

Spirit of Jefferson.

CHARLESTOWN.

Friday Morning, August 23, 1844.

THE DEMOCRATIC TICKET.



FOR PRESIDENT, COL. JAMES K. POLK. FOR VICE-PRESIDENT, HON. GEORGE M. DALLAS.

DEMOCRATIC ELECTORS.

- 1st District—John S. Millson of Norfolk. 2d do. Thomas Wallace of Petersburg. 3d do. William O. Coode of Mecklenburg. 4th do. Wm. Daniel of Campbell. 5th do. Archibald 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. Richard Cook, Jr. of Gloucester. 11th do. Henry Bellinger of Jefferson. 12th do. Green B. Samuels of Shenandoah. 13th do. James Hoge 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.

THE ELECTIONS.

Are not the Skies brightening? A LONG AND A LOUD CROW FOR POLK, DALLAS AND TEXAS!

With such glorious and unexampled results as are now coming in upon us, may we not well rejoice? The enemy are routed even in their strongholds—they are defeated on their own battleground! And nothing but a deliberate attempt to practise deception upon the unwary and unsuspecting of the Whig party, prevents the leaders from now acknowledging that the defeat, overwhelming and decisive of Henry Clay, is just as clearly foreshadowed, as any event can be. By what possible reasoning do they get over an admission so apparent to the sober senses of every man? The campaign of 1840 resulted in the election of Gen. Harrison by a majority of 145,000; deducting the majority that would have been given to Mr. Van Buren had South Carolina voted by the people instead of the Legislature, would make the Whig majority about 125,000. The returns of the recent elections from three States alone, show a gain from that of 1840 of 47,615; and the same proportionate gain in five other of the States would overcome Harrison's majority, and the same gain in the rest of the States will show a majority for Polk and Dallas of over 350,000! Here are the returns of 1840, compared with those of 1844 in three States alone, the gain in the other States at the recent elections are proportionately greater, as exhibited by the returns from Illinois, Alabama and Missouri:

Table with 4 columns: State, Harrison's maj., Whig, Democrat. Rows for Kentucky, N. Carolina, Indiana, and Whig loss since 1840.

And yet the Whig prints have asserted that Col. Johnson voted the Whig ticket at the late election in Kentucky! What will they not do or say?

NORTH CAROLINA.—The Whigs pretend to say that the election of Graham, as Governor of N. Carolina, is proof positive of a concurrence of opinion between a majority of the people of that State, and the principles now professed by Henry Clay. In connection with this, the Boston Post puts the following pregnant queries—

"Is the election of Graham, as Governor of N. Carolina by the Whigs, a Whig triumph? In the United States Senate he voted against the present Tariff; he is also in favor of the annexation of Texas. Does his election prove anything for Henry Clay?"

POLK'S NATIVE PLACE.—The Albany Argus well observes, the Democratic gain in Mecklenburg county, the birth place of Gov. Polk, and the residence of his patriot ancestors during the revolution, shows how much the Whigs have made out of their gross attacks upon the honest name and fame of Gov. Polk's grandfather.

And the Argus might have added in regard to Mr. Clay's place of residence, that there is a loss of 111 votes since the election of 1840.

Is not the Democratic policy, in reference to the Tariff, the true policy?—The Baltimore National Convention adopted the following resolutions, as setting forth the views of the Democratic party in reference to the Tariff. Farmers, mechanics, men of all parties, we ask you to answer us in candor whether they do not embody the true principles in reference to the vexed question of a Tariff?

Resolved, That justice and sound policy forbid the Federal Government to foster one branch of industry to the detriment of another, or to cherish the interests of one portion to the detriment of another portion of our common country; that every citizen and every section of the country has a right to demand and insist upon an equality of rights and privileges, and to complete and ample protection of persons and property from domestic violence or foreign aggression.

thing. Five members of Congress to one Whig, and he not certain. The Legislature is largely Democratic. In this State the battle-cry of the Democracy was "Polk, Dallas, Oregon and Texas," and she has responded trumpet-timed, by her majority of thousands. For a wonder, the N. York Tribune states that it is "now willing to call Illinois a Polk State, until the Whigs carry it for Clay."

ALABAMA.—The returns from this State are very incomplete. Nothing was received by last night's mail, yet enough was before known to show that the Democratic vote had been greatly increased, and that her majority now will be far greater than it was in 1840 for Mr. Van Buren.

