PATRIOTIC LETTER.

Mr. Van Buren's Response to the Letter of the Tennessee State Committee, Inviting Him to the Mass Meeting of the

The following patriotic letter from one of our most distinguished countrymen is so full of cloquence and power, that nothing which we can ter :

LINDENWALD, July 26, 1844.

GENTLEMEN :- I have to thank you for your kind invitation to attend a Mass Meeting of the ville on the 15th of August.

It will not, I regret to inform you, be in my power, to be with you personally, but you may rest assured that my best wishes will attend your poble efforts to re-establish the ascendency of Democratic principles in the councils of the nation. This is not said from a spirit of courtesy only, but conveys the earnest and ondisguised sentiment of my heart, which has its foundation in a conviction that the success of the men and the principles you support is necessary to the welfare of the country. My spinion of the character of our candidates, including Tennessee's unassuming and highly meritorous son, has already been given to the public, and need not be repeated. It is equally unnecessary to say that there is not among the minerous friends of those gentlemen one who cherishes a more disinterested desire for their individual welfare than I do. There are, besides, public laterests involved in the coming contest, which have claims upon our consideration, far beyond such as are of a personal char-

It is scarcely too much to say that the permanent success or final overthrow of those distinctive principles for the administration of the Federal Government, which constitute the Democratic creed, are suspended by the result of the approaching election. Although justly regarded as the promised fruits of our struggle for national independence, it is nevertheless true that those principles did not acquire that influence in all the departments of the government, what was appropriately called the civil revoluthere has been an uninterrupted struggle for their expulsion from the foothold they had thus acquired. In this struggle, so long continued and with such varied success they have arrayed against them that active and undying spirit, by which the conduct of a portion of mankind has at all times and everywhere been guided, and misapplied, when its business as well as its burthens are diffused among the plople in equal ated by the great body of the people as during ty of the people, the administration of General Jackson and that which immediately followed.

ciples and designs of opposing parties, than my life. had been before bestowed upon them. The the result produced, was for the moment, led to nest differences of opinion may exist among nent, Gov. Cannon, he was elected by some twendoubt the capacity of our people for self-go- friends in regard to the means to be employed ty-five hundred majority."

vernment. On my own mind no such impres- to carry the opinions you have advanced into sion obtained even a temporary foothold, I was, on the contrary, well satisfied that as soon as the discontents which had been engendered by long continued and artfully contrived agitation. had been allowed time to subside, and when our adversaries should be compelled to advance say will add to this highly interesting charac- from words to actions, the public mind would. forthwith, and by its own honest impulses, right itself. This sanguine expectation has been fully realized. The results of the elections which have taken place since the extra session of Democracy of Tennesse, to be held at Nash- 1841, viewed as a whole, have clearly shown that this opinion did no more than justice to the Democratic party; and sure I am, that the work which they have so well begun will not be left unfinished. Extraordinary efforts have since, it is true, secured partial successes to our adversaries in limited, and to some extent, doubtful quarters; but nothing has occurred that should shake our confidence in the speedy and complete re-establishment of Democratic principles, in every department of the Federal Government, provided only that the will of the people can be honestly conveyed through the ballot boxes. The election of Polk and Dallas, discourse, which was listened to with deep atand of a majority of uninterrupted and firm De- tention. smocrats to the National Legislature, will witness to the world the triumph of those principles; and to the people, thenselves, be a sure guarantee for their faithful observance in the administration of the government.

It might seem superfluous for one whose whole life, from infancy to old age, has without the intermission of a day or the neglect of an occasion, been devoted to the support of Democratic principles; who embraced them with the arder of youth, and clung to them even more closely when they were struck to the ground by adverse power; to say these are results the consumation of which he earnestly desires to witness. Other important advantages may also be anticipated from the accomplishment of in Bennett's New York Herald, "a notorious

