

## POTTSVILLE.

IMPORTANT.

Saturday Morning, Aug. 17, 1844.

Intercry citizen hear in mind, that it is not only his never but his day, to purchase every thing that he can at home. By pursuing such a course, he efecurages the mechanical industry of his lown neighborhood, on which the prosperity of every town and citylmainly depends—and besides, every dollar paid out at home, forms a circulating medium, of which every citizen derivershore of less herefit; in the course of trade, every dollar paid for foreign manufactures purchased abroad, is entirely lost to the region, goes to enrich those who de not contribute one cent to our demestic instituens and oppresses our own citizens.

THE POOR MAN'S BILL. Those who are compelled to labor, ought to bear in mind that the Tariff is emphatically the poor man's lawitaecures to him regular employment and good wages, which is his capital—and just in proportion as the dities are reduced, so in proportion does his wages go down. Think of this working-men, before you aid in supporting men who will rob you of your only capital, the wages of labor.

Opinions of James K. Polk on the Tariff "1 AM IN PAVOUR OF REDUCING THE DUE TIES "TO THE RATES OF THE COMPROMISE ACT, "WHERE THE WHIG CONGRESS FOUND THEM "ON THE 30th OF JUNE, 1842. [Pamphlet Spaceh at Jackson, Tenn., April 3d, 1843. PAMPHAGE DEFENDENT THE WHIG PARTY AND MYSELF IS, WHILST THEY ARE "THE ADVOCATES OF DISTRIBUTION AND A PHOTECTIVE TARIFF—MEASURES WHICH I "UNSIDER RUINOUS TO THE INTERESTS OF THE "GOUNTRY AND ESPECIALLY TO THE INTERESTS OF THE PLANTING ISTATES—I HAVE

- [Same Speech, published by himself "MY OWN OPINION IS, THAT WOOL SHOULD "BE DUTY FREE." [Congressional debates, Vol. 9, page 174.

"Mr. Healy, (locofoco) to-day, in the House, announced uncassing hostility to the present ZARIFF, on behalf of the Democratic party. He declared that Mr. Polk was opposed to u, and that they only wanted a Democratic Congress and a Democratic President elected, to repeal it.—[Speech in Congress June 4th, 1841.

FOR THE CAMPAIGN.

In order to place information within the reach of all the Miners' Journal will be furnished until the Presidential Election, from the 15th of August at the following low rates: One Copy, Thirteen Copies, to one address,

Twenty-two, do 5 00
The money must accompany each order. C. We will furnish papers to responsible Lo-cofocos at the same rate, payable when Henry Clay is elected President.

## FIRE! FIRE!! ANOTHER FIRE. MR. KUTCHEN.

BY particular request, will give his views on the sub-ject of the late PUBLIC DISCUSSION, in the Orchard on Saturday Evening, the 17th inst., at the house of JOHN JINNINGS,

in this Borough, precisely at 7 o'clock. All parties i the Coal Region and elsewhere, are invited to attend. Pottaville, Aug. 17, 1844.

Our report of the Tariff Discussion has crow ded out a number of articles—we hope its length, however, will not deter any one from reading it, particularly the 'documents' produced. Next wook we will show by the specches, and the organs of the Locofoco party, that the repeal of the present Tariff is the great issue in the present contest-and that that party have arrayed themselves in favor of its repeal.

TP Persons in want of extra papers will pleas leave their orders by Wednesday next. They will be sold at the rate of \$2 per 100 copies for distri-

WHIG MEETINGS THIS WEEK. We said last week that to notice all the great Whig gatherings would take all our space; since

then they have multiplied on our hands. On Friday night the people gathered in their strength at Minersville, they came pouring into

On Saturday night in our own borough, On Monday at 2 o'clock, at Yosr's. At 4 o'clock at DEWALT's: and in the evening at PORT CLIN-

On Tuesday at 1 o'clock, at TAMAQUA. At 4 o'clock, at Middleront; and in the evening at PORT CARBON. On Wednesday, at 1 o'clock, at ORWIGSBURG,

and in the evening, at SCHUTLKILL HAVEN; these were large gatherings of warm hearts and true Whigs. They were ably addressed by the Buckeye

Blacksmith, Dr. G. N. Eckert, James H. Campbell, Esq., T. F. Kutchen Esq., and others. The Ladies were in attendance at many of them, and seemed determined to enjoy the excitements till the last.

We are compelled for lack of space, to circumscribe our notice of these meetings. We can only say all were large and enthusiastic.

Tue old adage of drowning men catch a straws,' is completely verified in the conduct of the Locofocos in this place. In the hurry of business this week an 'H' got into the place of an . M, in a political handbill we printed-a mere typograpical error-and the way some of the saphead Locofocos took hold of it, the reader would have supposed that they had absolutely carried . Kentucky for Polk. Poor fellows, we suspect they will have to be satisfied, with trifles this

PEACHES-THE WAY TO DO IT .-- We acknowledge, from Messrs. Boyle & Kater, a Basket of the most magnificent peaches we have seen this year. These geatlemen cater for the appetites of of our good burghers, at the South West corner of ty, and by his vote, secured the election of a Lo-Centre and Mahantongo streets, and if all their fixing are as delicious as these Peaches were they must soon make their fortunes. Our citizens like to live well, and they are not slow in finding out where the 'good things' of this world, are to be had-and besides, prosperity generally smiles upon those who do not forget the Printers-and particularly one who have served the country so long, and in the manner in which we have, since they sent to the Convention four hundred and pur lot has been east in this favored region.