NORTH CAROLINA.—All the counties in this State have been heard from except Gates, and Graham's (Whig) majority will be from 3,000 to 3,300. This, says the Baltimore American, is less by 1,000 votes than that obtained by Gov. Morehead in 1842.

KENTUCKY.—The Whigs pursued a course of conduct in the late election in Kentucky that was disgraceful to any party, and deserving the deep and execrable denunciation of honest men of all parties.

We copy the two following articles from the Louisville Democrat, with the single additional remark, that if our adopted fellow citizens did this Whig party to obtain power to alter the naturalization laws, &c., the spirit and deep hatred which exhibited itself at Louisville, must certainly awaken them to their danger, and show them, that even twenty-one years will ere long be too short in Whig estimation. The adopted citizen has much at stake—let him pause and ponder deep before he gives a vote, that may deprive him of the rights which he now enjoys. Power never stops in its encroachments:

THE ELECTION.—During the election in this city, the Whigs have been guilty of frauds the most unblushing, and deeds the most infamous. They have cast more than THREE HUNDRED AND FIFTY ILLEGAL votes in this city, and the county of Jefferson. Men were permitted to vote who lived in other States, having been brought here for that purpose. Many voted several times in the city and in the county. And in many instances, after they had taken the rounds in voting here and in the county, they were shipped to other places. Money was raised by subscription for the avowed purpose of hiring knaves and bullies to beat unwilling citizens and drive the foreign born population from the polls. No German could go to the polls in the first ward without falling under the ire of these heartless desperadoes. Multitudes on the first day of voting, were most cruelly beaten for no other crime than offering to vote. The moment a German was seen coming to the polls, those hired rascals would immediately raise the cry—"THERE COMES ANOTHER DAMNED BLACK & DUTCHMAN—KNOCK HIM DOWN—BEAT HIS BRAINS OUT!" and if he did not desist from presenting his vote, he would be suddenly attacked with clubs, and beaten most shockingly. This horrible state of things continued during Monday, and was recommenced on Tuesday morning, and continued until the close of the polls that evening. The consequence was, that over four hundred legal votes were kept from the polls.

HEAR OLD TECUMSEH!—This veteran Democrat has recently written a letter to the editor of the Kentucky Yeoman, in reply to one addressed to him on private business.

"I cannot be separated from my friends in the political contest going on, and no one will more cheerfully and more cordially vote for, and sustain, and support the nominees of the Democratic Convention, held at Baltimore the 27th May. I have known Col. Polk and Mr. Dallas as prominent members of the Democratic party while they were members of Congress, and ever since; and it will give me pleasure to do all I can to promote them to the offices of President and Vice President, for which they have been nominated by the Democratic party, and I hope every friend I have will do the same."

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BANK OR NO BANK.

Among those great and now pending questions which are soon to be considered and disposed of by the august tribunal of the people of the United States—upon the decision of which depends the question of Republicanism or not—the success or failure of our glorious experiment of self-government—none stand more prominently forth, and should receive from the people more careful and serious attention, than that of the avarice and ambition of the money power—than the issue of Bank or no Bank—for the Bank battle is to be fought over again. The fraud and profligacy of the late Bank, seems to have endeared that institution to Henry Clay and his Federal partisans, for they are now confidently presenting themselves to the people, and asking their consent to the rebuilding of the great Money God. How important, then, that the people should ponder long and well upon the doings of the late Bank, ere they consent again to be subject to its withering influence! We propose, in this number, to give a concise and correct history of the late Bank, that the people may see the enormity of its power to work evil. The Bank went into operation in 1816; and on the 1st of January of the year following, its circulation amounted to \$1,911,200. January 1, 1818, the institution became involved in difficulty, and was on the point of failure; the circulation amounting to \$8,339,448. In 1820, the circulation had been reduced to \$3,589,481. In 1823, Nicholas Biddle was chosen President; circulation \$4,361,058. In 1824, there occurred a general revulsion in business; circulation \$4,647,077. In 1828, the Bank commenced its political operations; and its circulation at that period, was \$9,855,677. From this time until 1832, it continued to expand, when its circulation had run up to \$21,355,724. In 1836, the charter of the institution expired; circulation \$23,075,423. In 1837 a general revulsion occurred, followed by a universal suspension of the Banks. The United States Bank turned cotton speculator in June of that year to "sustain the price of cotton." In 1838, the N. York Banks resumed specie payments; circulation of the United States Bank, \$6,768,076. In 1839, Southern and United States Bank resumed; circulation of latter, \$5,982,621. In April of the same year, (the Bank then in the midst of its cotton speculations) Mr. Biddle resigned the Presidency of the concern, received the thanks of the Directors, and a service of plate worth \$30,000! The Bank being voted "in a prosperous condition," circulation \$6,630,144. In June of the same year, the circulation was reduced to four hundred thousand dollars, the Bank having sold Bills of Exchange to a large amount in New York—more than \$3,000,000—drew the proceeds in specie, and shipped it to England. In October of the same year, the Bank failed, after notice of the dishonor of her notes in Paris was received at New York; circulation \$300,000. In January, 1840, the circulation had increased to \$6,695,861, the Bank having been in suspension since October 11. In January, 1841, the circulation amounted to \$7,167,517, besides \$6,445,630 in Post Notes, held by other Banks, in order that itself might resume, which it did. In February of the same year, the final failure of the concern took place; circulation being \$3,682,522, and Post Notes \$6,182,963. In the April following, the Bank was put in liquidation, its circulation at the time amounting to \$3,294,576.

