We copy from the New York Tumade by the Hon. Mr. Fillmore, on behalf of the Whig members of Congress, to whom so cordial a w come was tendered by the Whige of the city of New York, on the 2d inst.

Mr. President and Fellow-citizens:

All unused as I am to address popular as such feelings of gratitude as you, fellow- enough addressed public bodies of the most chizens, have just attered in behalf of this august character, not to be overwhelmed by great and noble city towards myself and this audience. Yet I confess I feel embarassociated. I feel the more grateful that you soon give place to individuals to whom which moved my breast when I saw him been so elequently condemned by the genselected as your organ of expressing your tleman who preceded me approbation of the bumble efforts of myself and friends in the offsirs of the nation .can express the feelings of our hearts.

You eannot appreciate them because you do not know what we have suffered. Nine months since, we were called to the City of Washington to consult on the affairs of the Nation .- True there had been a partial ocen chosen to administer that department of the Government. But I believe that every cessary for healing the temporary breach which existed between the Executive and Legislative branches of Government for the

ples of 1840 .- (Cheers.)

scarcely lied we there assembled together, when all the presses of the land-that mighty engine of public opinion-those I mean in the control of the opposition and nder pervaded that hall, such as the oldest memthe Executive authority of the Government, poured out their vials of wrath upon the devoted heads of the representatives of the people in Congress You were told day ofter day, week after week, month after month that the sole and only business of the House of Representatives in the Capital lost by a tie vote, on the second reading of was a dishonest effort to "head Capt. Tyler." the bill. Then it was Fellow-Citizens, - (Laughter and applause.)

Fellow-ritizens: Until you can feel as have felt at the degradation of our common present upon this occasion, and whom I am country, at seeing, its credit lost and rained proud to see here so near me-Mc Fill here, and through the whole civilized world. you can never know and you can never ing cheers & loud applause for Mr Thompfeel the sacrifices to which we were compelled to submit. It has been said, fellow-citizens, that Whig representatives were a majority in Congress, and that they were therefore responsible for the legislative measures of the country. This has been charged in every paper in the Union - But you who do not know the necessity of the rules which genera the transaction of learslative business, can never know how easy it is for a few individuals, backed by a shird parte, to impede and obstruct the progress of the majority. They have been able. as we have seen, to prevent, day after day. the passage of 'measures or a' necessary for the public good - have deleated every attempt at useful legislation, and then proclaimed from the house tops, "There is a whig mejority-inefficient and mable to give relief to a suffering country !!

But, fellow-cuizens, a few months satisfied every Whig who occupied a seat on the floor, that the time had come when it was necessary, in order to save the country. to cast aside every party consideration and mar cerre. Every man held himself teady to be offered upon the altar of his country if it was necessary They were willing to consent to the issue of Treasury notes and to many other things in direct sacrifice of all their feelings and conviction for the purpose of saving the credit of the country. (cheers.)

But. fellow-citizens, we were met at every step by the hostile apposition of the few friends of the President on that floor, and here, then, these few friends deserve a pas-

sing remark.

Fellow citizens, your worthy representative, who has here expressed an opinion so favorable to the action of the Whigs memhers of Congress has jold us that all the patronage, and all the power of the Executive have not been able to seduce your affecin Congress. - (cheers.)

Fellow-civzens-that spontaneous response which greeted that sentiment when it was offered told in language more eloquent if possible, than the words of the gentleman himself, that was the sentiment of your hearts !- ('Three cheers.)

But, fellow-cit, zens, I claim nothing for myself. I have been put an humble ind vidus' in performing the duties imposed up-Roman virtue is yet to be found even in and protracted applanse.] the Halls of the Capitol ? [cheers.)

all offices of honor and profit, those which this man's praise. They will say what his command all offices of honor and profit to of New Orleans!! That State, fellows graced in the eyes of the civil sed world."

with most unscrupulous energy, and exert ed cheers.)

