

SPRIT OF JEFFERSON.

PUBLISHED WEEKLY, BY JAMES W. BELLER. (OFFICE ON MAIN STREET, A FEW DOORS ABOVE THE VALLEY BANK.)

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THE SHIPWRECK. From the climes of the East, o'er the calm ocean waves, The vessel is gallantly sweeping.

Like the lion in his den, he roars, and his mane is blown, And the waves are his playmates, and the winds are his foes.

Political.

BIOGRAPHY OF THE HON. GEORGE M. DALLAS.

GEORGE MIFFLIN DALLAS was born in the city of Philadelphia on the 10th of July, 1793. He is the elder son of Alexander James Dallas, one of the most accomplished advocates and distinguished statesmen that have adorned the legal profession of the United States.

On leaving College, Mr. Dallas commenced the law, in the office of his father at Philadelphia; and although, in the intervals of that severe study, the more attractive forms of literature and poetry were not infrequently cultivated, he yet persevered with unceasing application in making himself a thorough master of the great principles of the profession of which he has since been so distinguished a member.

In August, 1814, Mr. Dallas returned to the United States, bearing the despatches from the American commissioners, then, holding their sessions at Ghent, which announced the prospects little favorable to a speedy peace that are known to have resulted from the earlier conferences with the British envoys.

The death of his father, which occurred shortly after he left the Treasury Department, took from Mr. Dallas, in the outset of his career at the bar, not merely the benefit of professional assistance seldom equalled, but those kind and endearing associations which could have grown up only in intercourse with one whose genius was not more brilliant than his affections were warm.

to protect, and indemnify individuals concerned in the institution from any pecuniary loss. The political history of the following winter was marked by the election of Mr. Van Buren to the Presidency, and one of his earliest acts was to offer Mr. Dallas the post of envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary to Russia.

Since Mr. Dallas' retirement from Russia, he has devoted himself exclusively to the practice of his profession; and though it is generally understood, that not long after that event, a private in his cabinet was tendered to him by Mr. Van Buren, nevertheless, he desired to remain in private life. That he will be long permitted to do so, we cannot think. He now stands before his countrymen as a candidate for the second office within their gift.

At length, in the year 1831, a vacancy having occurred in the representation from Pennsylvania in the Senate of the United States, the Legislature selected Mr. Dallas to fill that honorable post. Thus, in entering for the first time a legislative body, he found himself in the highest and most important assembly that exists under the American Constitution.

On the 3rd of March, 1833, the term expired for which he had been elected to the Senate. At his own request, his name was withdrawn from the legislature as a candidate for re-election. He was then selected by Governor Wolf as the Attorney General of his native State, and he continued to hold it with increasing reputation, and with a degree of approbation and confidence on the part of the whole community never exceeded, nor often equalled, until the change in the executive administration of the State, by the election of Governor Ritner, induced him to withdraw.

Mr. Dallas soon perceived the secret operations that ripened to so fatal a result, by which the Bank of the United States was imposed, by corrupt and dishonest means, on the people of the United States, and especially of Pennsylvania, as a State institution. He lent the aid of his influence and talents to resist it while he was at Harrisburg, and on his return to Philadelphia, awakened his Democratic brethren, in public discussions, to a full sense of the danger whose near approach had been carefully concealed.

But while unanimously following by success, thus attended the course of his political associates in the State, the elements of division among the Democracy of the Union began to be apparent in regard to the individual who was to succeed Mr. Monroe. Early personal associations, as well as a just appreciation of his distinguished talents, had led Mr. Dallas to unite with a large portion of his political friends in a desire that the vote of the State should be given to Mr. Calhoun; and the success with which that statesman conducted the administration of the War Department for the eight previous years seemed to give a certain pledge, notwithstanding his comparative youth, of his ability to display in any executive office to which he was elevated his country would call him.

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THE TARIFF. Read, Democrats and Whigs.

From the New York Evening Post. SWAPPING JACKETS. The pith of the argument in favor of a protective Tariff is comprised in the commendation once bestowed by a good old Yankee lady upon her two sons, who were so clever, she said, in the art of making money, that if shut up in a room together for a day, they would make five dollars a piece by swapping jackets.

But the farmers of this country begin to see it. Shut up with the manufacturers and compelled to exchange with them, instead of going out into the world to make such bargains as will bring them the largest return of the comforts and the necessities of life, they find, on footing of their accounts, that the money is passing rapidly from their pockets into those of their shrewd companions. A little plain arithmetic is often a great help in questions of political economy.

And this can be said with much force, for the reason that the Tariff of 1842 imposes but a nominal duty upon coarse wools, and as compared with that upon the articles of cotton and woollen manufactures, is but trifling even on the finer qualities. The farmers of Erie county are equally expert in figures, and can tell you to a fraction who is the winner and who the loser in this swapping of jackets.

The following table of prices of leading articles of agricultural produce, prepared with the greatest care, and from most authentic data, will show how temporary was the decline of prices in 1840, and to what a degree they have been reduced by the Whig protective policy.

Table with 4 columns: Year, Flour, Wheat, Corn. Rows for years 1834-1844 showing price fluctuations.

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Will our farmers ponder upon these instructive facts, and gain wisdom by experience? We believe they will, and that the result of their reflections will be a determination to sustain their interests by their votes.

railroad iron, if the present duty does not enhance the price? Why have woollens advanced at least 36 per cent. since its passage, if this Tariff does not enhance the price? Why does cotton cloth come upon an average four cents a yard higher than it did before its passage, if this Tariff does not enhance the price?

With equal pertinacity the people of Niagara question the pretence so often put forth, that a protective Tariff is for the protection of the American laborer. The Niagara Democrat, published at Lockport, treats the question in this manner: "What does a high Tariff protect? The labor and products of the working man; or the labor and products of the carding machine, the spindle, the loom, and the dressing machine?"

