

A National Bank the Whig Issue.

The speech of Mr. White, of Indiana, to the young whigs of New York, to which we have had several occasions to allude, has been published, as written out and corrected by the author; and we subjoin those passages relative to a Bank which were either slurred over or omitted altogether, in the reports of the whig newspapers. It is, we think, worth quoting at length, especially as our contemporaries on the other side, with the exception perhaps of Mr. Clays's immediate organ, the Louisville Journal, are so very guarded on this point, that they may be said to have 'no principles for the public eye,' and are, as Mr. Frasinghuysen reproachfully remarks, 'afraid to talk' of one of their main purposes. It is a comfort then, to the people, that there are some such politicians in the ranks of our opponents, as Mr. White proves himself to be—men of a candid ingenuous spirit who disdain bush fighting and skulking in darkness, and do not hesitate, when the moment requires, it, to say plainly what their real intentions happen to be. It is not long since that Mr. Willoughby Newton, a whig member of Congress, in a public letter, reproached his party associates for their moral cowardice and political treachery in playing a false game about this matter, and now Mr. White takes them to task in the same way.—Pennsylvania.

Again, the whig party proposes for the adoption of the electors of the country, the distribution of the proceeds of the public lands, and that old and time honored issue of a National Bank. To these the democratic creed does not furnish any antagonistic measures of an affirmative character. I am aware that in pronouncing the Bank to be an issue, I run counter to the views of policy entertained by a portion—it is to be hoped an inconsiderable portion—of my own party in this state; but whatever course these gentlemen may deem it proper to adopt for the conducting of this campaign—however much they may be disposed to state falsely new myself, I must be permitted to advocate whig policy as it ever has been and as it is, and to stand again upon the old issue of a National Bank. (Great cheering.)

I know these are some Whig politicians, and I pause here to make the remark out of the regular order of the discussion—and to me it is a source of deep regret that there are some who take all occasions to proclaim that they are not in favor of any measure for the regulation of the currency. These men attempt to defraud the people into voting for Mr. Clay, on the ground that the bank question is not one of the issues of 1844; and I say it to this audience on my responsibility as a whig, that whenever a whig orator approaches you with that declaration on his lips, you are to beware of him, and mark him as one who is dishonestly attempting to conceal the true issue of this great contest.—(Loud cheers.) In these remarks you cannot suppose for a moment that I have any reference to the gentlemen who preceded me, for I understood him to be in favor of the principle of a National Bank. But I allude to those who as I say, attempt to conceal or deny this issue. If the whig cause is to be fought by abandonment of any one of its principles, I for one have no desire to share in its triumphs. (Loud cheers.) The whig policy is a comprehensive policy. It is not designed to promote sectional interests. It seeks the welfare and prosperity of the people of the whole Union.—(Loud cheers.)

We at the North, as a beneficial measure, exact from the people of the South and south-west a tariff to protect the industry of the North. They accord to that measure with a liberality which has ever characterized the generous sons of the valley of the Mississippi, but ask from us in return a National Bank, to regulate the exchanges, and to diminish the ruinous rate which they are compelled to pay on account of the balance of trade being in favor of this commercial emporium. [Cheers.] We ask for the tariff to protect the industry of the agriculturist, the mechanic and manufacturer of the north. The west, in the spirit of mutual conciliation and compromise, asks us in return for the benefits thus conferred to give them a National Bank—and who says 'No?' We do not desire it as a measure of present relief, of ultimate necessity, but there are those who do, and they are whigs, united with us in one common bond of faith and feeling for our ever glorious cause.—(Loud cheers.) Then I say, speaking

not for the members of the whig party, but for the principles, and from the principles of that party as they were, (and I do not know that they have undergone any change,) that a National Bank is one of the issues of 1844. Why, as whigs, attempt to disguise it?

They convince not one democrat that it is not an issue and every whig knows it to be an issue. But one thing therefore is, or can be accomplished by the pursuit of this species of political tactics, viz: a loss of reputation for political integrity; and, if gentlemen will travel the road that leads to such a termination, I must be excused from accompanying them. It seems to me that no man can entertain a reasonable expectation of obtaining credit for sincerity who either denies or evades this issue, especially when the views of Mr. Clay upon it have been so clearly and repeatedly expressed, and are so well understood by the country. Who that knows the history of his country and its statesmen, does not know that our candidate for the Presidency, in his recent southern tour, whilst addressing the anxious and admiring thousands of his countrymen, who assembled to do him honor at almost every point of his journey through Georgia, the Carolinas, Virginia, and up to the very doors of the Baltimore Convention—who, I repeat, does not know that he never failed, upon every proper occasion, to express himself favorably to the establishment of a National Bank? For this expression of opinion, which from 1816 to this time has been common to Mr. Clay and the whig party, we are responsible, and if anything were wanting to confirm our responsibility past all hope of escape from it, it is furnished by one of the resolutions of the Baltimore Convention favoring the establishment of such an institution. There is then but one course for whigs, and it is to meet boldly at once the issue which this principle tender. [Cheers.] My friend who preceded me agrees, I am sure, with me.—He believed such an institution as a National Bank necessary, and did not care under what name. Nor do I.—Name it what you please, but give it the principles and power of a great national regulator of exchanges and the currency."