It might, if properly improved, be made to produce that degree of unanimity and quiet among the people, as well as in our public counto which they were so well entitled, until after cils, of which the country has so long been deprived. There is every reason to believe that tion of 1840; and from that day to the present a very large proportion of our adversaries have, by the course of events and the developments of the last few years, become satisfied that the principles and policy of the Democratic party, if not best adapted to a wise and successful administration of the federal government, are, at all events, so far in harmony with the natural and spontaneous sentiments of a majority of the which regards the powers of government as people, that they cannot be kept down without an usual resort to means which experience has shown are greatly injurious to society, and bring proportions, and by an impartial hand. Although discredit upon republican institutions, for which the luminous and carnestly patriotic mind of even the full success of their favorite theory Mr. Jefferson exerted a principal agency in could not adequately atone. Reflection of this their conception and successful diffusion, and nature are, I doubt not, at this moment gradualthough the public mind was strongly agitated ally maturing an opinion in the ranks of our opby the establishment of the first Bank in the ponents. This feeling may not be avowed or United States, and the principles then avowed even acted upon to any very great extent in the except members. by its leading advocates, as also by some of the approaching election; but it is to my mind quite leading measures of the administration of the certain that it may be brought into full and ocider Adams, yet the real character and practi- verwhelming effect by the success of the Decal tendency of the conflicting principles which mocratic nominess for the various posts of hohave from the beginning been entertained by nor and power in the Federal Government, if the two great parties which have divided the followed up by an honest administration of its country since the establishment of the Federal power upon the principles which have carried Constitution, were never so theroughly appreciation into office, and are preferred by a majori-

The address which accompanies your invitation does you great honor. The opportunity to Indifferent about form, but ever anxious, I which you refer, of once more taking by the might even say impatient, for results, and bring- hand the venerable patriot in your vicinity, will ing to the consideration of every public ques- doubtless be embraced by every sincere Demotion a clear head, an honest heart and a truly crat who has it in his power to do so. For myindomitable spirit, that extraordinary man car- self, I need not say how painful is the necessity ried out the principles of his party with so vigo- which connels me to deay my elf the gratificarons a hand, and dealt his blows opposing here- tion of again meeting, and that on an occasion s'es with such rapidity and force, as not only to of so much interest, one, the recollection of bring the parties themselves to close quarters, whose public services will survive the ravages but also to lead all classes and conditions of of times, and for whom I cherish feelings of res. For the press, he knew how much and men to a more earnest consideration of the prin- peet and esteem, which can only terminate with

It breathes also in other respects a spirit such struggle thus produced reached its crisis in the as might be expected from the pure principles, course of the four preceeding years .- Never had | which, from personal knowledge I am sure you the masses of the Democratic portion of the peo- cherish, and does no more than justice to the ple been made so deeply sensible of the object patriotic character of those you represent. To tionable character of the doctrines which they regard yourselves in your relations with your had hitherto opposed; and never before were fellow-citizens of the Union, as cone people, Tyng withdrawing his motion. those who have at all times preferred a govern-cherishing alike the principles that are essenment of associated wealth, to one founded on tial to the strength, prosperity and perpetuity popular sovereignty, and practically controlled of our glorious system of government; to know by the will of the masses, so thoroughly con- no line, real or imaginary, which can separate vinced of the necessity of immediate and offi- the North from the South, or the East from the cient exertions to save their cherished princi- West, in feeling, interest, or in fact; to look | ceeding read and adopted. ples from total overthrow. The conflict of such upon the common blood of a common ancestry interests, and the collision of such sentiments in as a bond of union which cannot be weakened minutes past 10 o'clock, last night; the whole a wilderness of free minds, gave a character to by a geographical line; that Union of which the contest which, though perhaps to be expec- the "American Eagle is the guardian, the Stars ted, will, it is hoped, never be repeated. Means and Stripes the shield"-to regard the question which will without doubt, in the course of time, of annexing Texas, (which has been so extenlose all their apologists, were by our adversa- sively and warmly agitated) as a national one; ries brought to bear upon a public opinion al- to favor the acquisition of that territory, because ready to some extent unsettled by many years you believe it necessary to strengthen the Uniof severe political agitation. These were in on, and to secure to us "peace, harmony, and 13; 78 churches out of 80 voted, which sent to formed that he had passed through Northumberthe sequel, powerfully aided by derangements increased prosperity;" to anticipate the complein the business relations, of the country, occa- tion of that measure without any sacrifice of the sioned by unexampled abuses of the credit sys- national faith at henor, and without resorting in the negative-6 churches being divided. tem, which, though they pervaded all commer- to any other principle in the administration of cial nations, and are now universally known to the Government than that which makes the have been occasioned by individual improvi- will of the majority the law of the land, when dence and mismanagement, were at the time, constitutionally obtained and expressed, are with too much success attributed to an alleged sentiment which come with great propriety from mal-administration of public affairs. The De- the State which has the honor of supplying the mocracy of the nation, though thoroughly uni- Democracy of the Union with their candidate ted, were signally overthrown, and many an ho- for the Presidency, and to which you are fully nest mind contrasting the means employed with justified in anticipating a cordial response. Ho-

practical effect, but that circumstance does not detract from their soundness, nor impeach their validity. The efforts of honest men for the accomplishment of great and laudable objects, are seldom, if ever, exempt from such conveniences, since it is not expected that even the most thorough coincidence as to objects, will always be followed by equal unanimity in the adoption of the means for their attainment.