with which my bosom swells at the sight of never felt before the emotions which now this vast audience. I did not expect to meet swell within me. I supposed I had often those with whom I have the honor of being rassed in an onusual degree : and I shall have chosen as the organ of expressing your | you will listen with far more pleasure than to good will towards us, a gentleman whom I me. You will recollect there has been great here long and intimately known and who efforts made to restore the credit of the has sat as your representative on the floor country-to replenish the treasury, and in

At last we produced a bill of which one object was to test the sincerity of Loco-Fo-(Cheers) Fellow-citizens, no language co professions in favor of a Protective Tariff at home and against it at the South. Laughter. That bill was formed so as to compel our Janus-faced friends at least to look in one direction .- [Cheers and Isughter. It was therefore, as well to test their sincerity, to strip the mask from their hybreach between the Whigs of both branches pocracy, and to expose their naked deformof Congress and the Executive who had ity either to their constituents they were disposed to deceive, or to the South they were betraying For this purpose, and to obtein White representative went to Washington a Tariff to supply the wants of the Treasury sincerely and ardenily desirous to discharge and protect our industry, after two plans his duty and to make every concession ne- had been introduced into the Hopse and had failed, this last bill was passed. When the vote was taken you have no conception of the excitement that pervaded that sake of carrying out the noble Whig princi- august body. It is true, fellow-citizens, no speeches were made-there was no demon- heretofore the Locos strong-holds, and pro-But, fellow-citizens, as you are all aware, strations from our orators-but there claiming their principles. From the ity which every man felt on that occasion that created an intense excitement which bers had never witnessed before.

Some of our friends who had most un willingly consented to yield for a time the Distribution of the Proceeds of the sales of the Public Lands, now came to the rescue.

When the question was first taken it was that an hopored Representative from the State of Indiana, who, I rejoice to say, is more was here interrupted by three deafenson of Ia. 1 Only the day before, he had made an eloquent speech in opposition to surrendering the Distribution-one which had the fullest sanction of my own heartthat honorable Representative so far forgot himself, for the sake of his country, that he rose in his seat and instantly moved a reconsideration; he voted for it-carried it. and saved the bill! [The audience here burst out in mag tremendous cheers for Mr.

But, fellow-citizens, the bill had not yet passed. It had set to stand another reading- another trial-another scrutiny -one more effort, before it could be secured. On the third trial there was danger that it would again be lost by the casting vote of the Speaker. But there was found another Representative-one from the noble State of North Carolina-one who-[nine cheers for Stanly, followed by tumultuous applause here shook the building, and Mr Fillmore had to pause for some time. Gentlemen of different stamp. In the meantime, the your own enthusiasm and his fame have Tariff question is seized upon, and pressmade it unnecessary to pronounce the name of Edward Stanley, of North Carolina. The Albany Argus has come out, and clai-[Fremendous cheering.]

was egain in jeopardy, when we heard the jeers of Loco-Focoism, than this noble Renresentative whose constituents are opposed to any Tariff, forgot his own condition and his own-constituents in his zeal for the common good-and voted for the bill. Cheers

common on all sides. They occurred in a Janus-faced resolution, the result of which the Senate as well as in the House. They has been to satisfy neither party. The N. are such as often arise at a great crisis in Y. Morning Post, the leading Locofoco pathe nation. Wellington was once asked per in the interest of Mr Calhoun, copies by some one to give a sum of money to the the resolution, declaring its dissatisfaction bravest man he ever knew; he gave it to with it, and calls open the Argus to define a subaltern who closed a gate in the face of the position of the Democracy in relation a French force, and thus turned the face of to the Tariff. We annex an extract : thonate devotion from your representative the day. These are the crisis that command respect - such as decide the fate of a battle | ocratic party stand in relation to the question

But, fellew-citizens, I have detained you too long. There is here an honorable Senstor from Kentucky-(Mr. Morehead.) (Loud Cheers.) Fellow-citizens it would seem an instructive and involuntary act to then from this great crisis to the great Statesman of the Hest- here Mr. Fillmore was compelled to pause for some moon me. But there are here around me the ments by the loud and deafening cheers)-Representives in part of fifteen States; en- to that honored name which is associated titled especially to your regard. Without with all that is great, and good, and glorispeaking of them individually let me call ous in the Whig party and Whig principles your sitention to the situation of the Whig I see that you anticipate and pronounce beparty for the year past, and then say if you fore me the name of HENRY CLAY. have not proof before you that more than [Loud and repeated cheers, with deafening