SECRET HISTORY.

Attention is requested to the subjoined extract from the Madisonian of Wednesday. The political reader will find it very curious and interesting, as throwing light upon several points. It seems to bear out the Madisonian in its assertion that Mr. Webster, while in the Cabinet, was by no means unwilling to lead Mr. Clay an ugly thrust or two under the fifth rib and therabouts, whenever opportunity offered itself. It appears to prove also, that Mr. Clay did actually give up the principle of protection in 1833, and propose a 'horizontal tariff,' notwithstanding his declaration while on the floor of the House of Representatives last session, that it was a 'lie' to say so, accompanied by certain epithets which it is unnecessary and impolite to quote. The reader will also discover other remarkable statements in this article, which it is needless to particularize.

MESSRS. WEBSTER AND CLAY.

We take the following from the last New York Courier & Enquirer: "The editor of the Madisonian intimated a few days since, that he would do something dreadful if Mr. Webster should venture to advocate the election of Henry Clay on the ground of his friendship to the tariff and we were (of course) exceedingly solicitous to ascertain what sort of a thunderbolt was to fall upon the head of Mr. Webster, if he should dare to say anything in favor of the Whig candidate for the Presidency. But it seems we mistook the meaning of the Madisonian man entirely. He was not going to do any thing with Mr. Webster; it is Mr. Clay that he is going to blow into the seven stars if Mr. Webster dares to open his mouth for him. The Madisonian is going to prove that Mr. Clay has at one time proposed to abandon all protection on articles manufactured in the United States."

Suppose we prove it now, and by Mr. Webster. About the time, indeed at the time (1842) when a bitter controversy was going on between the Hon. Henry Clay and the Hon. Henry A. Wise, in relation to the unfortunate Gilley duel, Mr. Wise being prevented from expressing his views on the Tariff, by some rule of the House, announced his purpose to embody them in an Address to his constituents, which would be published in the newspapers.

Immediately after the announcement was made, Mr. Webster, being then Secretary of State under Mr. Tyler, and taking a most active part in the vindication of the Administration, and in opposition to the assaults of Mr. Clay and his friends on it, sent to the Madisonian office, where it was shown the Address of Mr. Wise would be published; the following note, desiring it to be inserted in the Address, as a separate and distinct paragraph, which was accordingly done.

"I am informed and authorized, by one who saw the manuscript draught of the act of 1833 before it was offered, to state that

when Mr. Clay drew the act of 1833, and showed it to his friends in his own handwriting, after the clause which provides that only such duties shall be laid as are necessary for an economical administration of the Government, after the 30th of June, 1842, the following words, or other words precisely equivalent, were added, to wit:—'And such duties shall be laid without reference to the protection of any domestic articles whatever.' It may fairly, therefore, be claimed that the great author of what is called the American System himself, has, in the most direct manner, acceded to this principle at least, that duties must be laid primarily for revenue, and not for protection alone. This is the leading principle to which the faith of the nation has been solemnly pledged, and one from which it will never be safe for the great protected interests themselves to depart."

On the margin of Mr. Webster's note there was a P. S. in pencil mark, which ran as follows: 'The words quoted beginning at 'And,' and ending at 'whatever,' are a literal copy from the original draft in Mr. Clay's hand-writing. D. W.'

It may be remembered that the Hon. C. J. Ingersoll stated last spring, in the House that he had heard that Mr. Clay had once agreed to yield the principle of protection—and that Mr. Clay acceded him, when in Washington, last May, on the subject, and pronounced the statement a 'falsehood,' and the one who had communicated to him the information a 'calumniator.'

Will he pronounce Mr. Webster a 'calumniator?' We have more than once demonstrated that some fifty of Mr. Clay's nearest and dearest friends opposed, directly and indirectly, the passage of the existing tariff act; and have asserted, on tenable grounds, that the Clay party in Congress were opposed to its passage. Mr. Webster was undoubtedly in favor of the act, and while striving to array the manufacturers against Mr. Clay lost no opportunity to recollect them to Mr. Tyler. Some of the seeds he sowed have taken root.