I am, gentlemen, Very respectfully and Truly yours friend, M. VAN BUREN. To Felix Robertson, J. J. B. Southall, and A. J. Donaldson, Ex. Com. &c.

From the Philadelphia Times. Special Convention of the Protestant Epis-

copal Church of Pennsylvania.

FRIEAY, Sept. 6, 1811. This body met at 10 o'clock. After the usual religious exercises were gone through with, the Rev. Dr. Tyng delivered from the text, 7th chap. Acts of the Apostles, 36th verse, an able

On motion, the Convention agreed to hold a morning session, from 9 o'clock till 2, and in the evening at 4.

On motion of a gentleman, whose name we could not learn, a resolution was adopted that the thanks of the Convention be presented to the Rev. Dr. Tyng, for his impressive and interesting serman, delivered that morning, and that he be requested to furnish a copy for pub-

The Secretary presented two communications from the Right Rev. the Bishop, which were

The Rev. Dr. Tyng called the attention of the Convention to the announcement contained newspaper, published in a neighboring city," that the proprietor had sent a special reporter here for the purpose of giving an account of the doings of the Convention. He was in favor of excluding all persons not members of the body, and offered a resolution to exclude all persons not members of the Convention, or who were not invited, from the daily sessions thereof.

Mr. J. R. Ingersoli rose and asked the presiding officer whether, in all his long experience in presiding over deliberative bodies, he had ever heard of an attempt like this, to exclude persons from this Convention. He, Mr. J., wanted everything done in this body to bear the light of day-not to be shrouded in mystery. If there was any responsibility attached to making their proceedings public, he was willing to share it. He should regard the resolution as dangerous, and trusted it would be voted

closed doors, and no one allowed to be present, 1000 majority.

The Rev. Dr. Tyng replied to Mr. Ingersoll, and argued in favor of the adoption of his resolution: when-

The Rev. Dr. Newton spoke briefly in tavor of the resolution, alleging that the doings of the Convention, under present circumstances, vatien of good fruit, especially when it can be should not be made public

The Rev. Mr. Rogers, of Easton, replied to

Mr. Ingarsoll; after which-Mr. Horace Binney took the floor, and opposed the resolution in a powerful argument; contending that the proceedings of all deliberative bodies should be exposed to the public eve-that nothing was to be gained by any attempt to seclude anything that might transpire here from the community. He desired the people to know all that was going on. He denied that there was the slightest necessity for sitting with closed doors, and shutting out the public generally, as well as their representatives of the how often it abused its privileges; but still there was more to be apprehended to the character of from an insight into the doings of the Convention, that if they sat in secret session; he trusted the resolution would not prevail,

Finally, after a little further animated discussion the subject was brought to a close by Mr. dred in procession, exclusive of the boys and la-

clock, P. M.

AFFERNOON SESSION.

At 4 o'clock the Convention was called to order, and the minutes of the morning's pro-

The Convention adjourned sine die at ten of the afternoon and evening being taken up enabled the citizens to arrest the flames and preprincipally in an animated and somewhat excited discussion on the proposed resignation of the Right Rev. Onderdonk-the result of which was (particulars in our next) that his resignation was accepted.

The vote of the clergy stood, ayes 51, noes the Convention certificates of the election of

Mr. Greely's Opinion of Polk, in 1841 ---"In 1839, James K. Polk, one of the ablest men and most powerful speakers in the southwest, took the field as the administration (Van Buren) candidate for Governor, and after a canvass of unprecedented vehemence, in which he proved himself an overmatch, both in speaking, talent, und in personal address and popularity, for his oppo-



THE AMERICAN.

Saturday, Sept. 14, 1844.

Democratic Nominations. FOR PRESIDENT.

JAMES K. PCLK. OF TENNESSEE.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT. GEO. M. DALLAS,

> OF PENNSYLVANIA. FOR GOVERNOR.

Francis R. Shunk. FOR CANAL COMMISSIONER,

Joshua Wartshorne.

COUNTY TICKET.

FOR CONCRESS. GEN. WM. A. PETRIKEN. POR ASSESSED.Y. EDWARD Y. BRIGHT.