Fellow-cuizens- Cneers - Pordon me The great source of patronage and power for this allusion. [Cheers] I do wrong in this government, by its constitutional pro- to myself-I do wrong to you-in keeping visions is the Executive. He appoints to you so long from those that are to speak in address particularly the passions of cupidity | can feel and think, but what I cannot utter. and avarice and ambition, which sway the [Cheers.] I did intend to speak of other multitude, and which most powerfully address topics, but I have already occupied your themselves to the individual. Now let me attention too long, and will give way to point to a single fact; notwithstanding the these other distinguished gentlemen, of circumstances which so soon succeeded the whom we have one from Tennessee ah, election of 1840 notwithstanding he had at the identical State where lives the old the

such as might dezzle the ambition and cu- | citizens, ah ! and the very District in which pidity of any man or any class of men- the Hermitage itself is situated, is represenbune the following report of the remarks yet, fellow citizens, notwithstanding for fif- ted by a good, a noble. Whig, whom I now teen months he has exercised this power see near me. [Mr. Caruthers.] [Cheers.] But I will keep you no longer from their ed himself to the utmost-yel, so true is it, eloquent speeches [Cries of go on, and as I have already said, that there is yet left cheers. I do meself and you injustice. a more than Roman virtue in our Conneil return to you my most heartfelt thanks for Halls; through this whole year he has been the kind reception we have received it able to seduce but six !- (Loud and repeat- this noble city-this commercial metropolis of North America. I confess with all hu-But, fellow citizens, I am not in the hab- mility that this is the proudest day of my semblies, I cannot express the emotions it of addressing popular essemblies. I have life: it will be remembered by me as long as I remember any thing in the world

Mr. Filimore sat down amid the most enthusiastic cheering and applause.

From the Richmond Whig. LOCOFOCO HARMONY!

The seeds of discord are sown broadcast among the Lorofocos. There is no harmony among them as to men. One pre fers Mr. Van Buren-another Mr. Calhoun another Dick Johnson, another Mr. Cass. of Congres .- (Cheers.) Those of you doing that to protect the industry of the another Mr Buchanan, and another somebowho know his private worth and his public country. You are all well aware that after | dy else. One swears if his favorite is not honor while he held a seat in the Councils many efforts we accomplished the desired selected, he will repudiate the Party, anothof the Nation, can appreciate the feelings object-but it failed by the veto, which has er reciprocates the compliment. These dissensions as to men, constitute a fair sample of their disagreement as to principles and massures. Here, too, they are be the ears. One goes for Free Trade and hard moneyanother for a Protective Tariff with a Pro testando and a well-regulated banking sys-Another goes for a Bankrupt lawa Teriff without conditions - a Sub-treasurv-a Government Bank and low wagesall of which a fourth denounces as the most

> detestable Federalism In Ohio, the dissention, long suppressed, has broken out into open rebellion. Mr. Hamer, a red-headed fellow, but one of the very cleverest men of that party, and for merly a distinguished member of Congress, has raised the standard of revolt, end followers are flocking around him by scores and hundreds He and his friends are denounced most violently as " traitors;" but they are in no degree intimidated and are holding meetings in many of the counties. was a silent sense of individual responsibil- | ceedings of one of those meetings, we copy the following resolutions, as a specimen of the whole.

