Carlisle Herald and Expositor.

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

PUBLISHED WEEKLY BY E. BEATTY.

VOLUME XLVI. CARLISLE, PA. OCTOBER 23, 1844. NUMBER LI.

HERALD & EXPOSITOR.

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LAW NOTICE.

JOHN AND J. HENRY REED,

HAVING entered into partnership for the practice of the Law, will attend to all business entrusted to them.

OFFICE in West Main street, a few doors west of the Court House, and next to the Store of Jason W. Eby; and also at the residence of John Reed, opposite the College.

Carlisle, Nov. 15, 1843. 3m-3

ALEXANDER & TODD,
Attorneys at Law.

THE undersigned have associated as partners in the practice of Law in Cumberland and Perry counties. One or both of them may be always found and consulted at the office heretofore occupied by S. Alexander, next door to the Carlisle Bank. Strict attention will be given to all business placed in their care.

SAMUEL ALEXANDER.
LEMUEL TODD.

WILLIAM H. MILLER,
Attorney at Law.

OFFICE REMOVED to Beetem's Row, in the room formerly occupied by S. D. Adair, Esq.
Carlisle, April 3, 1844. 1y-23

J. S. COLWELL. H. P. McCLURE.

COLWELL & M'CLURE,
Attorneys at Law,

WILL attend promptly to business entrusted to them in the counties of Cumberland and Franklin. Offices, one door west of the Jail, East High street, Carlisle, and next door to Stumbaugh & Hoover's Drug Store, Shippensburg.
April 24, 1844. 1y-26

Washington Hotel.
CORNER OF MARKET STREET & MARKET SQUARE
HARRISBURG, PA.

The Subscriber begs leave to inform the public that he has leased this well known House, which has recently undergone a thorough repair, and has furnished it anew with the best of Bedding and other Furniture, and is now prepared to accommodate Members of the Legislature and Travellers in the very best style, and upon such terms as cannot fail to please.

W. T. SANDERS.
Dec. 20, 1843.

DRUGS, PAINTS & DYE-STUFFS.

MYERS & HAVERSTICK have just opened an extensive assortment of Drugs selected with great care and warranted genuine and pure. Physicians and Country Merchants are requested to call and examine their stock before purchasing elsewhere.

ALSO,

A large assortment of Paints and Dye Stuffs, every article warranted pure and of the best quality, on which Dyers, Painters and Fullers are requested to call, as we are determined to sell the cheapest and best articles of this line in the market.

Books and Stationary.

We have added to our usual stock, a choice selection of Books and Stationary, which we can sell at a very reduced price.

ALSO,

The largest assortment of CUTLERY ever offered at this place—together with the most fashionable PERFUMERY and Fancy Notions.
Carlisle, June 19, 1844. 1f-34

Cheaper than Ever.
TAILORING ESTABLISHMENT.

AS working cheap these hard times appears to be the order of the day among the tailors of the Borough, the subscriber does not feel inclined to be more backward than his neighbors in the work of reform—and therefore respectfully announces to his old customers and the public generally, that he intends for the future to work as cheap, and as cheaper, as any of his fellow craft, and he will do it too in the neatest and most fashionable style.

His shop is at the old stand on High street, two doors west of the Court House, and directly opposite Beetem's Hotel, where he will at all times be found willing and able to please all who may favor him with their custom.

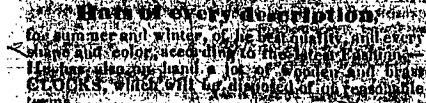
He returns his sincere thanks for the liberal patronage he has heretofore received and respectfully solicits a continuance of public favor, remembering when you go to a store to purchase a Coat, Vest or Pants, that the subscriber keeps a cheap and fashionable shop, and that he is determined to be behind none of his contemporaries in any thing.

W. M'PHERSON.
June 26, 1844. 3t-35

Patent Medicines.

JUST received a large assortment of the following Patent Medicines, which we offer for sale wholesale and retail at a very reduced price.
Hays' Liniment for cure of Piles.
Dr. Hewes' Bone and Nerve Liniment.
Dr. Spohn's cure for Sick Headache.
Dr. Swayne's Syrup of Wild Cherry.
Dr. Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry.
Dr. Swaim's Panacea,
" Vermifuge
Dr. Hooks's Panacea, [illegible]
Together with a general assortment of the most approved [illegible]
MYERS & HAVERSTICK.
June [illegible]

HATS! HATS!! HATS!!!



