

POLITICAL

Mr. Polk will decline. The response of the Democratic press to the nomination in Baltimore, convinces us that the nomination will undoubtedly withdraw from the contest. The legitimate Texas candidate will yet have the satisfaction of meeting Mr. Clay single-handed and alone.

If Mr. Polk should accept the nomination, it is but too apparent that Mr. Clay will be successful, and those who shall persevere in their injustice to Mr. Tyler must bear the consequences. We take the following from the New York Evening Post, the organ of the party in its State.

The Baltimore Convention. What we anticipated yesterday has come to pass. Although a large majority of the members of the Baltimore Convention were chosen by their constituents to vote for Mr. Van Buren, a considerable number of them have thought, it seems, that they could satisfy their own consciences, satisfy their constituents, and defeat Mr. Van Buren's nomination by the trick of requiring the nomination to be made by a vote of two thirds of the Convention.

Among those who have played false in this matter are certain of the delegates from Pennsylvania. All the delegates from that State had been compelled to make written pledges that they would vote for Mr. Van Buren's nomination, and use all their influence to effect it. Let us see how they redeemed this pledge. In a letter which we find in yesterday morning's Pennsylvania, written at Baltimore on Monday, before the two-thirds rule had been adopted, is the following passage:

"It was reported this morning that, although the delegation from Pennsylvania, who are pledged to vote for Mr. Van Buren and to use all their influence to effect his nomination, would cast their ballots for him when nominated, yet they would vote for the two-thirds rule proposed by the opponents of Mr. Van Buren, and which might in reality defeat his nomination, when their votes against that rule would 'effect his nomination' at once. It was thought that the course of the Pennsylvania delegates on this point might decide the question. How the matter actually stands I do not know, but my belief is, from the character of some of the delegates whom I have had an opportunity to converse with, that they would never consent thus to do indirectly what they had pledged themselves not to do directly. If the Pennsylvania delegation firmly sustain Mr. Van Buren, not merely by voting on his nomination, but by taking that course in the various matters that come up which will contribute to promote it, there can be no doubt of his triumphant selection."

In this passage we have a sort of chart of the whole disgraceful stratagem. The writer seems to be perfectly aware of what was plotted by the delegates from his own state.—On looking at the table of votes, which we give in this paper, it will be seen that twelve at least of the members from Pennsylvania were engaged in this conspiracy, and gave their votes for the two-thirds rule. After the rule was adopted, all the delegates from Pennsylvania, at first, went regularly through the mock ceremony of voting for Mr. Van Buren. Their constancy lasted during three successive ballotings. On the fourth ballot the object for which they had supported the two-thirds rule, began to appear. Eight of them voted for Mr. Buchanan; on the fifth ballot, ten, on the sixth nine; on the seventh, four voted for Cass, one for Johnson and nine for Buchanan, leaving only twelve out of the twenty-six delegates for Van Buren. There never was a grosser or more manifest piece of knavery transacted.

A nomination made by such means, if in fact a nomination shall be made, could command no moral force, or be regarded as having the least authority. A nomination made by delegates in violation of the instructions of their constituents, is clearly no nomination at all; no matter by what legerdemain it may be effected, it is simply an arbitrary act, done by agents who transcend their instructions, and it does not bind their principals.

But we might take the ground, and it would be a perfectly fair one, that the nomination is already made. We cannot, for our part, see what right the convention has to set aside, by an arbitrary rule, the voice of the majority, acting according to their instructions. The people sent delegates to the convention in order to ascertain the general wish of the Democratic party. This is to be known only by the votes of the greater number of those delegates, given according to the instructions they had received from the people. The first ballot was the nearest to conformity with these instructions of the whole seven. It gave Mr. Van Buren a large majority—a majority of twenty-six. No arbitrary rule of the Convention can set that expression of the public will aside.

Go on.—When the news arrived in the Senate chamber, by telegraph, that Mr. Wright was nominated by Vice President on the ticket with Mr. Polk, Senator Foster, of Tennessee exclaimed, it is a kangaroo ticket, with all its strength in its hind legs.—Sav. Repub. from.