Does a high Tariff upon these manufactured articles protect the laboring man, give him employment, or supply him with food and clothing; or does it protect the machinery of the wealthy, and pour into their pockets floods of treasure? "Wheels and steam do the work, and fill the coffers of the capitalist with gold and silver, while the laborer goes begging for work and starving for bread.

What ever be the opinion of Mr. Evans, therefore, or of the old lady to whom we referred in the beginning of this article, it is plain that the farmers in the interior of the State are inclined to think that shutting two people up together and compelling them to swap jackets, is not the surest way to make both parties richer.

PLAIN FACTS FOR PLAIN MEN.

There are in the United States 5,000,000 of active people employed in the different pursuits according to the late census. Of these, 10 per cent, or 500,000 are employed in manufactures and descriptions. These people want the remaining 4,500,000 to pay additional taxes for their exclusive benefit; or, in other words, they wish to compel them to buy only of the manufacturers in the United States.

Table with 3 columns: Manufactures, Imports. Rows for various goods like Woolen, Cotton, Silk, etc., with values.

Aggregate value, \$895,832,615 \$51,145,711. The total import, it thus appears, is about 12-13 per cent. on the same description of goods manufactured in this country. Now one of two things is certain; either increased duties do or do not raise the prices of goods to the consumer. If they do beyond that which is absolutely necessary to the support of the government, they are manifestly unjust, inasmuch as they tax the many for the benefit of the few.

the home manufacture also. The consumers will then have to pay an additional 36 per cent. on \$440,000,000 of goods annually, which amounts to \$113,600,000, of which the government will get \$3,000,000, and the manufacturer \$110,600,000. The "relief" offered to the States by the distribution act, to the extent of \$3,000,000, will thus cost the masses of the people \$113,600,000. A most singular manner of conferring "the greatest good upon the greatest number."

FARMERS LOOK TO IT!—THE TARIFF GOODES UP—WHEAT DOWN!—The annexed extracts from Western papers will show how the Tariff works in that country. Let the Virginia agriculturalist count his cost for sustaining whiggery, and he will find himself no better off than are his western brethren.

Whoever examines our report of markets from week to week, finds the price of wheat and flour going down, down; and whoever comes to Cleveland to buy cotton and woollen goods, finds them going up, up. Like the fruits of a high Tariff, How do you get it, farmers? The Elmira Republican says: "The tendency of the wheat market appears to be downward. Two weeks since, it brought 80 cents. Now it brings only 70 or 75. By many, it is predicted that it will go much lower."

THE CAT BEGINS TO GET OUT OF THE BAG.—The manufacturers are now pocketing from thirty to fifty per cent. profits under the present exorbitant Tariff, yet the laborers and the operative get no higher wages than before. This is the fruit of a Whig Tariff. The capitalist gets from thirty to fifty per cent. on his money, and the operative gets barely sufficient to support his family. This is one of the distinctions which the legislation of Whiggery creates in society, without any corresponding benefit to the poor.

Yet are there men who cry lustily for the people, and uphold this most unjust and oppressive system! Working men—men that have not got your eyes open upon this question, ask yourselves, "how am I benefited by a system which pays fifty per cent. profits into the pockets of the rich, and adds nothing to the wages of the starving operative?"—Chicago (Ill.) Advocate.

MR. CLAY AND TEXAS.—When we hear a man noisily professing to be in favor of the re-annexation of Texas, and at the same time noisily advocating the election of Mr. Clay, we set him down as an indirect enemy to the annexation, and that as well in a short time, as he would be so; for Mr. Clay is opposed to, and pledged against the measure, either with or without the consent of Mexico; while he emphatically pronounces it inexpedient and unconstitutional. Mr. Clay objects to annexation without the consent of Mexico; because, as he thinks, annexation and war with Mexico are identical terms; he is equally opposed to it even with the assent of Mexico, so long as it would be "a decided opposition to the wishes of a considerable and respectable portion of the Confederacy, and until we people the territory we now possess, and want more territory for an increased population;" and he is also in favor of Texas remaining an independent Republic. The friends of Texas have nothing to expect of Mr. Clay, should he be elected; hence we cannot, for the life of us, see how a man professing to consider the Texas question paramount to every other one, consistently give his support to him when he is unconditionally opposed to the measure. Mr. Clay asserts, that we are bound to await the assent of Mexico. This is tantamount to itself to an unconditional opposition, for every body knows that this is a contingency that will never happen, and which is fact in politically impossible. No war exists at present between the two provinces. Mexico, all will admit, can never conquer the pure Anglo-Saxon blood of the Texans, and if this be true, Texas is certainly independent, according to all principles of national law, reason and common sense. Spain did not recognize the independence of Holland for seventy years; yet Holland was an independent government notwithstanding, and treated as such by all the nations of the world. No Mexican army has invaded Texas for eighty years; and no Mexican army will ever invade it again. A mere constructive war has never been regarded in negotiations—it was wholly disregarded by Spain & Mexico in their negotiations. We have proved, by Mr. Clay's own letter, that he is opposed to annexation now and forever; yet there are those who support his election, on the ground that the mode of annexation, as advocated by Mr. Clay, is the only successful one!—Florence (Ala.) Gazette.

REMEMBER that the whigs are opposed to the "One Day Election Law," because their type laying schemes, by which they hope to carry the presidential election, would be entirely frustrated by it. REMEMBER that the bill providing that every State should vote for President on the same day, was rejected by a Whig Senate; after it had passed a Democratic House of Representatives. REMEMBER 1840, with all its disgraced intrigues, and watch closely the party that would re-act the corrupt practices of that time.—Ball, Argus.