RF POLE ADALNST THE TARIFF.-We have at this office a copy of Polk's speeches against the Tariff of 1842, published under his superintend ance, which we received from Tennessee last week Let those who have any doubte about Polk'. views on this subject, call and examine it.

The Emporium after this week, will pass into the hands of Mr. Evan O. Jackson, late of Harrisburg. It is to be hoped he will conduct it more decently than his predecessors.

Low WATER. - It is said that the Schuylkill is new lower than it has been for years and the ground is so dry, that the recent rains have had little or no effect in revienishing the quantity of water. The Navigation Company are using their extensive Reservoirs, to supply the Navigation.

We publish the following letter from Lebanon County, which gives an account of the "doings" in that quarter. We shall say something on this ubject next week. In the mean time, we can only say, that we have Conferees to represent the party in this County, and we will shape our course accordingly. We shall never prove traigorous to our own citizens and our own County under any circumstances, but will sustain our Conferees, in whatever course they make take: Extract of a letter to the editor, dated

LEBANON, August 13th, 1844.

Dear Sir Yesterday the delegates met and after a con sultation, they agreed to nominate Mr. Ramsey for another term. This was done by the very men, who last year pledged themselves to give Schuylkill the next candidate. But what else could you expect, when the persons connected with the Ramsey paper in your county, assured the people that Schuylkill county did'nt want the -that the majority of the people were in favor of the re-election of Ramsey—and also urged his re-nomination. We were told that Eckert your Conferees were entirely mistaken with regard to the arrangements made at the last Conferwill 'slope' for Texas! was not the choice of Schuylkill county, and that ence. Our citizens are disposed to do what right, when they understand it-but you can

hardly expect to get a Congressman, when your own citizens come and tell us that you do not want one. It is true they passed a resolution in favor of Schuylkill next term—but that amounts to nothing with these men. They will again tell you that it does not bind the party, and I knot that arrangements are already entered into to give the next candidate to Lebanon by the "Ramsey Clique," the leaders of which are as corrupt and unscrupulous a set of demagogues as ever disgraced any party. Their conduct would even make Locofocoism blush in this quarter. The people have become so disgusted with them that in several townships they refused to attend the delegate meetings,—and if it were not for the great principles involved in the Governor's and Presidential elections, they would be defeated by an overwhelming majority. As it is, if a good man in favor of the present Tariff, and a Distribution of the Land Fund, in whom the people have confidence, were to offer, I believe he would eat Ramsey in this county. J. P. Sanderson has en nominated for the Legislature.

DEATH OF Mr. MUHLENBERG, THE HON. HENRY A. MUHLENBERG, the Demo eratic candidate for Govenor of this state, died, from an attack of apoplexy, in Reading, on Sunday last He was attacked while sitting at his own door, about 10 o'clock on Saturday night, and lingered, without being able to speak, until 4 o'clock on Sunday

We are indebted to the Jefferson Democrat, and he Reading Gazette, for extras containing the melancholy particulars. The Democrat, under date of Sunday afternoon says:-Several gentlemen from abroad had been passing the last evening with Mr. Muhlenberg, at his house, where they staid until robably about ten o'clock. When they left he acmanied them to the front door, at which after hey had gone, he seated himself upon a chair, as the Senators who hold over, 17 are whigs and 16 was his custom, to enjoy the coolness of the night recze. Sverael gentlemen who passed between hat and half past ten or later, saw him sitting there. -At about eleven he was found prostrate and insenible upon the step—with his head down stricken with APOPLEXY. Every effort that medical skill could suggest, was made-but in yoin. He never poke after he was discovered, but remained insensible until he expired, which was at four o'clock this afternoon.

Mr. M. was born in Lancaster, and was 62 years

His funeral took place on Wednesday last, attended by an unusual concourse of relations and friends, om numerous parts of the State.

Connection between the Rail Road, and the Little Schuylkill Region .- We learn that the Philadelphia and Reading Rail Road Company, are actively engaged in constructing a Bridge across the Schuylkill at Port Clinton, to connect the Little Schuylkill Rail Road, with that improve ment. The Bridge, we learn, will be completed this fall. This will give our Little Schuylkil the town preceded by banners and music, from all friends, the chance of two avenues to market.quarters, until the number swelled to about eight | The Reading Company are rapidly increasing the umber of their Cars on the road, which produces a corresponding increase of business on the

> Temperance Lecture .- On Sunday last. John W. Bear, the Buckeye Blacksmith, who is a teetotaller, delivered a Lecture in favor of Temper ance in the Methodist Church at Minersville: We did not hear this lecture, but understood from those who did, that it was one of the most rich, racy and interesting lectures they ever heard. Some of his political opponents, who did not relish his political speaking, declared that they would have no objections to walk ten miles to hear him deliver another temperance lecture.