LOOK HERE!

THE public are respectfully informed that the subscriber has commenced his old business at the stand on West High Street, three doors below Rheem's Hotel, where he will manufacture and keep constantly on hand a superior assortment of

Hats of every description,

for summer and winter, of the best quality, and of shape and color, according to the latest Fashions. He has also on hand a lot of [illegible] and [illegible] CLOCKS, which will be disposed of on reasonable terms.

His friends and the public are respectfully invited to give him a call.

PETER [illegible]
Carlisle, Aug. [illegible], 1844.

To Country Merchants.

[illegible]

TO COUNTRY MERCHANTS.

THE subscriber respectfully invite Country Merchants who are about to purchase Fall & Winter Supplies to an examination of their respective Stocks, believing that their several assortments are as complete as have ever been offered in the Philadelphia Market.

With Stocks of Goods in their several Departments of the choicest kinds—a determination to sell on terms which cannot fail to prove satisfactory—and a disposition to please old and new customers, will, we hope, be a sufficient inducement to purchasers to call at our respective establishments.

SILKS AND FANCY GOODS.
W & R P Remington, 80 Market street.
Ashhurst & Remington, 50 do do
Buck & Potter, 116 do do
Yard & Gillmore, 100 do do

Domestic and Foreign Dry Goods.
Reynolds, McFarland & Co. 105 Market street.
Burnett, Withers & Co. 120 do do
Scott & Baker, 150 do do
Wise, Dusty & Wise 154 do do
Hardy & Hackers, 46 do do

Importers of Cloths, Cassimeres Vestings, &c.
William H Love 147 Market street.
Lambert Duy 108 do do

Hardware and Cutlery.
Michael V Baker 215 Market street.
Edward S Handy & Co. 98 do do

Importers and Manufacturers of Saddlery, Hardware.
Horn & Kneass 215 Market street.

Boots, Shoes, Bonnets, Caps, Leghorn and Palm Hats, &c.
W. E. & J. G. Whelan 158 Market street.
Leleck, Jenkins & Co. 150 do do
M. Conrad & Co. 60 do do

Manufacturers and Dealers in Drugs, Medicines, Paints, Oil.
Thomas P. James 212 Market street.
Potts, Lum & Harris [illegible] do do
Robinson, Collins & Co. 87 do do
Edward Coleman 53 do do
Thompson, [illegible] & Co 47 do do

Hats, Caps, Furs and Trimmings.
[illegible] 176 Market street.
John Satterthwaite & Brother 62 do do

Books and Stationary.
Grigg & Elliott 9 N. Fourth street.
Hogan & Thompson 30 do do

Importers of British and French Fancy and Staple Stationary.
L. J. Cohen & Co 5 Fourth street.
Henry Cohen [illegible] do

Importers of Hosiery, Gloves, Trimmings and Fancy Goods.
[illegible] N. Third street.
Parker & Lelong [illegible] do

Combs, Brushes, Drums, &c.
Thomas Cooper 5 N. Front street.

Importer of Toys, Fancy & Staple Goods.
[illegible] North street.

Manufacturer of Patent Lard Lamps.
Ellis S Archer [illegible] N. Second street.

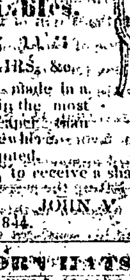
Manufacturer of Patent Floor and Furniture Oil Cloths.
Isaac Macauley 6 N. Fifth street.

Manufacturers and Importers of Paper Hangings.
Howell & Brothers 50 & 54 Chestnut street.
August 21, 1844. 6-43

CHAIR MANUFACTORY.

THE subscriber, thankful for past favors, would respectfully inform his friends and the public generally, that he still continues the Chair Making Business in all its various branches, at the old stand in rear of the Methodist Church, and nearly opposite the Mansion House Hotel, where he is prepared to manufacture to order,

WINDSOR CHAIRS



of every description—also,
Settees, Sociables,
Boston Rockings,
CHILDREN'S CHAIRS, &c.

All of which shall be made in a durable manner and in the most fashionable style, cheaper than they can be bought elsewhere.

All new work warranted.