MR. POLK'S ANCESTORS.—Some of the more venal and unscrupulous whig presses, such as the Albany Journal for example—which illustrates its notions of "the decencies of political controversy," by styling him the ingrate descendant of Tories—have been attempting to create prejudices against Mr. Polk by representing him as having descended from a family of Revolutionary Tories. This if true would might have proved "a good enough Morgan until after the election," but Mr. Polk, it happens to be false. The Fayetteville Observer, published in North Carolina, Mr. Polk's native State in reply to an assertion of this kind, thus indignantly rebukes the slanderer: "We hurl back this foul, unmanly and false charge. It has nothing of truth to sustain it. James K. Polk is the oldest son of SAMUEL POLK, and was born in 1795, more than thirteen years after the close of the revolutionary war. Samuel Polk was too young to take part in the struggles of that period, but all the members of his family were true democrats, and we learn from a source not to be contradicted, that he, Samuel Polk, was a staunch Republican, and voted for Mr. Jefferson in 1800. Shame upon the Editor who thus attempts, for low partisan purposes, to slander and defame a honest man now in his grave! He who would injure the man, by tarnishing the fair reputation of a worthy father, deserves and will receive the execrations of all honorable men."

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Spirit of Jefferson.

CHARLESTOWN.

Friday Morning, July 26, 1844.

THE DEMOCRATIC TICKET.



FOR PRESIDENT,
COL. JAMES K. POLK.

FOR VICE-PRESIDENT,
HON. GEORGE M. DALLAS.

DEMOCRATIC ELECTORS.

1st District	Arthur Smith of Falls of Wight.
2d do.	Thomas Wallace of Petersburg.
3d do.	William O. Goode of Mecklenburg.
4th do.	Wm. Daniel of Campbell.
5th do.	Acadabald Stuart of Patrick.
6th do.	Thomas J. Randolph of Albemarle.
7th do.	William Smith of Fauquier.
8th do.	William P. Taylor of Caroline.
9th do.	William H. Roane of Henrico.
10th do.	Robert J. Poulson of Accomack.
11th do.	Henry Bedinger of Jefferson.
12th do.	Green B. Sumner of Shenandoah.
13th do.	James H. Patsick of Pulaski.
14th do.	Henry S. Kane of Scott.
15th do.	Robert A. Thompson of Kanawha.
16th do.	Joseph Johnson of Harrison.
17th do.	William S. Morgan of Marion.

"PROSCRIPTION Is itself to be Proscribed."

Said Senator Pexton, and the whole host of Whig orators in the last Presidential contest.—The Democrats were denounced by their opponents as Robespierres, reeking with the blood of slaughtered victims, and as having acted on what was denounced as an unrighteous maxim, "that to the victors belong the spoils." But from the moment the Whig President was sworn into office, the guillotine seldom stopped, and hundreds, and even thousands of heads were struck off without accusation, except devotion to those democratic principles imbibed from Hancock, Jefferson, and a host of our revolutionary sires; and the spoils of every office, from a tide-water to a prime minister, were seized on by the Whigs, with a voracity totally unexampled in the annals of the Republic.

"Neither patriotism and wounds in war; nor virtues in private life; nor arduous services in council and legislation; neither urgent necessities nor honest dependencies, were any protection from this ruthless proscription; but an indiscriminate warfare was waged upon every incumbent, however blameless, when his place was needed by a hungry partisan of power, and where his conscientious convictions of duty prevented him from joining in the orgies of the Whig canvass of 1840. It is not our purpose on this occasion to discuss the propriety or impropriety of removals from office on such principles. But we hold it due to the purity of public morals, and the safety of republican principles, to hang up for public reprobation and indignant scorn, not merely the inconsistencies, but the hypocrisy and perfidy which have been practised by the Whig leaders on this absorbing subject."

At Cleveland, Ohio, on the subject of proscription for opinion's sake, General Harrison himself said: "I see over the wall a public officer; although he may oppose me, if he does so honestly and conscientiously, I shall be the last man to disturb him. Before I would remove him from mere difference of opinion, I would sever my right arm to be severed from my body." But, reader, how do the facts stand in comparison with the above declaration? General Harrison was in office one month, and yet we find from a schedule of removals during that brief space, in offices so high as to come before the Senate for confirmation, but without causes assigned for the removal, either to the Senate or the public, fifty-one of the most important officers under our Government. Is not this a most lamentable illustration, and chiefly from the official records of Gen. H.'s own Cabinet, so to the manner in which proscription was proscribed under the first Whig President, during the short period of his ephemeral Chief Magistracy?

And this sanguinary system of proscription was persisted in to the very moment of the quarrel of President Tyler with his Cabinet and the other Whig leaders; and the entire removals down to two or three weeks previous to September, of those possessing so high a character as to come before the Senate for confirmation, were not less than 160.

Those not coming before the Senate, could not be less than 2,800 more; because, in the Post Office Department alone, it was afterwards admitted on the floor of Congress by Mr. Granger, that while presiding over it, he had made 1,700 removals.—This is not one-seventh of all his deputies, intolerant as it seems; and had he remained two weeks longer and removed, as he avowed was his intention, 3,000 more, it would not have been one-third of the whole, while we have it admitted on official record under Mr. Webster's own signature, that before September he had removed near half the whole number of marshals.

Mr. Granger's remarks on this subject possess so much naïveté and frankness, we annex the whole of them in a note from the Congressional Globe of June 30th, 1843.

"Mr. Webster observed: 'The gentleman (Mr. Granger) said the Democratic party extended for the spoils. Will he tell us how many victims were guillotined whilst he remained in the Post Office Department? Were there no spoils then for which the gentleman himself contended?'"

"Mr. GRANGER said: 'The world would answer the question which had been put to him. The number was 1,700.' Mr. WEBSTER: 'Yes, 1,700 individuals turned out of office during the short career of the gentleman; and had he remained in office two weeks longer, 3,000 more would have been added to the list, making 4,700 in all.'"

