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

Portsmouth Clay Clubs

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hregan THE SCIOTO SIMON

"I WOULD BATHER BE RIGHT TRAN BE PRESIDENT."- Heary Olay.

TRIBUNE OFFICE.

PORTSMOUTH, OHIO, AUGUST 5, 1814.

NUMBER 4.

CONDUCTED BY THE PORTSMOUTH CEAY CLUBS.

The Public Lands -- A Homely IIlustration.

A certain rich man dying, left a large landed estate and numerous sons. By his will he appointed a guardian for his children, and directed that his land should be a "common fund for their use and benefit, and for no other use and purpose whatever," (1) After the testator's dearly, the guardian, as by will directed, took charge of the bstate, and sold from time to time such portious of the jand as seemed necessary to pay just debts. Having happily succeeded in this, he was applied to by the children, either to deed to them their lands, or, if that was under the will impracticalle, to sell them from time to liake, as the market best served, and to divide the proceeds equally debt for draining a swamp, or huilding a barn among them. In making this request, they represented that he held the lands only in trust, to be "used as a common fund for their use and benefit, and for no other use whatever';"" that aramy of them had incurred heavy debte in improving their farms, in plitting up fences; barns and dwelling houses; and in other necessary expenses, (2) that most of them were married and had numerous children growing up around them, whom they wished to educate; that had their father lived, he would cheerfully have made over to them, from-time within, partions of his estate, to reileve their necessities-his only reason, as he frequently said, for appointing a guardian at all heing the ni-nority of his children and the embarrassed condition of his affairs ; and that as these reasons no laugenexisted, the old gentleman's intentions, not only, tereally expressed, but through his will, should be carried out, the property sold and the proceeds divided among bis heine.

But, much to the astonishment of the rightful owners, the guardian absolutely refused ei ther to deed the innds; or divide the proceeds, or do algobing in the matter; nay more-he actually took back from the children and put in his own packet a large sum of money, arising from land sales, which he had formerly deposited to their credit in bank ; (3) and when they importaned him for their own, and pressed their solicitations he actually flew into a passion, and broke out in ladgunge not unlike the following :

[2] State debts. [3] The act withholding the land money from the States passed by a Van Buren Congress in He told them [4] " they were a lot of beg-garly and miserable rascals, to come to him for not to be found. here, and for that also was he permitted to The Hartford Journal from which we copy speak. Well, sir, you have done your work: it was worthy of the heart that conceived this money : that if they were in debt it was [4] Loca foco arguments for retaining the land the foregoing paragraph, is quite right in thetheir own folly, and they might get out as best the design, and well morthy of the noble spirit that stood up to do it. We trust that history of Mr. Halt's case, so far as it refers, (5) Every item quoted from house document they could ; that there was no use in building to his political principles. He was a Jeffer-sonian democrat from the first, and suffered (6) Defalerations of Swartwoot, Price, &c.
(6) Defalerations of Swartwoot, Price, &c.
(7) See Ogle? speech, which never has been, and never can be disproved.
[8] The Tarffit
[9] Defaleration in the Bourier to Bourier No barns, nor fences, nor dwelling houses, nor in the effort may prove as powerless in acdraining their lands, and that, as to educating complishing what it was designed to do', as fine and imprisonment for pushing his princitheir children, that was a humbug; that he was appointed by the will, guardian of the espies to their extreme length. He is such, he is the source from which could emanate so [4] The Tarffit [9] Paid Dallas on his mission to Russia. mad and dungerous a scheme is base and an ardent Whig upon what he believes the corgupt. The man who enters our town tate; that as such a guardian he had to incur basis on which his republican principles were and applies the lighted torch to our dwell-DEMOCRATIC ORATORS. heavy expenses, (among which he enumerated first formed ; and yet this venerable man would ing is an incendiary and a felon; and he who told him to "do it," is guilty of the It is not our wish to pluck from the brow of any orator the wreath that it gracefully the following :) that, having occasion to go be called an "old federalist" -- a "British. South to see to some disturbances there, he bears; nor to weave a garland for one whose same offence : what then is the man who kindles in the bosom of the people a fire Whig," and we know not what else, among: had chartered a steamboat, for himself, his lawyers and constables, for \$300 per daythe modern pretenders to democracy, if they brow was never formed to wear it. We design to speak respectfully of all, dispara-gingly of none. If we notice Mr. Gallathat only the blood of American citizens can extinguish, or be who bids him do the work ! Fiend ! Fiend ! were to hear him expressing his preference forhaving paid her owners in all \$82,555; that Henry Clay and his opposition to Pelkery, as be had paid for another boat \$175 per day; hey may do any day, by asking his opinion. her, it is not to calumniate nor praise-to for a third \$200 per day; and for a fourth us he is too small a subject for either. We The real " old Federalists" such as Buchanan Dallas, Henry Hubbard of New Hampshire, In addition to the worthy effort of the \$4,400 per month ; that when he got South leave him to hear back to the Queen City he had to travel round the country, and paid the honor or infamy which he has won for gentleman from the Queen City, the Demodracy honored our town at their late and a thousand others of the same stamp, are meeting with a few passages from that prince of progressive orators; Legrand By-ington. As he had but little to say, nowfor a wagon \$2,363 50; he paid for 206 oxen himself by the eloquence upon which our now; exclusive in their claims to democracy citizens were permitted to feast a day or two since. It is our province now to speak, only of the motive and design of those who \$12,187 20; for a year's house rent \$3,600; while such men as Holt and ten thousand like and for thirty saddles \$50 apiece ; [5] that him are branded as " British hirelings," and ever, and is not altogether a stranger to besides this he had been very unfortunate, as our people, he must excuse us for treating honored or town by introducing so distinall that. many of his agents had run away 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 many of his agents had run away with the him with seeming neglect after saying so many things for his friend Gallaher. After A number of persons in that county (Scioto), so flattering an introduction by Mr. Cleve-land to the Democracy, as was to have who have hitherto acted with the Whig party means in debt; that money must be had to name in our columns is far more than carry on the estate; and if the land money as a man he merits. We may be allowed have recently been convinced of their error been expected, the orator commenced his and are now warm supporters of Polls, Dallasi address by pleading the extravagance of and Democratics principles. Although Saiotor was made over, he would have to get the ne- however to speak of him as the contemptithe compliment paid him : " he was unwor. ble tool of those from whom we ought to thy of it." "But that I have done all in has hitherto been a strong Whig countyme cossary funds by levying a tax." my power to break down these rascally have looked for better things. The name the Democrate are determined to whittle down To all this the children replied : " That their majority to a mere "circumstance," of this distinguished man was not announbanks, I am proud to confess. As the hum they never heard of such abominable and outced in the bill in which were to be found ble organ, in the name and by the authorthey do not regenerate the county .-- Chil. rageous charges as he had enumerated; and the names of the other orators of the great ity of the demosracy, I have acted on the Adv: that, as to the running away of his agents, he day; but in this there was doubtless a hapsubject, and if my efforts (in taking away The above is false as false can be -- Mr. paper dollars and placing silver quarters in the pockets of the people) met the approshould see and get honest men; that if by fail- py design. Expectation was on tiptoe to Pine must know a great deal about Scioth Con. pre to do so he ran in debt, as ought to pay it see and hear such men as Brough, Thurout of his own pocket; that while they were man and Byington, but as to this wonderful bation of my Democratic friends in Scioto. to make such a statement as the above. Truth I will always regard it as one of the proud-est acts of my hie."-Huzza ! Huzza for man from the city-this man of parts-this starving themselves, and denying their children though is a small matter with the Advertiser. Hyena in human form-the great-man-me a common education, he was grown rich, was a common education, he was grown rich, was riding in a splendid carriage, dining off gold and silver plates, and living like a moble; [7] that tasy thereford suspected that, after all, there must be some rascality at the bottom: Give us one change in favor of Pulk and Dallas in this downly and we will give your warts in favor of Clay and Fredinghuyten? Our party is not in favor of hard money and with the names.