It is hereby Resolved, and declared, that we will support no man for office who shall be the nominee of a packed Convention, a mere junto of office seekars and whose Chief claim shall be found in a degrading subserviency to the decrees

Resolved. That we believe it to be entirely within the Constitutional competency of Congress, and a daty imposed upon them by the experience of the past and the wants of the foture to establish a Tariff upon foreign products, suffi cient to supply the general treasury, and to atford incidentally, an adequate protection to the agricultural and manufacturing interests of the

Resolved. That we believe that a well regu lated system of banking, upon such principles as would afford security to the note holder, and a fair profit to the Banker, would conduce greatly to the general benefit of the State, and that it will be the duty of the legislature to adopt such a system in its next session

Resolved. That the farming or agricultural nterest hitherto, have not been fairly represened in the State Legislature, and that they being the source of all wealth, should have been first

These principles are directly in the teeth of the Tappan and Allen party, and

are designed to subvert that faction In New York, the signs of discord are not less abundant than in Ohio Independent of questions of State policy, which are exciting great discontent among the once faithful, the Presidency and the Tariff are playing havoc. Mr Van Buren is, of course, the man of the Junto, but rebellious spirits have crept into the camp, who refuse submission to that unprincipled clique, and are diligently at work to bring forward a man ed with a determination to produce a schism. med all the credit of the late Tariff oct. No sconer was it discovered that the bill for Mr Silas Wright, the immediate repre sentative of Mr Van Buren's personal views. This has given great dissatisfaction to M Calhoun's friends and the "Real grits." To allay the growing discord, and to prevent it from having an injurious effect upon the approaching election in November, the Locofoco Syracause Convention attemp-Fellow-citizens-these carrifices were ted to compromise the matter by adopting

> The Tariff Question. - Where does the Dem a protective tariff? We made this inquiry, some days since, of the Albany Argus, while it was reading a long lecture on the duty of the democracy,' but we have, as yet, received no answer. We not the query again and we beg the Argus which undertakes to speak for the democracy of the state, to let us know what its opinions are, n regard to the principle of protection?

We will confess frankly that the resolution and address of the Syracuse Convention, affords us no clear light. They have been attenively read and re read by us, dut we can not find that our notions of the position of the great democratic party are at all rendered more precise

The resolution of the Convention, is as follows: · Resolved. That we are the friends of a permanent laciff, sufficient to meet the wants of the government, economically administered, and discriminating in its character, so as to afford protection to the mechanical and manufacturing, without burdening the agricultural and planting interests; and while we disapprove of some of the provisions of the present tariff, as being so high as to be prohibitory, and thus preventing revenue, we approve of the vote of our Senator this bill or none, and his negative vote would ing equally the necessaries of the poor and the laxures of the rich, and have left the government without adequate means to pay its debts, and the people of this great nation would have been dis-

gainst the spirit of this resolve. It recognises, as did the vote of Mr. Wright, the principle of pfotestion -- a principle unjust in its very essence, so that, as an individual having distinct notions on this subject, we cannot give it our approbation.

la Pennsylvania, a furious intestine war raging between the friends of Mr. Buc bagan and those of Gov. Porter, the latter being for Dick Johnson. While these mercenary and ambicious politicians are warby electing " HARRY of the WEST-The MILL BOY of the Slashes."

Carolina Watchman.

SALISBURY:

SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 24, 1842.

Republican Whig Ticket! For President of the United States, HENRY CLAY

DIRECT TAKES.

OF KENTUCEY.

The followers of Mr. Calhoun contend for a Ho zontal Tariff of not more than twenty per cent he proceeds of the public lands to be applied to he use of the Federal Government, and the balance of the necessary Revenue to be made up by a direct tax to be levied and collected from the people at large. This is their political creed for the present, how long it may continue is as pocertain as the wind. A direct tax is as odious it all times to the feelings of the community and a very expensive mode of collecting revenue because of the great additional number of officers to be appointed. In the year 1813, the last time a direct tax was reserted to there were in North Carolina thirteen assessors, with two or three assistants to each, and as many collecors and deputies, making about 75 officers with large salaries, necessary to collect a direct tax in this State, all of which are useless and supernunerary over and above those that collect a revenue under a Tariff upon imports. And it may be remembered that it was under a system of direct tax and excise that the boasted Republicans of 1798 rendered the Administration of the elder Adams odious-it being the only reproach that could be raised against that sterling Patriot of the Revolution the friend and immediate successor of Washington.