He hopes, therefore, to receive a share of public patronage.

JOHN A. GREGG.
Carlisle, April 10, 1844. 3m-24

LEGHORN HATS.

LEGHORN HATS, Men's and Boy's sizes just opened by C. Ogilby.
June 26, 1844.

PRESERVED GINGER.

Preserved Ginger for sale by Myers & Haverstick.
June 26, 1844.

SOAPS.

Almond, Castile and Brown Soaps for sale by Myers & Haverstick.
June 26, 1844.

HOUSES TO RENT.

ONE two-story House and several smaller dwellings, well situated, are offered for rent. Also a corner room fitted for a grocery store, will be rented for that purpose on [illegible] Enquire of

JACOB SENER.
Carlisle, November 22, 1843.

NOTICE.

LETTERS of Administration on the Estate of Andrew McDowell late of North Middleton township, dec'd. have been granted to the subscriber residing in said township. All persons having claims against the estate are requested to present them for settlement and those knowing themselves indebted to make payment immediately.

ALEXANDER McDOWELL,
October 2 1844. Adm'r. 6t-84

Boot and Shoes.
FRESH ARRIVAL.

THE subscriber has just received, in addition to his former stock, a large and general assortment of Ladies and Gentlemen's

Boots and Shoes,

together with [illegible] which he will sell cheaper for cash, than they have ever been sold in this place. [illegible] Also an assortment of Kid and Morocco Skins, which he will retail at moderate prices.

He will also manufacture to order, all kinds of Boots [illegible] of the best materials, [illegible] his establishment.

The public would do well to call at his stand in North Hanover street, nearly opposite the Carlisle Bank and next door to the residence of Arnold & [illegible] and examine his stock before purchasing elsewhere.

H. C. MALOY(?)
Carlisle, June 26, 1844.

Fresh arrival of
WINES & LIQUORS.

BEST Cognac Brandy, best pale Sherry wine,
Pale do do late Madeira do
[illegible] do do Champaigne do
Holland Gin [illegible] Port do
Old Rye Whiskey do Lisbon do
Accomac Peach Brandy, Muscat do
New England Rum, Brandy cordial do

All of which will be sold at the lowest prices for cash. Tavern keepers and others are invited to call and examine the stock of the subscriber at his store in South Hanover [illegible]

WILLIAM [illegible] MATEER.
Carlisle [illegible]

[illegible]

HERALD & EXPOSITOR.

E. BEATTY, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

CARLISLE, PA.

Wednesday, October 23, 1844.

The Young Men's Convention in Rochester, New York, was probably the largest gathering ever seen in this country.—The New York Tribune estimates the number at not less than 100,000 persons! New York is safe for Clay by 20,000 majority.

VIRGINIA.—The accounts from every quarter of Virginia, says the Richmond Whig, are "first rate." "Guard" what you call the "Citadel," gentlemen Locos!—We know the State better than any man in it, and we promise you that we expect to drub you.

POPULAR VOTE IN INDIANA.—The South Bend Free Press, as reliable a paper as any published in Indiana or elsewhere, has compiled with much care a table of the votes cast in Indiana at the recent election, showing the majorities given in each county, where there were opposing candidates. The Whig majority in these counties is ascertained to be 2,965, and the nett Whig gain since last year 3,102! Making a liberal allowance for the counties (Democratic and Whig) in which there no opposing candidates, the Press sets down the Whig majority of the popular vote at the recent election as over 2000.

A SINGLE VOTE.

We have all some time or other realized the importance of a single vote. The following instances have fallen under our notice.

ONE vote in the city of New York, returned a Republican member in the Assembly, which made a majority in the Legislature of that State for Thomas Jefferson, and gave him the vote of New York, without which he could not have been elected. The policy of the United States during the Jefferson and Madison administrations, a period of sixteen years, hung on that *one* vote.

ONE vote elected Marcus Morton Governor of Massachusetts in an aggregate popular vote of nearly 100,000.

ONE vote elected William Allen to the Chillicothe district to Congress in 1834, and *one vote* subsequently made him United States Senator for six years afterwards.

ONE vote elected Mr. White to Congress from Vermont in 1822, and a member was also chosen from New Jersey in 1824 by a single vote, in a canvass where about 6,000 were polled.