that as to a tax for necessary charges of the estate, there was nothing in it, as they could set their wives and daughters to work, [and were willing to do an, to make at home [8] the cottons, woolens, silks and other comforts which they had been in the habit of getting abroad, that the saving in this respect. [as experience had shown] would be more than enough to pay all reasonable charges, with the additional advantage of stimulating employ. ment and giving a better toarket for their farm products; that as to their debts, they were none of his business, as their farms were their own and they had a right to do with them as they chose ; and that, even if it were otherwhee, every man of sense would say that a was far more rational than to pay \$2,500 dollars for hireing a steamboat, when one could be bought for \$15,000; that upon reviewing the whole case, they shrewdly suspected that their guardian was no better that he should be, and shat he kept their lands under pretence, indeed, of paying the charges of the estate, but in reality to pocket the funds himself.

At this the guardian flew into a violent passion, and swore by the Eternal that he would keep their lands; or sell them and pocket the funds, just as he chose, and that they, and their wives and children might go the to and help themselves if they could ; that he had examined the whole case, and was con-vinced that his title was good at faw, and they had no title at all; that he had applied to two famous lawyers, Squire Polk and George Tall-ase, who assured him that he was right and they were wrong, that though Tall-and was formerly of a different opinion; he was right now; and that, as he had already given him a fee of \$13,000; [9] he was sure he would stand by him ; and, finally, that as they had impugned his bonor, and questioned his integrity, therefore, he would now earry the matter into chandery, and see who would come out second best.-Geneva Cour.

(1) The language of most of the deeds of cos-

But how came he here, and who brought him! The democrats of Schuto ! No, No, not two of the " iron-hearted" here, had ever dreamed that such a man as Thomas Jefferson Gallaher breathed upon the face of the earth. He was even more obscurs than the man whese claims for the Presidency he advocated. But there was a work to be done -- a low, filthy, loathsome, -- no, not that either, but a base, black hearted, vil lainous works and who was to be the instrument 1 Not Brough, Thurman-ary, not even Byington. The Progressives here preacent town; and there stopd up within it, to do this fiend's workd, no less a person-age than Thomas Jefferson Gallaher. "He had qume," he said, "not to speak of the Tariff, the Distribution of the proceeds of the sales of the sales of Public Lands, a National Bank, or the Annexation of Tex-as. To his great mind these were questions of but little interest to the Democracy; but it was for him to speak to his dear, cy; but it was for him to speak to his dear, dear friends, the foreigners, the Germans and Irishmen of whom he had heard there were not a few before him. To you my true hearted Dutchman, and you the son of Erin's Isle, Isay beware, beware! Behold arrayed against you the Whigs of this Un-ion-yes, the Whigs with Hearty Clay at their head. Already they have fallen upon your brethmen in's sister State: Hear the cry of an informated mob in the city of Phil-adelphia. See the blood, the blood! how adelphia. See the blood, the blood! how it flows! See the crumbling ruins of your churches! Hear the shrick of the women and children as they fly I and see who nur sue them—the Whigs—the Whigs!! Up my friends, gird on your armor-the De-mocracy are with you. Fly to us and we we will shield you, though every star may be blotted out and every stripe erased, and the old torn flag itself be trodden in the dust "

dust. ?? True, these were not his words, but his ABGUMENT, as no man will deny. Yes, that was the infamous, villainous faischood that he sought to induce the Dutchman and Irishman to drink down as truth. For this and this alone was Mr. Gallaher brought

against banks. But hear this "Simon Pure' progressive once more. "The Whigs are already beaten, they are scattered to the winds: ace them fly, fly before the storn, unflinching democracy." Ah! Lygrand ? Did.you mean the six thousand noble whigs, who rallied around their stabilard to-day. (Saturday) to hear the "thoughts that breathe and monds that burn" for Clay and the Union.? or did you mean a thousand such whigs as exist only in your imagina-tion - a place tob poor and barren for even one whig principle to take root and live I not even byington. The line residues have did not even know one, base enough to be encared in it. But there was a man,—no its a persenge too than our Anditor of State,—who said, "that work must be done, and I will bring forth the very man to do it. Tt'was done. The day dawned on our peaceful town, and there stood up within it, to do this fiend's work, no less a person, age than Thomas Jefferson Gallaher. "He your low, coarsa vulgarities, your labe, ag-travagant ligs against Mr. Clay and his prin-ciples, you will make ten Whigs. Come on, then. Let your theme be, the United States Bankrof Pennsylvania, that creature of your own friends. You never have spo-ken on that subject here; let your light shine

ANCIENT FEDERALISM.

The principal and interest now amount to This was the 'Native Americanism" \$728. of that day .- New Haven Register.

