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# Scioto Simon Pure (Portsmouth, Ohio) - August 5, 1844 

Portsmouth Clay Clubs

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# 5 THE SCIOTO SIMON PURE. 

## The public Laidy -a

certain roh than ding, lefr a lage ed estate and numerors sons Hy his will he appointed a gyardias fur his childrean, and di for their use and baiest be a "comenon fun sind purpose whativeér," and for nu other use tor's deatt, the gutwhan, as by with directed; took elifoce of the bstater, sud sokd from time tolinie such pontisus afthe jand as seemad ne cessary to pay jugt rebtss Haciag hyppily suc dreh," Either to deeâ to themitheir luyds, or, if that whisunder the will ixhprictichaide, to sel thetry front time to inge; as the market beet serupd, and to divida the procereds equatly among them, In making this request, they represented that he held the lands only in trues to be "used as a common fund for their use thal anany of them thad incurred hetyp debt in lunpowing their fanco, ia polating up fences barge and dwelling hopuserg and in other necessary expenees, (2) that most of then were up around theeth, whom they wished to edtucat? that had theis father lived, he would chreerful ly bave made over to them; from-sime botivie partions of his extute, to. reileve their necesai ties-has only reason, as he frequeutly aqid, for appointing a guardian at all heing the ati-
notrity of his children and tho embarrasesed connority of his children and tho embarrased con-
dition of the aftirs; and that as these reasons no langendxisted, the old gentieman" inten: thoas, not anty, terbaHy expressed, btt thitatagh his will, should be cargied out, the praperty sold and the proceeds divided smorg, bis heing. fut owtore, the tuat aston abstment of the right. ther to doed the tands ar divide the btoceeds, or do alfthing in the mutter; may more-he actually took back feom the children and put in his own phecket a large sum of maney, arispotised to their credit in bank; $(3)$ end they innpoturned him for their own, tudd pressed thair solicitations he netodly fow into a paspion, and broke out in latguage not undike the following:
He told them [4] "they were a lot of beggarly and miserable rascals, to come to him for this monep: chat if they were in delit it was
their own folly, and they might get out as begt they could ; that there was no use is buithing baras, nor fences, nor dwelling houlas, nor in draining their lands, and that, as to educating wair chindren, that was a humbug ; shat he was sppointed by the will, guardian of the es-
tate; that as such a guardian he had to incur heary expenses, (a mong which he enumerated the following:) that, having ocomsion to gn South to see to some disturbances thate, be lawyera and constables, for $\$ 300$ per dayhaving paid her owners in all $\$ 82,553$; that for a third $\$ 200$ per day; and for a fourth 84,400 per moath; that when he a fourth 8, 400 per mouth; that when he got South
he had to travel round the country, and paid for a wagon $\$ 2,36350$; he paid for 206 oxen $\$ 12,18720$; for a year's house rent $\$ 3,600$;
and for thirty saddles $\$ 50$ apicce ; [5] that besides this he had bear very unfortunate, as many of his agents had run ruway: with the
money of the estate; that one had carried off more than a million, a second $\$ 60,000$, and a third $\$ 30,000 ;[6]$ and that he was by these means in debt; that money mast be had to was made over, ho would have to get the uecoesary funda by levying a tax.

To all this the chiluren replied: "That they never heard of such abominsble and out that, as to the running away of his agents, he ehould see and get honeet men; that if by fait are to do so he ran in dedorn na ought to pay is out nf bis own pecket; that while they were
atarving, themselves, and denying their children common edasation, he was grown fich, was riding in a splendid carriage, dining off, gnl and siliver plates, and living like a mble; [7] that tagy therefore suppected that, after
all, there muat be some raciality at the botions
that as to a tax for necessary charges of the
cestate, there was nothing in it, as they conld set their wiwes and daughters to worl, tum were withg to do an, to make thome [8] tho which they, had been ip tne hrbut of getuing abroad, that the saving in this respect, [as ex enough to pay all reasonablo chargety with the ddational advantdge or minnalating tornpoy roduats ; that as to their dehis, they were hone of, his business as their farins were their Wa a and they had a right to do with houn a
and ant that, even ff it were bther whos, every man of sense would say that n debe dor draining a awamp, or hullding a biarn vas. far more retional thus to pay 82,500 dob ars lor hireing a glearaboat, when one could
be bougitt for $\$ 15,004$; that upn reviewing ae bouglit for $\$ 15,004$; that upon reviewing
he whole case, they shrewdly suspected that theit gidardian was no better thah hé ohoald be, and that he hopt their land under
pretence, indoed; of paying the chatges af the estata, but in reality to pocket the funds hins-
At thie the guardian flew into a violent pas ron, and swore by the Eterhal that he would undity juet as he chase, and that they, arid their wiyes and childrem mighy go the to -th and help themeolves if they could; that, he gad exanined the whale case, and was con vinced that his title war good at faw, anditiel hat' rro title at all: fha't he had applied to
 fal-asey, who easured him that he was sight was formerly of a difforent opinion, he wao righs now ; and thates, as he had alegady. given him a fee of $\$ 13,4000$ : [P] he was rure be would etand by him? and finally, that as chey tiad iapugned hio honor, and questianed hia
imagrity, therefore, he would now earry the imagejty, therefore, he would now carry the
matior into chandery, and see who would come out recond besti-Genpa Cour.
(1) The language of most of the deeds of ces

21 State debtas
the st.
1837.
$[4]$
by a Van Buren Congress
[4] Lood foco arguments for retuining t.e land
(5) Eve
(6i) D. 2 d sespiou qubth if fong house docum
(6) Deflalations afi Swariwerit, Price, \&o.
at never cunter be ilisproved.
[x] He Tarfifi
[y] The Tniffi
$[9]$ Paill Dalta
DEMOCRATLC ORATORS.
It is not our wish to plack from the brow barg; norto weave a garland for one whose braw, was never formed to. wear 1t. We design to speak respectfullg of all, dispara-
gingly of none. If we notice Mr. Gatiaher, it is not to calimniate nop proise - to us he is ton small a subject for eithers. We leave him to bear baok to the Queen City
the honor or intaty which he has won fur himself by the etoquenve upon which our atizens were permitted to feast a day 91 two singe, It is our province nonp to speak
only of the motive and design of those who only of the motive and design of those who
honored or town by introducing so distinguished a.personage in 14 . Counld we speals grished a.personage in hith without mentioning the name of this illustrioue guest, we would most cer-
tainly do so. The mere mention of his name in our colnmis is far more than as a man he merits. We mayk be allowed howerer to speak of $h$ im as the contempti-
ble tool of those from whom. We onghit to ble tool of those from whom. We ongtit to
have looked for better thingsa. The game of this distinguistied man was not annomncod in the bill in which were to be found the names of the other oratorsof the great
dap; but insthis there was dorbtless a bapdafis but inithis ithero was dorbthess a bap-
py design. Expectation was on tiptoe to see and hear such men as Brough, Thur man from the city-this snan of ports $\rightarrow$ thi Hyena. in kuman form-the great-man-rus of the age; this little world of ours was to to shake to its very centre, and an awestruck people to bald ya their bands and
criz "lo the woader of the world?"