Here is a concise history of the rise and fall of National Banking, and it is full of instruction. In 1828 the Bank entered the vortex of politics, which was inevitable. So large and overshadowing an institution cannot exist in a country like this, where party politics run high, without being seized upon by ambitious men for their own advancement. In the four succeeding years the "spread" of the Bank was very rapid. Like an enormous political spider, its web was spread wherever votes were to be caught—but the result was very different from what it anticipated. Instead of defeating the opposing party, the second election of Gen. Jackson was carried almost by acclamation; notwithstanding the immediate and direct influence of Bank loans, which resulted only in the ruin of the concern. From that moment its fate was sealed. The enormous loans then made were never recovered. The Bank failed in February, 1841. The rotten concern had, however, less strength than even its dealers supposed. It could not, with the most prodigious efforts, not even by saddling the other Banks with \$7,000,000 of its Post Notes, be made to hold out the prescribed 60 days. It staggered on until the strength of its supporters was exhausted, when it fell, carrying with it the reputation of all connected with it. There it lays, amid the desolation it has created—surrounded by bankrupt States and dishonored public faith—a corrupt and festering mass—a foul ulcer on the National character. Will the people of the United States consent to the establishment of another monster Bank, which would be owned and controlled by a few, and that few would have power to make money plenty or scarce at will—make prices high by the issue of an unusual quantity of their paper money, or make prices low by withdrawing from circulation that which is already issued? Those few who manage the Bank, are thus enabled to make vast fortunes. The farmers, mechanics, and laborers, are never in the secret, and therefore, they can never know, precisely, when to buy, and when to sell. And thus a few men have the power to accumulate, without labor, a portion of the wealth acquired by those who do labor, and thus a favored class is created in society, contrary to the genius and spirit of our institutions; and this is essentially the odious principle of the monarchies and aristocracies of Europe. The old Bank must not be permitted to sink in oblivion.—Its crimes, its monstrous deeds of wickedness, its depredations upon private and public virtue, must not be forgotten. They were a part of the system, and will always be the incidents of any similar institution. They must be held up before the people as a beacon to admonish them of the dangers and perils of establishing another institution of a similar nature. The light of experience is the safest guide, and we should not suffer it to be dimmed or quenched. Let the nation, now and forever, avoid the curse of a National Bank; and to this end, let the first advances of its friends be met by signal and decided rebuke.

CURTIS.

Will he show his hand?—In response to the bet offered through the columns of the Intelligencer, signed a "Whig," and copied in the Free Press of this week, the editors of the Globe say:—

"We never played the game of brag in our life, but we are not willing to be bluff'd off by one holding a broken hand in politics. We call him out. He has nothing to do but to put up the money, and show his hand on the counter of the Globe, and all the terms of his proposition will be at once met."

THE WASHINGTON CORRESPONDENT OF THE N. Y. Journal of Commerce writes, says the Baltimore American of yesterday, that Mr. RANTOUL, of Boston, will probably be appointed Minister either to Austria or Russia. The same writer says:—

The question on the tapis now is, will there be an extra session? It is not yet fully settled in the Cabinet. The President is strongly in favor of it. As far as I can learn from credible sources, the probabilities are in favor of an early session. The call, of course, has reference to the contemplated invasion of Texas by Santa Anna's army, in November.