The Clure (Ireland) Journal, states that Father Matthew has postponed his intended visit to America until next year.

The Trade of Foreign Nations—Commercially and Politically.

We seek the attainment of free trade so to the following statement of facts in the many articles of the Herald, itself a leading organ of the free trade school. When the journals of that side talk like this, how can their confederates contend that our present tariff is exorbitant or prohibitory, and ought to be modified? Hear the Herald.—N. Y. Tribune.

France, Great Britain, Russia and Spain enforce a duty nearly amounting to prohibition on these three articles, viz: tobacco, rice, and wheat. Russia places a duty of \$1.50 on 36 pounds of tobacco, in the leaf, and \$9 on the same quantity of stemmed, while we only place a duty of twenty-five per cent. on her shagbats, hemp and iron. There is very little reciprocity in this. France prohibits the importation of tobacco otherwise than for the Government manufactures. Her sliding scale of duties on wheat amounts to a prohibition, and the duty on rice reaches nearly one hundred per cent. on the coast at the place of importation. In return for these restrictions on our products we enforce a duty of from twenty to forty per cent. on all silks and manufactures of silk; from thirty to forty per cent. on all her woolen and worsted manufactures, and from twenty to forty on her boot, shoe and glove manufactures. Great Britain enforces a duty of seventy-two cents on every pound of unmanufactured, and two dollars sixteen cents on every pound of manufactured tobacco entering her dominions from the United States; her sliding scale on our grain amounts to a prohibition; a duty of three cents per pound—amounting to one hundred per cent.—is placed on our rice. All the restrictions of other powers will compare in the same unfavorable light. The utmost importance is placed by all the nations of Europe on their commerce with the United States. Our tariff laws are watched very narrowly, and any modification made from time to time, in their favor, is hailed as an impetus to their trade. Concessions are expected from the United States, without granting an equivalent in return. Great Britain has very recently granted a more liberal scale of duties regulating the importation of American provisions, for which she expects something in return, forgetting the existing difference between the tariffs of the two nations, so much in their favor, and which will require further concessions on their part to equalize. The principal cause of the liberality shown in our tariff laws, compared with that of every other power, is the numerous interests at work within ourselves. No other country in the world has such a variety of interests striving to work out their own advancement. The effect of this is that compromises are resorted to and tariffs perfected, meeting, as near as possible, the views of the parties. Foreign governments seem to be well acquainted with this fact, and leave us to the influences at work internally to bring about changes in our commercial system meeting their expectations and wishes. The late decision in the lower House of Congress in relation to the present tariff laws, will undoubtedly create much disappointment throughout Europe, as the different foreign manufacturers have looked for modifications and alterations in the existing scale of duties that would tend to an extension of their trade and an increase of their profits.

From the Whig Standard.

Noah and the Nominations.

The famous "Mordcaai Manasseh Noah" takes the rejection of Mr. Van Buren and the nomination of Mr. Polk in high dudgeon, and talks most gloomily of the latter gentleman's prospects. He says, "we cannot rally the Democratic party throughout the Union to support a candidate for the Presidency pledged for the immediate annexation!" In another place he says, "what chance do we stand with a third-rate man against a candidate of the force and conceded popularity of Henry Clay?" And again he writes: "Disappointment and disaffection seem to prevail among many of the old men of the party, particularly those men who have voted heretofore for Mr. Clay, who remember him as the supporter of the war and the negotiator of an honorable peace, their candidate for Speaker, session after session, and a Democrat after the old school. Although separated on questions of national policy, they cannot forget the palmy days of the Democracy, when Henry Clay broke bread and ate salt with us in our wigwag, and we were proud of the advocate of our principles and the eloquent supporter of the best interests of our country. The remembrance of these times and the result of the present nomination will give Henry Clay many Democratic votes, while it will, beyond a doubt, keep many old men of that party from the polls in November next. We have much to say hereafter on this subject."