FOR COMMISSIONER. DAVID MARTZ. FOR AUDITOR.

THOMAS STRINE. ELECTORS,

For President and Vice President of the U. States WILSON M'CANDLESS, Senatorial. ASA DIMOCK.

REPRESENTATIVE.

GEO. F. LEHMAN. 13. GEORGE SCHNABLE. CHRISTIAN KNEASS, 11 NATU'L. B. ELDRED. WILLIAM H. SMITH, 15 M. N. IRVINE. Jour Hill. (Phila.) 16. James Woodburgs. Samuel E. Leren, 17. Hugh Montgomery SAMUEL CAMP. IS ISAAC ANENEY.

19. John Matthews. JESSE SHARFE, N. W. SAMPLE. WM. PATTERSON, WM. HEIDENBEICH, ANDREW BURKE, John M'Gulla CONRAD SHIMER, STEPHEN BALDY. 23. CHRISTIAN MYERS.

2. JONAH BREWSTER, 24. ROBERT ORE. CF THE "AMERICAN" FOR THE CAMPAIGN .-As it has become fashionable to furnish newspapers from this to the elections at a low price.

e propose to furnish the "American," or our

German paper, until the elections, for 25cts, for

one copy, or five copies for one dollar. Our absence from home, on business. must be our excuse for want of the usual quantity of editorial this week

The Conferees of the 13th Congressional District, met at Muncy on Wednesday last, and nominated GEN, WM, A. PETRIKEN. of Lycoming. A better nomination could not The Rev. Dr. Ducachet said he knew of one bave been made. The General will be triumphchurch in the diocese which always sat with antly elected. "Old Northumberland" good for

> GRADES -- We were favored a few days since with some of the finest grapes that can be from the garden of Mr. Edward Gobin, of this place. We have often wondered and regretted that people paid so little attention to the culti- ing paragraph: - . done with so little labor and expense. There that produce fruit equal to any in the State but we would like to see its cultivation more general and extended. And we might here mention that the coming fall would be an excellent time to set out shade trees. There is nothing that adds so much to the comfort of domestic life, both in appearance and reality, as the planting of shade trees about our dwellings and places of public resort, and the cultivation of good fruit in our gardens. These are cheap comforts, accesfoolish who do not enjoy them.

THE NORTHUMBERLAND WING MASS Merring -We are not able to give a full account of this meeting, as we had but a few moments to spare before leaving for the city, on the Episcopal Church, by excluding the press the same day. It was, however, a large gathering; we think about equal to that at Milton. We counted the sections as they passed the bridge, and made four hundred and eighty one, of about four each. Making over nineteen hundies, who probably numbered about one thou-The Convention then adjourned until 4 o'. sand. The meeting, we presume, was attended by something like three thousand. We never saw so many ladies at one gathering, as on this occasion. The meeting was being addressed by John Adams Fisher, of Dauphin, when we left

We regret to state that a fire occurred about 11 o'clock, in the tayers of Charles Stors, which was entirely consumed. The great concourse of people who assisted in carrying water, vent them spreading. The Sunbury Engines were sent for by express, and were on the ground in less than 30 minutes after being notified

OF We stated in our last that Mr. Buchanan was at Danville, at the meeting on the 5th. As he was certainly expected, and we had been inland on his way thither, we wrote the paragraph delegates. 55 voted in the affirmative, and 15 in question on Thursday evening, and did not find out our error until next day, after our papers were all worked off. It is, we know, an unimportant matter, as the meeting was over and it could deceive no one, but as there are certain captious and ill-natured persons who are ever disposed to find fault, we have thought proper to make this statement.

RF Election News .- The returns from gain. The democratic candidate for Governor will be elected by 5,000 majority. Vermont, as usual, Whig.

Francis R. Shunk.

We observe that the whig prints are straining every nerve to find some fault with FRANCIS R. SHUNE. They had hitherto lauded Mr. Shunk, expecting thereby to injure Mr Muhlenberg by the comparison. Mr. Shunk's sudden and unexpected nomination has thrown them all suddenly aback, and what to say against him has become extremely difficult. Some of the presses have charged him with having made a speech in favor of the Catholics, at a procession in Pittsburg, and having knelt to the host. This absurd story, however, they have become ashamed of and is now abondoned. Mr. Shunk, just before he left Harrisburg, was, we understand, a regular attendant of the Methodist Church and strongly inclined in its favor. But it matters not to what church he belongs. He is known as a good moral citizen, and as an excellent, worthy and exemplary man, and has risen to what he now is. from being a poor, friendless and penniless boy. by his own talents and industry. The Danville Democrat says, "he has been too long in office, and has had his hands too deep in the public Treasury." This we confess is something new. It is true, Mr. Shunk has had great opportunities of enriching himself, but it is well known that so far from being wealthy, he is comparatively poor, and yet he has always been industrious and frugal in his habits. What other eulogy does his character require. The people know, and will reward him.