Sixoino School.-Our fellow-citizen, Mr. Dyer, the Blind vocalist, intends opening another erm of his Singing School for young folks, early next month. He depends entirely on his musical talents, which are of a superior order, for the support of himself and family, and therefore appeals strongly to the community for their support.--Those who have entrusted their children to his care, speak of his abilities in the highest terms. and so far he has given entire satisfaction. Mr. D., also gives instructions on the Piano, and other Instruments, such as the Flute, Violin, &c., and should be pleased to make up classes, for their in-

THE REWARD OF A TRAITOR .- In Switzerland county, Indiana, we have gained a Whig a single vote against him. Senator in place of Daniel Kelso, who was beaten by a majority of 72, in a county where the Locofocus carried the balance of their ticket by a majority of about 459. This Kelso is the traitor, who was elected as a Whig-abandoned the parcofoco U.S. Senator, for Indiana, two years ago.

A great mass Convention, was held Phoenixville, last week. Schuylkill Township Chester County, took the Banner, for sending the largest number of voters to the Convention, in proportion to the population. Herctofore that township has only polled 220 Whig votes-and fifty delegates, and pledged themselves, to poll that number of votes for the Whig candidates, at the coming election.

Schuylkill County .- We can assure our friends shroad that the political intelligence from all parts of Schuylkill County is of the most cheering character; changes are taking place almost daily in every part of the county-and nothing but the importation of voters on the Rail-road, will prevent this County from giving Clay and Markle

Locofoco State Convention .- The State Central Committee, have issued an address convening the old delegates at Harrisburg, on the 2d of September next, to nominate a candidate for Governor. It is generally believed that Mr. Sliunk will evening, August 12, 1844. receive the nomination.



DEMOCRATIC WHIG THUNDER PROM THE BALLOT, BOXES!!

Coming events east their stadows before." The route of Locofocoism in the State Elec ions, far exceeds those which preceded the hurricane of 1840-they come like a mighty avalanche, crushing locofocoism to atoms, and scattering the fragments to the four winds of Heaven, never to be re-united again-they speak in a voice of thunder, which strikes terror into the very souls of the spoilers-aye, it is depicted in their very countenances, which wear the dark and sombre hue of the mourner over the grave of their departed hopes. But the storm must pass—the secret missiles placed in the ballot boxes must speakand when unfolded they will tell a tale, which will make the "spoilers" quake like Belshazzar, before

First in the list comes NORTH CAROLINA THUNDER. Returns have been received from all the counties ut eleven. The result is as follows :

34,935 Graham, (W.) .31,278 Hoke, (L. F.) 3,657

The eleven counties yet to be heard from gave Whig majority of 935 in 1842. If there should oe no change this year in these counties, Graham's majority will be 4,000.

The Raleigh Register, in summing up the return says:-" Confident as we were, that the Whigs would triumph at the ballot-box, we little counted upon the brilliant and overwhelming victory that has flushed the advanced army in their late hardfought battle. Our State Senate consisted, at the last session, of 30 Locos and 20 Whigs. At its next meeting, that body will consist of 26 Whigs and 24 Locos—a clear gain of six Senators!

The House of Commons, at its last session, con sisted of 68 Loces and 52 Whigs. The next House of Commons will be composed of 67 Whigs and 55 Locos. In other words, we shall have, on joint ballot, a majority of 32!!!

2 in the Senate!! 30 in the House !! Glorious, indeed, for the 'Old North State.'

INDIANA THUNDER!! The Senate of Indiana consists of 50 members the House of 100. The Senators are chosen triennially; as nearly one third as possible each year 33 hold over from former years, leaving 17 to clect this year. Of these, the Whigs have chosen 6, as far as heard from, and the Locos two. Of

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:	Locos.		i		
1		SEI	VATORS.		1,5
	,		1813.	1844.	
. }		w,	L. F.	w.	L: F
•	Old Senators,			17	16
ı	Jefferson,	0	; <b>1</b>	1	0
r	Switzerland	î O	1 ;	. 1	0.
	Wayne	1	1	2 `	0
5	Madison	1	0	- 1.	0
	Ripley	1	0	, I	0
3	Clark	0	1	0	1
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,	The Senate last y	ear	stood 24 W	. to 26.	L. F.

1843. W. L. F. W. L. F. 37 31 The House last year stood 45 W. to 55 L. F. The Whig gain in the Schate, so far, is three; and in the House thirteen.

. REPRESENTATIVES.

Later intelligence states that the whice have secured both branches of the Legislature, and thus secures a U. S. Senator. Knock this State out of the Locofoco pyramid.

KENTUCKY THUNDER! Below we give complete returns of the vote for Governor in a few counties of Kentucky, being the first and all that have yet reached us. These returns show, that the Whig vote is larger in the counties heard from, than that which was given

ļ	to General	Harrison i	n 1840:		•
i		1844.		1840.	
		Owsley.	Butler.	Harrison.	<b>v.</b> I
1	Mason	1,578	819	1,556	56
	Bourbon.	1,175	531	1,126	39
	Fayette	1,564	845	1,435	59
	Jefferson	1.170	1.022	890	72
	Louisville	2,186	1,512	2,220	98
	Shelby	1,428	844	1,570	56
	Franklin	736	653	656	43
	Oldham	460	564	465	48
	1				7. ——
•		10,297	6,790	9,918	4,74
7	1 ' .	- 11	Α."		-

The Whig candidate for Governor is, no doubt. elected by 10 or 12,000 majority.