But how came he here, and who brough him? "The democrats or setato? No, no, er dreamed that soch a man as Thomasa Jef, the eafth. He was even more obsclure than the man Whese claims for the Presidenct the adrositudo Bat there was a work to be done-a lop, filthy, loathome, -no, not
that either, but a bdse, blact-hearted, ainous work ) and who was to be the in strutarat? Not Brough, Whyrman--sing not even Bying ton. The Pperipesivives hare
 as a persedrye too than oir Alrditor of State, -Who said," "thal norta mús be done, and I wilt bring forth the very man to do it. Tti thas done. The day daw ned on onr peacefil owni, and there stopdrup within i, to do this fiemd smanky no less a persion, gee tian Thomas lefersoan Gall aher. "He Tariff, the Distribution of speak of Tariff, the Distribution of the prageeds of the sales of the sales of Public Lands, a
National Bank, or the Annexation of TexNo. To his sreat mínd' these were quescy; bitt it was for him to speala to his dear, dear. fridinds the forkignevt, the Germans and Irishmen of whom hee bad heaxd there were not a few before him. To yon my true bearted Dutchman, and you the son of
Erin's Isle, I sar beware, beware! Behold arrayed against son the Whigs of this Un. ion-yes, the Whigs tith fory Ciay at their bead. Already they Haye falle upon your brethren in a sister state Hear the
ery of an infuriated. 1 sob in the citty of Philcry of an infuriatect abob in the city of phip
adelphia. Wee the blood, the blood! how it forms! See the orunabling trinas, of your churches:" Hqar the shriek of the women and childrag as the fiyt and see who pur-
sue them-the Whgs-the Whigs? Up; my frín ids, gird on your armor-the De mocracy are with you. Fly to us and we
we witl sllield rou, though every stat maty be blotted ou't and every stripeerased, and the old torn flag itsell be trodden in the dute.'
True, these were not his wosds, but his argumant, as no man will denf. Yes, that Was the infanons, villainous falsehood that
he sought to induce the Dutcliman and he sought to induce the Dutcliman and
Iristiman to drink down as titith. For this Iristiman to driok down as Gallaber frought here, and for that also was lie perminted to speak. Well, sir, fon hawe done your work:
it was werth of tila heart that conceived it was worchy of the heart that conceived the cesign, and well worthy of the nable
spipit that stond up to do it. We trust that the effort may frope as powerless in accomplisisiag what it was dessignaed to do', as the source fomiwhiah couls emanate so mad and dangenous a scheme is base and and applies the lighted tperh to our dwelling is an ingendiarty and a felon ; and he wha told bin to "do-its" is grailty of the same offence: whust lhen is the man who kindles it the bosan of the people a fire that only the blood of Acmeriaap, citizens can extinguish, or be who bids bim do the In riead! Fiend!
In addition to the worthy ffort of the gentleman from the Queen Cily, the Demoeracy honored uur town at their late meeting with a few passages foph tha prace of progressive oratorst, Legrand By pgton. As he had but little to say, how our people, he must excus' us fort treating our people, he mhst excus' us for treating
him with seeming netlect ufter sainin many thimge forbis friend Gallaher. Aiti so dattering an introduction by Mr. Nfeve land to the Demorrey, as was to have been expeoted, she orator commenced his address by pleading the extravagance o the compliment paid hint : she was unwor thy of it." "Hut that I have 目otie all in mg power to break diown these rasically
banks, I am prond to coonfess. As the hom banks, I am prond to confess. As the humble organ, in the name and by the author ity of the demoeracy. Itave acted on the subject, anditit ing efforts (ine takerg away paper dollars and plaoling silverqua the pocirets. of the people) net the appir I will always rescrard it as none of in scioto est acts of my:Hfe." the Pony! responided the tron-fieared Good! good 1. We ajoiè in your confessiom; and that hetrity respentef from the proparty is not in fayor of hard money and
agatogt banke. But hear this "Simon Rure", already bes they are scattered to the winds beat him tre beforte the stisma Winds: aee them in, ty betore the stera, Did ypu mean the six thousapd noble whigs, (Saturdat) io hear the if thonystits that breathe and womds that burn" Sor Clay and the. Unipn? or did you mean a thqusand sulth-a.place ext opty in your magiuaane fig priagiple to lake rool and live! But enpugh of this. Your vain and empty
 gie thetr shouts "On! on 1 for Clay and wictory." But, yon wilh, he herey you say. For every Progresivie and can maké, by our pravacant lipencainst Mr. Clay and his prin. travagant higs, against Mr. Clay and his prin*
ciples, you will make ten Whigs. Come on, then. Let your theme be, thie United. States-Bank of Pennsylvania;ithat cnature of wour amn. fripads, Younever-bave spaken an that oubject here; let your light

## ANCIENT FEDERALISM.

We'ancelad to see that Congress has renitied tha fine imposed upon Me Charles Holt, ip, 8800 . Mr: H. was editor of a democratic paper in New Lóndon in this State, and un. er the "alien and sedition Kw" of the eign of cerror he was ertitenced by the frately of tho conduct of the older Adamern The pripcipal and interest now amqunt to 572. Na That dir.- New Havion Regisiar.
It is most true that Mr. Hole was editor of - dennocrstic paper during: the wht, ard ats ways has beer and now is a democrat - and votes the Whig ticket, He was deprived by
the Locofocos of a small offiee upon which ha relied for support, but was resitored by Gov. Seward the instant the Whige carns in to powt or in New York. He is now as ever oppoced "uncieni federalism," or Logofgcriam, whiqh i申 the same thing. We top "are clad this fine: has been remitued." A better Whig or a more not to be found.
The Hartiond Journal from which we copy he forayoing paragmeht, is quite rightion thehiotory of Mr. Holt's case, so far as it refede to his politioal princioles. He was a Jefferonian democrat from the first, and suffered Gine and imprisonment for puihing his priner pieb to their extrenie length. He is such, he is an hadebt Whig upan what the helleves tho basis on which his repablican prineiples wers
first formed ;,qnd yet uris venerable man would be called: an "old federalist * *-a British Whig, and we know notwhat else, among
the modern pretenaers to dernotracy, if they were to hear him expressing bisi preference for Henry Clay and his epposition to Potherify as they may do any day, by faliong his apipion, -T The real "qld Federalisto" such as Buchanan Drllas, Henry Hubbard of New Hampshire, and a whes erctur wiste such men as Hols and ten thasdsand like aim ore branded as "British nirelionds, sa and ill that,
A number of persons in that ceunty (S clotot ho liave hitherto acted winls the Whig party -have redently been convinced of their erms and are mow warm-supporiers of Puls, Da, ass
and Demoeratic: priaciples Although \$qipton has bitherta baen a strong Whig comutymer the Democrato are determined to whittle down their majority to mere "circunstance" if
they do not regenerate the county.--Chit, they
Adv:

The above is folse as fulee ent be-Mr: Pine must know a great deal abcut Scioth CO o malke auch a statement as the abnive. Frath though is a.emalt matter with the Advertiser. Give us one clatige in faror of Pult ind Dat. las in this dotenty atd we will give ynterwemty in favor of Clay and Prolinghlingteat Oles with the namear

## THE SIMON PURE.

Monday Evining, Augubt 5, 1844.
To be publichet weekty !ill utter the Presidentiu
Poj'tsmouth Mass Meeting. Jumenge Arbeiblage of Fremen, 6000 to

8000 Whios in Cuynct
Saturday the third of August, Anno Domimi, 1844, is gone, ond ity scul-atirring inci dents beliong to the past, but its high reeolvea, its lofy enthucieme and fixed purposes, yee live in the bosoms of multitudes of whige, and twill more them to the accomplithment of those objecte that hold a firat place in their true heatte, when the hour for iection arriven They bide their time. The fires are kindted and though their deming glories may not be wisible at all timees, jes they glow and turn, and are aurely coneaming apathy and indifferance, and ere the "ides of November," but one feeling, one purpose will have a place in the bearth of Whige, and that a fixed, irrevistible and usalterable determination to give their Jighen gift to the

Fine Kentucky gentleman,
The noblest of the land.'
In the morning of the day was heard the hum of voices and the buay tread of thoee who had already gathered in the principal atreets to witness the arrival of multitudes who were pouring in by land and water. Upon the aperkling waves of "La Belle Rivor," were seen the boate flosting to their landings, literally swarming with people and in the mids cere heard the animating notes of the national air an they were rung forth from the fife and drum.
The vast conecurze from the country con ducted by the chief marshal and aenittante, in seores upon scores of wheeled vehicles rolled along, and borsemen in coutless numbera gai If pranced their steeds in the long line of st huaman miles:" Citizens who had antieipated anp onueually large meeting, could not repress sheir antoniehmentat the vatt excess over their most sanguine expectatione, and locofocoism shrunk within iteelf at the imposing dieplay; it felt dooned, whan mentally was contrasted the motly crowd of Whigs and lukies that camposed their, reeting on Tuexday last, with the multitudes that crowded the asenues of the town ansaturday. The contrast in exthualabm and sumbers, conelusively proved as well that their resort to the vile practices of detrac tion and a buge qnly , maves the generous inppul ses of the people jn fapor of the objects of thei malice, as that the "bone and sinew." the rea denocracy of the country, are whig now a apers.

## THE PRACESSION

Was formed about ten o'clock and when the long line was in motion, it presented a specta clo, grand and imporing beyond any thing tha qur county hat ever witneesed. The atripe and stors with the American Eagle, were flung No the breeze, and majestically floated over the heads of freumen. Banners with almost every Fariety of inscriptions and devices, now expresbine of the humour and now of the determina tion of the people were seen at every point no man could have beheld the hosts as they poved along without a conviction flathing upen hife mind, that no parly discipline had drummed them up, but that the cause of unth, or conviction of duty, a deep and pervading feeling of jng. tice, patriotiem and national honor had called them from their felde and homes to meet in council, for it was written upon every counte mance and seen in every eye.

## THE MEETING

Wab held in a beaptilul grove some three. foup the of a mile east of town, and the very e.ficient committee of arrangement had eyery thing so erranged as to secure the contort and enjoyment of every one, The Syenker's etand ficed south and immediately in front were the cente presared for und occupied by the hadier;
a uf prelly faces and contellation a the breate of tho that could behold th upturned in waiting for the cominencement o the exercises, No cold selfishnees finda a place in a woman'a breast, truth there holde indisputable sway, parly with fer has no influence, generous sympathy for injured gocdnesa breaks ite liny shackles and therswelling affec tions of her wells of love clirg to what is pure, noble, tRUE; therefore are the grea masses of women whig, therefore do they
cheer the whige in their mpss meetings by the light of their countenances, and it is because Ton Crirwin understandesheir dispositions so well and payea merited tribute to their claracters now and then, that he is their peculiar avorite. God bless the women.
The neeting was orgunized by calling Hon. Wm. Rusell to the char, who introtuced to the audience Hon. Bellamy Slorer, of Cincirnati. Mr. Storer !ully suatained the character he enjoy as an einquent, cound, argumentative and chate reuker. We cannot present even an outline of his remarks, his lucid and forcible argument upon he prosective policy commended itself to every intel ligent mind; and upen this policy he illuetraed the positions of the candidatee, who are, notwhthtanding the masrepresentutione of Mr. Polk riends in portions of the country whese the tarif - popular at direct issue upon the act of ' $42, \mathrm{Mr}$. Polk being jus favor ol, and Mr. Clay buterily opposed to ito repeal. This very tariff, the speaker howed, had infused a now life and energy onto the uduatry of the cosatry, and had relieved the noople from maty emborrasmments that weighod
hen town previons to its passage. He discussed be annexation of Tesas to the U. S. as advoen ed by the friends of Mr. Polk, and showed that this question was not only a distinctive measure with the friende of. Mr, Poils, and Mr. Folk himcell, but by far the most important question be ween the two parties. It would seem, said th peaker, that Cupt. Tyler was led to suppose for complish important ollyecte, ard that he had a mighty' destiny in fulfi, and this was bodied fortb in the re:annesation of the lone star to the twentyix now composing the confeleracy. He sel forth the humliating altitude the government had numed towards the powers of Texas, anci that this mensure involving, the inviolability of public faith, mational law, honor and justice, wus a dis inctive measure between the two prities. Mr. Slorer addressed the nudience for an hoar and a hal $r_{\text {g }}$ and when he had concluded, the mass adjurned to the tables, that were literally loade ith fat viands; no "arisloeralic" dishes wer Whigs, the real"de mocracy." After dinner, the peopleagain assembled Wacon Boy, who to hear their favorite Chairman as whe was introduced by the "kill a fly and not disturb a bair." Mr. Corwin though fatigued with his frequent efferts in speakigg in the open air, yot en. chained the attention of his audience for some two hours, in that varied style pecular to himself alone. At one time delight. ing his hearers with an outburst of fervid and impassioned eloqueace, at another convulsigg them with laughter by his humorous sallies; now pleasing them with the creations of his fertile imagination, \& now riveting their attention with the force reason. He, too, dwelt upno the two ing warties, and presented sing parties, and presented what before and striking light. Mr. Corwin said the if there were any of the so win said that ocratic" partypresent, he was determined to convince them that they were now occupying false positions, and that consistency required that they should cease their opposition to whig policy. If twe citızens, said he, have a controversy and cannot setle the question themselves, theycarry it to court ; and, said he, you and I, my democratic frionds, are at issue upon a great question, and I propose instituting a court, who shall decide between us. In his inim-- able style he then showed that his judges chief justice Washington in whom alone he had more confidence than any earthly authority-with Jefferson, Madison, Monded time and again in favor of both the constitutionality and expediency of a protective tariff, in language and by conduci that could not be miscongtrued. Now said he, your judges James K. Polk, David Tood Wm. AUen, John Brough and Samuel Medary bave decided otherwise-whom will
you belieye? We baye pot room to divell
at leagth mpon Mr. Corwin's speech, and we are conscions of our wtter inabitily to present even portions of his remarks without robbing them of much of the force they passess ia coming from himself. No man cad entertain a proper idea of him as a speaker withoul enjoying the privilege of his own eyes the gestures and manner of the man, in which there are at times inde cribable power.
Upon the question of Annexation he was ry fluent, as heveris, and strong.
He showed up in true colors the injuatice or the U. S. in altempting the annexation of Tex as without the cossent of Mexico, merely be cause she possessed the power to do so. Grea as is Mr. Corwin's reputation as a public epeak , high as expectation was raised by the deerriptions of those who have heard him before, we confidently believe nune were disappointed ond that he fully austained himself, notwith standing the dieadventages under which he la bored, and which were known to hia friende. After Mr. Corw in had concluded, the chai wan introduced Mr. Doffield of Maryland who sang a Whig Song, whish greatly enter tained the mass. We bave never heard a pereon who combined more excellent qualitic as a vocalist, than Mr. Duffield, and cong:atulate our Whig Iriends throughout the weat, upon the opportunities they will have of hear ing him, as he has few superiors in his line.The Band and Glee Club nequited themseives, with great credit. And the people expreseed perfect eatisfaction with the exercisen, which must have been highly gratifying to the Committee, who had elarge of the responvibilities of the day, and who have certainly entitled themselves to the thank and acknowledgements of Whig citizene, for their unceasing and untiring efforte in endeavoring to secure the comfort of the immense crowd.
The meeting dippersed towardo evening, in the best epirite, and every Whig left the ground with the firm conviction deeply platued in his misd, that if Mr. Clay liver, be will asaredly be the next president of the repoblic. Long will memotien of the 3 d of Auguat 3844 live in the minds of those that mingled in ite acenes, and great will be the effect of the truthe of that day upon the honest minds of thone that week their eountry's welfare and not the triumph of a pariy.