It is most true that Mr. Holt was editor of a democratic paper during the war, and always has been and now is a democrat - and voles the Whig ticket. He was deprived by the Locofocos of a small office upon which ho relied for support, but was restored by Gov. Seward the instant the Whige came into power in New York. He is now as ever opposed " ancient federalism," or Locofoctism, which is the same thing. We, top, "are glad this fina-has been remitted." A better Whig, or a more ardent supporter of Mr. Clay than Mr. Holt is

THE SIMON FURE.

beesno

MONDAY EVENING, AUGUST 5, 1844.

To be published weekly till after the Presidential Election-Terms, 25 cts. invariably in advance.

Portsmouth Mass Meeting. IMMENSE ASSEMBLAGE OF FREEMEN, 6000 TO 8000 WHIGS IN COUNCIL.

Saturday the third of August, Anno Domini, 1844, is gone, and its scul-stirring incidents belong to the past, but its high resolves, its lofty enthusiasms and fixed purposes, yet tive in the bosoms of multitudes of whigs, and will move them to the accomplishment of those objects that hold a first place in their true hearts, when the hour for action arrives. They bide their time. The fires are kindled and though their flaming glories may not be visible at all times, yet they glow and turn, and are surely consuming apathy and indifference, and ero the "ides of November," but one feeling, one purpose will have a place in the hearts of Whigs, and that a fixed, irresistible and unalterable determination to give their highest gift to the

" Fine Kentucky gentleman,

The noblest of the land."

In the morning of the day was heard the fum of voices and the busy tread of those who had already gathered in the principal streets to witness the arrival of multitudes who were pouring in by land and water. Upon the sparkling waves of "La Belle River," were seen the boats floating to their landings, literally swarming with people and in the midst were heard the animating notes of the national air as they were rung forth from the fife and drum.

The vast concourse from the country con ducted by the chief marshal and assistants, in scores upon scores of wheeled vehicles rolled along, and homemen in coulless numbers gaily pranced their steeds in the long line of " human miles." Citizens ,who had anticipated ap unusually large meeting, could not repress their astonishment at the vast excess over their most sanguine expectations, and locofocoism shrunk within itself at the imposing display; it felt doomed, when mentally was contrasted the motly crowd of Whigs and lokies that composed their meeting on Tuerday last, with the multitudes that crowded the avenues of the town on Saturday. The contrast in enthusiasm and numbers, conclusively proved as well that their resort to the wile practices of detraction and abuse only moves the generous impulses of the people in favor of the objects of their malice, as that the "bone and sinew," the real democracy of the country, are whig now as .1940.

THE PROCESSION

Was formed about ten o'clock and when the long line was in motion, it presented a spectacle, grand and imposing beyond any thing that our county has ever witnessed. The stripes and stars with the American Eagle, were flung to the breeze, and majestically floated over the heads of freemen. Banners with almost every sariety of inscriptions and devices, now expressive of the humour and now of the determination of the people were seen at every pointno man could have beheld the hosts as they moved along without a conviction flashing upon his mind, that no party discipline had drummed them up, but that the cause of truth, or conviction tice, patriotism and national honor had called them from their fields and homes to meet in nance and seen in every eye.

bright eyes, infused a spirit of enthusiasm in. we are conscious of our utter inability to to the breasts of those that could behold them out robbing them of much of the force they upturned in waiting for the commencement of possess in coming from himself. the exercises. No cold selfishness finds a place in a woman's breast, truth there holds indis- hearing bim for himself, and seeing with putable sway, party with her has no influ- his own eyes the gestures and manner of ence, generous sympathy for injured goodness the man, in which there are at times indebreaks its tiny shackles and the swelling affections of her wells of love cling to what is pure, noble, TRUE; therefore are the great

Tom Cerwin understands their dispositions so favorite. God blees the women.

audience Hon. Bellamy Storer, of Cincinnati. Mr. Storer fully sustained the character he enjoys as an elequent, sound, argumentative and chaste speaker. We cannot present even an outline of man introduced Mr. Duffield of Maryland, his remarks, his lucid and forcible argument upon the protective policy commended itself to every tained the mass. We have never heard a intelligent mind; and upon this policy he illustrated the positions of the candidates, who are, notwithstanding the musrepresentations of Mr. Polk's triends in portions of the country where the tariff late our Whig friends throughout the west, Polk being in favor of, and Mr. Clay atterly op ing him, as he has few superiors in his line .--posed to its repeal. This very tariff, the speaker showed, had infused a new life and energy into the industry of the country, and had relieved the people from many embarramments that weighed them down previous to its passage. He discussed the annexation of Texas to the U. S. as advocated by the friends of Mr. Polk, and showed that of the day, and who have certainly entitled had not come at all, this question was not only a distinctive measure themselves to the thanks and acknowledgewith the friends of Mr. Polk, and Mr. Polk himsell, but by far the most important question between the two parties. It would seem, said the speaker, that Capt. Tyler was led to suppose for some reason that he was a' chosen agent to accomplish important objects, and that he had a mighty destiny to fulfil, and this was bodied forth ground with the firm conviction deeply planted in the re-annexation of the lone star to the twentysix now composing the confederacy. He set suredly be the next president of the republic. forth the humiliating attitude the government had Long will memories of the 3d of August assumed towards the powers of Texas, and that this measure involving, the inviolability of public faith, national law, honor and justice, was a dis inclive measure between the two parties. Mr. Storer addressed the audience for an hour and a half, and when he had concluded, the mass adjourned to the tables, that were literally loaded with fat viands; no " aristocratic" dishes were found there, but wholesome food, meet for the Whigs, the real "de mocraoy."