"Mr. WEBSTER: 'These 1,700 men were victimized to this last day of the spoils, before the gentleman himself became a victim. (laughter.) This boy is the gentleman who talks about spoils.'"

Mr. Buchanan, on the 24th of June, 1841, (see Congressional Globe of that date) computed the removals of postmasters to be then going on at the rate of 130 per week; which, if continued six months, would amount to 3,250. Independent of these smaller deputies, the subordinate officers in the customs, the light-house keepers, the clerks in the land offices and departments—none of them chosen to the Senate, undoubtedly exhibited ten or fifteen hundred more victims. All these would constitute an aggregate of at least 3,000 removals in less than six months, under auspices entirely Whig in character, and previous to the rupture between that party and their acting President. Nor let any pretend that one in a hundred of these were touched for any cause except a more honest difference of opinion.

THE BANKRUPT LAW.

According to Mr. Clay's theory, is "a link in the great system of Whig measures," and is, in doubtless, to be renewed should he be elevated to office. But will the PEOPLE, says and able writer on this subject, again trust their rights and their interests to those who concocted and carried through this law; to the actors in the scenes which attended and marked, with an indelible brand, its inception and its progress; and who, to the last, resisted its repeal, in defiance of the public voice, and regardless of the just demands of an outraged community?

Let the People not forget the origin of the Law. Let them not forget the MEANS by which it was carried through. Let them not forget the ATROCIOUS AVOWAL by Mr. Clay, of the log-rolling system by which it was passed, by which he attempted to sustain, and did sustain it, after the popular branch of Congress had voted its appeal. Hear his words: "Votes were given for some measure in the series, not so much because they were in consonance with the views of the constituents whose members gave those votes, as because they were wanted by other parts of the Union, and the compensation was to be found in other more acceptable measures of the same series." Let the people not forget that its repeal was prevented in the Senate the session after it passed, and before it went into operation, by Mr. Clay, acting against the well-known wishes of the people of his State, as well as the general public voice. Let it be remembered, that Mr. Everett said of the law, "that it was destroying confidence between man and man, and seemed to be a shelter for those who were disposed to live without labor;" and that when he voted for it, he wished it to exist "only for a limited time." Let it be remembered that Mr. Barnard characterized it, if only for a limited time, as "a repudiation in its most odious form—repudiation by individuals of their own debts at their own time." These gentlemen both were zealous advocates of the bill when it passed, and the latter strove to sustain it to the last. They were probably the two ablest Federal lawyers in the House of Representatives. One, acknowledged it to be an execrable and abominable measure, if intended for a permanent one; and the other acknowledged it equally so, if intended as only temporary. Are the people ready to return to "the great system of Whig measures," of which, according to Mr. Clay, this law is "a link."

Mr. Clay in favor of Direct Taxation.

The following is an extract from a speech delivered by Mr. Clay in 1820, which will be found in the Life and Speeches of Henry Clay, published by Greely & Ed. B. of the New York Tribune, vol. 1, pages 146 and 147.

"Can any one doubt the impolicy of government resting solely upon the precarious resources of such a revenue? It is constantly fluctuating. It tempts us, by its enormous amount, at one time into extravagant expenditure; and we are then driven, by its sudden and unexpected depression, into the opposite extreme. We are seduced, by its flattering promises, into expenses which we might avoid; and we are afterwards constrained, by its treachery, to avoid expenses which we ought to make. It is a system under which there is a sort of perpetual war between the interest of the Government and the interest of the people. Large importations fill the coffers of Government, and empty the pockets of the people. Small importations imply prudence on the part of the people, and leave the treasury empty. In war, the revenue disappears; in peace, it is unsteady. On such a system, the government will not be able much longer to rely. We all anticipate that we shall have shortly to resort to some additional supply of revenue within ourselves. I was opposed to the total repeal of the INTERNAL REVENUE. I would have preserved certain parts of it at least, to be ready for emergencies, such as now exist. And I am, for one, ready to exclude foreign spirits altogether, and substitute for the revenue levied on them a tax upon the spirits made in this country. No other nation lets in so much of foreign spirits as we do. By the encouragement of home industry, you will LAY A BASIS OF INTERNAL TAXATION, which if get strong, that will be STEADY and UNIFORM, yielding alike in peace and war. We do not derive our abilities abroad to pay taxes; that depends upon our wealth and industry; and it is the same. WHAT EVER MAY BE THE FORM OF levying contributions."

Mr. Clay's scheme is to make the tariff on foreign imports so high as to amount to prohibition; thus cutting off a supply of revenue from that source, and necessarily compelling a resort to DIRECT TAXATION.

The Hermitage again Invaded.