Col. Butler, the Locofoco candidate for Gov nor, is an excellent stump speaker; distinguished himself during the late war, and is personally popular throughout the State, and it was generally conceded that he would carry about 4 or 5000 whig votes. Judge Owsley is an excellent man, but he could not stump it. This was the reason why the Locofocos were crowing over Kentucky. But they can't crow after all. Let them wait until Harry comes into the field in his own State, and he will sweep it by 30,000. Why, there is one county in which it is stated there will not be

ILLINOIS AND ALABAMA. The returns as far as received from these States show that they go as usual for the Locofocos, but by diminished majorities. Next week we will give the returns in full. From Missouri we have no returns

SCHUYLKILL HAVEN CLAY CLUB. At a stated meeting of the Schuylkill Haven Clay Club held at the house of George Kauffman. in the Borough of Schuylkill Haven, on Monday evening, August 12th, 1844, an election for officers for the ensuing three months, took place, which resulted in the election of the following per-

> President. C. B. DeFOREST. Vice Presidents.

James B. Levan, George Kauffman, Wm. L. Mittan, Jeremiah Minnich John Doyle, Samuel Shafer. Recording Secretary, A. DeForest. Treasurer, A. A. Clarkson.

Corresponding Secretary, A. W. Leyburn. Executive Committee. F. F. Benseman. Henry Byerly, John Jones, Samuel Vernon. John L. Hilbert.

Published by virtue of a resolution passed by the Schuylkill Haven Clay Club, on Monday THOMAS ROBINSON, Rec. Sec.

MR. CLARKSON AND MR. HUGHES.

THE DISCUSSION.

We announced, a few weeks since, a political iscussion to come off between J. G. Clarkson Esq., of Philadelphia, on behalf of the Whigs, and F. W. Hughes, Esq., of Pottsville, for the Locofocos. Since then the people have been almost nervously alive with expectation. The Whigs, lowever, have borne then suspense with the calm and philosophical resignation of men who were cerain what the result must be, and satisfied with it. Not so the Locos; they, poor fellows, have been hanging on the balance hinge of doubt, trembling etween a sentiment of fear and a feeling of uncertain hope. The debate took place, by arrange nent, on Saturday last, in the Orchard. Since its termination 'tis pitiful to see the visages of woeful length worn by our Locofoco neighbours. We do feel for them, though not with them-we pity hem, without sympathising; we knew it would end so, and have often warned them, in the spirit of true friendship, not to flatter themselves with that evanescent dream of hope, from which, we told them, they would soon awake to find themselves in the farcical condition of the unfortunate bellows mender in the play,

Mr. Hughes, the challenger, opened the discus-

both parties, perhaps 2000 persons, were present Mr. H. remarked, the discussion was novel, at least here, he believed in this State-they were not so in all parts of the Country; in the South and West they were common enough; it too often happened, unfortunately, that the parties disputing, filled with the venom of political rancour, exnibited temper, and indulged in sarcasm and peronal remark—this he hoped would be avoided in the present instance. He hoped the people would efrain from any expressions of approbation or disapprobation. He knew they would if they were his friends. But we cannot follow Mr. Hughes regularly through his speeches. We can only notice the points made and the answers to them. Mr. H. averred first, that the tariff had never een a party, but always a local question. He ttempted to prove this position by running rapidly over the history of the tariffs, and reading the votes upon the acts of 1816, 1824, 1828 and 1832. Mr. H. was very brief upon this point; it was necessary for him; if he had dwelt long, he would, inevitably, have fallen the self destroyed victim of the Tariff question; that he had one face for the porth and another for the south. He had been a ariff man, but had fallen .- he had however never voted for but one tariff, and that was the bill of 1832, and Mn. Posk voted for the same bill,where then was Mr. CLAY superior to Mr. Polk? It was this point he had volunteered to prove; he had come there to prove it; he had the documents. as much as I desired to have made. We were startled at the boldness of the asser-

sion that Mr. Clay was not a tariff man; we disposition to garble the truth, and mislead the the Compromise act was violated and repeople. We thought the object of the discussion pealed. I am opposed to the act of 1842, was to throw light upon the subject, that the peo not regarding it to be a Revenue Tariff, certain and make plain the facts, that the people am in favor of the restoration, of might understand them. Mr. H. to support his Compromise act of 1833." assertion, produced the Journals of the House, and read the ayes and nays upon the tariffs of 1816, ply, to remind him of the fact, that II at those the Speaker never votes excépt on a tic. D

These were the principle points made by Mr. iff question. To sustain these, he relied chiefly upon Mr. Clay's Compromise Act, and upon Mr. Clay's letter to Mr. Merriwether, of Georgia. He also read the Hon. Harmer Denny's letter, written in 1833, just before the passing of the Compromise Act, and made a bold but ineffectual effort to disguise and pervert the truth, by a garbled quotation of Clay's language, so connecting and link-5 ing it in with his own remarks; (as if he was reading all the while,) that many who were not famil. iar with Mr. Clay's true sentiments, and the spirit and meaning of his declaration "why they raise the cry of protection—there is no necessity of protection for protection. I had hoped this question was forever put at rest," &c., might have been, and would have been, but for Mr. Clarkson's prompt and able explanation, grossly misled.