After dinner, the people again assembled about the stand, to hear their favorite Ty !!!! Wagon Boy, who was introduced by the chairman as one who could with his whip "kill a fly and not disturb a hair." Mr. Corwin though fatigued with his frequent efferts in speaking in the open air, yet enchained the attention of his audience for some two hours, in that varied style peculiar to himself alone. At one time delighting his hearers with an outburst of fervid and impassioned eloquence, at another convulsing them with laughter by his hu-morous sallies; now pleasing them with the creations of his fertile imagination, & now riveting their attention with the force nine o'clock in the morning, you could occaof reason. He, too, dwelt upon the two sionally see a man riding into town, or coming most weighty questions between the opposing parties, and presented what before had appeared thoroughly discussed, in new and striking light. Mr. Corwin said that if there were any of the so called "democratic" party present, he was determined to convince them that they were now oc- continued until about half past nine o'clock, cupying false positions, and that consisten- when it was announced that the main body of cy required that they should cease their the delegates were advancing at the upper end opposition to whig policy. If two citizens, said he, have a controversy and cannot set. of town ; and accordingly no one interfering, tle the question themselves, they carry it to they did advance and come into town. And of duty, a deep and pervading feeling of jus- court ; and, said he, you and I, my demo- here was truly presented a most magnificent cratic friends, are at issue upon a great question, and I propose instituting a court, spectacle! Some eight or ten waggons headwho shall decide between us. In his inim- ed the procession, some two or three of which council, for it was written upon every counte- itable style he then showed that his judges at least were drawn by two horzes. These -chief justice Washington in whom alone he had more confidence than any earthly authority-with Jefferson, Madison, Mon-blp eight individuals, and some of them it was roe and Jackson as associates, have deci-ded time and again in favor of both the constitutionality and expediency of a pro-bind these followed a string of persues on horse efficients committee of arrangements had every thing so arranged as to secure the comfort and enjoyment of every one, The Speaker's stand faced south and immediately in front were the gents prei ared for and occupied by the ladies; you believe? We have not room to dwell wou believe? We have not room to dwell we have not room to dwell we have not room to dwell road, which gave them truly a very green ep-

No man can entertain a proper idea of him as a speaker without enjoying the privilege of scribable power.

Upon the question of Annexation he was very fluent, as he ever is, and strong.

He showed up in true colors the injustice of masses of women whig, therefore do they the U.S. in attempting the annexation of Texcheer the whigs in their mess meetings by the as without the cousent of Mexico, merely belight of their countenances, and it is because cause she possessed the power to do.so. Great as is Mr. Corwin's reputation as a public speakwell and pays a merited tribute to their char- er, high as expectation was raised by the deacters now and then, that he is their peculiar scriptions of those who have heard him before, we confidently believe none were disappointed, The meeting was organized by calling Hon. and that he fully sustained himself, notwith-Wm. Russell to the chair, who introduced to the standing the disadventages under which he labored, and which were known to his friends.

After Mr. Corwin had concluded, the chairwho sang a Whig Song, which greatly enterperson who combined more 'excellent qualities as a vocalist, than Mr. Duffield, and congratus popular at direct issue upon the act of '42, Mr. upon the opportunities they will have of hear-The Band and Glee Club acquitted themselves, with great credit. And the people expressed perfect satisfaction with the exercises, which must have been highly gratifying to the Committee, who had charge of the responsibilities ments of Whig citizens, for their unceasing and untiring efforts in endeavoring to secure the comfort of the immense crowd.

The meeting dispersed towards evening, in the best epirits, and every Whig left the in his mind, that if Mr. Clay lives, he will as-1844 live in the minds of those that mingled in its scenes, and great will be the effect of the truthe of that day upon the houest minds of ers, &c., after which Francis Cleveland intrethose that seek their country's welfare and not duced to the favorable notice of the meeting, the triumph of a party.

Thunder and Lightning ! Immense ingathering and the adjoining counties, in Ohio and Ken tucky !! At least 150 Sovereign Democrats in council assembled ! ! ! Ohio safe for Polk, Dallas, and Texas, and possibly some other Territo-

The Polk meeting in this place on Tuesday last was one of the most grand, subline and imposing spectacles that ever was witnessed either in Texas or Oregon! From the notice 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 multitude as were present. As early as eight or on foot, as the case might be, and it was very evident from his appearance that if he had not come to attend the convention, he had for some other purpose. This state of things

a sea of pretty faces and a constellation of at length upon Mr. Corwin's speech, and pearance. These beautitul ever-greens were carried by means of wrapping a paper or cloth of some sort around the end, then by extending the arm as much as possible in order to place them beyond the reach of the olfactories. By adopting this means they all got along very well, except " Obio's tall young Senator," familiarly called " Bill Allen," who it was said found it impossible to extend his arm beyond the reach of his nose. The procession was headed and captainized by the "Gov. of Wheelersburgh," who bore a flag representing Texas in the act of "immediate anuexation," which, with a coon and the polk stalks formed the principal part of the "mummery." Thus organized and accoutered, it. marched to the lower end of town "then marched back again," and disbanded. At this time the S. B. "Zephyr," (which was supposed to have on board the Cinccinnati delegations) hove in sight. Arrangements were about being made to form a procession and meet them at the landing, and most undoubtedly would have been carried into execution had it not accidentally been discovered that there was nobody on board, except some fifteen or twenty from the lower end of this county. The "Lark," also, which was expected to bring down a crowd from "up the river," at this time made her appearance, but upon landing it was found that she had but one man on board and he refused to come ashore. The reason that there were so few on the boats, most undoubtedly was, that many had come by land besides a great many more that

> At one o'clock, it was understood that the sovereigns were principally in, and Brough having regaled himself with his "bread and butter," and the rest of the speakers with their dinners, the crowd, consisting of Democrats and Whigs, made its way to the market-house to liston to the arguments, eloquence and humor of Brough, Allen, Byingten, "and that other feller." Judge Batterson was called to the chair, who made a few remarks requesting that great attention might be paid to the speakan individual from Hamilton county, whom if we mistake not, he called Gallaher. The and massification of the Democracy of Sciolo appearance of this speaker depoted great depth of thought and a capacity of mind to grapple with the foundation principles of Goy, ernmental policy, and accordingly he at once launched off into the great measure of " Native Americanism." And surely never was a question handled with more precision and accuteness, and every other attribute which characterizes the true logician than was this subject handled by Mr. G. He occupied the attention of the audience from ten minutes to a quarter of an hour, and throughout the whole course of his argument, commanded the attention of his hearers, and at its conclusion, wa we doubt very much whether there was a single individual on the ground who was not couvinced that " Native Americanism" was a very bad thing.