Why it is that we are so frequently reminded by our opponents, and that too with a kind of sneer, or an air of contempt, of the weight and influence which Gen. Jackson has in our party, we are unable to divine. It is reported by the Whigs, with how much of truth we know not, that the reason why the Democracy assembled at New Market, Va., on the 12th inst. in so great and imposing numbers, was, "that land bills were struck and posted up throughout the counties of Shenandoah, Rockingham and Page, and elsewhere, stating that General Andrew Jackson, the great Hero and renowned Patriot, would be present on the occasion." Without stopping to inquire into the truth or falsity of this report at the present time, let us see what admissions are implied in it. There can be no doubt of the immense number of persons that were present. If they, or any portion of them, were induced to attend either in part or in the whole, by the expectation of meeting with the old veteran in the cause of his country and of equal rights, and once more seeing him face to face, can it then, be longer doubted or denied, that he still retains a fast hold on the best affections of his countrymen, and that he has an abiding place in their hearts? or at least in that portion of them who know how and do appreciate the honest motives and distinguished services of a man who, in his devotion to the cause of his country, risked, on the battle-field, his life in its defence, and thus has spent, nay, sacrificed, that life so miraculously preserved through several active and severe campaigns, in the promotion of the great and glorious principles of Democracy, and the best interest and welfare of our Republic. Who would not rather choose to act with such a man as this, and even to be guided by his councils, than to be found battling for the cause of modern Whiggery, side by side with J. Q. Adams, the mover of abolition, the agitator of disunion, the enemy of our Revolutionary ally, and the friend and defender of our greatest national foe; or with Daniel Webster of blue-light and anti-war memory, the high-priest of Federalism, the man who proclaimed in the Senate of the U. S. that he would not vote one dollar for the defence of his country if the enemy were battering at the door of the Capitol? But the time is not far distant when General Jackson, the Hero of two wars, successfully waged, the one against Great Britain and the other against the United States Bank, will receive at the hands of all, without distinction of party, that meed of praise which he so richly deserves,

and which the Democratic party alone has extended to him.

We are inclined to place but little credence in the report alluded to, but if it be true, we are assured, that no responsible individual would have published the expected arrival of the old General, without some grounds for believing that he might be there. But whether the report be true or false, we are perfectly satisfied of the fact, that he could visit no part of Virginia with more gratification to himself, and to those whom he visited, than the "Tenth Legion" of Virginia Democracy.

"It was really amusing to see the fluttering exhibited by the Whigs in this region, upon the publication in our last of an article from the Winchester Virginian, referring to some changes from the Whig party to that of the Democrats, in Berkeley county. But, it seems, much to the gratification of our opponents, that the article in question was the production of some unprincipled and unmanly WHIG, who, forsooth, imposed a purpose of calling forth a contradiction, and thereby endeavor to make it appear that the changes published as taking place elsewhere, like these, was a sample of the reckless manner in which the Loco press abuse the confidence of their readers." Wonder if Whig editors are so engaged, all at once, that they could not under the same circumstances be made the dupes of persons disposed to be mischievous?

As to the recantations of Mr. Grove and Holliday, though they are both worthy and respectable gentlemen, we care not a fig. There are hundreds daily, throughout the whole Union, giving up to their own signature, the reasons which impel them to a separation from the Whig party—their despicable measures, and unworthy leaders.

As to Virginia, who doubts where she will stand in the coming contest? Can it be supposed that she has fallen so low—discarded in so shameful a manner those great political tenets of which she has been emphatically the fostering-mother—as to support that recreant from the Republican faith, Henry Clay? No! not even the Whig editors, with all their "greediness," dare claim such a result. The falsehood would be so glaring—so much at war with their honest convictions—that they would blush to give publicity to such a statement.

BETTING ON ELECTIONS.

We utterly condemn the practice of betting on Elections, no matter what party the proposition may come. It is no evidence of a man's sincerity, when he becomes excited in political controversies, to risk his money in order to sustain his veracity. If he be honest in his opinions, or a man of integrity, he will not assert what he does not believe, and if he be the reverse, it does not better the case by placing his money at stake. This thing of betting on Elections, as all admit, has, and will continue to exert, a deleterious influence, and should not be encouraged by any, especially those who have control of the public press.

Yet Whigs and Whig editors have conceived, during this contest, that nothing their opponents could say was sincere, unless they were willing to bet upon its correctness. They at least have held out this idea, but whether they are sincere, we have ample reasons for doubting. For, whenever a bet is offered from any quarter, that the Democratic candidates will be elected, the Whigs do not like men, go and take up the bet, but get some one of their more unscrupulous editors to publish a long story in reference to the individual offering it having "backed out." Now it will be recollected that Mr. Palmer, of Md., offered some weeks ago, a bet in reference to Mr. Polk's election, and his getting 16 out of the 36 States; yet, the Whigs, with all their bragging, never offered to take it up! No, but the Washington Standard catches up a statement that Mr. P. had been "run off," and this forthwith goes the round of the Whig press as prima facie evidence that Democrats who contend that Mr. Polk will be elected "assert a lie, and that upon which they are not willing to stake their money." This same paper, the Standard, published an article stating that Mr. Rives of the Globe had offered a bet and afterwards refused to comply; but Mr. R. being on the spot soon gave another version to that statement, as Mr. Palmer does to the one referred to in the following article:

TO THE PUBLIC.

The bet proposed by me by advertisement in the Globe, never was offered to be taken by any one, to my knowledge. I came to Washington to withdraw it, after it had remained six days in print—no feeling myself bound to pay for an advertisement, unlimited in its duration. The story of the Standard of my being backed out is, therefore, like a good deal in that concern, purely a story. Mr. Holland, the clerk of the Globe office, had stated to me, that, to his knowledge, and as far as his information goes, no offer has ever been made to take it up. I further declare, that during all the time which my proposition has been in print, no man has ever offered to me personally to take it up. Under these circumstances, for the purpose of coaxing the "coons" into some proposition more acceptable, I now withdraw the bet heretofore advertised; and with the view to decoy the friends of "Henry of the Wood" into some proof of the sincerity of their faith in the truth of their bragging declarations, I propose now to bet one hundred dollars on each of the following States voting for Polk as President—namely:

New Hampshire, Maine, Louisiana, Virginia, South Carolina, Alabama, Arkansas, Missouri, Mississippi, Michigan, Pennsylvania, Illinois.

This proposition is to be binding on me for ten days from this date. The only way to meet this matter, is to plank up during the time. It may be more convenient, and more economical for the coons to circulate lies by word of mouth, or by being backed out. Let them meet my offer, and if I am backed out, let them print it, with the proof of it.

JOHN PALMER.

Palmerville, Prince George's co., Md. July 15, 43.