Mr. Hughes attempted to drag the bank, the Bankrupt Law, and a number of other questions, not at issue in this canvass, into the discussion. He claborated all his points considerably-nade a great show of documents, and parade of words, using them, as words are often used, in this tinkling and symbolizing world of ours, to disguise the homeliness of staring facts. He wrapped the dusky mantle skilfully about him, and gracefully dis\_ posed its ample folds to conceal the end which would not justify the wearing. It would not do. Mr. CLARKSON was wide awake for such atempts, and effectually exposed them to the peo-

Mr. Clarkson opened with a beautiful and appropriate exordium. He said the beauty of these public discussions was, that, in them the disputints might watch each other; correct misappreensions; prevent deception, and compel fairness. For his part he believed it was the true way to get the facts before the people—the masses of both parties were honest-they had no occasion to be otherwise; it was eminently their interest, as well as imperatively their duty to be honest; they only wanted light-they asked the truth, truth without disguise—if they knew the truth they could decide for themselves: their discriminating judgments seldom served them wrong-they know that their individual interests are inseparably connected with the interests of the whole people-they ask to understand that they may act as it is their duty to act-they never act against the clear conviction of honest interest. But, said he, in a race upon time minutes must not be lost, even seconds are valuable, particularly valuable to him; he would, therefore, hasten with all possible despatch to the argument. It seemed to him, he had been himself in a scrape—he must bestir himself lustily and get out of it. He hoped he could. This was uttered in a half-comic style, perfectly irresistable. He did get out of the scrape and into the argu ment, and reasoned so consecutively and impres-

saw him being annihilated, gradually, but certainly,-sundered limb from limb. Mr. Clarkson met Mr. Hughes on his first position, that Mr Clay was no Tariff man, by referring to his letters and speeches written and delivered at different times throughout the course of his long and labori ous life, which must forever, with the honest, put that question at rest. We have not space for more than one of the documents offered in evi dence upon this point, but that one is ample. I

proves conclusively that Mr. Clay is a Tariff man

A friend of the present Tariff. ASHLAND, June 29, 1844. Dear Sir :- I have received your favor stating that our political opponents represent me as being a friend of protection at the North and for free trade at the South; and you desire an expressio of my opinion, under my own hand, for the pure of correcting this misrepresentation. I am afraid that you will find the effort vain to correct isrepresentations of me. Those who choose to understand my opinious can have no difficulty in clearly comprehending them. I have repeatedly expressed them as late as this spring, and several imes in answer to letters from Pennsylvania. My opinions, such as they are, have been recently quite as freely expressed at the South, as I ever uttered them at the North. I have everywhere miantained that, in adjusting a Tariff for reve-nue, discriminations ought to be made for Protection: that the Tariff of 1842 has operated most beneficially, and that I AM UTTERLY OPPOSED TO ITS REPEAL. These opinsion in a speech of 45 minutes; the masses of ions were announced by me at public meetings in Alabama, Georgia, Charleston in South Carolina, forth Carolina, and in Virginia.

Your friend and obedient servant H. CLAY.

Mr. FRED. J. COPE. Before leaving this point, Mr. C. glanced at ames K. Polk's views Tariff-ward; proved him, out of his own mouth, and the mouths of his riends its bitter and uncompromising encny, D The open and untiring advocate of FREE TRADE. We copy one of the documents offered upon this point. Mr. Polk's letter dated May 15, 1843, and addressed to the people of

"Upon the subject of the Tariff, I have but little to add to what I have heretofore often declared to the public. All who have observed my course know that I have at all times been opposed to the ' Protective policy.' I am for laying such noderate duties on imports as will raise Revenue, enough, when added to the in come from the sales of lands and other inhis own folly, and buried himself beneath the cidental sources, to defray the expenses vreck of his own argument. He next asserted of Government, economically administhat Henry Clay had always been Janus faced on Lired. I am in favor of a Tariff for Revenue, and apposed to a Tariff for Protection. I was in Congress during the interest. I was opposed to the Protective Tariff of 1828, and voted against it. I voted for the Act of 1831-because it re duced the Tariff of 1828 to lower rates. That made some reduction, though not L voted for the Act of March 2d, 1833, (commonly called the compromise act) our intelligent children, and so palpably contra- to still lower rates, and finally brought the dicted it. But we confess, we almost held our rates of the act of 1832 down to a point breath with astonishment when we heard him de- at which no article was, after the 30th of clare that Mr. Clay had never voted for more than than 20 per cent. This was the law when one tariff, the bill of 1832. The declartion was charthe late Whig Congress came into power. acterized by a spirit of unfairness; it exhibited a By the Tariff act of the 30th August, 1842,

After reading this and other documents equally conclusive and to the point, Mr. Clarkson remark-1824 and 1828. It is true the name of Mr. Clay ed, now, my fellow citizens here are Mr. Polk's was not among them, but, Mr. H. did not tell Tariff Principles, compare them with Mr. Clay's; why; he forgot, and Mr. Clarkson had, in his re- you will find him in all points unlike our great model statesman, his perfect antipodes; utperiods Mr. Clay was Speaker of the House, and terly deficient in those views and sentiments, which are essential elements in the composition of an A. merican statesman, while Mr. Clay is the unc-Hughes touching Mr. Clay's position on the tar- qualled formation and concentration of those elenents themselves, the unmixed and unmodified creation of his own continent.