Was it not too much for patient endurance for Mr. Webster, after 'providing for his family' and his friends, by his labors in behalf of the Administration, to turn round and denounce it; and to become the advocate of Mr. Clay because his advocacy of the Tariff?

But we have other witnesses, and among them is Mr. Marshall, of Kentucky, with whose testimony we will pause for the present. We make the following extract from Mr. Marshall's letter published in the National Intelligencer: 'I will appeal from the Press to the People. From the leaders to the troops. I will not be cashiered or drummed disgracefully out of camp for having first indicated the path to victory, (in advocating the tariff) while others, who watched the course of the battle in prudent silence, or were found actually on the other side denouncing me till

rush loudly in to seize the spoils and wear the laurels. It will be remembered that I fought up when I first made this proposition, (the tariff bill) under a load of obloquy and the weight of most unworthy suspicions. That my course was said to be dictated by my hostility to Mr. Clay.—That I was feeding an ancient family grudge. It will be remembered that the known partisans, the peculiar personal party of that gentleman sought by every means to defeat the bill. Whether they or I judged most wisely, let the world decide. I do not of course ask to be remembered at any of the Whig jubilees in connexion with this subject, but I do entreat that my district may be allowed to spare me a little longer, and may not furnish the halter for my execution, at least while the duties remain what they are upon hemp.'

From the New York Republic, a Clay Paper.

PROFITS OF TRADE.

What a singular idea the Tribune seems to entertain of the limitless profits derivable from manufactured goods!—The self-sufficient and off-hand manner with which it disposes of the goods of individuals, and the produce of nations, excites admiration—as, for instance, it remarks this morning as follows: 'Now the duty, if it be protective, raises up or invigorates the home competition in producing the article; and the merchant says to the foreign producer—'I can buy the goods I pay you a dollar for, ten per cent higher in my own country, and save 30 per cent duty. Now you must reduce your price twenty per cent, or I can no longer buy of you.'—Of course, he lowers the price, or he loses the market for his goods. If his profit was twenty five per cent, or over he falls, as required, and retains the trade; if less, he gives it up, and it passes entirely to the home producer.'

If told that goods are piled up here for use free of expense, and that he must give his for nothing, and pay the freight here, otherwise they will not be consumed, 'of course he does it.' The goods cost nothing 'and it is just as easy to take 20 or 50 per cent off the price, as not, because the market here is such a great object, even when goods are delivered gratis, that it won't do to lose it. They used to tell a story somewhere 'down east,' of an individual who undertook to go round and sell a bag of meal. After travelling a whole day without success, offered it to a matron for \$1 which was refused—'75 cents?'—'No'—'50 cents?'—'No.'—'25 cents!'—'Well, madam, I am so tired, I cannot

carry it any further; and if you will accept of it, I will give it to you.' 'Ah! well,' said she hesitatingly, 'is it sifted?' The foreign trade theory of the Tribune is on the same principle. The foreign goods costing nothing at home, England is ready to supply us gratis. Seriously, the partisans of that paper begin already to see that it taxes the credulity of the public a little too grossly. The protective principle, in itself, in the hands of those who understand the subject, and have some knowledge of commercial and financial operations, is capable of a very strong defence, but to put forth only the acknowledge fallacies and vulgar errors which attach to it, is to bring the whole theory into contempt, and to destroy that which would otherwise be a strong cause.

DEMOCRAT. "TRUTH WITHOUT FEAR" BLOOMSBURG: SATURDAY, AUGUST 24, 1844.

FOR PRESIDENT, JAMES K. POLK. VICE PRESIDENT, GEORGE M. DALLAS. FOR GOVERNOR, FRANCIS R. SHUNK. Canal Commissioner. JOSHUA HARTSHORNE.

PRESIDENTIAL ELECTORS: WILSON McCANDLESS, } Senatorial ASA DIMOCK, } REPRESENTATIVE. 1 George F. Lehman 13 George Schnable 2 Christian Kueas 14 Nathaniel B. Eldred 3 Wm. H. Smith 15 M. N. Irvine 4 John Hill (Phil.) 16 James Woodburn 5 Samuel E. Leach 17 Hugh Montgomery 6 Samuel Camp 18 Isaac Ankeny 7 Jesse Sharpe 19 John Mathews 8 N. W. Sample 20 Wm. Patterson 9 Wm. Heindrich 21 Andrew Burke 10 Conrad Shimer 22 John Mc'Gill 11 Stephen Baldy 23 Christian Myers 12 Jonah Brewster 24 Robert Orr

ORANGEVILLE & RHOERSBURG HICKORY CLUB. The next stated meeting of this Club will be held at Rhoadsburg, on Saturday the 7th day of September next, at one o'clock in the afternoon. A HICKORY POLE 140 feet high will then be raised.