DINNER TO THE HON. WM. LUCAS. On Saturday last, the Dinner tendered to the Hon. Wm. Lucas, by the indomitable and unwavering Democracy of Berkeley, came off agreeably to notice, and was truly a grand affair. From all parts of the District had the people congregated to do honor to the consistency of character—the purity of principles—the high and elevated worth which so justly characterizes the Congressional Representative from the 11th District. It was utterly astounding to see the numbers that were there assembled—from the hills and from the valleys—yes, from the mountain tops, was there one universal, general, outpouring of the true Democracy of the country. The farmers in their homespun, the laborer, with his sunburnt hand and honest heart, were there by hundreds. And the ladies, why there was no computing them! It was one continual stream—from all directions did they come—in carriages, wagons, and every mode of conveyance, to cheer on their fathers and their brothers in the glorious contest. The whole number of people that was present, was variously estimated at from 1500 to 2000. Be it more or less, there were enough present to show the spirit that animates the Democracy—the high and the confident hopes of a glorious victory when the day of trial comes.

At 11 o'clock the line of Procession was formed in Gerardstown, under the command of Capt. SEAMAN, Chief Marshal, assisted by Capt. J. Sinsindorf, Capt. Robert Buckles, Michael R. Seibert, Capt. Joseph Hollis, and Moses Grantham. When the procession was formed they were joined by the Amateur Band from Winchester, whose performance as musicians, and gentlemanly demeanor as men, elicited the warmest commendation. A large delegation from Winchester also joined at this time, at the head of which was floating their beautiful streamer, some thirty feet long. When all was arranged, the procession moved from the town to the beautiful grove near Swingle's Spring, where the most extensive preparations had been made, by the gentlemen who had been instrumental in getting up this meeting, to make it emphatically the feast of the inner man, as well as the "feast of reason and the flow of soul."

Dr. PAER, of Gardarstown, one of the warmest and most persevering Democrats in this section of Virginia, was chosen President of the day. He opened the meeting with a few profatory remarks, extending, in the name of the Democracy of Berkeley, a hearty and cordial welcome to all present. He introduced to the meeting, RICHARD E. BYRD, Esq., of Winchester, who, in a clear, forcible, and truly argumentative manner, proceeded to discuss the important questions of the Tariff, Distribution and the Annexation of Texas. His speech was one that exhibited a thorough acquaintance with these important questions, and upon the subject of the tariff especially, his arguments were unanswerable, and we see more than one Whig quake as Mr. B. was showing forth the injustice, yes, oppression of the present Whig tariff. He spoke for near three hours, and had then scarce concluded his chain of reasoning, but was interrupted to allow time for dinner.

THE WINCHESTER CONVENTION.

The Convention to be held at Winchester on Thursday next, bids fair to be one of the largest and most interesting meetings ever held in this section of Virginia. It will, we doubt not, be one mighty outpouring of the people—not met together to sing rifeal songs and display unmeaning banners—but higher and nobler purposes will call forth the farmer from his field, and the mechanic from his workshop, to meet in deliberative assembly.

Will not the Democracy of Jefferson be there in all their strength? The Winchester Virginian calls upon the "old men to come, and have their hearts made glad with the spirit-stirring strains of eloquence from some of Virginia's most gifted sons. Let the middle aged come! Let the young men come! Yes, let all come, who venerate and hold sacred our glorious and far-famed Republican institutions! And by all means, let the fair daughters of our lovely valley come! To them, one and all, Democrat or Whig, we extend a cordial invitation, and trust that they will honor us with their presence, on this proud and glorious occasion. The cause we advocate is the cause of our country, and on no altar does the sacred fire of patriotism burn with a purer and brighter flame than in woman's heart. Let the fair daughters of our Valley then, come up to the rescue, and encourage by their bright smiles and eloquent looks, those who are endeavoring to preserve unscathed the Constitution of our country!"

Among other distinguished speakers that have promised to be present at Winchester on the 29th, is the Hon. WILLIAM SMITH—famously known as "Extra Billy." CAN IT BE SO?—We have it from one, who should be taken as good authority, that in many parts of Maryland upon the admission of members into their Clay Clubs, they require an administration of mock Sacrament! If this be so, and we ask for information from the Whig press of Maryland bordering on the Pennsylvania line, should it not call forth the execration of every man who reveres Religion and venerates its holy Ordinances? That, in the canvass of '40, something of the same kind was perpetrated in Pennsylvania, by the Whig party, there can be no doubt. Is it intended now, that all the disgraced scenes that characterized that contest, shall be renewed? If so, the morals and intelligence of the American people is indeed on the retrograde!