Will Mr. Calhoun and his followers renew and renovate this odious system, knowing that it will be impractible to carry it into effect, or is it intended so to operate as to raise a political tempest and a revolution in which Mr. Calhoun may ride upon the storm, and direct its course and effect, or be swallowed up and annihilated in ils vortex. Are he and his supporters so desper ate as to encounter the consequences of such a

If the Tariff of 1828, was odious enough to raise the nucleus of a civil war, upon only an imaginary grievance, how much stronger stimuins to revolution of war-actual war, will be raised out of a direct tax where every one is made to feel a direct and oppressive effect of a Tyrannical government on their individual interest. this direct tax is also to be rendered still more oppressive, by the enforcement of specie payments, for no National Bank can be allowed, nor no other bank paper can pass at par, and will of course not be received by the collectors. The resolt of this scheme therefore, if put into operation can be no other than a revolution or dissolution of the Union: a crisis which Mr. Calhoun seems to have been aiming at for some ten or twelve years past: and this scheme of direct Taxes is only an auxiliary experiment, tending to lead to that result. There can be no other object in attempting to get this measure adopted than to render the Federal Government odious, and thereby make some political capital to electioneer upon one or two years hence; and ultimately, if the experiment fails, to have a party ready trained, to take up nellification or othe treason that may enure to some party leader's

The Land Distribution .- A question seems to arise as to whether the distribution will take place that was due on the first day of July, seeing Captain Tyler Vetoed a Bill to suspend its operation for one month, or whether in the plentitude of his conscious authority, he will suspend the operation of the law entirely. With regard o that which had become payable, as well as t hat which might afterwards be distributable It cannot be competent for the United States Treasury to retain the land funds payable to the States previous to the date of the last Tariff Bill. Should they attempt to do so it would be positive at Lockport last week. robbery, as the condition of the distribution act did not take effect until the late tariff bill went into operation on the 30th of August 1842. Nothing has been heard of this distribution since the Governor of Georgia caused a demand to be made for the share due that State sometime in July. when it was said that the officers had not ascertained the proper amount due.

And from the great anxiety manifested to retain this fund, it is possible they may force the construction on the act of Congress, so as to say that the condition operated restropectively, and that consequently, distribution never could take effect, although once admitted to be due and pay-

The Standard says he prefers Mr. Van Boren to Mr. Calboun as the Democratic candidate for President : but says, that the names and prelensions of both must be submitted to a Democratic Convention. In such event, Mr. Loring is likely to be a member, and if he can get the authorits of multiplying his votes four or five times Silas Wright, Ir., he being compelled to vote for as he did in the Convention that nominated Judge Saunders for Governor in 1840, he will have continued the horizontal Tariff, tax- no doubt give Mr. Van Buren a great advantage over Mr Calhoun, notwithstanding the imposing nomination given him at the place wher Independence first dawned upon the astunished gation in 1775. But Mr. Van Boren executed

We do not promise to discuss the question of a Declaration of Independence on the 4th of Ja protection at this time, but will enter a protest by 1840, which is no doubt equal, if not superi or, in the estimation of the Standard and other such Democrats, to that of Mecklenburg made so long previous.

The President is the grand representative of the thoughts, feelings, purposes, motals, and powers of the American people. The idea that the House of Representatives is to efface the constituted rights and duties of the Great Representative, is contrary to all philosophy, and ring against each other, the People will all morals-all history, and all religion. The compose their quarrels, and satisfy all sides, only safety of the Republic is in the iron heart f the Executive. Of late years the House Representatives has been a disgrace to the counry-a blot upon the nation All such bodies

. . The Government of this migh v Republic - this intellectual democracy -is gradually acquiring its natural form . A Repub lic, according to all the experience of past ages. is a mere collection of cabals, until the chief nagistrate becomes a deapot according to law" . . . Nothing can save the country. Be it understood that I am now a widow purify its morals, or elevate its patriotism, but an iron despotism in the Executive, conducted on the principles of tree philosophy, according to the spirit of the age, and in strict conformity to the Constitution and law. This is the natural and philosophical tendency of the present state of parties -and nothing can prevent ts ultimate success."