Mr. Clay and the Harrison Mep.

"A CHANGE OF TUNE .- For three years past our opponents have charged those who voted for Barrison in 1840, with having been bribed, brought' and led, to the Polls while 'drunk. They have now changed their tune, and are coaxing those whom they thus slandered, back to their ranks. Their honeyed words come too late, especially as they have not yet retracted the charge that 145,000 American freeman were purchased like sheep in the shambles and were made beastly drunk with bard cider .- U. S. Gazette.

In 1841 Mr. Clay, in a letter referring to the Harrisburg Convention, used language far from complimentary to the Harrison men. If he has changed his opinion since then, it is due to those whose support he asks that he should retract the charge. The following are extracts from the

be brought before a Convention. I have been most shamefully treated by men in whose reiterated promises of support I placed every confi-dence. When I ascertain it is the wish of the people to elect me to the Presidency, I will consent to be their candidate.

"With these men I never will again go into Convention. * * * But I am too happy, too tranquil, too comfortable on my farm, free from debt and surrounded by domestic felicity and true hearted friends, to be dragged BY KNAVES before the public, and my name used for their base personal purposes?

Will "those men," who voted for Harrison in 1840, be likely to vote in 1844 for a disappointed man, who denounced the "Harrisburg Convention, as a band of KNAVES?

Opinions Touching the Imprisonment of Thomas W. Dorr.

produced. They were the genuine "Isabella." Jackson and Van Buren. Neither attended, but made enquiry of some of the members of his own letter of General Jackson we extract the follow-

al and condemnation of Gov. Porr, he can have committed no offence except that of endeavoring are a number of gardens, we know, in this place, to supersede the Royal charter by a Constitution emanating directly from the people, and based in this respect on the great principle which runs through all Constitutions of the American States. Granting even that he erred as to the means a dopted, either in reference to time or form, it is difficult to conceive how the severe punishment inflicted upon him can be justified."

> In the letter from Mr. Van Buren, we find the following :-

"With no motive to look upon Gov. Dorr's ase in any other than an impartial light. I am constrained to regard it as one of oppression, asible alike to the rich and the poor, and they are like severe, humiliating and unjust. I cannot, therefore, do otherwise than wish success, earnest and sincerely, to all efforts of the character you have described, which may be made for his

The dividing line in all movements of a revolutionary character is so very narrow, that such expressions as the above are of immense value story-a lie of new coinage-which is expecte to the individual whom chance or prejudice may have placed upon the criminal side of the division. The above paragraphs are from very distinguished sources, and will, as they should, go far in forming posterity's judgment on a trans- here its falsehood is as well known as is the chi action now a matter of history.

"FONDNESS OF THE CHINESE FOR SAGE TEA -The Salem Observer mentions it as a fact that the Chinese are as fond of sage, as a beverage, as we are of their best tea, and would readily ex-Would'nt it be a change two chests for one. good joke if the Yankees should turn this to ac ount, and engage in the culture of sage for the

The Celestials, it is said, are becoming more enlightened, and have probably heard of the apothegm,

"If you would be wise, drink sage tea."

FOR THE AMERICAN.

The Whig Meeting.

Ma Epiron :- The whigs, "instigated by a desire to secure the Thirteenth Congressional District," held a great meeting at Northumberland on the 10th inst. After appealing to the people in every manner and form, their meeting cannot be considered otherwise than a small one It was to be a "mighty demonstration" of the 13th district -a demonstration that would not soon be forgotton,-a demonstration that would prove them unconquerable. Did it prove them and all sorts of restrictions on the other? unconquerable? Far from it. It was a gather- that free trade! Or does it mean a trade w. ing mostly composed of people not residents of absolute freedom? that is, with no duties at the district. Columbia sent on her whole force | or very low duties and equal duties on both side: Maine, as far as heard from, show a democratic It is well known that the leaders of the whig If that is the Senators meaning, I will not st party did not realize their expectations. They to discuss the question : I should be glad to expected it to be considerably larger than it was universal freedom of trade established over The 15th district will, from the indications of face of the whole earth."