The following case of the kind is still more remarkable:

In 1830 Dan. Stone, of this city, was a candidate for the State Legislature. Walking up Main street on the morning of the election he overtook an acquaintance going to the polls, who intended to vote the opposite ticket. Stone solicited his vote. "We are old friends," said he, "and I know you will show a friend that mark of kindness." Party spirit was then comparatively quiet. The voter replied, "Well Dan, your a pretty clever fellow, I don't if I do." That vote elected Stone, and gave a majority of one in the Legislature which made Thomas Ewing United States Senator. Mr Ewing's vote on the question of confirming the appointment of Mr. Van Buren as Minister Plenipotentiary to Great Britain, enabled the Vice President to give the casting vote against it, and recalled Mr. Van Buren home. This result made Mr. Van Buren first Vice President and then President, and determined the general policy of the country for four years.

One vote accomplished all this.

ONE vote sent James J. Faran to the Legislature, and made him subsequently Senator, and may possibly result in sending him to Congress as Representative from the Hamilton County District.

We have always been impressed with the great importance of attending the polls, and exercising one of the most glorious rights of a *freeman*, THE RIGHT OF SUFFRAGE. The above named cases show what *a single vote* did, and what great interests might have been affected by an *opposite one*. What Whig, in view of such momentous necessity for *all* to vote, will quietly remain at home on election day when duty, patriotism, and the country's welfare call upon every one to appear promptly at the polls.

We learn a Locofoco paper an article headed [illegible]

MR. CLAY'S LETTERS TO BLAIR.

The following letters (now first published in the Richmond Whig by Mr. Leigh, with Mr. CLAY's consent) have for years been mysteriously referred to by Mr. CLAY's opponents as evidence which his own hand would afford of "bribery and corruption" in his support of Mr. ADAMS. We rejoice that these documents at last are before the public. So far from confirming the base charge against Mr. CLAY, they *clear it up* were evidence wanting to that end. Wherever they are read they make friends of Mr. CLAY among honest men. There is one sentiment of regret in reading them. It is, that Mr. C. should have ever been so far mistaken in a character as to the individual to whom the letters are addressed in the light of a friend.

(WASHINGTON, 8th January, 1842.
[should be 1824.]

My Dear Sir: I send you, by this day's mail, Lord Byron's Conversations, which, notwithstanding Mr. Walsh's unfavorable opinion of them, I think you will find often piquant, and worth, upon the whole, an extensive perusal. Besides the literary and critical interest which they possess, they will have the effect of diminishing, though not entirely removing, the odium which he brought upon himself by his conduct to his wife.

My position in relation to the friends of the three candidates is singular enough, and often to me very amusing. In the first place, they all believe that my friends have the power of deciding the question—and then that I have the power of controlling my friends! Acting upon this supposition, in the same hour, I am sometimes touched on the shoulder by a friend, (for example, of General Jackson,) who will thus address me: "My dear sir, all my dependence is upon you; don't disappoint us; you know our partiality was for you, next to the Hero, and how much we want a Western President." Immediately after, a friend of Mr. Crawford will accost me—"The hopes of the Republican party are concentrated on you; for God's sake preserve it. If you had been returned, instead of Mr. Crawford, every man of us would have supported you to the last hour. We consider him and you as the only genuine Republican candidates." Next a friend of Mr. Adams comes with tears in his eyes—"Sir, Mr. Adams has always had the greatest respect for you, and admiration of your talents; there is no station to which you are not equal—most undoubtedly you were the second choice of New England—and I pray you to consider seriously whether the public good and your own future interests do not point distinctly to the choice which you ought to make?" How can one withstand all this disinterested homage and kindness? Really, the friends of all three gentlemen are so very courteous and affectionate, that I sometimes almost wish that it was in my power to accommodate each of them; but that being impossible, we are beginning to think seriously of the choice which we must finally make. I will tell you then that I believe the contest will be limited to Mr. Adams and General Jackson. Mr. Crawford's personal condition precludes the choice of him, if there were no other objection to his election. As the only alternative which is presented to us, it is sufficiently painful and I consider whatever choice we may make, will be only a choice of evils. To both of those gentlemen there are strong personal objections. The principal difference between them is, that in the election of Mr. Adams we shall not, by the example, inflict any wound upon the character of our institutions; but I should much fear hereafter, if not during the present generation, that the election of the General would give to the military spirit a stimulus and confidence that might lead to the most pernicious results. I shall therefore, with great regret, on account of the dilemma in which the people have placed me, support Mr. Adams. My friends are generally so inclined. What has great weight with me is, the decided preference which a majority of the delegation from Ohio have for him over General Jackson. If, therefore, Kentucky were to vote for the General, it would probably only have the effect of dividing our friends, without defeating ultimately the election of Mr. Adams. Three of the four States favorable to Mr. Crawford are believed to prefer Mr. Adams to the General. Virginia is one of them. I am inclined to think that nearly three-fourths of our delegation have yielded to the influence of these views, and will vote for Mr. Adams. My friends entertain the belief that their kind wishes towards me will, in the end, be more likely to be accomplished by so bestowing their votes. I have, however, most earnestly entreated them to throw me out of their consideration in bringing their judgments to a final conclusion, and to look, and be guided solely by the public good. If I know myself that alone has determined me. Your Rep[illegible]