> Now, is Mr. Polk a Tariff man ! Mr. Hughes n his reply avoided answering what his judgment

taught him was unanswerable. Now, said Mr. Clarkson, touching that Compromise bill upon which my friend places such important emphasis, I shall be able to explain that aticfactorily ! I think so, let us try-I offer in evidence here, said he, before the tribunal of the people, whose verdict I ask, and expect to receive to-day, the opinion of James K. Polk, in this regard. We give the document:

"The great results of General Jackson's admir stration belong to the history of the country, and can be but briefly sketched or alluded to in an address like this. In repeated instances he recom sended reductions and modifications of the Tax iff, WITH A VIEW TO THE FINAL A-BANDONMENT OF THAT ODIOUS AND UNIUST SYSTEM. So effectual were thes ecommendations, and so rapid was the change f public opinion, that the friends of the Tariff

nd even Mr. Clay, its imputed father, seized on a favorable moment to save the whole from destruction by a timely compromise. It was the defence of Mr. Clay with his Tariff friends at the North, that by yielding a part, he prevented the destruction of the whole, and in their contin-ued and devoted support of him, the Northern Capitalists have shown that they are grateful for the fortunate rescue."

With regard to the Hon. Harmar Denny's let ter upon which my friend seems to rely, said Mr. Clarkson, I need not comment long upon that, a subsequent publication from the same source, quiets all apprehensions of serious difficulty, in that quarter. Mr. Denny, in a letter to Thomas C. Hambly, Esq., dated Dec. 28, 1843, remarks:-My letter is dated 14th February, 1833, before Mr. Clay had explained his views respecting the operation of his bill . . . In common with all the tariff men from the north, and nearly all from N. Y., Penn., and N. J., I opposed the measure, and differed from the distinguished Senator from Kentucky.

"The declarations which he made subsequently in debate, placed his motives in the clearest sunshine of the noblest patriotism. In this belief I was confirmed by a conversation I had with Mr-Q. after the bill had passed."

"Knowing the violent temper of General Jackson, Mr. Clay, with the patriotic view of allaying the discontent of the South, preventing the calamities of civil war, and with a hope of ultimately saving our manufactures from destruction, boldly came forward, and, risking the opposition of his tariff friends, proposed the Compromise Act. It placed in an unpleasant position. He had got was to preserve in his opinion union and peace, permanence to our system of protection. In his years to go upon and the chapter of accidents. I replied "that is true," and in the course of that sively that, really for a while our sympathies ran time I think Virginia, if not other Southern States une of twenty six Millions of Dollars." Which

backward. We trembled for Mr. Hughes. We will become Tariff." We all know the sequel; peace was preserved, and now, there is perhaps a stronger interest felt throughout the Union in favour of protection than existed at any other pe-

Now, said Mr. Clarkson, I will read you an extract from Mr. Clay's speech on presenting the Compromise Bill, from which, fellow citizens, you will be able to judge what the intentions of the man were. Here it is: 4 5

laws which I am now about to submit, I have two great objects in view. My first object looks to the tariff. I am compelled to express the opinion formed after the most deliberate reflection, and or full survey of the whole country, that whether rightfully or wrongfully, the tailtristands in imminent danger. If it should even be preserved du-ring this session, it must fall at the next session. By what circumstances, and through what causes, as arisen the necessity for this change in the policy of our country, I will not pretend now to elucidate. Others there are who may differ from the impressions which my mind has received upon this point. Owing, however, to a variety of concur-rent causes, the tariff, as it now exists, is in imminent danger, and if the system can be preserved beyond the next session, it must be by some means ot now within the reach of human sagacity. The fall of that policy, sir, would be productive of consequences calamitous indeed. When I look to the variety of interests which are involved, to the number of individuals interested, the amount of capital invested, the value of the buildings erec ted, and the whole arrangement of the business for the prosecution of the various branches of the manufacturing art which have sprung up under the fostering care of this government, I cannot contemplate any evil equal to the sudden over-throw of all those interests. History can produce no parallel to the extent of the mischief which would be produced by such a disaster. The repeal of the edict of Nantes itself was nothing in comparison with it. That condemned to exite and brought to ruin a great number of persons. The most respectable portion of the population of France were condemned to exile and ruin by tha measure. But in my opinion, sir, the sudden re peal of the tariff policy would bring ruin and destruction on the whole people of this country. There is no evil, in my apinion, equal to the con-sequences which would result from such a catas-

