

BEATTY, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.
CARLEIS, PA.
Wednesday, July 17, 1844.

Our country's flag aloft we raise,
On every breeze and wave we ride;
In burning words it there displays
The names of CLAY and FRELINGHUYSEN.

FOR PRESIDENT
HENRY CLAY,
OF KENTUCKY.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT
THEODORE FRELINGHUYSEN,
OF NEW JERSEY.

FOR GOVERNOR
GEN. JOSEPH MARKEE,
OF WESTMORELAND.

FOR CANAL COMMISSIONER
GEORGE GULFORD,
OF Lebanon Co.

For the Sale of the Main Line

DEMOCRATIC WHIG PRINCIPLES.
SPECIALLY "FOR THE PUBLIC EYE."

OUR CREED.

1. A sound National Currency, regulated by the will and authority of the Nation.
2. An adequate Revenue, with fair Protection to American Industry.
3. Just restraints on the Executive power, embracing a further restriction on the exercise of the Veto.
4. A faithful administration of the public domain, with an equitable distribution of the proceeds of sales of it among all the States.
5. An honest and economical administration of the General Government, leaving public officers and functionaries free from the influence of the Executive, and to exercise their powers and discharge their duties with suitable restraints against improper interference in elections.
6. An amendment to the Constitution, limiting the incumbent of the Presidential office to a SINGLE TERM.

These objects attained, I think that we should acquiesce in the administration of the Government—

THE DIFFERENCE

Whig Democracy,
REPRESENTATIVE PROTECTION.

"A TARIFF— Producing an adequate Revenue, with fair Protection to American Industry."

"I think that the provisions of the Tariff of 1842, in the main, are wise and proper, as protection to manufacturers and commerce is in fact whatever it may be deemed to be."

"My own opinion is, that Wool should be taxed free."

HENRY CLAY.

Success are the evidences of the political faith of the Whig and Locofoco candidates for the Presidency. The zealous advocate and steadfast friend of American Industry on the one hand, and the declared friend of Free Trade, Foreign Pauper Labor, British Competition, and the Tariff of 1842, on the other?—Will you hesitate? Can you, will you hesitate?

Progress of the Cause:
The Whig press, says the Albany Evening Journal, are burning with unquenched brightness in all parts of the country. In Massachusetts, Connecticut, Rhode Island, &c. &c. thousands and tens of thousands assembled during the past week to respond to the Whig nominations, and "keep the ball rolling."

Prospects in Pennsylvania:
The Harrisburg Clay Bugle says: "We assure our Whig friends both at home and abroad, that the old Keystone will be set down as a scaffold for CLAY, FRELINGHUYSEN and MARKEE. We are willing to stake our editorial reputation for significantly upon this declaration. We were long since convinced that the East and the West would do their duty, and swell their former Whig magazines and within the last few weeks we were confident of the North."

Loco Foco Principles:
The Whigging Times give the following summary of Loco Foco principles, as developed in that paper. The 'Nationalist' would do 'other mercurials' than that of Wheeling:
1. Annexation.
2. Texas.
3. Texas Annexation.
4. Annexation of Texas.
5. Texas Annexation.
6. Texas Annexation and Texas Annexation.
7. Texas Annexation and Texas Annexation.

The Baltimore Whig charges are contained in a summary of changes from Decatur to Clay and Whigging. It would be impossible for us to refer to the scores of the changes of the Whigging party.

JAMES K. POLK ON THE TARIFF.
Mr. John K. Kane, a Philadelphia Doctor, upon the nomination of Mr. Polk and the publication of his anti-Protective Whig papers, addressed a letter to Mr. P., requesting a re-statement of his opinions respecting the Tariff. Mr. Kane's letter is not published—we are left to infer "what its tenor must have been. We have not a shadow of doubt that it would be substance. Mr. Polk: these anti-Protective doctrines won't do for Pennsylvania—you must give us something better, or we are gone over!" Mr. Polk accordingly undertakes to give them something that will answer. Here it is:—

Dear Sir:—I have received recently several letters in reference to my opinions on the subject of the tariff; and among others yours of the 10th ult. My opinions on this subject have been often given to the public. They are to be found in my public acts, and in the public discussions in which I have participated.