Thunder and Lighining : Immense ingathering and massification of the Democrary of Scioto and the adjoining counties, in Ohio and Kentucky ! ' At leas! 150 Soseregn Demoerats in las, and Texars, and posably some other Terrilory!!!!
The Polk
hat was one of ing in this place on Tuesdas imposing spectacles that ever was witneased either in Texas or Oregon! From the no lice that had been given, the preparation and the effort made to procure the first order of speaking talent, we looked for a respectable number, but had no idea of seeing such a mul titude aa were present. As surly as eight or nine o'clock in the morning, you could occa aionally see a man riding into town, or coming on foot, as the case might be, and it was very evident from his appearauce that if he had nol come to atteud the convention, he had for some other purpose. This etate of things continued until about half past nino welock, when it was announced that the main body of the delegales were advancing at the upper end of town; and accordingly no one interfering, they did advance and come into town. And here wio truly presented a most magnificent spectacle! Some eight or ten waggons headed the processitn, some two or three of which at least were drawn by two horzes. These venicles contained from two tosis, and possiIp eight individuals, and some of them it wat aid wonld have contained more, had it not been thit the end board was out. Close behind these followed a atring of perteuns on horse back, catimated to be about an long be "from here to yonder." The whole procesnipn had laid in a good supply of polk stalles on the road, which gave them truly e very urefn
pearance. These benutitul ever-grechs were cartied by means of wriapping a paper or clocth of some ecrt around the end, ther: by extending the arm ne much so possible in order to Nace thein beyond the reach of the olfactorief. Ry adopting thir meane they all got long very well, except "Obic's tall young Senator," familiarly called er Bill Allem," who it was raid found it impersible to extend hie arm beyond the reach of his nose. The procession was beaded and captainized by the "Gov. of Wheelervburgh." who bore a flag representigg Teras in the act of "immediate anuexation," which, with a cqen and the polk stalks formed the principal part of the "mune. mefy." Thus organized and accoutered, is marched to the lower end of town suthen marched back againa" and disbanded. At this times the S. B. "Zephyr," (which was aupposed to have on bnard the Cinceinnati delegations) hove in ight. Arrangements wera about being mada to form a prucession and meet them at the landiag, and mont sudoubtedly would have been carried into execution had it nut accidentelly been discovered that there was nobody on board, except some fifleen or twenty from the lower end of thin county. The "Larks" also, which wat expected to bring down a crowd from "up the river," at thie time inade her appearance, but upan landing it was found that she had bot one man on board and he refured to comse athore, The reason that there were sofow on the boato, moet undoubledly wan, that many had come by lond beeides a great many more thas had not come at all,
At one o'clock, it was andersiood that the overeigns were principally in, and Brough having regaled himself with his "bread and buttef," and the reat of the speakers with their dinners, the crowd, consiating of Democrat and Whige, made ite way to the market-houmg to listen to the argumente, eloquence and humor of Brough, A ben, Byingten, "and that ather foller." Judge Batterson wai called to the chair, who made a fow remarke requesting that great attention might be paid to the upeak. err, $8 \mathrm{sen}_{1,}$ aftar which Francis Cleveland introduced to the favorable notice of the meeting, an individuol from Hamilton county, whom if we mistake not, he called Gallaber. The appearance of thin speaker denoted great depth of thought and a capacity of mind to grapple with the founation principles of Goy, ernmental policy, and accordingly he at once launched off into the greal measure of "Native Americanism." And surely never was a question handled with more precision and accuteness, and every other attribute which characterizes the true logieian than was this subject handled by Mr. G. He occupied the atrention of the audience from ten minuter to a quarter of an bour, and throughout the whole course of bis argument, commanded the attention of his hearers, and atite conclusion, we we doubt very much whether there was a ain: gle individual on :he ground who was not couvicced that "Native Americanism" was a ve: ry bad thing.
Mr. Byington was next introduced under the flattering compliment, that if the audis once would just put their liands into theis breeches pocketo (the ladies excepted of course) and draw oul a haró quarter instoad of a shin plavter, they would recollert the individual who Was about to addres them. Mr. B. how. ever, with that degree of modfsty so peculia: to himself, thought the credit of his glorions res sult should lie placed to the great cause of Demoeracy liself, instead of him, one of its nost humble supporters. This speaker dirt not feel himself juatified is consuming the ime of the audience inasmuch as there were two larger guns io follow him, therefore after few remarkt upon "co pnery" in general and niversal suffrage in particular, he yjelded the flonr to "Ohio's tall young Senator." Mr. Allep; with his mighty argumentative powers and thrilling eloquence, at once took hold of
thgi darling pencure of the whis party, wik?
$\qquad$








the eatablehment of a National currency. He equally rich. Mr. C. was an ambitious ondeceived the penple in the first place in re- ${ }^{\text {man, very, - Had run twenty years ago for }}$ gard to the meaning of Excharge, showed up $\begin{aligned} & \text { President and had been beaten. If elect- } \\ & \text { ed , he would be a very hard master of the }\end{aligned}$ the rasculity of the whige in using this and Whigs,-He would lash them-that he other large words without explaining to the ignorant perple their meaning. Exchange said the is the boot paid in s.oapping money and not a groat intricate and complex matier as the people generally pupposed. Having eatablibhed uhis point, Mr. A. went on to show that it was perfectly ide totalk of regulasing trade and exchange by the evirency, that the act was the curpency could and alwaya would be regulated by trade- And even if this were not the case, he clearly proved the impractica bility of extablishing a National Bunk from the fact that the old Ba:k had been in the hatiri of making loans to members of Cengress well at wo other people. He concludes with a fuld himtory of the Rhode Island difficulties some two years since, and by connecting he warversal whig party with the imprison ment of Thomes W. Dorr. This was the elaquent and pathetis part of the epeech, an there can he but little doubt, that che half n the audience would have been in teare had they previously known who Dorr wan, and