On the subject of the Vice Presidency Noah thus discourses:

"Mr. Wright, as was expected, declines serving on the ticket with Col. Polk, and Mr. Dallas, of Pennsylvania, has been nominated. New York is at last presented with the 'cold shoulder' from the south. Very well, gentlemen, we shall see how this will work by the result. Whenever the 21st vote comes up in Congress count upon our ardent support, you are worth fighting for—your gratitude is overwhelming."

The nominations of Clay and Frelinghuysen were ratified with great enthusiasm by the Whigs of Natchez and Adams county, Mississippi, on the 25th ult.

HIGHLAND MESSAGING

FOR PRESIDENT HENRY CLAY FOR VICE PRESIDENT THEODORE FRELINGHUYSEN FOR GOVERNOR WILLIAM A. GRAHAM

WHIG PRINCIPLES. 1. An honest and economical administration of the Government. 2. A sound currency of uniform value. 3. Fair and moderate, but certain and stable encouragement to all branches of industry. 4. Peace and union; peace as long as it can be preserved with honor, preparation for vigorous war when it is inevitable, union at all hazards.

5. Maturity of character, fidelity, and ability, appointed to office. 6. Just limitations and restraints upon the executive power. 7. A distribution of the proceeds of the sales of the public lands among all the states, on just and liberal terms. 8. A just administration of our common Constitution, without any addition to, or subtraction from the powers which it fairly confers, by forced interpretation. 9. The preservation exclusively by the states of their local and peculiar institutions.

HON. WM. A. GRAHAM.

We regret to learn that this gentleman will not reach this place until Friday, the 5th of July. We hope this arrangement will cause no disappointment, as the Hon. Wm. C. Preston and others are expected to address the people on Thursday, the 4th. Let every body be sure to come both days, as they will be proud days for old Buncombe. We submit a further list of appointments of the times and places at which Mr. Graham may be expected to address his fellow-citizens:

- At Asheville, Friday, July 5th, "Hendersonville, Saturday, July 6th, "Waynesville, Monday, July 8th, "Burnsville, Thursday, "11th, "Logan Carson's, McDowell Co., Friday, July 13th.

We regret Mr. Graham's inability to visit the counties of Macon and Cherokee. The feeble state of his health and the fatigue he has undergone and will yet have to undergo, prevent him from visiting those counties. In consequence of this, we hope to see large numbers of the Whigs of those counties at this place on the 5th, or at Waynesville on the 8th.

SPEAKING AT WAYNEVILLE.

We were at Waynesville on the 18th inst., and heard Mr. Francis, the candidate for Senator in that district, address the people. After speaking of matters pertaining almost exclusively to his own district, Mr. Francis touched upon national politics. Mr. Francis asked which is the true Republican party? He would ask the people to compare their creeds, that they might thereby judge of the justice of the claims of each to the title of "Republicans," but the Democrats had none. Mr. Francis recapitulated the principles of the Whig party, and then asked if he could show that those principles were in accordance with the principles of Washington, Jefferson, Madison, Monroe, and Jackson, could Democrats denounce them as anti-republican? Mr. Francis briefly stated the prominent principles of the Whig party as follows:—A sound national currency; a tariff for revenue, affording incidental protection to American industry; an equitable distribution of the proceeds of the sales of the public lands among all the states; and the limitation of the President to one term.

Mr. Francis was of opinion that eligibility to a second term held out inducements to the incumbent to use corrupt means to secure his re-election, and that the people of the United States had seen this verified of late years.—He read several extracts from the messages of Gen. Jackson in defence of the one term principle.

Mr. Francis said that the public lands were ceded by the states to the general government as a trust fund to pay the debt of the revolution, and that it was expressly stated in the deed of cession that when this object was accomplished, such as remained unsold were to return to the rightful owners. That debt has been paid, and the states should have what they are justly entitled to. We are told by the modern Democrats that the proceeds of the sales of the public lands should go to assist in defraying the expenses of the general government. But, said Mr. Francis, Gen. Jackson did not believe thus. Mr. Francis here read several extracts from Gen. Jackson's messages in defence of distribution. Some of the Democrats, said Mr. Francis, contend that distribution is a new doctrine, but it was advocated by Gen. Jackson.