WM. C. RIVES.—The little "Expunger" passed through town on Wednesday evening to be present at the Whig Meeting in Winchester on yesterday. We had collected some old reminiscences from the pen and speeches of this vacillating and unprincipled politician, in reference to whom the Richmond Whig once invoked that "whip might be placed in the hands of every honest man to lash the rascal naked through the world," but as it would be out of the question to present him in a more despicable attitude than he now occupies, we have laid them aside. In supporting Henry Clay, he will not have the hardihood to contend, we presume, that he is actuated by one single principle which he professed to have governed his course heretofore. It is a complete abandonment of every measure which he has advocated—a mere truckling subserviency to secure a seat in the U. S. Senate, where he has already, by his Janus-faced and two-sided policy, brought in the most humiliating contempt his former standing as a statesman, and shown to the world that he is not actuated by one honorable feeling, but willing to sacrifice country, honor, principles, all for love of office. How are the mighty fallen!

At a meeting of the Democratic party, held in Charlestown, on Monday, 19th inst., Col. BRAXTON DAVENPORT was called to the Chair, and JAMES W. BELLER appointed Secretary. The object of the meeting having been briefly stated, the following, among other resolutions and proceedings were adopted:

Resolved, That this meeting cordially approve of the Mass Conventions of the 11th Congressional District proposed to be held in Winchester on Thursday, 29th August, and conceive it to be the duty of every Democrat in the District to be present, if possible.

Resolved, That it be recommended to the different Associations in the county to be represented at the said Convention, on mass—let there be a turn out worthy of the spirit and enthusiasm which should animate the Democracy of Jefferson.

Resolved, That as the different precincts in the county are here represented, a Chief Marshal and four Assistants be appointed, who shall have charge of the several delegations present at the proposed Convention.

The following gentlemen were appointed in accordance with the above resolution, viz: Col. ROBERT LUCAS, Chief Marshal. Capt. J. W. ROWAN, from Charlestown, Assis't. Capt. LEWIS LUCAS, "Shepherdstown, " Capt. J. G. PACKETT, "Smithfield, " JOHN G. WILSON, "Harpers-Ferry, "

Resolved, That in the above nominations, we do not wish to come in conflict with any previous or future arrangements of the Associations, but would recommend any further or more perfect arrangements they may deem necessary.

The following preamble and resolutions were also adopted: WHEREAS, we conceive that it is due to the people, that a full, frank, and fair exposition of the principles advocated by the two parties of our country should be had, in order that they may act understandingly in casting their suffrages at the ensuing election—And believing, further, and as we solemnly do, that the purity, justice and equality of Democratic principles need but be fully understood to be rightly appreciated—Therefore,

Resolved, That a PUBLIC MEETING be held in Charlestown, on the day of September, commencing at 3 o'clock, and to continue so long as circumstances may require, for the discussion of the political questions that now agitate the country.

PRESIDENT TYLER'S WITHDRAWAL.

From the Madisonian of Tuesday. TO MY FRIENDS THROUGHOUT THE UNION. The reasons which influenced me in accepting the nomination for the Presidency, made by a Convention of my countrymen, held at May, at Baltimore, have lost much of their original force. I had been not only most violently assailed by the Ultraists of both parties, but had been threatened with impeachment for having negotiated a Treaty proposing the annexation of Texas to the Union, as a portion of its territory, and for having adopted precautionary measures, clearly falling within the range of Executive discretion, to ward off any blow which might have been seriously aimed at the peace and safety of the country in the event of the ratification of the Treaty by the Senate. The opinion of a person, once ranked amongst the distinguished jurists of the country, found its way into the newspapers, apparently as the presiding officer of such proceeding.

A report had also been made, at a previous session of Congress, by a committee of the House of Representatives, which proceeded from the pen of a man who filled no limited space in the eye of the world; in which—because of the exercises of the Veto power in arrest of the unconstitutional and pernicious measures of a United States Bank, and a donation to the States of so much of the public revenue as was derived from the public lands, at a moment of great embarrassment to the Treasury, and when loans were necessary to sustain the Government—I was charged with the commission of grave offences in the above particulars, and with deserving all the pains and disgrace flowing from the high power of impeachment, a measure, as it was intimated, only not resorted to by the House because of a doubt entertained whether the proceeding would be sustained by public sentiment. I had, in fact, been protected against that report as originating in wrong, and dictated by party rancor and malvolence, but my Protest was refused a place on the journals of the House, and thus, in future times, my name might have been tarnished by the fact of a solemn declaration, highly implicating my character, remaining uncontradicted and uncorrected on the public journals.