he has great respect for your opinions, I would be glad if you would, by the return mail, address a letter to him, to strengthen him in his inclination. Be pleased to show this letter to Crittenden.

I remain, faithfully, your friend,
H. CLAY.

P. F. BLAIR, Esq.

WASHINGTON, 26th Jan. 1825.

My Dear Blair:

I received this morning your agreeable favor of the 7th inst. A letter from you is always refreshing, and I wish that I could entitle myself to expect them more frequently, by more punctuality and diligence on my part in our correspondence. My last letter informed you of the unction that was once singly applied to me, by all the return candidates for the Presidency—or rather, their friends. Since then I have avowed my intention to support Mr. Adams under actual circumstances, and thereupon the oil has been instantly transformed into vinegar. The friends of ——, (and the devil knows who else, for I think if he does not preside in their councils, he must be quite conversant with them,) have turned upon me, and, with the most amiable unanimity agree to vituperate me. I am a deserter from democracy, a giant at intrigue; have sold the West—have sold myself—defeating General Jackson's election, to leave open the Western pretensions that I may hereafter fill them myself—blasting all my fair prospects, &c. &c. To these are added a thousand other of the most gentle, and kind and agreeable epithets and things in the world. —— who are themselves straining every nerve to elect Jackson, that the claims of the West may be satisfied, and I be thereby pretermitted, are accusing me of acting on their own principles. The knaves cannot comprehend how a man can be honest. They cannot conceive how I should have solemnly interrogated my conscience, and asked it to tell me seriously what I ought to do? That it should have enjoined me not to establish the dangerous precedent of elevating, in this early age of the Republic, a military Chieftain merely because he has won a great victory? that it should have told me that a public man is undeserving his station, who will not, regardless of aspersion and calumnies, risk himself for his country! I am afraid that you will think me moved by these abuses. Be not deceived. I assure you that I never, during my whole life, felt more composure, more entire confidence in the resolutions of my judgment, and a more unshaken determination to march up to my duty. And, my dear sir, is there any intelligent and unbiassed man who must not, sooner or later, concur with me? Mr. Adams, you know well, I should never have selected, if at liberty to draw from the whole mass of our citizens for a President. But there is no danger in his elevation now, nor in time to come. Not so of his competitor, of whom I cannot believe that killing 2500 Englishmen at New Orleans, qualifies for the various, difficult, and complicated duties of the Chief Magistracy. I perceive that I am unconsciously writing a sort of defence, which you may think implies guilt. What will be the result? You will ask with curiosity, if not anxiety. I think Mr. Adams must be elected; such is the prevailing opinion. Still I shall not consider the matter as certain until the election is over. With my best respects to Mrs. Blair and to Mr. Crittenden, I remain truly your friend,

H. CLAY.

WHO IS FOR THE TARIFF OF 1842!—The New York Evening Post, *the* Polk and Dallas paper of New York, copying Mr. Clay's letter to the Democrats of Dickinson township, Cumberland county, in which Mr. C. declares himself in favor of the Tariff of 1842, makes the following preface:

"The Tribune of yesterday, publishes a letter from Mr. Clay, addressed to certain persons residing in Dickinson, Cumberland County, Pa. Mr. Clay is not only against a repeal of the present tariff, but is hostile to any modification of it. No mitigation—no relaxation of its severity is to be allowed. It is to undergo no revision; none of its prohibitions are to be rescinded; none of its oppressions redressed; we are to sit down under the black tariff, if Mr. Clay is elected, during the whole term of his administration."