"Who is James K. Polk?"—Why, for the benefit of those who profess such great ignorance, it is only necessary to state that he is the same James K. Polk who got more votes in 1843 for Governor of Tennessee, than Henry Clay obtained in the whole Union for President in 1824. Here are the figures—

For James K. Polk,	52,000
For Henry Clay,	46,000
Polk's majority,	6,000

REMARKABLE COINCIDENCE.—We have it from undoubted authority, that on the farm of Mr. Watson on the Opepon Creek, above Smithfield, there are two polk stalks, large and flourishing, growing out of the trunk of an equally flourishing tree, hickory we presume. That such a phenomenon as this should have occurred, after the nomination of Polk for the Presidency, and when polk stalks are so much the rage, is really remarkable, and it requires but a little stretch of imagination to see in it a pretty sure sign of the flourishing state of Polkism, and presage of his success.

MEETING AT BRUCETOWN.

THE PEOPLE WILL COME!

It would have rejoiced the soul of any true-hearted Democrat to have witnessed the outpouring of the people at Brucetown, on Saturday the 20th inst. Scarcely had we partaken of the good and substantial dinner, furnished by a newly made acquaintance and friend, when the people began to pour in from every direction, although long before the time appointed for the meeting. The hour for speaking came, and still the roads were thronged, and they continued to come, from far and near.—But, after waiting for an hour or more, it was too best for the Speakers to take the Stand. Mr. BURCHEN, of our town, was first introduced to the audience, by the worthy President of the Brucetown Democratic Association, (Dr. Wigginton,) after he had called the meeting to order. Mr. B. in one of his happiest efforts of oratory, (for which he seems to be peculiarly gifted,) exposed with the keenest, but most classic sarcasm, the treacherous policy of the self-styled whig party; he showed the ruinous effects of their measures, the injustice of their course towards Mr. Polk, developed, with becoming boldness, the true character of Henry Clay, interspersing his speech with some of the most strikingly illustrative and laughable anecdotes, and closed with an appeal to the Democracy truly eloquent; and took his seat amidst the most deafening plaudits.

Mr. O'BANNON, also of our town, was next introduced, and he descended at length upon the measures and men of the two parties. He traced the Whig party, in a masterly style, through all the political phases they have occupied, and held up to just indignation that party, who, while fighting under the cognomen of Whigs, were open and avowed advocates of the most ultra Federal measures. We cannot attempt to follow Mr. O'Bannon through his remarks, but must be permitted to say, that in point of sound, logical reasoning, we have heard no speaker during this canvass, who has surpassed, or indeed equalled him. We congratulate our Democratic friends that they have secured the services of so able a champion in the present contest. Alike unpretending, in private life, or on the public rostrum, his efforts in behalf of the Republican cause, cannot fail of making a lasting impression.

He was succeeded by Mr. BEDINGER, the Elector for this District, of whom suffice it to say, that with his usual, acknowledged ability on the stump, he brought to view the broken promises of Whiggery, the perfidy of their course, the hypocrisy of their professions; and after decanting with appropriate severity on the "Summation of Whig principles," and exposing their unmeaning, equivocal and deceptive nature, he concluded with some most happy, able, and convincing remarks on the Annexation of Texas; and when he took his seat, the most enthusiastic applause continued long and loud.

Never did we see more interest and patient attention evinced by any assemblage of people, than by those at Brucetown. For three hours, and more did their whole souls seem engrossed and absorbed by the orators. It is almost impossible to say how many were present on the occasion. Some have said there were five hundred—some more, and some less; but for our part, we can only say that we were utterly astounded at the extent of the crowd, taking into consideration the short notice, and the thinly settled neighborhood. "But the Ladies!" We had not forgotten them. We have only reserved them for the last, as we do all the good things of this world. We can assure them that for one, we felt much flattered by their presence, for when we have them with us we are doubly sure that our cause is just.

DEMOCRATIC MEETING IN CLARKE.

At a large meeting of the Democracy of Clarke Co., held at Berryville on Monday last, Dr. Cyrus McCormick was called to the chair, and Dr. H. Dorsey appointed Secretary.

The following resolutions were adopted: 1st. That this meeting approve of the Mass Meeting of the Democracy which is proposed to be held in Winchester at some early period, and that we commend it to the Democracy of Clarke Co. to encourage the same by attending said meeting in Mass.

2d. Resolved, That in the opinion of this meeting the 29th day of August next, would be a suitable time, and Winchester a suitable place for holding the said Mass Meeting.

3d. Resolved, That a committee of seven be appointed whose duty it shall be to receive contributions—and thereupon the chairman appointed the following gentlemen: J. Isler, Levi Hiett, J. Enders, Dr. Fauntleroy, O. McCormick, J. Louthan, Castleman and John Louthan, said committee.

4th. Resolved, That a committee be appointed to confer with similar committees appointed by the other counties of this Congressional District, and that they be required to ascertain with all convenient dispatch when and where it will be the pleasure of the people that such Mass Meeting should be held.

J. Isler, J. Enders, B. Ashby, J. Alexander, J. Castleman, Dr. Dorsey, Dr. M. Nelson, H. Wheat, Ottaway McCormick, Dr. James Dr. Wigginton, F. McCormick, L. Hiett, B. Russell, T. Russell and Col. J. L. Johnson, compose said committee.

5th. Resolved, That we approve of the Convention, proposed to be held at Charlottesville in September next, and that it is expedient that the county of Clarke should be represented therein. The following gentlemen were then chosen delegates to the Charlottesville Convention.

Nathaniel Burwell, Dr. Fauntleroy, B. Ashby, J. Alexander, A. B. Taylor, S. B. Mount, W. A. Castleman, Ed. Massey, S. Larue, J. Anderson, Wm. B. Sears, Dr. M. Nelson, Dr. Dorsey, J. Isler, J. Noble, Dr. C. McCormick, J. Louthan, L. Hiett. C. McCORMICK, President.