I am in favor of a tariff for revenue, such a one as will yield a sufficient amount to the Treasury to defray the expenses of Government economically administered. In adjusting the details of a revenue tariff, I have heretofore sanctioned such a measure as I deem to be most desirable to the amount of revenue needed, and at the same time afford reasonable incidental protection to our home industry. I am opposed to a tariff for protection, in any other than the most restricted sense. Acting upon these general principles, it is well known that I gave my support to the policy of General Jackson's administration on this subject. I voted against the tariff act of 1816. I voted for the act of 1824, which contained the objectionable provisions of the act of 1816. As a member of the Committee of Ways and Means of the House of Representatives, I participated in the revision of the tariff, which was passed in December, 1828, making further modifications of the act of 1824, and making also discriminations in the imposition of the duties which I proposed. That bill did not pass but was superseded by the bill now called the "Compromise Bill," for which I voted.

In my judgment, it is the duty of the government to extend, so far as it may be practicable to do so, by the revenue laws and all other means within its power, fair and just protection to all the great interests of the whole Union, embracing agriculture, manufactures, and the mechanic arts, commerce and navigation. I heartily approve the resolutions upon this subject passed by the Democratic National Convention, lately assembled at Baltimore.

I am, with great respect,
Dear Sir, your obedient servant,
JAMES K. POLK.

John R. Kane, Esq., Philadelphia.

Here, says the N. Y. Tribune, is the latest version of Mr. Polk's opinions; will it answer? What does it amount to? How does it qualify what he has already been saying? He declared in Congress, that 13 1/2 per cent. duty on Cotton Goods and 25 on Woollen was ample Protection, and that, in his judgment, Wool should be admitted duty free. He declared last summer that a Protective Tariff and Distribution constituted "the difference" between himself and the Whigs? Does he now repudiate that sentiment? He argued over and over last summer, and printed in his speech at Jackson, that the present Tariff ought to be abolished, and a uniform twenty per cent. duty imposed in stead—the same on Shoes and on Leather as on Hides—the same on ready made clothing as on Cloth or raw Silk—the same on Hats as on Furs, dressed and undressed—twenty per cent. on Iron and all kinds of Hardware, Tools, &c. &c. How is this, Mechanics and Artisans? Does this satisfy you? If so, go ahead, and vote for Polk and Dallas? If this is what you want, they are your men. But if you are of a different opinion—if you think that those foreign fabrics which come in competition with the products of your toil ought to be taxed higher than the raw materials which you work up and which our Country does not produce—if you think Boots and Shoes should be charged higher duties than Raw Hides—if you think Fur on the skin should be admitted cheaper than Fur Hats—how can you vote for Polk and Dallas? Will you be fooled by empty words? Protection to your labor against the depressing competition of unpaid Foreign labor is either right or wrong. If wrong, vote for Polk and Dallas. If right, vote for yourselves by sustaining Clay and Frelinghuysen.

Compare the following extract from Mr. Clay's Letter to Georgia, with that of Mr. Polk placed against it, viz:

Mr. Clay. "I AM IN FAVOR OF REDUCING THE DUTIES TO THE RATES OF THE COMPROMISE ACT OF 1824." "THE WHIG PARTY FOUND THEM ON THE 30TH OF JUNE, 1842." "I think that the provisions of the Tariff of 1842, in the main, are wise and proper, as protection to manufacturers and commerce is in fact whatever it may be deemed to be."

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Investigation—Arrests.
The Philadelphia Gazette of Friday states that the Court of Quarter Sessions has commenced a full and thorough investigation into the cause and consequences of the late insurrection in Southwest. The Aldermen, Constables and Comptrolers, have been examined, and a committee of inquiry has been appointed. The names of the Aldermen, Constables and Comptrolers, are:—

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Monroe, Clay and Polk upon the Tariff of 1842.
The following letter, lately addressed to a citizen of Philadelphia, and published in the American Telegraph, is the result of the Public Improvements of the Commonwealth.

It will be remembered that the Whigs in the late Legislature, after a great struggle succeeded in incorporating into the bill for the sale of the Public Improvements, a provision to let the popular feeling on the subject of the sale of the public improvements, by their votes at the ballot box, for or against the measure, at the next general election.

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Now, here James K. Polk. The following is the opening paragraph of a letter which he addressed to the people of Tennessee in the last campaign for Governor of that State.

