

**A FAMILY NEWSPAPER—DEVOTED TO GENERAL INTELLIGENCE, ADVERTISING, POLITICS, LITERATURE, MORALITY, AGRICULTURE, ARTS AND SCIENCES, AMUSEMENT, &c. &c.**

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# DICKINSON TOWNSHIP

## Democratic Tariff Meeting

The following proceedings were held at the meeting to address a letter to the Hon.

Polk, make report that they had added the following communication to—  
five weeks have since elapsed, and  
reply has been received:—

CARLISLE, July 22, 1841.  
 J. JAMES K. POLK,  
 DEAR SIR:—At a meeting of the  
 rats of Dickinson Township, of  
 Cumberland county, Pa.; the unders  
 persons were appointed a committee  
 ess you on the subject of the Ta  
 enquire  
 ut, Are you in favor of the Tariff

1. Would you if elected support it as it is, without modification; or would you be in favor of modifying it?

With every desire to support and uphold Democratic nominees, we most respectfully request a distinct and positive answer to the above interrogatories

Very sincerely,  
Your most obed<sup>t</sup>.  
Humble serv<sup>t</sup>s.,  
THOS. C. MILLER,  
HENRY LINCH,  
JACOB BLYLER.

MARTIN SNYDER,  
JOSHUA SELLERS,  
MONTY. DONALDSON,  
HENRY T. WILSON,  
FRANCIS HUTCHINSON  
JOHN MOORE

JOHN MOORE,  
JOHN MYERS,  
BENJAMIN PEPPER.

Whereupon the following preamble and resolutions were unanimously agreed to, and declared sentiments of the meeting.

and we cherish the principles of the Declaration of Independence, as taught to us in the lessons of our history, and the reflections and practices of our forefathers in their more mature years:—we cherish the institutions which are the safe-guards of our republican institutions.

s and a certain guarantee of political  
 m:—we cherish them, more especially  
 because they are the true and only sy  
 y which practical effect is given to th  
 ns, wishes and interests of the people  
 ulate connection and long habit

the false position in which it is placed maintain a tariff for the protection of an industry is at this moment the

interesting and desirable principle occupies the minds of the people of Pennsylvania, and it is the almost universal sentiment and wish of the democratic party to support and maintain it; and yet accident and misfortune has thrown us into the false

of being obliged to abandon our principles or vote for a man for the highest office in the government who is directly opposed to the hopes, wishes and interests of the democratic party. We are determined we will do neither. In taking the im-

step which we are about to do, it is useful to our democratic friends, with whom we have heretofore acted, that we should declare the reasons which impel us to this course.

one, which will give security to free  
can labor against the influence of Bri  
uper labor, and the ingenuity with  
it is used by the English Governmen  
lak down our agricultural and manu

interest which the people of Pennsylvania now have, and one which is advocated by the tenths of the democratic journals of the State. The Hon. JAMES K. POLK, the State of the party, has declined to an-

our respectful inquiry upon this subject, which our worst fears with regard to the opinions have been realized. The statements from his own mouth are strong evidence to us of the opinions of Mr. Polk and his declarations of designing men who

gain our votes, secure their offices,  
sacrifice us,  
two as Pennsylvanians, can we as de-  
support the man, who is thus hostile  
views, all our principles? What can  
reform an administration which

upon us, and we would again be to the footstool of British influence. We cannot, we will not sacrifice all

clear on earth to maintain the pride  
ty name. Therefore,  
ved, That we cannot support the  
of James K. Polk to the Presidency  
United States, because he is opposed  
if of protection.

ved. That we feel the most earnest and anxious wish to preserve the pure and democratic party; and that we are firmly convinced, that designing men have now placed the party in that position of giving support to a man

hostile to their principles and their  
 ved, That we call earnestly and anx-  
 iously on the Democratic party of Penn-  
 sylvania, individually and collectively, to  
 defend the article in which the

...and view the elements of destruction, now threaten to prostrate them, and to sacrifice the interests of

the county papers,  
GENERAL MARKLE.  
Pittsburg Gazette of August 21st  
the following letter from General

...ad which we find in the American  
...after seeing the communication  
...correspondent "IC" and full cor-  
...his statements  
...mistake. A Tyler Co. Va.