Mr. Francis next took up the subject of the tariff, and spoke of the different modes proposed to raise revenue. He contended that the protective policy had been recommended by all the Presidents from Washington down—said that the Whigs were not in favor of a high tariff—all they ask is that, in raising revenue, discrimination be made in favor of American industry. He contended that the more manufactures the more plenty will money be, and the higher prices will the produce of the farmer command. This, he contended, is evident from the fact that, if manufactures were established in this part of the country,

a great many of those who are now producers would become consumers. Hence the price of agricultural products would advance, and those of manufactures, from competition, be reduced. Mr. Francis read extracts in defence of the protective system from the messages of Jefferson, Madison, Monroe, and Jackson, and he might have read also an extract from the last annual message of Gen. Washington in favor of the protective system. It is as follows:—"Congress has repeatedly, and not without success, directed their attention to the encouragement of manufactures. The object is of too much consequence not to ensure a continuance of their efforts in every way which shall appear eligible."

Mr. Francis said that the Locofocoes are in favor of a horizontal tariff—a tariff that would impose a duty of 20 per cent. upon all articles of importation. They are in favor of a tariff that would impose as heavy a duty upon the poor man's necessities as upon the rich man's luxuries. But the Whigs are not in favor of such a tariff. This showed which party was in favor of making the rich richer and the poor poorer. Mr. Francis said that Gov. Polk, the Locofoco candidate for the Presidency, had voted to tax tea and coffee 20 per cent., and sure enough he did, unless the record be incorrect.

But, said Mr. Francis, the southern portion of the Democracy are in favor of free trade. What is free trade? The most simple and correct definition of the theory is, for every nation to admit the products of every other nation into its ports free of duty. But every nation will not adopt this principle. Must we pay a duty amounting almost to prohibition in order to get our products into foreign markets, and then let the products of foreign nations into our ports free of duty? These are the beauties of the one-sided free trade doctrine contended for by the southern Locofocoes.

Mr. Francis said that a United States Bank had been sanctioned by every President.—Washington, the father of his country, and president of the convention which framed the constitution, signed the bill chartering the first bank, and a large majority of the delegates to that convention voted for this bill. Although Jefferson has been represented as being opposed to a United States Bank, he approved a bill establishing a branch of that institution in Louisiana. Mr. Francis contended that if Mr. Jefferson had thought the bank injurious to the country he would not have signed a bill extending its power. The bank had also been sanctioned by Madison, the father of the constitution. Although Mr. Madison was opposed to the bank at one time and actually vetoed the bill rechartering it, yet in that veto he waived the constitutional question. Experience taught him the utility of a United States Bank afterwards, and he became an advocate of that measure, and also signed the bill chartering the second bank. The Supreme Court, with Chief Justice Marshall, the father of the judiciary, at its head, decided that a United States Bank was constitutional. Gen. Jackson was in favor of a United States Bank, but because he was not previously consulted upon the subject, when the bill rechartering the last bank came to him for his signature he vetoed it. Mr. Francis wished to call particular attention to a passage in his veto message recognising the constitutionality of a United States Bank. It is in the following words:

"That a Bank of the United States, competent to all the duties which may be required by the government, might be so organized as not to infringe on our own delegated powers or the reserved rights of the states, I do not entertain a doubt. Had the Executive been called upon to furnish the project for such an institution, the duty would have been cheerfully performed."

Mr. Francis said that the Democrats acknowledge the Democracy of Gen. Jackson, and what could they say against the constitutionality of the United States Bank when it has been acknowledged by Gen. Jackson?—Modern Democracy, said Mr. Francis, can get round the precedents of all the Presidents. They could understand the constitution better than those who framed it. But it would not do—the mass of people understood their manoeuvring, and they were not to be deceived by them.

HIGH SANCTIONS.