"The Whig party are the great enemies of the South, and they are the great enemies of the Union. They are the great enemies of the people, and they are the great enemies of the Republic. They are the great enemies of the South, and they are the great enemies of the Union. They are the great enemies of the people, and they are the great enemies of the Republic. They are the great enemies of the South, and they are the great enemies of the Union. They are the great enemies of the people, and they are the great enemies of the Republic."

Address to the Governor.
On Thursday morning last, Governor Corbin was in Philadelphia all week, as commander in chief of the militia of the State, was in Independence Hall by a large body of citizens, and an address presented to him, signed by several thousand names. The address is said to have been drawn up by Horace Binney, and speaks in strong terms of the efficient means taken by the military to suppress the riots, and declaring the thanks of the community and every friend of law and order to be due to General Patterson, Cadwalader and the officers and men under their command, for their conduct throughout the whole of the trying scene which has been engaged.

The U. S. Senate.
The terms of the following Senators expire on the 4th of March next:

Whigs.
Phelps, Vt. Fairbank, Maine.
Chace, Mass. Stearns, Pa.
Sprague, R.I. Tappan, Ohio.
Huntington, N.Y.
Talmadge, N. York.
Dayton, N.J.
Bayard, Del.
Henderson, Miss.
White, Ind.
Parker, Mich.
Forster, Tenn.
Rives, Tex.—13.

The present Senate is politically divided thus:—
20. Whigs.
13. Locos.
The Whigs must elect 11 to give them a majority.

SALE OF THE PUBLIC WORKS.
One of the most important questions presented to the Legislature of Pennsylvania, was the sale of the Public Improvements of the Commonwealth.

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Foreign News by Several Arrivals.
By the arrival of the British steamer, at Baltimore; of the Great Western at New York, &c. we have received intelligence from Europe eight days later. The administration of Sir Robert Peel had come very near a dissolution, in consequence of being found in a minority on the project for the modification of the sugar duties. Three days afterwards, however, they regained their lost ground, carrying their proposition by a majority of 22. The first vote by which they lost stood 241 against 221 for them. The subsequent vote by which they were sustained, stood 235 to 233.

THE MORMONS.
We have later advice from Nauvoo. The Mormons are said to be completely subdued, and are rather in an improving condition than otherwise. They are disaffected by the death of their impostor leader, and frightened by the general opposition to public indignation that has burst on them from every quarter. They do not intend to commit any more serious crimes in Missouri; but they are not satisfied with their present lot.

PHILADELPHIA, July 13, 1844.
FLOUR—Since our last weekly report there has been more enquiry for fresh ground Flour, and sales for export to a far extent have been made. At former rates, we notice several lots of old stock; that not recently made at \$4 a cask, andakers \$4 1/2, fresh ground: \$4 25, 2400 bushels, Bakers and family brands \$4 3/4 a 50, the week's sales have been about 6500 bushels, for city use we quote in the range of \$4 a 50 as in quality and freshness. Rye flour is dull at \$3 7/8, a lot of condensed sold at \$1 3/4. Corn Meal, small sales, of Renna, at 22 1/2, and about 450 bushels Brandy wine at 2 3/4. Exports 3000 bushels Wheat, 533 bushels Rye Flour, and 1100 Corn Meal.

GRAIN.—Generally is dull, and prices rather supported. Wheat comes in slowly, and the new crop of Southern is of a very superior quality, some of it averaging 60 a bushel. We notice sales of several small parcels near Southern at 94 a bushel, and of 7 or 8000 bushels of old Renna, at 90 cts. inferior, smutty, at 88 cts. in store, with some lots on the Skuykill at 90 cts. Rye—We hear of little or nothing doing; Penna may be quoted at 58 cts. Corn has declined, considerable sales of Southern yellow at 44 a 43, and white at 44 a 43; the lowest rates would be a fair quotation for the present. Limited sales of Penna. Ona at 28 cts. good Southern 28 cts. Exports 6002 bushels Wheat \$4 5/8 a bushel.