Next, but not lenst, either in point of men al or phyaical ahility, came Auditor Brough He at once thok hold of the Tariff, ehoned he difference between the two partiey to be, that the whigw were in favor of the presen act, while the Democrate were in favor o Verplank's bill of 20 per cent ad valurum duiel. Mr. B. proved by pure unadulterate ressoning, notwithstanding the atatietice found of upon the experience of the country, that th tex levied upon arricles imported into thit country is all pand by the consumer, and read divers extracte from the apeeches of Henry Clay, to show that he was of the same opinion He wound $n p$ by showirg that the annexation of Texes instead of being a leading meabure of the Democratic party, as the whige were in the habit of representing, were second ary matter. We have barely room to notic the outlines of the epeeches without even "throwing a stone" at the incidental matter touched upon. bumentative, eloquent, and to the point, par ticularlythat of the "feller" from Hamilso county. There were areat many whig present, but it in very doublful whether the speeches had much effect apon them or not. at hey are stili putting up their poles all ove town, singing soygs, holding large and enthu iastic meetinge, and carrying their " numme ry" for ahead of the Polk stalks.

POLLK-IANA.
Allen undertook to testify on Tuesday relative to the merito of Mr. Clay, and the superexcellenoe of Governor Pollk. He aid Polk, was a man of as grod judgment as much ability, and far more honest than
Mr. Clay! He had met and served with Mr. Clay! He had met and served with to detail Polls's services, the sum and subtance w 28, that he had always been a good Jaçkson man, and was the man that Mr. Clayswore at once, and told to "go tom where he belonged."
Was that all? That was all!-A clear can only be properly rewarded by being made President. Such is the despairing condition of locofocoism! Are there no some of that party who have nut merely been sworn at, but actually kicked and horse-whipped for all sorts of mean practi ces, that they could be nominated for Pre sident? Where is Benton? Gen. Jackso tried to shoot him once, and would have Where is Free Tom Moore? Did he no uffer the infliction of sundry lashes with horsewhip vile, for his serrices in the Old Heros canse? And could not the "tall pompous" himself make out a better claim than Polk's. He could prove by gogd evi dence that if he has never been acfuall horse-whipped, it was not his fault that be did not receive that merited distinction or his pellicoal lie about Gen. Harrison.he got an unmerciful thpashing for a slan der he published abopt'a lady.
Allen's evidengs against Mr. Clay wa
would! Queer man, that Mr. Clay, to war pon bis best friends! It is not surorising that Allen should entertain it. If he ever Clay in debate, that circumstance of Mr filly acconnt for the awfil impression he fully acconnt for the awful impression he
still retains of Mr. Clay's mastership. The fact is, Bill has spent anxious years in en deavoring to get the honor of being thrash ed by Mr. Clay. His disappointment man ests itself in these malignant denuciations.
Brough stated on Tuesday that the am' fan Buren's debt, left to be paid by the Whigs, was only eigh millions of dollars Hs pretended to read from Secretary Ew ng ${ }^{\text {s }}$ Report, showing that as the true am' of the public debt at the commeucemen f the Harrison administration. He after wards said that the Whigs had reduced that mount down 10 a thirly million debt, \&ec \&c. Thereupon he was cheered vocifer ourly by not a few green ones who believed what Jack was saging. Was he wilfully Fing for the purpose of swindling the peopl ut of their votes, or was he telling the truth The document itself, if extant, will decide We therefore call upon him or bis friend to produce the proof, or we will brand bim n unmiligated liar! We have before us Ewing's Report on the revenue and finan ces, made officially as Secretary of the Treasury to Congress, dated June 2, 1841 rom which it appears that from the lat o Jan. 1837, to the 1st of March 1841, there was " an excess of expenditure over the urrent revenue of $\$ 31,882,73246 . \quad$ W ill show this docament to any gentema destring to see 1t. (See Portemputh Trib
me of June 18, 1841; and Nilen' Registe same year, page 233.
The Democras iasued a flaming Extre on fe frst inst. concerning the rewult of the late cantert in Louigiana, We strongly suspec he object was to influence the election in Ken tucky which takes place to-day. Wonder Butler wont be elected atter that. Oh, huah
The Democrat man haa insued an Extra in which he crows lunily over the reault of the Louiviana election because hie party has not been beaten as badly as it might have been This reminds of a story we used so read in ou oung daye concerning a Jutchman who while uffering under the pains of a broken leg thank d the liord that it was not his neck,
"Petticoat Allen" in his speech in thi place on Tuesday last-complained bitterly of the whige for peaking and writing upo the antject of "Exchange", without explaing to the people what this large most difficul and most complex word means. Ses how high It this man Allen estimates the infelligence of he people! Just as though they de not un derstand as well as he the meaning of the ord Exchange! Who among them could ot give as intelligent a definition as histhe boot paid in swanping money."
The Editor of the Demoerat baye : that hie tatemente about the imprisamment of Dor will be found to be tolerably prear to the ruth," Nuff ced.

Our neighbor over the way bay he is quiet peacable man who 4 dqut want to have fues will wobody." There is tha "King Euglish" for gou. Whese is Goy. Jenkine pry ${ }^{27}$ are already esenting portions of Mr. Cnrwin's speech.How contemptible is the prackee of such men in reizing uppon garbled sentences of Whig apakers, contorting and wisting their expresons for the puryose of making a lille politica browght to our notice, which is as usual base and uufopnded; Mr. Corwin on Saturday in substance, said that he, who woyld vote con rary to his own jodgment of right and wrong, in the face of hie confictions of truth ough ot to havo a vole, and who will not say so The justice and propriety of the remark will find an echo in every honest heart. The poli
cy of law panishing crimipaly for infrac