H. DORSEY, Secretary.

CHARLOTTESVILLE CONVENTION.—Postponement.

The Democratic Central Committee of Virginia, recommend the postponement of the Charlottesville Convention, from the 31st of August to Tuesday, the 10th of September. The reasons which have induced the Committee to recommend this change, are, among others—that the time between now and the 31st of August is too short to insure a full representation from all the counties in the State—that the time is too short to procure that series of documents which it is so important to circulate among the people, and which is, in fact, one of the great objects of the Convention.

The Dinner given to the Hon. John M. Gregory, of the Richmond District, is represented by the Enquirer as being a "noble affair." Thomas Ritchie Esq. acted as President, assisted by seven Vice Presidents, among whom we notice the name of the Hon. John M. Gregory, formerly acting Whig Governor of Virginia. The guests were J. W. Jones, Esq., Judge P. V. Daniel, of the Supreme Court of the U. S., Judge P. N. Nicholas of the General Court of Virginia; Col. J. S. Milson, Wm. H. Roane, Lewis E. Harvie, and Col. W. P. Winfree.

The Baltimore Republican and Argus complains that the Democratic camp is becoming too much crowded, and gives a hint to those who wish to get good places in the ranks to apply early.

The following remarks, says the Pennsylvania, in reference to the state of feeling in the two great political parties, as regards the approaching decisive struggle, furnishes, so far as our observation extends, a perfectly correct view of the case. Going beyond the assumption of confidence, which on every side is at once a habit and an essential part of political tactics, we shall find that the opposition to the democratic party daily loses heart—that the enthusiasm so much talked of before the nomination of Mr. Clay at Baltimore, when there was so much fuss about banners, coons, and all that, is now scarcely heard of, and that the whole system of parade and excitement upon which the campaign was to be based, is dwindling down to a mere shadow of its former swelling pomp. On the other hand, every part of the country is bearing witness to the strength of feeling which is awakened on behalf of Polk and Dallas. We have never seen more animation and energy than are evinced for them, and not a democrat can be found anywhere, who is not perfectly satisfied and confident as to the result, which may be seen, foreshadowed, as it were, in the countenances of those who talk politics in the high-ways.

From the New York Evening Post.

Anticipations of the two Parties.

It is the custom of all political parties, previous to a contested election, to affect the greatest confidence in their own success. Indeed to a certain degree, this confidence is always felt; for without the hope of being able to prevail, no exertion whatever would be made. At the same time there are degrees of confidence, there are fluctuations of expectation, there are doubts and misgivings in the midst of well dissembled assurance, the tokens of which a practised politician is at no loss to discern.

It is manifest that the Whig party is gradually losing heart in the contest for the Presidency which is just begun. They have set out with a beaten candidate—"thrice beaten" we have heard him called, but we will not dispute about the trimmings that belong to the epithet. They place the issue of the appeal to the people upon the exploded doctrine of the necessity of a national bank, a doctrine which even Mr. Webster, once found himself compelled to admit had at last become obsolete, and which there is not the slightest pretext in the condition of the country for reviving. If Mr. Clay be a candidate already rejected by the people, his great measure upon which he stakes the election, has been rejected again and again, until the warmest friends of a national bank were compelled to silence on that topic, and only carried the election of Harrison by disavowing it as a part of their policy. Thus on both issues, the personal issue, and the political issue, the Whigs have nothing to encourage them. All that they have to look back upon is the remembrance of defeat upon defeat. They must win a majority for their candidate in States where he never carried a majority before; they must make a National Bank acceptable in States where it has been odious for many years, or they lose the election.

There is no hope of either. There are no signs that their candidate is more popular than formerly, or supported with more enthusiasm by his adherents. On the contrary his pretensions have become more and more like a tale of yesterday, which we can now hear again with the same interest, a drama played out which men do not care to see repeated.

On the other hand, we need hardly say to our readers, that the Democratic party are gaining confidence and courage every day. The intelligence from the various states of the Union is more and more favorable to the success of our candidates. There is no state in which there are indications of our losing ground, and in almost every state, since the divisions in our party have been put at rest, by the nomination of our candidates, we hear of arrangements for bringing the vast undoubted majority which the Democratic party have possessed in the Union for more than two years past, to bear with united and overwhelming force upon our adversaries.

A MASS CONVENTION IN TENNESSEE.—The Democratic party of Tennessee were never in better spirits than at the present. They are thoroughly united and determined that victory shall perch upon their banner. On the 15th of August next, they intend holding a grand State and National Convention, which will doubtless far exceed any thing of the kind ever held West of the Mountains. The committee of invitation say to all their "Republican countrymen, from the pine forests of the Green Mountains and beautiful bays of the North-east, to the sunny cotton and sugar fields of the South, from the shores of the Lakes to the lands of the palmetto and magnolia, from the Atlantic to the Rocky Mountains, come and dwell with us a few days in the delightful valley of the Cumberland, and partake of our abundance of good plain substantial democratic fare."

To adopt the language of the Globe, we can only be there in spirit; yet we can urge our friends to go and mingle with the Tennessee Democracy on that day, and let them catch the enthusiastic patriotism of the old man of the Hermitage, and carry into the contest the elevated and untiring ardor which has signalized the Old and the Young Hickory of Tennessee, and all will be well. Most of the young orators of the South and West are expected to be present, and many from the North and East; and not a few of the renowned men of the land. So that, besides the great man whose deeds have given the place its greatest interest, there will be many present whose spirit-stirring eloquence will give voice to the emotions inspired by the scene and the occasion. This with the proverbial hospitality of the citizens of Nashville, will render sufficiently attractive the contemplated festival, to bring together a multitude on the occasion from every section of the Union.