this meeting, be right side up at the coming elections. The number of vetables present was about 1900. Some of the whig party, previous to the meeting, said there would not be less than 4,000. From their notices published all through the State, and with particular attention in the 13th district, they expected a mighty out-pouring of people-an out-pouring that would surpass the Mass Meeting, held in the same place, on the 26th August, by the Democracy. But how mistaken they were They did not out-number the Democratic meeting, nor did they equal it, after all said and done. They had a day upon which all could attend without the least inconvenience-a day exceedingly pleasant. On the other hand how was the Democratic meeting incpeded by the torrents of rain which attended i's It would be a useless task for me to follow the speakers through their lengthy discourses. As usual, their principal theme was, the Tariff Tariff! If the reader ever attended a meeting of this nature, I will leave him conjure the balance out of his imagination, as is easily done.

FALSEHOOD REFUTED.

We regard, with no other emotion than that of contempt, the course which is now being pursued by the Clay papers against Mr. SHUNE. They charge him with having walked in a Catholic procession, in Pittsburg, and making an address against the Native Americans. Mr. SNUNK is a Democrat in principle, and does not seck to obtain the votes of any class of his fellow-citizens by pursuing the course of a demagogoe. While we have no doubt of his opposition to religious persecution, and to all doctrines that savor of injustice or dishonor, we are enabled to say, from the best authority, that he never made the speech imputed to him. We do not know that the story deserves any denial; but we regard the course of the whigs, in this matter, and its object, as so palpably mean, and so contemptible, that we do not hesitate to expose it premptly. We copy the following article from the Pittsburg Post, as an appropriate commentary on this shameless humbug :- Lancaster Intelligencer.

An Infamous Falsehood.

The American (Pittsburg) of vesterday contains one of the most atrocious falsehoods against "My name never again, with my consent, shall Mr. Shunk that could possibly be invented. The conductor of that paper is well known as one of the most brutal and reckless slanderers that ever disgraced the press, but vile as he is known to be. no person could imagine that he would dare to publish such an atrocious falsehood as appeared in his paper of vesterday. The substance of the article is, that at the laying of the corner stone of the German Catholic Church in the Fifth ward, Mr. Shunk had the American Flag spread out for the priest to walk over, in order that, by thus suffering the flag of his country to be trampled on, he might gain the votes of those present. The motive attributed to Mr. Shunk is too ridiculously false to require any refutation, and the whole statement touching the flag is totally destitute of truth. No such occurrence took place on the occasion referred to, as can be testified to by hundreds who were present during the cere-Among others invited to attend the recent mony; and if this editor had desired to be cor-Rhode Island Convention, were Ex-Presidents rectly informed on the matter, he might have both sent written communications. From the party who where present, and who, we know must have felt an interest in the proceedings.

If Mr. Shunk was there it was as a spectator "If I understand the issue presented in the tri- only, and if the whig party intend to hold all responsible whose curiosity impelled them to witness the ceremony, many of our most respectable citizens of all denominations and of every party will be proscribed by this new standard of patriotism that the whigs of our city have set up.

> The 'Catholic Procession' charge shows to what desperate shifts the whigs are driven to rake up some objections to the democratic can didate for Governor .- They look in vain for any moral or political sin to charge him with; an their last recourse is to their never-failing expedient of mixing religion with the politica wrangles of the day. In the absence of any rea objections, the enemies of Mr. Shunk have here tofore denounced him for being present, wit thousands of his fellow-citizens, at the laying of the corner stone of the German Church, but the trampling on the flag is a recent addition to th to circulate where the base misrepresentation of the first statement have become uncurrent

We do not notice this story from any fear the effect it might have in this neighborhood, to racter of its author, but for the purpose of cour teracting the use that might be made of it abroawhere the mendacity of the person who put forth is unknown .- Pittsburg Post.

RED HOT POLKERS FOR THE WHICE 1. 'Agriculture needs no protection.'-H. Chi

2. "There is no necessity of protection for prtection." Henry Clay 3. "My efforts have been directed to the +

duction and modification of Tariffs."-H. Clay. 4. "I never was in favor of what I considere a high Tariff." Henry Clay

5. "There is no danger of a high Tariff ev being established " Henry Clay. 6. "I should have preferred that the Compr mise in all its parts could have been adhered to

FREE TRADE .- Mr. Clay in a speech delive ed in the Senate, March 23, 1842, thus discours on Free Trade.

Henry Clay

"What is free trade? Does it mean a tra between two nations, with freedom on one si