Mr. Byington was next introduced under the flattering compliment, that if the audience would just put their hands into their breeches pockets (the ladies excepted of course) and draw out a hard quarter instead of a shin aster, they would recollect the indiv who was about to address them. Mr. B. however, with that degree of modesty so peculiat to himself, thought the credit of this glorious result should be placed to the great cause of Democracy itself, instead of him, one of its most humble supporters. This speaker did not feel himself justified in consuming the time of the audience inasmuch as there were two larger gons to follow him, therefore after

THE MEETING

Was held in a beautiful grove some threefourths of a mile east of town, and the very

ondeceived the people in the first place in re-President and had been beaten. If electgard to the meaning of Exchange, showed up ed, he would be a very hard master of the the rascality of the whigs in using this and Whigs,—He would lash them—that he would ! Queer man, that Mr. Clay, to war upon his best friends! It is not surprising ignorant people their meaning. Exchange that Allen should entertain it. If he ever said be is the boot paid in swapping money and had the fortune to attract the notice of Mr. the people generally supposed. Having es-still retains of Mr. Clay's mastership. The tablished this point, Mr. A. went on to show fact is, Bill has spent anxious years in en. that it was perfectly idle totalk of regulating deavoring to get the honor of being thrash-trade and exchange by the currency, that the ifests itself in these malignant denuciations. fact was the currency could and always would be regulated by trade. And even if this were not the case, he clearly proved the impractica- Whigs, was only eight millions of dollars ! bility of establishing a National Bank from Hs pretended to read from Secretary Ewthe fact that the old Bank had been in the ing's Report, showing that as the true am't habit of making loans to members of Congress of the public debt at the commencement as well as to other people. He concluded of the Harrison administration. He afterwith a full history of the Rhode Island difficul- wards said that the Whigs had reduced that ties some two years since, and by connecting amount down to a thirty million debt, &cc. the universal whig party with the imprison. &c. Thereupon he was cheered vociferment of Thomas W. Dorr. This was the el- ously by not a few green ones who believed equent and pathetic part of the speech, and what Jack was saying. Was he wilfully there can he but little doubt, that the half of lying for the purpose of swindling the people there can he but little docot, that the half of out of their votes, or was he telling the truth? the audience would have been in tears had The document itself, if extant, will decide. they previously known who Dorr was, and We therefore call upon him or his friends come prepared.

Next, but not least, either in point of mental or physical ability, came Auditor Brough. Ewing's Report on the revenue and finan. He at once took hold of the Tariff, showed ces, made officially as Secretary of the the difference between the two parties to be, Treasury to Congress, dated June 2, 1841, that the whigs were in favor of the present from which it appears that from the 1st of act, while the Democrats were in favor of Jan. 1837, to the 1st of March 1841, there Verplank's bill of 20 per cent ad valorum duties. Mr. B. proved by pure unadulterated reasoning, notwithstanding the statistics founded upon the experience of the country, that the tax levied upon articles imported into this same year, page 233. country is all paid by the consumer, and read divers extracts from the speeches of Henry Clay, to show that he was of the same opinion. He wound np by showing that the annexation of Texas instead of being a leading measure of the Democratic party, as the whige were in the habit of representing, was a mere secondary matter. We have barely room to notice the outlines of the speeches without even "throwing a stone" at the incidental matters touched upon. Suffice it to say they were all argumentative, eloquent, and to the point, par-Sicularlysthat of the "feller" from Hamilton county. There were a great many whige present, but it is very doubtful whether the speeches had much effect upon them or not. as sthey are still putting up their poles all over town, singing songe, holding large and eathu- of the whigs for speaking and writing upon siastic meetings, and carrying their " mumme- the subject of " Exchange" without explaing , ry" far ahead of the Polk stalks.

POLK-IANA.

relative to the merits of Mr. Clay, and the superexcellence of Governor Polk. He said Polk was a man of as good judgment, as much ability, and far more honest than both, and knew them well. In undertaking " the boot paid in swapping money." to detail Polk's services, the sum and substance was, that he had always been a good Jackson man, and was the man that Mr.

Clay swore at once, and told to "go home where he belonged." Was that all? That was all!—A clear case of martyrdom! This innocent victim can only be properly rewarded by being Dur neighbor ove Our neighbor over the way says he is 42 made President. Such is the despairing quiet peacable man who " dont want to have. condition of locofocoism! Are there not a fues with nobody." There is the "Kings been sworn at, but actually kicked and horse-whipped for all sorts of mean practi-we understand the stand the stand we understand the stand the s ces, that they could be nominated for Preparty" are already misconstruing and misrep-Where is Benton? Gen. Jackson Aident ? tried to shoot him once, and would have succeeded had not Jesse Benton interfered. Where is Free Tom Moore ! Did he not in seizing upon garbled sentences of Whig resenting portions of Mr. Corwin's speech .-suffer the infliction of sundry lashes with speakers, contorting and twisting their expreshorsewhip vile, for his services in the Old sions for the purpose of making a little political Hero's cause? And could not the "tall capital, One instance of the kind has been Hero's cause? And could not the ter claim pompous" himself make out a better claim than Polk's. He could prove by good evi-dence that if he has never been actually in substance, said that he, who would vote conhorse-whipped, it was not his fault that he trary to his own judgment of right and wrong, did not receive that merited distinction, in the face of his convictions of truth ought for his peticeat lie about Gen. Harrison. In the face of the convertices of the same that it contained, being the same that it contained, being the same the provide a same the provide for his petticoat lie about Gen, Harrison .der he published about a lady. Allen's evidence against Mr. Clay was cy of the law in pupishing criminals for infrac- clue to it except what we remember of its

Brough stated on Tuesday that the am't of Van Buren's debt, left to be paid by the

to produce the proof, or we will brand him an unmiligated liar ! We have before us will show this document to any gentleman Club. destring to see it. (See Portsmouth Trib-une of June 18, 1841; and Niles' Register

The Democrat issued a flaming Extra on the first inst. concerning the result of the late canteet in Louisiana, We strongly suspect the object was to influence the election in Kentucky which takes place to-day. Wonder if Butler wont be elected after that. Oh, hush.