Will the people of Pennsylvania see now what is the real state of feeling with those who would have the power should James K. Polk be elected!

Keep it before the People!

KEEP IT BEFORE THE PEOPLE!

Proclaim it through the length and breadth of the land—publish it in every city, town, and village—post it up in every furnace, and forge and manufactory, and store, and workshop and farm house—proclaim it on the mountain tops—proclaim it in the dusky mine far down in the bowels of the earth—proclaim it wherever the brawny arm of industry is actively engaged—that JAMES K. POLK and the locofoco party are OPPOSED TO THE PRESENT TARIFF [illegible]

Polk's Hostility to the Men of the Revolution.

Can any descendant of those who fought our battles and achieved our Independence support James K. Polk? Hear what Mr. Walter N. Johnson, recently a Democrat, who has abandoned James K. Polk, and because of his conduct towards the Revolutionary pensioners, has to say upon this subject.

From the Ripley Advertiser.

TO THE PUBLIC.

I have always heretofore acted and voted with the party calling itself the *Democratic* party; but having recently determined to abandon that party, and to vote for Mr. Clay for President, I think it due to myself, and to the political friends with whom I have formerly acted to give the reasons which have induced me to pursue this course.

My grandfather was a Whig of 1776, and served his country faithfully in the Revolutionary war. My father carried to his grave the scars of the Indian tomahawk, received in the Indian wars of the North-west Territory, which followed the Revolution. A near relative of my father placed his life in jeopardy at the battle of the Thames, and rendered his country a service on that occasion which will not soon be forgotten. A descendant of such a stock, I should be a traitor to every generous impulse of humanity and patriotism, if I did not warmly sympathise with the few old Revolutionary patriots yet alive, and feel a deep interest in extending to them that just reward for their patriotic services which we who enjoy the fruits of their toil so justly owe them.

Some time since I was informed by a leading Whig, that James K. Polk, the individual that my party had nominated for President, had voted in Congress against allowing Revolutionary soldiers pay for their services. I at once pronounced it to be a Whig lie, and called for the proof. They produced Whig newspapers, but having no confidence in them, I refused to take them for proof. They then produced the Debates and Journals of Congress, published by authority of law, giving an impartial statement of the acts of all men without regard to party. I examined these documents, and much to my regret, I find that the statements of the whig newspapers are true to the letter. I find that Mr. Polk not only voted on one or two occasions against allowing the old soldiers as much for their services a month in the revolution as he was getting a day in Congress, for voting against them; but that he voted against them any five different occasions, from 1828 to 1833, and on one occasion made a long speech against them. For the benefit of those who wish to refer to the documentary proof as I have done, I here give the date, book and page of each vote. The book referred to is "Congressional Debates."

May 23, 1828, Vol. 4, page 2670
March 19, 1830, Vol. 6, page [illegible]
March 20, 1830, Vol. 6, page 685
Febry. 17, 1831, Vol. 7, page 730
May 9, 1832, Vol. 8, page 2713

I have also examined into the course of Mr. Clay on this subject, and find that on May 18, 1832, vol. 8, page 935, he made a long speech in favor of paying the old soldiers, and on May 19, at page 933, he voted in favor of the very bill in the Senate, while Mr. Polk had voted against it in the House.

With these facts before me so clearly and so satisfactorily proven, I have determined that let others do as they will, as for me I shall vote against James K. Polk and for Henry Clay, and I think that every man who has a drop of Revolutionary blood in his veins ought to do likewise.

W[illegible] N. JOHNSON.
Ripley, Mi[illegible] Aug. 15, 1844.

Locofoco Blasphemy!

The Columbia Observer, published at the door of Colonel Polk, gives an account of a Locofoco meeting held in that county (Maury,) a few days previous to the fall, at which the most revolting blasphemy was perpetrated. A hymn was taken into the Locofoco church, and *immersed* in the regular style, the administrator of the ordinance using the following ceremony: "*I baptize thee in the name of* ANDREW JACKSON, *the Father! James K. Polk, the Son!! and* TEXAS, *the Holy Ghost!!!*"

This, be it remembered, was done in Polk's own county, at a locofoco meeting.