Mr. Clarkson remarked, I shall now leave this Compromise bill with you, my fellow-citizens, believing that you will see in it that far-looking wisdom, and profound sagacity, that promptness and fitness for the exigency, that ability to foresee contingences and provide for events, that impulsive energy of intellect which has ever characterized that noble and self-sacrificing statesman. I leave this question with you now, to allude to it briefly again when Ltake up in their proper order the resolutions of Mr. Clay offered on the occasion of his leaving the Senate, 25 Feb., 1842. Mr. Hughes asserted that the Tariff was a local

period when this subject excited greatest and not a party question; that the white them-

selves were not united. Here Mr. Clarkson thought his friend was slightly, though doubtlessly unintentionally, in error. The Whigs are, from Maine to Georgia, from the waves of the gulf to the borders of the lakes, from the shores of the Atlantic to the waters of the Mississippi of one heart and one mind, thought it rash; the facts were so familiar even to which reduced the rates of the act of 1832 on this question-on this they all agree-every true Whig is a warm tariff man--and the fact alluded to by Mr. H., that some of the Whig members voted against the present bill only proves what was most truly the case, that there were souls too noble to submit to Presidential dictation. The bill was originally connected with the distribution bill-That bill the President vetoed, and in his message dictated to Congress the terms upon which they must expect to receive his sanction to a Tariff bill The few whigs who opposed the present bill were ple might read, to bring the truth up from its hid-but in many of its provisions highly pro-den depths, that the people might see it. To as- tective and oppressive in its character. I stance and retaining the forms of liberty, tacitly acknowledging a dictation and assuming the posture of slaves. These were the reasons, and the that bill. Among these men were Mr. White of Kentucky, and John Quincy Adams, about whose tariff views there can be no doubt. John Q. Adams certainly lias never been accused of hostility to rotection. He signed the high tariff bill of 1828.

> With regard to the declaration attributed to Mr. Clay upon which so much stress is placed, said Mr. C., I must protest, seriously, that it wounds my heart; it almost unnerves me, to see so noble a man so foully misrepresented. It may be a true extract from Mr. Clay's speech, which the gentleman read, but, by disconnecting it with what precedes and what follows, it is made to mean some, thing very different from what was intended by the author. Such garbling is unworthy my Hon. ffiend. Why, my God, said Mr. C., you may, from the Bible, that first, best, most holy book, by such a course, prove almost any absurdity, and find a warrant for the most monstrous iniquities This is a quotation from a speech not made upon the subject of a Tariff:

"Carry out then the spirit of the Comprom Act; look to revenue alone for the support of Government do not raise the question of protection which I had hoped had been put to rest. There s no necessity of protection for protection," meaning nothing more than this; the people are determined in their minds upon the subject of protection; t is truitless to agitate the question; they see its neessity, a tariff whi it will afford a sufficient revenue for the support of government will, also be sufficiently protective. Mr. Clarkson read the resolutions offered by Mr

Clay on the 25th of February, 1812, which Mr. Hughes had previously read, with a view to prove Mr. Clay's anti-tariff position. Mr. C. though these high protective resolutions. He asked his friend to read the three resolutions; to read all o each resolution; then, he thought, he would be able to get at their meaning. It was the only way to arrive at the truth. Any construction put upon one of the resolutions disconnected with the rest. must be forced, unfair and illegitimate. We give he resolutions:

"That such an adequate revenue cannot be ob tained by duties on foreign imports without adopt ing a higher rate than twenty per cent. as provided in the compromise act, which, at the time of its passage, was supposed and assumed as a rate that would supply a sufficient revenue for an eco-nomical administration of the Government." nomical administration of the Government."
"That the rate of duties on foreign imports ought

to be augmented beyond the rate of twenty per cent. so as to produce a net revenue of twenty six millions of dollars-twenty-two for the ordinary expenses of Government, two for the payment of the existing debt, and two millions reserved fund for contingencie

" That, in the adjustment of a tariff to raise an mount of twenty-six millions of revenue, the principles of the compromise act generally should be adhered to; and that especially a maximum rate of ad valorem duties should be established from which there ought to be as little departure as

These resolutions, said Mr. C., propose first, and secure for nine or ten years some degree of that "an adequate revenue cannot be obtained without adopting a higher rate than twenty per language to me, "It will give us, Mr. Denny, ten | cent." Second "that the rate of duties on foreign imports, ought to be augmented beyond the rate of twenty per cent, so as to produce a nelt reve-

would make the tariff more highly protective than the high tariff of 1824. Thirdly, he proposes, that "in the adjustment of a tariff, the principles of the Compromise Act should be adhered too." The principles of the Compromise Act, are, too frequently, said Mr. C. misapprehended. It is generally supposed to be a duty of twenty per centupon all articles of importation; this is not truet provides an average duty of twenty per cent, which, with home valuation and cash payments, was then deemed, by our manufacturers, equiva-"In presenting the modification of the tariff lent to thirty per cent. Now this average was effected in this way; upon articles which required protection, the duty would range between 50 and one hundred per cent., as seemed expedient, while upon articles which needed no protection, it might be as low as five per cent. This then, is the principle of the Compromise Act; this maximum ate of ad valorem duties. \* \* From which there should be, in Mr. Clay's opinion, as little. departure as possible, and this principle was to be observed in adjusting a tariff which should afford a nett revenue of twenty six millions of dollars, a far more highly protective tariff than the country has ever had. Now said Mr. Clarkson, is Mr. Clay a tariff man, and is James K. Polk opposed to the tariff of 1842 ? Mr. Hughes did not answer these enquiries, but