Hons of its provifior.sis based upun that ver renciple. And efforts to make capiat out egrading means a pubwe speaker, by suc an honeet man, and indicates that a party wh will resort to auch vile means must be manage y bapkrupt politiciane, who in their despera tion, forget the line of demarkation betwee honor and diahonor. That persons are in th habit of attending Whig meetings forthis pus ose alore, are believe, and an instence or thi ind tell under our notice on the uceation a uded to ahove and with reforee to the a biect mattur, a loco foco wo hary-lik ubject matter, A loco foco who harpy-lik had gene to the meeting for no nther purpore an the opa the fick ananisued sen tence of the apenker that would bear a fala construction, the very moment the sentence o, which wo have apoken was delivered by Mr Corwin, cried exultingly, as though this mag nanimous nature was horrified atan outrageou xpreserion (which be it distinctly underatoo xinted only in his own wicked aind) 'that' soough for me, every man has o right to do a e pleasen! Certainly every mant han right to vote as he plesees, and Mr. Corwi aid nething inconeistent with the faot. Bu so our government is baped upon the principle that the people are capable of self government is presumed that the people will exercis heir right, not only intelligently bot henestly, and the spirit of our laws kould not allowe the man a vote who, would knowingly abuee tha ight by veling cuntrary to his convictione o ${ }_{7} \mathrm{gh}$.
In Hagerctown, Md. une J, J. Merrick ha ined the Locon, whereupon a hundred o erricters annoudce the change of Semate Merrick. The Hageratown Torch-light may lace who hericts is the only man in tha Van Buren men of 1840 have joined the Clay Club.

## The Polk Convention

## In Portsmouth, on Tuenday last, was one

 of the largest nominally Locofoco assem lages we have ever seen, and decidedly he largest ever assembled in this place Handbills had been pretty industriously cir culated through the surrounding country or several days, to the effect that John Brongh, Auditor of State, Thurman of Chil cothe, and Byington would be here. Bu he play was better than that promised "in the bill,"' for we had Brough, Allen, Byington, and 2 man from Cincinnati-Mr. Gal laher, we think be was called. Each of the four spoke, but in the reverse order from what we havementioned them. (We place them according to talent, and propose tha What notice we take of their speeches shall be in that order.) There were some ix hundred, ladies, whige and all, at the meting, and the market house was pretty well filled, although it would have held more. Probably a third or a fourth of those resent were whigs.There was considerable anxiety to hea Mr, Brough, as he bad pever spolsen here ad many had never heard him. He is un uestionably a asan of talent, of more mind than any of his political coadjutors in the State, and is very worthy to be a leadero his party. Considering the difficulties with Which Lacofocoism besat, it requires tha not only a great many fahe facts, and mucl also reasoning hould be used, but also hat a speaker should be a very ingenious man and a man of talent to make even plausible attempt at argument in its suppor:, (and plausibility is the utmost point in argument that can be atfained in its be We are sorry that wee could oot ha btained notes of Mr. Brough's speech. It as the only attempt to argus seriously any question which now divides the two pariies, made by any one of the four speakers. It was mostly lipon the Tariff question, and as it will probably be repeated in subtance all over the State, any body wotld lish it at large, that its bold and and pub lish it at large, that its bold and cunning refuted and pxposed. If it conld be once placed in a tangible form, that job could easi!y be performed for it. No good whig ditot peed ask for a more grateful or plea. ant task than to refule most futly and entire $y$, and that by the docnments and figures, very controversial point that it contained, if it were once in print. But having no
clue to it except what we remember of it
juftemis, we cannut of cullse more than lance at 2 few of its great points.
After some general remarks of nopartic alar interest, Mr. Brough set out with an attempt to define the position of the two parties on the great question of the Tarifh which he succeeded so far as to say tha the professions of some prominent mem ers of beth parties, there was no differ ence: but that by the action of the two parties, and the recent declarations of the wo candidales for the Presidency, ther as just the difference between them that he Compromise Act as it existed at it he Compromise Act as it existed at its "is the test, and by it let eitherparty stand or fall!" Thank you, Mr. Brough, for thi ight intimation of what ONE of the polit al principies of the opponents of Henry Clay are. This, with 2 single exception as the only principle that wasiavowed duing the bole meeting, or that we have ny positive assurance of, as being held by he "progressive" locofoco party general. We trust that the Locos in this.megion will now give Ip the position Which some of them have heretofore :so pertinaciously mairtamed, viz: that the locdfoce con ressmen are entitied ito all the credit a ome of the wlite bolted, becaua mell hess to a Tariff but because they didinat like to eubmit to John Trler's dictation in the passage of laws.) This test which Mr Brough offers, we can assure him the whigs will not be slow to aceept. And altholigh a great many persons may bet be able te understand fulty all Mr. Brough's fine-apun British sophistries in favor of 2 very low Tariff or no Tariff at all, yet the experience of the practical workioge of both eys lems is so much in favor of the present law over that which it superceded, that it will take a very atrong argument to make the
Mr
Mr. B, then procpeded to denounce the present law as the black Tariff-apd to argue gainst prolective tariffis generally. He rung all the changes on "gold chains and loe chains," and the high dutien on articles used by the poor, and low duties on sthose nsed by the rich. Now a sufficient anower to all this Jomagogueiam ie, that the conmequence of auch duties upon articles which are produced in thi country is to make the rich pay pearly the whole revenue of the country from duties. And this is probably the season why theme loce nratorerep pore it. If they cannot have direct taxation (which they want) and by waich every man would have to pay the same sum, whether rich or pror, for the suppert. of the general government, as fixed by the conntitution, -athen theoe office holding oratorewill take the weareat thing to it, viz a low Tariff, co se to make all pes as marly alike as they con. But in order to deceive the people and get their maction and voten, they come to them and eny, "See here, how fach more you are tased by this What black Tariff, because you wear catton, that your rich neighbor who weare silk!" Welk this a atrong appeald and ia wery spt to arrea the poor man's attention. And he it very:apt to ony, "What is it possible that 1 pay 30 , 50 , or 100 per cent. of sapon my cotlo clothing, while yonder sich neighbor, who well able to afford to pay heavily, pays but 20 or 30 " 1 can hardy conceire it posrible, for I never bought cotton fabrics so cheap in my life as ance thin rew Tariff was laid on which you cay imposes cuch unequal and an just Taxes but as you ay it is so, I think Ill go for Polk and a lower Tariffata venture." Hallo, my friead! Stop! Do no such thing Yop never boughs cottone se cheap beforo truly, and I now shay to you as traly that you did uat pay ofe cent of taz or turiff on them, becrause they were made in America! Are they any less valuable for being made in ou own glorlous land of liberty ! No ! they are ewen of beller qualits than can be bought in Old England iteslf for the same price you paid The Tariff or tax on toneign goods of the came kinu, keeps the Britigh munopolies from flooding our markets to break our own mangufacto rice ouwn, and afterwaros selling at. such and the whil remuserate them for heir and venders al home trepe the prices dovis. Aad theme heavy taxe on fopurted cottong protes
our'bione 'maibulfictories by scenring then cur own market, thas ebabling then to aell te timos as much an they otherw ise could
Naw bere is your sich neigabor who buxa silke, whiclif article io but litte mado in this couhtrí, and he co nsequently buys an article of fareigy prodestion. Thapre being no home competition, heor course pays the durys all of $t ;-$ And such wen as bim pay the greatest puthonn of the. Tarife Thx for itfonapport of our goveramente In is a valanteer business, with them, ho mever, and if they dom't complaini, why who, should?
 just like, that of cattons. Pour men don't buy many gald shaina, now that the duty is low and if it were hithk, riek men wautd buy preciouia.few. But asiti i, they buya goód matry, and thus pay the revenue. Lug chains of foreiga manafacture are hendily tuxed, and are conibequenaly máde in this country, where -vets thing paelul ought to be mqde, so that we may be cruly independent of foreign nations Poor men donot therefore pay one cent on their $\log$. ghoinge, trace chaips, axes-except they cartuin foteign ateel, which they will not beceatrily loing cohtain, for good steel will soop be made al home-iron, ninile, calicoes, sum mer and atl the chgiaper kiads, of mootari or winter wear, hatss, showes, and a great many other: Winds of necresiaries, because they are mostly sull made in our own conntry. So the bug-bear about the poor man paying so much and the rich man so litle of $t a x$, is ali fatse, and unyworthy of Mr. Brough.