The Whigs have been denounced as Federalists, because of their advocacy of a United States Bank. Those who thus denounce the Whigs forget or do not know that a United States Bank found many warm advocates among those who signed the declaration of independence. At a whig meeting in New York on the 12th of April last, Garrett Davis, of Kentucky, stated that thirty-two of those who signed the declaration of independence, together with Gen. Washington, supported the establishment of a United States Bank. A majority of those who were delegates to the convention which adopted the constitution, that were afterwards in Congress, advocated the establishment of a United States Bank. Yet in the face of all this, there are those who will assert it that a United States Bank is unconstitutional. Notwithstanding the "Fathers of the Republican Church," for whom the Democrats of the present day

profess such reverence, were all of opinion that a United States Bank was both constitutional and expedient, yet the leaders of the "progressive Democracy" have become so wise in this day and generation, as to arrive at the conclusion that a United States Bank is neither constitutional or expedient.—But we prefer to appeal from the popinjays and martlets of this experimenting age to the venerable "Fathers of the Republican Church" and the framers of the constitution, who now sleep in their honored graves. If we are to have oracles, let us consult the mighty dead, in whom the pulse of ambition is still, rather than the living expounders of vastly inferior authority, who may be stimulated by less hallowed motives. Above all, let us heed the voice of experience, which emphatically condemns the result of experiments.

DANIEL WEBSTER.

Our readers will doubtless recollect that some months since we predicted that Mr. Webster would, in the present campaign, show to the people of this country that he is a Whig. Others, whose opinions, from their age and experience, were entitled to great respect, doubted it. But since the nominations of the National Whig Convention our prediction has been verified. His speech at the convention was enough to satisfy the most doubting. We cannot refrain from introducing here an extract from his speech at the ratification meeting in Boston on the 9th ult. Here it is:

"Gentlemen, I wish once more, on this public occasion, to signify my hearty concurrence in all the proceedings of the Baltimore Convention. And I pledge myself, my character, to exert whatever influence I may possess, to carry into effect the nominations of that body; to sustain the men who will uphold the principles of the Whig party—that party which I regard as the true American party of the revolution and for all coming ages—may, which I look upon as holding in its hands all that makes us great at home, or respected by foreign nations."

A TAX ON TEA AND COFFEE.

In 1833 Gov. Polk was a member of the Committee of Ways and Means, which committee proposed to impose a duty of twenty per cent. upon tea and coffee, at the time they were duty free. A proposition was made to strike them out from the reported bill, so as to leave them duty free. Gov. Polk voted against the proposition to strike out, thus showing himself to be in favor of taxing tea and coffee TWENTY PER CENT. What think you of that, reader? You doubtless remember what a noise the Locofocoes made a year or two since on this same subject. Wonder if their thunder will be stayed now? Remember that Gov. Polk voted to tax tea and coffee, "actual necessities of life," TWENTY PER CENT.

Hon. N. P. Tallmadge, of New York, was nominated by the President, on the 15th inst., and unanimously confirmed by the Senate, to be Governor of Wisconsin Territory.

Hon. John Branch, of North Carolina, formerly a Senator of the United States and afterwards Secretary of the Navy, has been nominated by the President, and confirmed by the Senate, to be Governor of Florida, to succeed Gov. Call whose term expires in August next.

A PORTRAIT.

In the course of his speech against the annexation treaty, Col. Benton drew a portrait of Capt. Tyler, the correctness and finish of which show him to be no unskillful limner. Here it is:

"I have shown you, Mr. President, that the ratification of this treaty would be a war with Mexico—that it would be unjust war, unconstitutional made—and made upon a weak and groundless pretext. It is now my purpose to show for what object this war is made—why these marching and sailing orders have been given—and why our troops and ships, as squadrons and corps of observation, are now in the Gulf of Mexico, watching Mexican cities, or on the Red river, watching Mexican soldiers. I have not told the reasons for this war, and warlike movements, nor is it necessary to do so. The purpose of the whole is plain and obvious. It is in everybody's mouth. It is in the air, and we can see and feel it. Mr. TYLER WANTS TO BE PRESIDENT; and different from the perfumed pop in Shakespeare, to whom the smell of gunpowder was so offensive, he not only wants to smell that compound, but also to smell of it. He wants an odor of the 'villainous compound' upon him. He has become infected with the modern notion that gunpowder popularity is the passport to the Presidency, and he wants that passport. He wants to play Jackson; but let him have a care. From the sublime to the ridiculous there is but a step; and in heroic imitations, there is no middle ground. The hero missed, the harlequin appears; and hisses salute the ears which were itching for applause."