vired out of a direct reply, by little exercise of in-

genuity. 'Oh,' said he 'Mr. Clay 's a tall coon-

they passed a resolution, somewhere out west that Mr. Clay was the tallest coon and had more rings on his tail than any other coon in the country.-He is a cunning coon-and immediately took uP Mr. McKay's Bill of last session, which he stated. only modified, but did not repeal the Tariff Bill ; it is still a Tariff, only modified, not repealed .-Mr. H. illustrated the difference between renealed and modified, by telling us that a man who sever. ed his jugular vein and produced instant death was repealed, but the man who opened a vein in the arm, and bled himself to death, was only modfied. This was certainly a very funny, and perhaps very apposite and forcible illustration, though we confess, our obtuseness prevented us from discovering its force and application; inasmuch as the same result is produced in either event. The juestion is, is James K. Polk opposed to the Parist of 1842! Mr. H. did not attempt to answer: but, fruitful in recources and ingenuity here, and whenever he found himself in a fix. he flew off in a tangent, to hide himself in a fog of declamation, kicked up about a whole host of little uestions, not in issue, and not involved in the present contest. All this was very pretty, and calculated to display Mr. Hughes' mental ngility and ntellectual dexterity to considerable advantage. But this was a species of gymnastics and ground and lofty tumbling for which the people, whatever their taste for sports, and appetite for polemies may be, I in a general way, had no relish on that occasion; they wanted the plain straightfor-

ward thing. Among these little matters, which were in truth wonderfully abused and dragged about from place to place, and made to serve a turn in all manner of positions, was the Bankrupt Law and U. S. Bank. On the first, as it is already repealed, it was not deemed necessary by Mr. Clarkson to say much; for the second, he denied that the Bank question was the real issue, and read the following extract from Mr. Clay's speech on the Sub-Treasury bill:

"I do not desire to force upon the Senate, or upon the country, against its will if I could. my opinion, however sincerely or strongly entertained. If a National Bank be established, its stability and its utility will 'depend upon the general onviction which is full of its necessity. And until such a conviction is deeply impressed upon the such a crisis, seemed like yielding up the sub- people, and clearly manifested by them, it would n my judgment, be unwise even to propose a

" It is with the deepest regret that I can percoive no remedy but such as is in the hands of the only reasons which concluded them to vote against people themselves. Whenever they shall impress on Congress a conviction of that which they wish applied, they will obtain it, and not before, and consult our constituents. And do not, I entreat you, let us carry with us the burning reproach, that our measures here display a selfish solicitude for the government itself, but a cold and heartless insensibility to the sufferings of a bleed-

This he thought, and we think will satisfy the the honest and candid that Mr. Clay's views are democratic, and that all he looks after and labours for is the best interests of the people.'

We wish we could give some idea of Mr. Clarke son's peroration. It was eloquent, touching and eminently effective; before he had done, he touch ed upon all the points-asked Mr. Hughes if any thing had been left unanswered. Mr. II. answer ed no, and he sat down, to enjoy the consolations of a well-carned victory, a victory which, in its fruition, sheds a sweet oblivion over his labourious exertions. It is certainly due Mr. Hughes to remark, that, generally, throughout the discussion? he deported himself with a manliness which sprung, as we believe it did, from honorable feels ing and did him great credit with both parties. He did all that man-could do under the circumstan ces-he fought hard, but what could he accomplish with such a cause. Before the meeting dispersed three cheers were

proposed by Mr. H. for the Constitution and Three were then given for Hughes and three

for Clarkson. Some one in the crowd, called out three cheers for Polk, whereupon, immediately, an urchin who had stowed him stride-wise on the limb of a tree, just over the stand, applying ext pressively the thumb of his right hand to the tip of his nose, and the thumb of his left hand to the fifth corn-picker of his right, and making sundry coffee-mill girations with the remaining eight cornpickers, sung out-" You can't come it !--you'yo had cheers enough." So the people thought and went quietly home.

Central Clay Club. At a meeting of the Central Clay Club, held atr. Hill's Hotel, on Thursday evening, Augus, ith, the following persons were elected officers or the Clab, for the ensuing three months:

President. JOHN T. WERNER. Vice Presidents,

NATUAN EVANC. DANIEL HILL JACOB GEISSE, W. H. MARSHALL. BENJ. W. CUMMING JAMES BANTUM, E. E. BLAND. PETER ALLISON. GEORGE L. GENSLEN. Recording Secretary,

F. B. Kaercher. Assistant Rec. Sec-J. G. Shoemaker. Gen. Cor. Sec-J. H. Campbell, Esq. County Cor. Sec-Alexander Sillyman. Treasurer-E. E. Bland.

Executive Committee, John S. C. Martin, F. J. Parvir Stephen Rodgers, James Russell Benj. T. Taylor.