Another main point with hin was to demots strate that the colsasmer paid the duty or tax that the Tatifis laya on hinporied gaods: Now shis depends entirely upon whether there be any competitions. If there be no compeiftian, then the consuner doukizless pays nëanty the entive dety 2 cbut if there be competia Lion he frequemty does not, as we have aireacdy shown, pay one cent of it ; for the foteigut article cannot be sold exseptat the same prize as the dotmeatie artiela of equal quadily. But here 18 one cettain, unbending vale on that subjedte, which every man can ap. plyfor hinnself, If the consumer papa the dua ${ }^{5} 5$, then the ptite must in all caree invariably, be incieased to at least the amount of the ruty. This ewery bodyt knowsion not true of any suticlo wher there io thak least cumpatitions -4 Some article self for less then the amount of dution on them: What then decomee of Brough's thery on thion peinit It is ceptally. tefited. Yat we assert fenallessly that there is not a poseftion in trik whole theorm a particle, more sotud. But in order to establigh sumething tumpechanes to this puint-whe with an air of great tritumph asserted that goada ware higher thiaryear than thiey were last yegin, and that the furmer's produge was lowe This Whe a wooderfal ditcovary, tealy, and one thathe geema to thiak perfuctly copolusive againat a Protective Tarife: Wil ho pretend that goadis were not lawer, last year mades a Protective Tarife than thor were tue joantidfore under the Comprbuise ants or ever were befure!-and that the tametis produee did not average hugher than it had for two ar three yeare before, under the low duties of the compromisel We relceon not! But that trade should revive and maltets be opened for manufacturef, ahd prican ịgrease this year over last is very wenderful! consideriag, that raw cottona the prime moterial af thomaticles which have aóvancedemast, bas aleo advanced more in prapoction than the manufactures. And - that the farmer'acrops last years should hive yielded on unprecedauted aupply and knocked down the price sume, is also verf maryeloues! But such thinke do happen sometiraesergnd.still tbe Whig party exista and the heavens doa? follt Toshow the fallacy of the first part of this pretended argument, we take the firat thing that falls iu our way, bearing upon the yeal question, wiz: the cempar"tive price of


We find it in a sterbenvill paper. Hero it
FACTS AGAINST THEORIES.

## a comparative statement

 Of the wholesale ptice of Guoda in the various brenches of trade in the cify, of Richmant, caretully, made up fom, antuah sales in the yeap 184 h, when the taxiff, suder the Compromi Act, ranged at the very lowest rates of duty; and in 1843, the first year after the oppresina Tariff, as deragagues call it pasasd by whig Cougrese, went into tull operation, wion:Low Dhuly, Tariff:
 American Bar Ironsper
 Nweder "Rishmond" Manufacuared 90 I micric's blister'd aleel per ton 115 Cotline's beat nxes, per dozen Sitanons $2 d$ quality 18 18
14 Castinges hollow ware per lbs.
Flat irotes, Anvita
Vices.
Scylbe blades, per dow
Weeding and Hilling
Nuites, Rer debmond made Nate, Richmond made
Carpenter's knob locks averuge
stock Locks
srock Locks
Taple knives and forks Pudket häinés.
Spades and shovels
Trace chaina
Cress cutand Mill saws
Loaf scitgut, beat dour-
ble loaf, per ib 45
Bar lead, peritb
Wood sorenes, thouig
protibited by duty
are at leyst 20 per
ate at lepst 20 per
cent, lowpr, and of a,
much superior quety
ify to those formetly
imporied.

## batement

Showing the relative prices of the letding styles of Dry Guouts, Jan. 1, 1841, and Han. 1, 1848

Donestic Goodz, Jah. 1841, Jan. 1843:
 3.4 Brow Shirtings, 6 a a $8 \frac{4}{4}$ " $4 \frac{1}{2}$ a 64

 The prices of bleached goods have clianged in the same raio. Domestis prints (stapule ondecasimeres and eatiaetis, reduced not less than 35s.

The effect of the tariff on calicoes or print. is probiobly es great as on any other article.Duritg the year 1840 , large quantities of 13 ritish prime were imporied, that cost from 2ac. to 28c, pencyard, and in 1843 prints of as goud adalin were, praduced in thim conantry as bow
as 150 per yard, whion eutively easeluded Britishi neints from oar marligets.

The tariff has not only had the tendeney to redince donhestic goodes, hul it may and has redaced Forpign, Goods. For example. Irish Linens were imported in 1841 dulyfrea-in 1843 the paid a doty of 25 per cent. and with the duty added are at. least 20 per cen lower than in 1841.
The prices of silks bave varied lesis during that time than typon other goods, yet there was a considerable difference. In 1841 sewing
sidf, Ac., pajd a ducy of 32 per cent, anit In 1843 they paid a duaty of $\$ 2.00$ per pound, or about 45 per cent, and yet the artiele can be bought considerably less, Eagliph and French clotbeand cassimeres in 1841 paid a duty of
33 pen cent. and in " 43 paid 40 per cent, and 33 pen cent. and in " 43 paid 40 per cent. and
these goods ave not less than 20 per cent low-there goods ase not les
er in " 43 thaniu' 41 .

Almast eyery style of domeatic and
dry grods has been afected in the same totio as those enumerated, and we are not miataken in our quatations, for they sre copied fram our origiagl invoizet and iaventories under the respective duties of 1811 and. 1843.