The Democrat man has issued an Extra in which he crows lustily over the result of the Louisiana election because his party has not been beaten as badly as it might have been. This reminds of a story we used to read in our young days concerning a Dutchman who while suffering under the pains of a broken leg thanked the Lord that it was not his neck,

" Petticoat Allen" in his speech in this place on Tuesday last-complained bitterly to the people what this large most difficult

and most complex word means. See how high-Allen undertook to testify on Tuesday iy this man Allen estimates the intelligence of the people ! Just as though they de not understand as well as he the meaning of the word Exchange ! Who among them could Mr. Clay! He had met and served with not give as intelligent a definition as his-

> The Editor of the Democrat says : that his statements about the imprisonment of Dorr "will be found to be tolerably near to the

the establishment of a National currency. He equally rich. Mr. C. was an ambitions tions of its provisions is based upon that very rinciple. And efforts to make capital out o the expressions of a public speaker, by such degrading means is repulsive to the mind of an honeet man, and indicates that a party who will report to such vile means must be manager by dapkrupt politicians, who in their desperation, forget the line of demarkation between honor and dishonor. That persons are in the habit of attending Whig meetings for this pur pose alone, we believe, and an instance of the kind tell under our notice on the occasion al luded to above, and with reference to the same subject matter. A loco foco who harpy-like had gone to the meeting for no other purpose. than to seize upon the first unfinished sen tence of the speaker that would bear a false construction, the very moment the sentence of which we have spoken was delivered by Mr. Corwin, cried exultingly, as though his mag nanimous nature was horrified at an outrageous expression (which be it distinctly understood existed only in his own wicked mind) "that's enough for me, every man has a right to do as he pleases !" Certainly every man has a right to vote as he pleases, and Mr. Korwin said nothing inconsistent with the fact. But as our government is based upon the principle that the people are capable of self government, it is presamed that the people will exercise their right, not only intelligently but honestly, and the spirit of our laws would not allow that man a vote who, would knowingly abuse that right by voting contrary to his convictions of right.

> In Hagerstown, Md. one J, J. Merrick has joined the Locos, whereupon a hundred of their papers announce the change of Senator Merrick. The Hagerstown Torch-light says that J. J. Merrick is the only man in that was "an excess of expenditure over the place who has left the Whigs, while fifteen current revenue of \$31,882,732 46." We Van Buren men of 1840 have joined the Clay

> > From the Tribune. The Polk Convention

In Portsmouth, on Tuesday last, was one of the largest nominally Locofoco assem. blages we have ever seen, and decidedly the largest ever assembled in this place. Handbills had been pretty industriously cirfor several days, to the effect that John Brough, Auditor of State, Thurman of Chillicothe, and Byington would be here. But the play was better than that promised " in the bill," for we had Brough, Allen, Byington, and a man from Cincinnati-Mr. Gallaher, we think he was called. Each of the four spoke, but in the reverse order from what we have mentioned them. (We place them according to talent, and propose that what notice we take of their speeches, shall be in that order.) There were some six hundred, ladies, whige and all, at the meeting, and the market house was pretty well filled, although it would have held more. Probably a third or a fourth of those present were whigs.

There was considerable anxiety to hear Mr. Brough, as he had never spoken here, and many had never heard him. He is un. State, and is very worthy to be a leader of his party. Considering the difficulties with which Locofocoism is beset, it requires that not only a great many false facts, and much false reasoning should be used, but also that a speaker should be a very ingenious man and a man of talent to make even a plausible attempt at argument in its support, (and plausibility is the utmost point in argument that can be attained in its behalf.) We are sorry that we could not have obtained notes of Mr. Brough's speech. It was the only attempt to argue seriously any question which now divides the two parties, made by any one of the four speakers. It was mostly upon the Tariff question, and as it will probably be repeated in substance all over the State, any body would be doing a good service to report and pub-lish it at large, that its bold and cunning sophistries and misrepresentations might be refuted and exposed. If it could be once placed in a tapgible form, that job could easily be performed for it. No good whig editor need ask for a more grateful or plea-

juntents, we cannot of course more than glance at a few of its great points.

After some general remarks of no particular interest, Mr. Brough set out with an attempt to define the position of the two parties on the great question of the Tariff, in which he succeeded so far as to say that in the professions of some prominent mempers of both parties, there was no difference; but that by the action of the two parties, and the recent declarations of the two candidates for the Presidency, there was just the difference between them that there'is between the present Tariff and the Compromise Act as it existed at its lowest reduction. "This, then," said he, " is the *test*, and by it let either party stand or fall !" Thank you, Mr. Brough, for this slight intimation of what ONE of the political principles of the opponents of Henry Clay are. This, with a single exception, was the only principle that was avowed during the whole meeting, or that we have any positive assurance of, as being held by the "progressive" locofoco party general-ly. We trust that the Locos in this region the will now give up the position which some of them have heretofore so pertinaciously maintained, viz: that the locofoco congressmen are entitled to all the credit of passing the present Tariff law, because some few of the Whigs bolted, (though, as because is well known, not out of any unfriendliness to a Tariff, but because they did not like to submit to John Tyler's dictation in the passage of laws.) This test which Mr. Brough offers, we can assure him the whigs will not be slow to accept. And although a great many persons may not be able to understand fully all Mr. Brough's fine-apun British sophistries in favor of a very low Tariff or no Tariff at all, yet the experience of the practical workings of both systems is so much in favor of the present law over that which it superceded, that it will take a very strong argument to make the people disbelieve their own senses.

Mr. B, then proceeded to denounce the present law as the black Tariff,-and to argue against protective tariffs generally. He rung all the changes on "gold chains and log chains," and the high duties on articles used by the poor, and low duties on those used by the rich. Now a sufficient answer to all this culated through the surrounding country, demagogueism is, that the consequence of such duties upon articles which are produced in this country is to make the rich pay nearly the whole revenue of the country from duties. And this is probably the reason why these loco orators oppose it. If they cannot have direct taxation (which they want) and by which every man would have to pay the same sum, whether rich or poor, for the support of the general government, as fixed by the constitution, -- then these office holding orators will take the nearest thing to it, viz : a low Tariff, so ss to make all pay as nearly alike as they can. But in order to deceive the people and get their sanction and votes, they come to them and my, "See here, how much more you are taxed by this Whig black Tariff, because you wear cotton, than your rich neighbor who wears silk !" Wellthis a strong appeal, and is very apt to arrest questionably a man of talent, of more mind the poor man's attention. And he is very apt than any of his political coadjutors in the to say, "What 4 is it possible that I pay 30, 50, or 100 per cent. of fax upon my cotton clothing, while yonder rich neighbor, who is well able to afford to pay heavily, pays but 20 or 30 ?" I can hardly conceive it possible, for I never hought cotton fabrics so cheap in my life as since this new Tariff was laid on, which you say imposes such unequal and unjust Taxes ; but as you say it is so, I think I'll go for Polk and a lower Tariff at a venture." Hallo, my friend ! Stop ! Do no such thing. You never bought cottons as cheap before, truly, and I now say to you as traily that you. did not pay one cent of lax or tariff on them, because they were made in America ! Are they any less valuable for being made in our own glorious land of liberty ? No ! they are even of better quality than can be bought in Old England itself for the same price you paid. The Tariff or tax on foreign goods of the same kind, keeps the British monopolies from flooding our markets to break our own manufactorice down, and afterwards selling at such prices as will remauerate them for their losses ; and the competition among the makers and venders at home keeps the prices down. And

our home manufactories by securing them our own market. thus enabling them to sell ten times as much as they otherwise could.