The Whigs make themselves facious because the Democrats have nominated a man for President who was beaten for Governor in his own State. What nonsense, they say, to run such a man. We have, however, one good example of success for such a candidate—William H. Harrison was beaten badly, running for Governor of Ohio; and the man who beat him was Ethan A. Brown, now one of the Democratic Electors of that State. We found out, in 1840, that notwithstanding this, Harrison was a very fair run for President, seeing he was a beaten candidate for Governor—and we might add, for the Legislature too, in his own country. It won't do then, for Whigs to laugh at Polk for not succeeding as Governor, when he reduced the Whig majority ten thousand in a single campaign.—Penn.

Let the farmer remember that since the whigs came into power all kinds of agricultural produce has fallen. This is a fact that ought to arouse every farmer in the country and induce him to carefully examine and see what has caused this depression. Let him contrast the measures of the two parties, and see which are the most favorable to his interests, and under whose administrations their produce has commanded the highest price. Do this, and they will see at once that it is for their interest to go for "YOUNG HICKORY."—Balt. Argus.

CUSTOMS.—The receipts at the New York Custom House on Monday last were the largest ever collected in that city since the formation of the Government, amounting to upwards of \$241,000, which is an increase of \$50,000 over the largest day's receipts previous. This amount is nearly one half of the total collections at Philadelphia for the first quarter of the year.—Pennsylvania.

LOUISIANA ELECTION.

It seems that we are never to get the official returns from this State. The Whigs still seem sanguine of victory, (if carrying the House of Representatives and electing one member to three for Congress, in what has always heretofore been a Whig State, constitutes a victory.) Our accounts are up to the 16th, which states that, according to Whig authority, the House of Representatives stands 28 Democrats to 33 Whigs.—The Senate is Democratic. Three out of the four members of Congress are Democrats, and the Convention is overwhelmingly Democratic.

COMMISSIONERS OF ELECTION.

The Governor of Virginia has appointed the following, among other gentlemen, to superintend the election of Electors for President and Vice President of the United States, viz:—

Jefferson—William C. Worthington, Braxton Davanport, and John Mober.
Berkeley—Charles J. Faulkner, John S. Harrison and Philip Pendleton.
Frederick—James M. Mason, Philip Williams and Henry F. Baker.
Clarke—Robert Page, N. Burwell and Cyrus McCormick.

Warren—Bryan M. Henry, Mordcael Cloud and John M. Petty.
Shenandoah—J. M. H. Beale, Mark Bird and Wm. H. Magruder.

Page—John Aleshire, John J. Thompson and David Bunnardiner.
Morgan—Jacob Reichard, Henry Myers and Cromwell Orick.

RALLY, RALLY, DEMOCRATS! on mass, to the raising of the "Polk Stalk" at Harpers-Ferry on to-morrow. It will be a gathering of great interest, and every Democrat in the County of Jefferson should be there. In the name of the warm-hearted Republicans of Harpers-Ferry, we bid you welcome, and a hearty reception. Many distinguished speakers will be present, to scatter, like chaff before the wind, the thousand humbugs so ingeniously propagated by the Whigs.

The Hon. William Smith and John Janney, Esq. will meet in a political discussion at Snickersville, on to-morrow, 27th inst. As Mr. Smith and Janney are both gentlemen possessing a high order of talent, much valuable political information may be elicited.

WHIG FESTIVAL.—The Whigs of Jefferson intend holding a Mass Meeting near Charlestown, on the 8th day of August next.

SHANNONDALE SPRINGS.—This delightful Watering place presents now a bustling scene. People abroad are beginning to appreciate the medicinal virtue of its waters—the sublimity and grandeur of its scenery—and are flocking hither from all parts. In addition to the large number that have been there for several weeks, a company of 30 or more, mostly from North Carolina we learn, arrived in town by the cars last evening, intending to make a sojourn at this exhilarating spot.

Desirous of making our paper interesting as regards local intelligence, we would be thankful to our friends in the different sections of the county, if they would furnish us with such items as they may think would be of interest to the public. As we make no charge for the insertion of Marriages, Deaths, Religious or Political Notices, those who may feel an interest in their publicity, are requested to furnish them.

The Columbian Lady's and Gentleman's Magazine.—The most beautiful work now published in this country, is the Columbian Magazine. Its editor, JOHN IMIAS, Esq. is unsurpassed as a writer, and he has a list of contributors embracing the names of the most distinguished of the Hermit, throughout the Union. The Engravings that appear monthly, together with the Plates of Fashions, are enough, of themselves alone, to insure to the Magazine the most liberal support.

A new volume commenced the present month, and the editor promises that if shall even exceed in interest that of the last. The publisher, Israel Post, No. 3, Astor House, New York, offers the work at the low price of \$3 00 per annum, or two copies for \$5 00.

Next week we shall give from three to four columns of genuine Remuneration of Loco-boomers. We might fill a whole paper with them.—P. Press. Let us have them, by all means, and when they do come, we shall give six columns of "genuine Remuneration" of Whiggery. No mistake in this, we can give 20 columns if necessary.

PENNSYLVANIA.—The Richmond Enquirer publishes an extract of a letter from a highly intelligent Virginian, now in Chester County, Penn., in which it is stated that the Democratic party are fully organized, active and zealous, and that calm judges calculate on from 12 to 20,000 majority in the fall."

The St. Louis Republican states that all was quiet at Nauvoo on the 6th inst. The people of Warsaw, and other sections of the State, seem, however, relentless in their hostility, and determined to drive the Mormons from among them.

A new line of Steamboats has been started between Baltimore and Philadelphia, via the Chesapeake and Delaware Canal. This line should be encouraged, as the Rail Road, since they have