W. Bunker, Esq., Dear Sir: -  
 I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 14th inst.

of society, without any reference to the political affairs of the day, to say, I have been in intimate and confidential intercourse with the Hon. Henry Clay, both in public and private life, for more than twenty years, and know the charges entangled in your letter, against his private character to be utterly and basely false. Mr. Clay, as is known to the whole nation, offers no claim to Christian piety, in the parlance of our churches, but in view

of the ordinary accredited principles of good moral character, no charge can be brought against him, without violating the obligations of truth and sound justice. To each interrogative charge, therefore, contained in your letter, and reaching me in the shape of a question, I return for answer, that I regard one and all of them as shamefully unjust, because not true, in whole or in part.

Very respectfully yours, J. B. BASCOM.

After this full evolution and discomfiture of

testimony of one of the most distinguished  
divines of our country, we trust that no  
reader will feel that there can be any far-  
ther necessity of pursuing the slanderers of  
Mr. Clay. It is due to Dr. J. S., perhaps,  
that his reply to the letter asking permis-  
sion to publish the above should be added  
and so here it is—

TRANSYLVANIA UNIVERSITY,  
LEXINGTON, KY., Aug. 7th, 1844.

MY DEAR SIR.—In your letter of the 9th of July, you called upon me for information respecting the "private character" of my neighbor, Mr. Clay, assuring me, that "many conciliations, and upright men" in your section had been induced by the representations of his enmities, to regard Mr. Clay as "anything but an honest and upright citizen—a Sabbath breaker—profane swearer—rain-

bler, &c.?" Your letter added, at the same time, that "no public use" would be made of my reply. I should like to receive of me. Thus apprised, I expressed to you freely, in relation to the private character of Mr. Clay, what I regard as due to him, to myself, and the community in which we live. I need scarcely add, that called upon under similar circumstances, I should most cheerfully attest the good character of any of my neighbors, without reference to political relations or distinctions, nor do I believe any of them would

In a 2d letter, just received from you, you ask permission to use my first ad discretion, and as no injustice can be done to any one, by allowing you to do so, although my letter was written as private, I know of no good reason why I should withhold the permission you ask, and I therefore accord it.

Very respectfully,  
H. B. BASCOM.

***Tariff or no Tariff***  
**THAT IS THE QUESTION.**

<b>HENRY CLAY</b>		<b>JAMES K. POLK</b>
and the	vs.	and the
<i>Tariff of 1842.</i>		<i>Repeal of the Tariff.</i>

**THE ISSUE CLEARLY STATED.**

Let every man who is in favor of the

**RESIDENT TARIFF** note the opinions expressed of this measure by the rival candidates for the Presidency—**HENRY CLAY** and **JAMES K. POLK**.

OPINIONS OF <b>HENRY CLAY:</b>	OPINIONS OF <b>JAMES K. POLK.</b>
We will first call the	The following declar-

Dear Sir:—I have re-

we your favor, stating  
on our political oppo-  
sition represent the as be-  
lieve a friend of protection  
the North, and for free  
trade at the South; and  
I desire an expression  
of my opinion, under my  
own hand, for the pur-  
pose of correcting this  
misrepresentation. I am  
satisfied that you will find

effort vain to correct  
known and understood  
the people. That my  
opinions were already fully  
and distinctly known,  
I could not doubt.  
HAD STEADILY DURING  
THE PERIOD I WAS A REPRESENTATIVE IN CONGRESS BEEN OPPOSED TO A PROTEC-

such as they are, have been recently quite fully expressed at the North, as I ever uttered in every where mentioned; that, in adjusting tariff for revenue, disbursements ought to be for protection, that tariff of 1849 has been stated, more recently

ly, and that I AM  
TERLY OPPOSED  
ITS REPEAL—  
opinions were an-  
nounced by me at pub-  
lic meetings in Alabama,  
Georgia, Charleston, S.  
Carolina, North Caroli-  
na, and in Virginia.  
I am respectfully  
your obedt. servt.

H. CLAY - REQUIRED ITS  
F. J. Copeland - REPEAL and the  
toration of the principles  
of the compromise tariff  
act of 1833  
above the issue is fairly presented. It  
be seen that HENRY CLAY stands  
the TARIFF of 1842 - while JAMES

OLK places himself to his absolute  
 LEAL, and who is not for a  
 the present Tariff are bound  
 ey would not consistent to vote for  
 and PROTECTIONISTS, while those  
 one for repeal should vote for FOLK  
 DALLS. Let the people understand  
 real issue joined between the respect-

and then decide for them-  
selves which are most worthy of support

**SEVENTH, NATIONAL SILENCE.**—Mr. Clay in  
speech on the 11th Compromise bill

**The Protective Policy stands self-  
evident.**—It has scattered its rich fruits

of the land, and is sustained by the  
presence of all powerful and prosperous