FRANCIS R. SHUNK, It having now become evident that this distinguished gentleman will receive the unanimous nominations of the Democratic convention, soon to assemble at Harrisburg, as our candidate for the office of Governor, in the place of the eminent Mr. Muhlenberg, we this week place his name at our head, with the most perfect confidence in his triumphant election.

YOUNG HICKORY POLES. In Columbia county, are being raised in all sections. The Democrats have no difficulty in collecting together a sufficient number, at a few hours notice to raise one of the tallest kinds of Hickory Poles, never find, it necessary to use stump machines. On Saturday last a pole 100 feet high was raised at the house of Henry Keller, in Orange township, by a large number of Democrats who had assembled from the immediate neighborhood. They were addressed by E. G. Rickets, Esq.; in English; and by a gentleman from Northampton county in German.

White Hall Pole Raising. The Democrats of Derry and Madison, & adjoining townships, assembled at White Hall, on Saturday last, and raised one of the most splendid Hickory Poles in Columbia county, 140 feet high. It was one of the largest and most spirited political meetings ever held in the county, being 7 or 800 present. Several eloquent addresses were made. One incident we record with pleasure, that occurred at this meeting, as it shows the true feelings of the Democracy of the county upon the subject of the candidate for Governor to succeed Mr. Muhlenberg. The question being proposed as to who was their favorite candidate for that office, a universal shout arose, FRANCIS R. SHUNK, not a single nay in the vast assemblage.

A large number of Democrats of Bloom township, assembled at Espytown, on Saturday last, and raised a very handsome Hickory Pole. After the Pole was raised a splendid flag was presented to the Hickory Club of Espytown, by the Democrats Ladies of that village. It was received by Col. L. L. Tate, of Berwick, in behalf of the meeting, in a very neat and appropriate address. Steward Pierce, Esq., and others addressed the meeting.

AUGUST ELECTIONS.

The recent State Election in the west, have resulted gloriously for the Democratic cause. The Eagle of Victory has every where perched upon the Democratic banner.

In Alabama both branches of the Legislature are thoroughly Democratic, and the gain on the popular vote of 1840, is about 5000. Many counties which gave heavy majorities for Harrison, have returned Democrats to the Legislature.

In Illinois the Democrats have elected six out of seven of the member of Congress. The Legislature is more strongly Democratic than last year, when they had a majority of about 70. This secures a United Senator in place of Gen. Semple. The majority in the popular vote, is about 12000.

Missouri right side up as usual. The Democrats have elected their Governor, members of Congress and a majority in both branches of the Legislature. This secures the re-election of Mr. Benton as U. S. Senator.

Indiana.—The Democrats have a majority of one in the Senate; and the whigs 6 in the House. The aggregate vote of the State shows a Democratic majority of between three & four thousand, this secures the electoral vote of that state for Polk without any doubt.

In Kentucky Clays own state, the Democrats have nobly done their duty, having reduced Harrison's majority of 26,000, down to about 3500, the probable majority of Owsly, the whig candidate for Governor. This will be a loss of Mr. Clay in his own state of more than 20,000. This looks ominous of his fate in November.

In North Carolina, the latest account shows the whigs have elected their candidate for Governor, by about 3500 majority in the Legislature. A decrease of the whig majority, in the general vote, since 1842 of about 1000, and of the vote of 1840, 9000.

The Harrisburg Democratic Union mentions 90 Democratic papers, which includes almost every Democratic paper in the State that have expressed themselves favorably to the nomination of Francis R. Shunk, as the Democratic candidate for the office of Governor.

GEN. M'DUFFIE. This gentleman is in a very weak state; so much is his health impaired, that at the Greenwood dinner, last week, he was unable to reach the stand prepared for him, to address the assembled citizens; without assistance, and whilst addressing them was obliged to hold himself up by the railing of the stand.

COMMUNICATED. On Saturday Aug. 17th, the inhabitants of the eastern part of Sugarloaf township, met at the house of Mr. Alexander Ranyan, at the cross roads, leading from the Benton P. O. to Cambria P. O. from Orangeville to Ezekiel Coles mill, and from Fairmount to Fishing creek, for the purpose of erecting a young hickory pole on the lands of Capt. Peter Kase. There was a good turnout; the pole is 75 feet in length and 9 inches in diameter at the butt. A beautiful flag was put on it, with the proper devices, representing Polk, Dallas and Democracy.