New here is your eich beighbor who bays silks, which article is but little made in this country, and he consequently buys an article of foreign production. There being no home competition, he of course pays the duty, all of 1;-And such men as him pay the greatest portion of the Fariff Tax for the support of our government, Mis a volunteer business with them, however, and if they don't complain, why who should ?

The case of log chains and gold chains is just like, that of cottons. Pour men don't buy many gold chains, now that the duty is low, and if it were high, rich men would buy precious few. But as it is, they buy a good many, and thus pay the revenue. Log chains of foreign manufacture are heavily taxed, and are consequently made in this country, where every thing, nse ul ought to be made, so that we may be truly independent of foreign nations Poor men do not therefore pay one cent on their log chains, trace chains, axes-except they contain fiobeign steel, which they will not necessarily long contain, for good steel will soon be made at home -- iron, nails, calicoes, summer and all the cheaper kinds, of woolen or winter wear, hats, shoes, and a great many other kinds of necessaries, because they are mostly all made in our own country. So the bug-bear about the poor man paying so much and the rich man so little of tax, is all false, and unworthy of Mr. Brough.

Another main noist with him was to demonstrate that the consumer paid the duly or tax that the Tariff lays on imported goods: Now this depends entirely upon whether there be any competition. If there be no commetition, then the consumer doubtless pays nearly the entire duty but if there be competition he frequently does not, as we have slready shown, pay one cent of it; for the foreign article cannot be sold except at the same price as the domestic article of equal quality. But here is one cettain, unbending imported. sule on that subject, which, every man can ap-STATEMENT ply for himself. If the consumer pays the due Showing the relative prices of the leading ty, then the price must in all cases invariably Jan. 1, 1843. be increased to at least the smount of the sluty. This every body knows is not true of 'any article where there is that least competition ---Some articles sell for less than the amount of duties on them. What then becomes of 6.4 " Sheeting, Brough's theory on this point & It is totally. refuted. Yet we assert fearlessly that there is not a position in his whole theory a particle. more sound. But in order to establish somethan 331. thing perhaps to this guint-he with an air of great triumph asserted that goods were higher this year than they were last year, and that the farmer's produce was lower. This was a wooderful discovery, tealy, and one that he seems to think perfectly conclusive as 15a per yard, which entirely eachided Britagainst a Protective Tariff: Will he aretend ish prints from our markets. that goods were not lower, last year under a Protective Tatiff than they were the 3 carbefore under the Compromise act, or ever were before !--- and that the tarmer's produce did not average higher than it had for, two or three lower than in 1841. years before, under the low duties of the compromise? We rekcon not! But that trade should revive and markets be opened for manufactures and prices increase this year over last ton, the prime material of those articles which about 45 per cent. and yet the article can be do, manufact'd. 9a have Advanced most, has also advanced more is proportion than the manufactures! And that the farmer's crops last year, should have yielded an unprecedented supply and knocked er in '43 than in '41. down the price some, is also very marvelous ! But such things do happen sometimes and still dry goods has been affected in the same ratio the Whig party exists and the heavens don's as those enumerated, and we are not mistaken the United States can sell their flour to Engfall? To show the fallacy of the first part of, in our quotations, for they are copied from land. Here are the terms on which the tothis pretended argument, we take the first our original invoices and inventories under the bacco planter can sell his tobacco to England. thing that falls in our way, bearing upon the real question, siz: the comparative price of 44 fine br'n Waltham shir'g oade under a prate tive andra hurizontal tariff. | per yard

We find it in a Steubenville paper. Here it is: FACTS AGAINST THEORIES.

A COMPARATIVE STATEMENT Of the wholesale price of Goods in the various. branches of trade in the city of Richmond.

carefully made up from actual sales in the year 1844, when the tariff, under the Compromise Act, ranged at the very lowest rates of duty; and in 1843, the first year after the oppressive Tariff, as demagogues call it. passed by a whig Congress, went into full neration

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	per ton 1	15		90		
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styles of Dry Goods, Jan. 1, 1841, and

Domestic Goods, Jan. 1841, Jan. 1843. Cotton Uznaberge, payd. 8 a 10c. 64 a 74 3.4 Brown Shintings, 63 a 84 " 44 a 64 4.4 " " 82 a 11 " 62 a 86. 11a141 81a104 The prices of bleached goods have changed in the same ratio. Domestic prints (staple styles) 121 to, 18c .- 81 to 121c, do. clothe. and casimeres and satinetts, reduced not less

The effect of the tariff on calicoes or prints is probably as great as on any other article,-During the year 1840, large quantities of Brit- Here they are : ish prints were imported, that cost from 22c. to 28c. per yard, and in 1843 prints of as good quality were produced in this country as low

The tariff has not only had the tendency to Po reduce domestic goods, but it may and has redaced Foreign Goods. For example Irish Bo Linens were imported in 1841 duty free-in Bu 1843 they paid a doty of 25 per cent. and with the duty added are at least 20 per cent. 1

The prices of silks have varied less during that time than upon other goods, yet there was a considerable difference. In 1841 sewing H Sce.", paid a duty of 32 per cent, and in Cl'r & graced IUs is very wonderful ! considering, that raw got- 1843 they paid a daty of \$2 00 per pound, of Tobacco, raw 3s per pound 15:00 about 45 per cent. and yet the article Whiskey, 22s 6 per ga bought considerably less. English and French Whiskey, 22s 6 per ga 1544 perid a duty of Cider, 210s per ton 2000. 22s 6 per gallon 2200 33 per cent. and in '43 paid 40 per cent. and Vinegar, 3788 do these goods are not less than 20 per cent low- L'mb'r, stv's &c 25s sq. foot Clocks,

71

5.4 " sheetings	llc	:8
64 ** **	13c	9
Richmond & Pet' cotton Oz	nabargs	
No. 2	9	6
No. 1	10	7
Mechanic 3-4 brown Shirt'g	61	4
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Eurrick 3-4 2.9 23	61	4
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Glazed Muslins came in free of duty in 1844. The best quality J' yarde wide, sold at 8714 teents. The American asticle of the stame quality and width than cost \$1. per yard the market very limited. The New Twriff. imposes a, duty of about 80 per quot. on thi atticle, and now a far better American article, 11 yards wide, is sold at 621 cen's. How this is done, we have repeatedly explained. It is easy for the importers to call the duty on this article 100 per cent. If they please ; but who cares, since it has greatly reduced the cost to our consumers ?