We beg the reader's attention to the above ex tract from a Tyler paper. The high-toned To ries of England do not go further in advocating the power of the Crown, and it is not only the doctrine of the Tylerites Corporal Goard, &c., out it is the creed of the Democratic Loculpeo party.- Dare they deny it - Look to facts if they do. When Jackson vetoed the Bank, the party said well done - when he put the Land Bill in his pocket, which is worse than a veto, they said hurrah-when he vetoed the Specie Circular Resolution, they applanded, and so of his oth er vetoes, and when Tyler vetoes two Bank Bills, a Revenue Bill, a Land Bill, &c. during the same year, they shout and clap their handsand all for what? Because the King of four years has spurned the will of the people. No man who is a sincere Republican, and truly upright before his fellow men, can in his heart approve of these repeated acts of assumptions .-One of the first principles of a Republican is, that the people shall rule and not a King in the name of President. Truly it may be said, that we are divided now as in Revolutionary days between Liberty and Monarchy-men can assume very apt names, but all discerning men will look to their deeds and judge them accord ingly. Arouse you, ye Whigs, and battle for

The base falsehood published in same o he Locofoco papers about the insult offered to John Tyler at the dinner given by both parties to the British Minister passes comprehension -They have published the occurrence as though it were an entire Wnig assemblage, when fact it was a mixed meeting of all parties, and if the Whigs did not shout when the toast to Tvler was drank neither did the Locofoces. And to make the falsehood still more barefaced, it turns out that the leaders, the very high priests of the Locofocos, were prominent men at the dinner namely, the Mayor of the city, ex-Mayor and others of note If any insult were intended the Locofocos were art and part in the transaction. The Calhoun branch of the Locofecos will not tell the truth, disposed as they are to bring odi um on the Whigs, and somewhat inclined now to give a side blow or secret thrust at the Van Buren men of the North, finding that they will not countenance the claims of their master to the Presidency. By the time 1844 rolls round, you will see the Calhounites as vituperative of Van Baren and his party as they were in Vogler's grove in 1835. - Mark the rrediction.

Tyler Men and Democrats .- The folowing extract from the Albany Argus, ful ly and unequivocally expresses the sentiments of the democratic party on this subject: 'Any republican who, for the sake of obtaining office or patronage, should so far forget himself in any manner, regardless of the principles and usages of the democracy. as to support Mr. Tyler for the next Presidential contest, would forfeit the confidence of the Democratic party.

One of the signs of the Times .- The Hon. W. Hunt, a gentleman of great respeciability in Niagara county, says the Rochester Democrats, has come out in a strong letter, in which he states his views on Improvements, the Tariff. &c., to be in opposition to those of his party, and arowing his determination to act hereafter with the party which sustains those important principles. He addressed the Whig Convention

John Randolph is said to have given the following account of Mr. Tyler :-'Too light for the harness, too slow for the turl, kicks in the plough, and a sorry neg

The Evansville (Ind.) Journal contains complete returns from the election in that State, which give the Whigs a majority of ten in the Senate, and the Locos a majority of ten in the House-a tie on joint ballot.

The news of the passage of the Tariff Bill was received at Mauch Chunk, [Ps.] by the ringing of bells, firing of connon, and, at night, a general illumination of the vil-

The New York Tubune, referring to the probability of a contest between Mears. Clay and Calhoun, says 'it would be a spectacle to stir the blood to witness these two master spirits of the times arrayed against each other for President in a contest which to each must be final. It would be like the meeting of Hannibal and Scipio on the field of Zama, or of Napoleon and Wellington at Waterloo,

In our last we published a letter from . . setting forth the melanchuly fact that he is ble to procure a rib, and inviting the Land send in sealed proposals for entering with into matrimenial arrangements. W. the following letter from the widow lord a few days ago, in answer, whose qualif. we hope, will meet the views of " A. D.s. are apprehensive, however, that that e n. matter will create a difficulty. The best "A. D" can do, will be to close the tre trusted his eloquence after marriage to be with the protuberance