The above is from the Murfreesborough Tennessee Whig, a paper published in the vicinity of the horrible profanation which it records. We commend it to the consideration of every person who has ever been deceived for an instant by the slanders clamored against Mr. Clay's moral character. [illegible] by the party under whose auspices it was committed.

At the late Whig festival in Columbia (Tenn.) [illegible]

The MUM Candidate.

What James K. Polk and General Jackson used to say about MUM candidates!

JAMES K. POLK, the "democratic" candidate for the Presidency has been interrogated by a committee of democratic citizens of Cumberland County, to say whether he is in favor of the TARIFF OF 1842. Their letter was written to him on the 28th of July last, *but no answer has yet been received.* He is MUM, and refuses to make any disclosure for the public eye! What were his opinions of MUM candidates in 1843? Let him speak for himself:

Extract from Gov. Polk's answer to the Memphis interrogatories, dated Columbia, May 15, 1843.

"The chief if not the only value of the right of suffrage consists in the fact that it may be exercised *understandingly by the constituent body.* It is so, whether the immediate constituency consists of the Legislature, or of the people in their primary capacity, in the election of their executive or legislative agents. In *either* case *the constituent has A RIGHT to know the opinions of the candidate before he casts his vote.*"

Who could have believed that this same James K. Polk was destined so soon to be his own accuser—that all he had formerly said, would be discarded by him! He now stands mute and silent as the dead, when respectfully called upon by the People to give them his views upon important and vitally interesting questions of a national character.

We have yet another great witness—one whom no locofoco can disqualify—to stand up and condemn Gov. Polk for his refusing to answer the interrogatories propounded to him by a large and respectable portion of the citizens of this county on the 28th of July last. Who is this great witness, did you ask? It is Ex-President General ANDREW JACKSON. Hear ye him—

Extract from Gen. Jackson's Speech at Jackson, Tennessee.

"I say again, fellow citizens, remember the fate of ancient Rome, and *vote for no candidate* who will not tell you with the frankness of an independent freeman, the principles upon which if elected, he will administer your Government.

"That man *deserves to be a slave*, who would vote for a MUM candidate where his liberty is at stake. Can a freeman who values his rights vote for such a man, who, when asked for his principles, insults you with the reply, "I will answer no questions, coming either from friend or foe!" I answer for you that *none worthy to be free can do so!*"

We have no comment; read for yourselves. Take Polk *vs.* Polk, and is he worthy of your suffrage!—Take Jackson *vs.* Polk, and can you vote for him—If Jackson be correct, surely "*none worthy to be freemen can*" vote for Polk unless he frankly responds to the interrogatories propounded by the Dickinson men of this county. "*That man deserves to be a* SLAVE *who would* VOTE FOR A MUM *candidate where his liberty is at stake,*" said EX-PRESIDENT JACKSON.—Take it to yourselves, countrymen!—Weigh it well, before you determine to do an act which time may never repair.

Henry Clay's answer to the Dickinson Men.

ASHLAND, 9th Sept. 1844.

GENTLEMEN—I, this day received your letter, addressing two enquiries to me—"1st. Are you in favor of the Tariff act of 1842?" and "2d. Would you, if elected, support that act as it is without modification, or would you be in favor of modifying it?"

I have so often, gentlemen, expressed my opinion in favor of the Tariff of 1842, that the only regret I feel is that you should deem it at all necessary to request any renewed expression of it. Nevertheless, I take pleasure in complying with your request, by saying that I am of opinion that the operation of the Tariff of 1842 has been eminently salutary [illegible] *decidedly opposed to its repeal* [illegible] I should regard its repeal as a national calamity, and that I am unaware of the necessity of any modification of it. I am, therefore, [illegible] alike to its repeal or modification [illegible] fixed and stable policy is [illegible] country now most needs [illegible] cerely hope that the Tariff [illegible] may be maintained and thus [illegible] security for that [illegible]

I am respectfully,
Your obed't serv't,
H. CLAY.

Messrs. [illegible]

There [illegible] Which do you [illegible] best [illegible] Which [illegible] you the best assurance of the safety of the Tariff.

PRESIDENTIAL ELECTION.

[illegible]