The party majority which had sanctioned a proceeding so unjust, had, it is true, been swept out of existence by the elections which shortly afterwards followed; but, at the time of my acceptance of the nomination, although a large and overwhelming majority of the opposite party had been brought into power by the people, as if for the express purpose of sustaining me in what I had done, yet that very party had made no public movement indicative of a friendly feeling, and a portion of its members, who seemed to control the rest, exhibited the bitterest hostility, and the most unrelenting spirit of opposition. Under these circumstances, there was no course left to me but consistent with honor, which was to maintain my position unmoved by threats, and unflinching by denunciations. Those of my countrymen who had come to my support, had done so in a self-sacrificing spirit, without the indulgence of any other expectation than that my character should be vindicated, and that the policy of my administration should be sustained; and I felt that it would better become me to abide the most signal defeat than to incur the disgrace of deprecating the action of a party, the chief object of whose leaders seemed to be to fasten upon me the disgrace of a nomination which they regarded as a stain upon the annexation of Texas might in some degree, be controlled by the position I occupied.

These motives induced my acceptance of the nomination made by my friends. Before the close of the session of Congress, however, developments were so clearly and distinctly made as to the threatened impeachment, that no trace of such a measure was left. Mr. J. Q. Adams' report, implicating my motives and conduct in my Veto of the Bank and other measures, was discredited, and I felt it to be fast upon me the disgrace of a nomination which they regarded as a stain upon the annexation of Texas might in some degree, be controlled by the position I occupied.

Since the adjournment of Congress, the language of many of the leading presses of the country, and resolutions adopted by large assemblies of the people in their primary meetings, have still further endorsed the proceeding of the House in approbation of the acts of the administration. I could not, however, look exclusively to my own wishes, which would have led me immediately to retire from a contest which seemed no longer to be possessed of chief object of my further attention. But I was driven to do so without first consulting with such of my prominent and steadfast friends as I could readily confer with; men who had shared with me in much of the abuse which I had encountered, and would partially have participated in all the obloquy, if any, which might, in the future, attach to me. So far as I have been able to consult them, they have yielded their assent to the course which my own judgment suggests as proper; and I now announce to them and the country, my withdrawal from the Presidential canvass.

I cannot omit to accompany this public announcement with a few remarks, addressed to the Republican portion of what was called the Whig party of 1840. I think no appeal to that other portion, which was formerly known during the early period of our political history, as Federalists, at a later day as National Republicans, and now pass under the general appellation of Whigs.—Such an appeal would be wholly out of place, since their political principles are entirely at war with those I have advocated through life. I mean no imputation on their motives or their patriotism. I do not think that the old Federal party, in the lead of which stood the elder Adams, were as deeply and sincerely convinced of the necessity of the Alien and Sedition Laws, as the present is of that of a Bank of the United States, with other measures equally latitudinarian, along with the abolition of the Veto power, whereby to convert the Government into a mere majority machine—to make it the Government of a single nation; instead of what it is, a political compact between free, sovereign and independent States, by which free, sovereign and no more, has been granted to a common agent of all the States, as they esteemed to be necessary for the promotion of their mutual happiness. No; to them I have nothing to say. If I have received their support at any time, it has been, not from attachment to me or my political principles, but from some supposed influence which I might bring to bear, as a secondary agent, in advancing their purposes.

All the obligations which I have received for such reasons, have been more than counterbalanced by the unkindness which has been encountered at their hands since I attained my present station, and the constant and unmitigated abuse which their leaders have poured out in a torrent upon my head; designed, as I verily believe, in the first instance, to drive me from the Government; and in the last to overwhelm me with obloquy and reproach. But I have a right to address myself to those who, like myself, cooperated with them in the contest of 1840—who were, and always had been, the advocates of the principles of the old Republican party—whose strenuous efforts have always been directed to preserving the compact of the Union unbroken and inviolate—who have sustained at all times the principles of the Republican party of 1789—who have participated, from time to time, in all Republican triumphs—whose fathers were victorious over the elder Adams in the election of Mr. Jefferson, as they themselves were over the young Adams in the election of Gen. Jackson.

To this portion of the Whig party of 1840, I feel that I have a full right to address myself, and I now seriously feel it to be my duty, to say, whether any expectation of good to the country which they had formed in the election of Gen. Harrison and

Resolved, That Messrs. BEDFORD and HUNTER, the Electors in this District, be requested to address the people of Jefferson county, on the third Monday of September, (Court day).

BRAXTON DAVENPORT, CHA. JAMES W. BELLER, Sec'y.