Prices in 1841. In 1842,
-4 fine br'h. Waltiom shir'
peryart
peryart
$\left\{\begin{array}{l}5-4 \\ 64\end{array}\right.$ Richmond \& Pet' cotton Oznabargas No. 2
Nu. 1 Mechavic $3-4$ brawn shinte $\quad 10$ Mataraca 3 is Makvera 3 a
Vechianic 7 4,
Mechianic 7-8
Maraxici $7-8$ "
Malaxta 7-8 " Mayouca 4.4 Sleeting about
Brown Dorcheater Jeans "S Miltori
do Glazed Musive A $11 \quad 9$ 1841. The best gualivy tit yarde wide, woid

 The mariat yery limited, The New Turie. ithpegees a, duth uf about 80 per qept, on thi apticle, and now a far better American article 1hyardo wide, is cold at $62 \frac{1}{3}$ cen'e, Howo thi asy for the importers to call the tuty on the articte lo0 per cent. If théy pleaine f but who cares, since it has greatif reduced the cost to oar consuitners?
Au ftem, thow Porifatmers:
Entgtian Salted Sheephisting cume in free or duty under the late tusifif were largely jomplont ell and sold at $\$ 2 \frac{1}{2} \$ \$ 3$ per dozen, American Sheep. Sleins (diwested of. Wupl), were then $\left(18400_{,}{ }^{\prime} 41,{ }^{\prime} 42\right)$ suld at $2 \frac{2}{2}$ ta 4 cents ench. 7 The New Tarif' imposed a duty of 20 per ot, on the jimpoped articles which yet sell at 42 t and American dieeo-skins are iow in good de. risind at Tocents each. TKe duty has checked importatiod, and the flerican aftitue filds a uafliet 1 athowgh
adruxiced in prithé
English Boole Leather is neasly driver ou of our misrito by the duty impalyed by this tan iff, and ite phace supled, by an American as tikhes without increase of : pirien.
English Colored Leathet for biading, on which the new cariff imposes about the same ducy as. before, is still imported, and cast
Ttris matter we thitk is tolerably well set-
led, whatever Mr, Brbategh thaty think of it.
Mr. Becuigh ridionoled the idor of exppotying
ourselves with a home market for the farmerte
produch, ty building up manfactures, and
supported himsedf with some statistics that sounded to us mighty "locofugoish" somehowt But where would ho find us a copkep? The other markels of the wesld are atifl open to ua as ever, (avitry pertapo one very slight ear ceptions) and in addition to them we have the benefit of the home market, whatouer it may arnount to. But Mr. B. would iestroy this on account of its insignificance! And what whuld he give us in return? We demand to know, for it is importans. He did not tellus!: We base been a, good customer to Englasd perhaps Mr. B. wauld direct os there to sall Let us see on what terms we may be admitted. Here they are
We produce annually about $500,000,000$ burbels of wheat, corn, rye, barley, and pthey emalk grain, on which Eugland at this mumen levies a duty of 55 per cent She levies on unat
Pork, a duty of 8 a at. per cust, or a'bt 40 perct. Bqé,
Breon,
Béc,
Bueco,
Butter,
Cherse,
Lard,
Lard,
Tailew,
ailow, 80
75
50
50

Ricé, 83
143
20 s
10 s
2 s
10 s
2 s
6 s
9 cs
98 $\begin{array}{r}10 \\ 35 \\ \hline 15 \\ \hline\end{array}$

Tobacco, raw 3s.per poun
manufact'dr 9 a por po
Cider $\quad 2286$ per gallon Vibegar, 3788 do Limb'r,stv'a. \&c 25 sq. fout Leather,
Here are the terms on which the farniers o he United States can sell therr flour to Enig land. Here are the terms on which the toFifity perter can sell his tobacco to England. barley and other somall. the wheat, corn, bye
Tha whole effort of Mr. Bfouga and of all
munity againet hinuliser, tha pous agaiech the rich and the rich ofatimet the peor: againat the native born; and the natire borp gavaics the foreige warn citizen. This ie the most incendtary of all tpinite and is catculated to create trouble nad bloodshed. It is tha kind of preaehing that pteqailod at Philadalr phia befure the late blophy riots there, and will end in like disaster threughnaţ the coun try if persevered in. The Whige are never found thus stiming up angry pasaions and ilr blood between greal wrasses. Mark this! and you can ensily tell which party is responaible for those late niots! The whige baliepy that prosperity follows and is dependent uron in. dustry is national as well as individual cases. We therefure huld shat we bave all one interest and one dendingy.
What were the great measures proposed bys Brough, or ayylother of the four speaker, it? the paople gave their pasty powar? What did thay proposetoida -Whow beaselit the peapla of the country: Wise can tell! We anm hesitatidely gay they propared, NO MEASUHES far the benetit of eixher, They did say - by implicalian and foditeady-that they ware in favor of a lew Tumifh and the apnezafion of Texas! Are these two queation the anly ones in which shes dave $t$ the the affinfotive? They are-a low. Taxiff for the moat estensial berrefityof Bugland, ind the ancondtional annexation of Trexae fur the henedif. of layeny, and at she expatise of the harar of the nation, of scores of millians of publitel uehi, and of hundredi of milliont to be apent in oare. tring on an unhohy becaute dajust war! This is he true atatement of the case
Mr. Prough made great use of a number of garbled extracta from Mr, Clay'a, sueeches, trys ing to make Mr. Clay endorse his awn (Braughis)doctrijes Now if Brough holda the same dpcrrines which Mr, Clas does on the Tariff, why does he not come put rand support him in preference to cuch a mush roum as Polk? The fact is Mr. Clay never uttered a sentiment in his life in opposition to a protec. tive Tariff. And this fact is so well known that Brough only maken himself ridiculous by retending atherwise.
As a specimen of Brough's fairness', (to use no stronger term) it is only necessary to ta.e that he uniformly styled the whigs "federaliste" and callea the $\mathcal{N} . \mathrm{Y}$. Journal of Commerce "t whig paper !" He is far from boing so igInant as to fall into such gistakes.
Inconclusion, he relterated the of refuted slander on $\sqrt{ }$. Q. Adame ns to bartering atway Texas, and then trying to get it back egain. He said that Gén. Jackson and Mr. Van Buren both tried to regaits T'exas, but he did ât suy anything about Mr. V. B.'s rejection of the offer of Texas to treat on the subject of annexation dariog his administration! He said that the United States were under eilema pledge to admit Texas into the Union as a State, on the sarne fuoting as the other States of, zbe Uaion, whenever she applied ! ! ! Ia'nt that a brilliant idea for one of the clitef executive officere of a agreat State to promulgate ? Hesaid that Polk was not in favor of Tyler' Texas treaty, but of antrexation on Benton's plań ! Nos Polk commíted himself fully and unequivocally in favor of annexation UNCONDITIONAILY, long before êther Benton's plar or Tyler's treaty had been made public! He went it blind, regaraless of egnsequences ! ! and has not since publiely expressed any parthatity for Benton's ploñe but would doubtless oppose it, because itwould defeat the very objecte of annexationsists, vis: the extension of the tare power of, the Union. Brough also stated that Clay's letter foilowey fon the footstepsi of Peaton's puan for Anpoktion, when the foct is ilirectly the reverse: Clay letter was written and publiezed a month or two befare Renton's plan was submitsea !!!
Brough! Brough ! you must stick closer to the frath than that ! Niach dowaright voumpers are too strong for people who are not used 10 chamat.
> $-1$ 3 $1->$ 14 1 1 $5-1$ $4^{-}$
 1
$\square$