WHISKEY.—Whisky is generally in a dull state, and prices are rather supported. Sales of several small parcels near Southern at 94 a bushel, and of 7 or 8000 bushels of old Renna, at 90 cts. inferior, smutty, at 88 cts. in store, with some lots on the Skuykill at 90 cts. Rye—We hear of little or nothing doing; Penna may be quoted at 58 cts. Corn has declined, considerable sales of Southern yellow at 44 a 43, and white at 44 a 43; the lowest rates would be a fair quotation for the present. Limited sales of Penna. Ona at 28 cts. good Southern 28 cts. Exports 6002 bushels Wheat \$4 5/8 a bushel.

FIRST GUN FROM THE SOUTH.
LOUISIANA ELECTION.
The State election of Louisiana took place on the 1st of July, 1844. The Whigs in Louisiana were triumphant, and would have made a clean sweep but for the illegal proceedings of the loo-foco judges in many wards. Of the 10 candidates for the Convention, the Whigs have elected 6, the Loofoco 4. Of the 10 candidates for the Legislature, the Whigs have elected 7—the Loofoco 3. This gives to the Whigs a decided majority in that Loofoco city.

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New Orleans Election.
The New Orleans correspondent of the National Intelligence gives the following account of the unjust and outrageous conduct of the loofoco judges at the polls. Each of the wards had one Whig and one Loofoco judge; the former refused to receive the votes, and the latter desiring to accept them. The Loofoco judges, in order to force in these votes adopted the most unjust measure, as soon as the first ballot vote was presented, saying that until that was received no other vote, however legal, should go into the ballot box and thus stopping the polls! But, to make this outrage still more glaring and effective they pursued it principally in the strong Whig wards but in the Loofoco wards their judges gave way and received all the other votes except the Elliot ones!

But for these miserable artifices and positive outrages, says the N.O. Bee, speaking of the same matter, the Whigs would have obtained a triumph both throughout the Union. As it was we have elected heavily the whole of both our tickets—an achievement, which may be considered a great victory under the circumstances. As an indication of the vote at the Presidential election, it presages a complete and glorious triumph for Henry Clay.

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Special's Sales.
B. L. Special's Real Estate Office, No. 100 N. 2d Street, Philadelphia, has for sale:—

200 Acres of First-rate GARDEN LAND.
Situated in the Borough of Philadelphia, bounded by John's Street, on the north, by the City Hall, on the west, by the City Hall, on the east, and by the City Hall, on the south. This property is well situated for a garden, and is of the highest quality of cultivation. The place is adjacent to the City Hall, and is well watered, and every other desirable improvement. There are two very large stone barns, one of which is well adapted for a stable, and the other for a carriage house. The whole place is enclosed by a high wall, and is very healthy.

Susquehanna Line.
The undersigned, proprietors of the Susquehanna Line of Steamships, offers for sale, a first-rate steamer, of 300 tons, and every other desirable improvement. The ship is well adapted for a steamer, and is of the highest quality of construction. The place is adjacent to the City Hall, and is well watered, and every other desirable improvement. There are two very large stone barns, one of which is well adapted for a stable, and the other for a carriage house. The whole place is enclosed by a high wall, and is very healthy.

IT CANNOT BE DENIED.
For Truth, Mighty, &c. &c.
The great, leddy's blood pills, &c. &c. are the best medicine for the cure of all the diseases of the blood, and of the system generally. They are of the highest quality, and are well adapted for the cure of all the diseases of the blood, and of the system generally. They are of the highest quality, and are well adapted for the cure of all the diseases of the blood, and of the system generally.

FACTS WORTH KNOWING.
Dr. Leidy's
Sarsaparilla Blood Pills,
Are the only Pills in existence containing Sarsaparilla.
Their composition is of a peculiar character, composed of Vegetable Extracts that are Alkaline, and are well adapted for the cure of all the diseases of the blood, and of the system generally. They are of the highest quality, and are well adapted for the cure of all the diseases of the blood, and of the system generally.

A Valuable Farm.
A valuable farm, situated in the Borough of Philadelphia, bounded by John's Street, on the north, by the City Hall, on the west, by the City Hall, on the east, and by the City Hall, on the south. This property is well situated for a garden, and is of the highest quality of cultivation. The place is adjacent to the City Hall, and is well watered, and every other desirable improvement. There are two very large stone barns, one of which is well adapted for a stable, and the other for a carriage house. The whole place is enclosed by a high wall, and is very healthy.

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