Simpkinsville, N. C., Sept 19. Ma. Epiron :- I take, this, the annity to teply to the very modest to peer quite unfortunate in his pursuit of and at last, he is driven to the desperate. treme of advertising for one. Why did he pay his addresses to me?" I have been to willing and waiting for a husband for 6 me 4th time, and, as is characteristic with will am not averse to entering into the ma nial state once more. I pro qualifications for a good wife, not excent considerable amount of property. extent of wealth is invested, in a beautiful assortment of live stock, consist welve children-seven boys and 5 at least one thousand dollars each. my estate, real and personal, amounts to welve thousand dollars- a very pretty our ally. I think I will soit A. D vely well w this exception : I can never think of dispensi with that beautiful, ornamental and fashions protuberance—the bustle: The bustle! ah a can never part from it. "Tis the delight oride—the honor of every lady of fashion It is, indeed, the pride of every belle Who delights at all to cut an extra swell. And by its aid procure the utmost bonor That feathers, rage, or bay, can heap upon

A. D. can think about the matter If he persists in his objection to the bust'e, there e no hope of gaining a place in toy affecting would have directed my letter to Macket but we have no mail to that place - Please Yours, &c. sert this. ROSE LOVEFAST

Communications. Mr. Wat hman :- live pretty much the bubbub of politics, but I hear now and he old song about the tariff And as ! vons paper and one other Whig paper, and al cofoco paper of see a good deal about it in me am one of those, that was golled on this sa question some years back-I did not exact come up to the nullification point, for I thou it could not be right for one State to role and feat the will of twenty some odd other States: thought this sounded too much like despais but I was clear then for lowering the Tariff, an was honest about it - It was lowered by counsel and influence of one man, and thron on the effect it would have on the country quarrel with them though I thought at the in they were wrong. I am now satisfied after b years observation, and comparing the state don't know much about your advalorume ies - vour eash valuation - vour horizonusties, or your discriminating duties, but this po do know, and every honest farmer in country knows the same, that for ten versel high tariff, we sold our cotton, corn, floor think the tariff was reduced in 1932, and

can say another thing, and the farmers a on an average as cheap and a great deal chem in high tariff times, if we compare their of with the price we got for produce in low in days. I can see one thing in reading the sat ings and doings of H. Clay, that he do 't at vocate extremes He is a peace making mat and has made peace twice I think in our helet planter, manufacturer, and indeed all rise be done. Now, one thing surprises me, and is that the men who went so hot for Van But and Johnson last election should rail out sheet tariff. - Every body that reads knows that the are both strong tariff men, and the very last per I read shows that a goodly number of Democrats voted for the tariff passed at the pl sent Congress and a great many Whigs again it-Mr Van Buren's particular friends from York and Pennsylvenia voted for it, and ! the New York Domocrats are praising Wright, the Democratic Senator, for volle favor of it. - As an honest neighbor of mines he other day, this noise about the tariff is mi pretty much by noisy office seekers, to gell people and make capital out of it-such must have a hobby. I think it is stated by the who took the last census, that there is nest militoo of persons in the United States engal in the different factories, now suppose that the factories were put down, and these per were to go to raising grain, would it not " grain and provisions even lower than the now; we should all raise provisions and have body to buy them .- Well then again if out tories were all put down, and the shops of mechanics all shot up, we should be entire! the power of foreign nations. Every national care of itself-if they would go for free trad would we. I read a piece in your panel long ago, where the writer stated that the of the fass makers about the tariff in these raised no cotton, corn, flour, or any kind of visions to sell, and I think he but the nail of head. Now this last tariff may be too he know it is very hard to hit the right and duty, and what I intend to say is, mines better for farmers and every body else when had a high tariff, than they have been ett was reduced: And one thing we all knew Government must be supported either by 2 or a direct tax, and the large deht Van left us must be paid. I see that some Democrats are for a direct tax, and I be if is the creed of a great many of them, but are afraid to tell the people so now. The Carolina politicians lean that way and some them come out that way. I done Healf injustice in past time, and I mean to make " ment by trying to put him where a peace

A wise man changes his opinion, a for

and a patriot and faithful servant of the

BEAR CREEK

ought to be-as tar as a vote will got

I have seen this old preverb in a pare and I thought with a smile, that it was a excuse or justification for such as box the