11

Au item now for farmers :

English Salted Sheep-Skins came in free of duty under the late tariff, were largely impont. ed and sold at \$21 is \$3 per dozen, American Shrep-Skins (divested of Wool) were then (1840, '41, '42) sold at 23 to 4 cents each. The New Tariff imposed a duty of 20 per ot. on the imported articles which yet sell at \$21 and American sheep-skins are now in good demand at TO dents each. The duty has checked importation, and the American atticte fuide ege. advances in prine.

English Book Leather is nearly driven out of our market by the duty imposed by this tariff, and its place suppled by an American artichen without increase of pipies.

English Colored Leather for binding, on which the new tariff împoses about the same ducy as before, is still imported, and costs about the same as formerly.

This matter we think is tolerably well setcled, whatever Mr. Brough may think of it.

Mr. Brough ridicoled the idea of supplying ourselves with a home market for the farmer's produce, by building up manufactures, and sounded to us mighty "locofuçoish" somehow! pretending otherwise.

But where would be find us a market ? The other markets of the world are still open to us as ever, (with perhaps one very slight exr ception,) and in addition to them we have the benefit of the home market, whatever it may amount te. But Mr. B. would destroy this on. account of its insignificance! And what would he give us in return ? We demand to know, for it is important. He did not tell us ! ! ! We have been a good customer to England, perhaps Mr. B. would direct us there to sell. Let us see on what terms we may be admitted.

We produce annually about 500,000,000. bushels of wheat, corn, rye, barley, and other sniall grain, on which England at this moment levies a duty of 55 per cent. She levies on

irka a	duty of 8s	et. per	CHEL. OF	a'bt.40 per	4
ef.	88			80,	
ieon	143			75	
ILLOF.	208			50.	
eese,	100.	6		50	
ard.	28			1.0	
illow.	1.04		1	35	
dfish				15	
ice.	65			50	
upe,	968			300	

munity against knother, the poor against the rich and the rich against the poor ;--- foreigner against the native both; and the pative borm against the foreign barn citizen. This is the most incendiary of all spinits, and is calculated to create trouble and bloodshed. It is the kind of preaching that prevailed at Philadely phia before the late blopdy riots there, and will end in like disaster throughout the country if persevered in. The Whigs are never found thus stirring up angry passions and ilf blood between great masses. Mark this! and you can easily tell which party is responsible for those late riots ! The whigs believe that prosperity follows and is dependent upon industry in national as well as individual cases. We therefore hold that we have all one interest and one destiny,

What were the great measures proposed by Brough, or anylothes of the four speakers, if the people gave their party power ? What did they propose to da ?-whow benefit the people of the country? Whe can tell? We prehesitatingly say they proposed NO MEAS-URES for the benefit of either. They did say by implication and indirectly - that they were in fagor of a low Twrift and the annexation of Texas! Are these two question the only ones in which they dare take the affinintive? They are-a low Tariff for the most essential benefit of England, and the anconditional annexation of Texas for the benefit of slavery, and at the expense of the honor of the a market, although the foreign article has not mation, of scores of millions of public debaand of bundreds of missions to be spent in cartying on an unholy because anjust war ! This is the true statement of the case.

Mr. Brough made great use of a number of garbled extracts from Mr. Clay's speeches, trying to make Mr. Clay endorse his own (Brough's) doctrines. Now if Brough holds the same doctrines which Mr. Clay does on the Tariff, why does he not come out and support him, in preference to such a mush room as Polk ? The fact is Mr. Clay never uttered a sentiment in his life in opposition to a protective Tariff. And this fact is so well known supported himself with some statistics that that Brough only makes himself ridiculous by

As a specimen of Brough's fairness, (to use no stronger term) it is only necessary to state that he uniformly styled the whigs "federalists," and called the N. Y. Journal of Commerce "a whig paper !" He is far from being so ignerant as to fall into such mistakes,

In conclusion, he reiterated the oft refuted slander on J. Q. Adams as to bartering away Texas; and then trying to get it back again. He said that Gen, Jackson and Mr. Van Buren both tried to regain Texas, but he did not say anything about Mr. V. B.'s rejection of the offer of Texas to treat on the subject of annexation during his administration ! He said that the United States were under solemn pledge to admit Texas into the Union as a State, on the same footing as the other States of the Union, whenever she applied !!! Is'nt that a brilliant idea for one of the chief executive officers of a great State to promulgate ? He said that Polk was not in favor of Tyler's Texas treaty, but of annexation on Benton's plan ! Now Polk committed himself fully and unequivocally in favor of annexation UNCON-DITIONALLY, long before Either Benton's plan or Tyler's treaty had been made public ! t it blind, regardless of consequences ! ! and has not since publiely expressed any partiality for Benton's plan, but would doubtless oppose it, because it would defeat the very objects of annexationists, viz : the extension of the slave power of the Union. Brough also stated that Clay's letter followed in the footsteps of Benton's plan for Appendition, when the fact is directly the reverse : Clay's letter was written and published a month or two before. Benton's plan was submitted !!!

Almost every style of domestic and foreign Leather,

gg.

respective duties of 1841 and 1843. Prices in 1841. In 1843.

Here are the terms on which the farmers of Fifty per cent duty on the wheat, corn, eye, barley and other small grain !

The whole effort of Mr. Brough and of all the speakers, was to array one partion of com- to them t

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500

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Brough ! Brough ! you must stick closer to the truth than that ! Such downright thumpers are too strong far people who are not used.