF AMERICA.
Distance of Columnia.
County of Washington.
Be at known, that on this, the 16th of Sept.

A. D. 1814, I, the undersigned, a Justice of the Peace and Notary Public in and for the county aforesaid, having examined the Jour-mis of the House of Representatives in the Library of said House of Representatives, and Sloop Hornet, the occupation of Oregon River, Relief to the Poor, and Relief to Indigent

er, Relief to the Poor, and Renet to Indigent
Sufferers by Pire.
I do hereby certify said votes are correctly
copied and transcribed from said journals.
Given under my hand and official
[SEAL] seal, the day and year above written. N. CALLAN, Jr.,
Notary Public and Justice of the Pewer.

DISTRICT COLUMBIA, } set;

County of Washington, set: I, William Breut, Clerk of the Circuit Court for the District of Columbia, for the County of Washington, do hereby certify that Nicholas Callan, jr., Esq., who has given the above certificate, and thereto subscribed , his name, was at the time of so doing a justice of the peace in and for the county aforesaid, unissioned and sworp.

In testimony whereof, I hereto subscri-L. S. bed my name, and affixed the public seal of said court for the county aforesaid, this 17th Sept., 1844. WM. BRENT, Clerk.

Facts for the Tariff Men.

Keep it before the People. Proclaim it throughout the length and breadth of the land-publish is in every city, town and village-post it up in every furnace, and forge, and manufactory, and store, and worksh p, and farm house-

proclaim it on the mountain top-prodaim it in the dusky mine, far down in wherever the brawny arm of industry i actively engaged-that JAMES POLK and the Locoloco party are OP-POSED TO THE PRESENT TAon unmanufactured wool was agreed to-year RIFF, that has restered to our country

> Keep it before the People, That in the last Congress, when an effort was made by the Locofoco party to Every Locofoco member present from

Maine, Every Locofo member from N. Hamp-Half of the Locofoco members from

Conn. A mei, of the Locofoco members form N. Y. EveryLecofoco members fromVirginia 12 Every Lecefoco member from N.

Carolina, Every Locofico member from Georgia 4 Every Locofoco member from S. Carc-

EveryLocofoco member from Alabama Every Lofoco member present from Mississippi, Every Lecofoco member from Louis-

Every Locofoco member present from Missouri, Every Locofeco member from Illinois 6

The Locofoco member from Arkansas,

Indiana Every Lecofoco member from Ohio, Every Locofoco member but one from Kentucky,

Every Locofoco member present from Tennessee, Every Locofoco member from Michigan.

Making a Locofeco vote of 98 being more than three-fourths of the Locofoco delegation in Congress. VOTED AGAINST THE PRESENT TARIFF, and in favor of sustaining the British Le-

Keep it before the People. That at the same time and open the same occasion, Every Whig member from Maine 2

s. tts, Every Whig member from Vermont, Every Whig member form Rhode-island, Every Whig member from New York, 10

The Whig member from New Jersey, Every Whig member from Pennsylva-Every Whig member from Maryland. Every Whig member from Virginia

EveryWhig member fromNorth Carolina Every Whig member from Georgia,

The Whig member from Alabama, The Whig member from Illinois,