It was a delightful spectacle to behold the enthusiasm displayed by the hard fisted yeomanry and mechanics, assembled on the occasion. Several appropriated addresses were made by them. Sugarloaf, in every corner is wide awake, and will cause the few coons which inhabit it to seek shelter in some old rotting tree as soon as the fall election is over.

The August term of the Courts of this county commenced session in Danville on Monday last, and we have been politely favored by a friend, with the following list of State trials.

Commonwealth vs. Patrick Hutchison—For stealing two horses of Alexander Creveling. Sentenced to two and a half years solitary confinement in the Penitentiary. Commonwealth vs. Daniel Boon—Assault and Battery. Sentenced to pay a fine of five dollars and the costs of prosecution.

Commonwealth vs. John E. Fowler—Indictment for Arson. True Bill. For the Commonwealth, Baldy, Jackson and Greenough For defendant, Comly & Hurley Verdict, not guilty. Commonwealth vs. Henry Warner—Indictment for passing counterfeit money. A true Bill. Defendant pleads not guilty.—Continued until next term.

Quick Work.—A man in Keene, New Hampshire, called for a pen, ink and paper—forged a draft on the Bank—presented it was detected—examined—committed—sentenced all in the space of three hours.

BloomSBurg Young Hickory Club.

The young men of BloomSBurg and vicinity, on the 27th of July met at the Hoxkinville School House for the purpose of forming a young Hickory Club, and appointed a committee to prepare a constitution for their organization. At a subsequent meeting (Aug. 5) the committee reported the following constitution, which was unanimously adopted, and the Club organized by appointing the following officers.

VALENTINE DOEBLER President. JOHN H. SWAWY, Vice President. R. W. WEAVER, Corresponding Secy., O. C. KAHLER, Recording Secretary. ZEBULON GROSS, Treasurer.

Preamble and Constitution of the Young Hickory Club of BloomSBurg.

Whereas—We the young men of BloomSBurg and vicinity, are well aware that in the earliest period of our Republic, there existed a class of men who conceived that the government of the people could not with safety, be rested in the hands of the people, and although they were even part of that wise and patriotic body who formed our glorious constitution, which is the dread of tyrants and scourge of kings; yet indirectly used every means in the power of wealth, rank and influence to render such constitution void and nugatory, and who would have built up a nobility, if not in name, yet in effect, by bestowing on them the benefits arising from special legislation for a particular class, had it not been for the efforts of an incorruptible and pure Democracy, who so totally overthrew the machinations of the enemy. And whereas, we view with deep concern the intrusions and innovations that have been made on the Democratic principles, so warmly cherished in the hearts of our forefathers, which innovations have a tendency to establish under another name the detestable institutions of Federalism. We have therefore resolved to unite ourselves into an association for the purpose of banishing out of our country, that hydra headed monster which stalks through the land under an insidious name, and which is in truth Federalism in disguise, and for the furtherance of the pure spirit of Democracy, which is breathed forth in the following code of Republican principles, written by the hands of that great champion of political liberty—

THOMAS JEFFERSON.

The Principles we Fight for.

- Jefferson lays down the following principles: 1 'The People—the only source of legitimate power. 2 'The absolute and lasting severance of Church and State. 3 'The freedom, sovereignty, and independence of the respective States. 4 'The Union—a confederacy; a compact, neither a consolidation, nor a centralization. 5 'The constitution of the Union—a special grant of powers, limited and definite. 6 'The civil, paramount to the military power. 7 'The Representative to obey instructions of his constituents. 8 'Elections free, and suffrage universal. 9 'No hereditary office, nor order, nor title. 10 'No taxation beyond the public wants. 11 'No national debt, if possible. 12 'No costly splendor of administration. 13 'No proscription of opinion, nor of public discussion. 14 'No unnecessary interference with individual conduct, property, or speech. 15 'No favored classes, and no monopolies. 16 'No public monies expended, except by warrant or a specific appropriation. 17 'No mysteries in government inaccessible to the public eye. 18 'Public compensation for public services, moderate salaries, and strict accountability.' Wherefore, being fully impressed with the belief, that in union there is strength; and that it is only by method and order that a proper organization and union can be effected, we resolve that the following articles in our constitution shall be adopted for our guidance: Art. 1 This association shall be called the Young Hickory Club of BloomSBurg. Art. 2 The officers of this society shall consist of a President, Vice President, two Secretaries and a Treasurer. Art. 3 It shall be the duty of the President to preside at the meetings of the Club to preserve order, and to take the