Will the Editor of the S. C. Temperance Advocate be so good as to tell his readers where he got the article in his paper of the 20th inst., entitled "Temperance—Ourselves." It is but right, as he has published the article, that they should know who has taken such a stand.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

Graham's Magazine for July has been received. The present number commences a new volume. It contains No. 2 of the "Battle Grounds of America"—the battle of Germantown. A graphic description of the battle is given by C. J. Peterson. It also contains a beautiful original western view, entitled "Cave-in-Rock, on the Ohio." The fashions for the ladies are given with an elegant plate of flowers, lace, &c., by Querre. The literary contents are from the pens of able authors. Altogether, it is a good number, alike creditable to the editor and his contributors, and to the high character the magazine has acquired. Campbell's Foreign Semi-Monthly Magazine for June 1st contains a beautiful mezzotint engraving by Sartain—the Village Festival, together with the usual quantity of choice prose and poetic foreign miscellany.

No. 23 of the "Mirror Library" is upon our table. It is entitled "Songs for the Sabbath," and contains a great many pieces of choice poetry of a serious character, from a variety of authors. Price 12 1-2 cents. No. 9 of Hewitt's beautifully illustrated edition of the Bard of Avon has been received. It is, as we have before said, one of the most elegant editions ever printed.

I am not, I need hardly say to you, an untried man.—Van Buren's Letter on Annexation. No little Matty was tried in November, 1840, and found guilty.—Quincy Whig. And he was executed by the Locofoco National Convention which assembled in Baltimore lately.

A cannon has been sent for to be used at the approaching celebration, the firing of which will add interest to the attractions already in progress of preparation. We would bespeak a general attendance on that day.

ELECTION TICKETS.—Our Whig friends in the adjoining counties would do well to send in orders shortly for election tickets. President Tyler is in favor of a revenue tariff, with incidental protection. We state this in reply to numerous inquiries. If our friends will only refer to his annual messages, they will see where he stands.—Madisonian, June 8.

How strange it is that this development was not made until after the House of Representatives had refused to modify the present "revenue tariff, with incidental protection!" Gov. POLK ON THE BANKRUPT LAW.—Gov. Polk said, in a speech at Athens, Penn., (if we mistake not, in 1843 or '43, that "no honest man would take the benefit of the bankrupt law," and that the law was intended exclusively for "swindlers and dishonest men who wished to defraud their creditors."—Wonder what those Democrats who availed themselves of the benefit of this law think of the above? Can they vote for a man who denounced them as "swindlers and dishonest men?"

WOMAN.—The late Washington Aiston, in his Italian tale, "Monaldi," pays the following merited tribute to woman:—"Oh, woman, when thy heart is pure, and thy love true, what is there in nature to match thee? Though he whom thou lovest becomes maimed, wasted by disease or blighted by madness, yet wilt thou cling to him, and set in thy ruin only that image which he first left in thy heart!"

Mecklenburg Monumental Association.

A public appeal to the liberality of the citizens of Henderson county will be made in behalf of the above association, at Hendersonville, on the 4th of July next. The object of which is to raise funds to erect a monument at Mecklenburg in commemoration of the spot where the first declaration of independence was made and signed. It is hoped that no true hearted Carolinian will suffer his bones to rest beneath her soil without having given something, however little, to this praiseworthy and highly commendable object. Many of our wealthy citizens ought to give liberally, but we only ask for what they may be disposed to cheerfully contribute, not as charity, but as a duty they owe to their country.—To the ladies of Henderson we appeal with confidence.

Donations will be thankfully received at any time, in behalf of the association, by Col. John Baxter or J. M. Edney, who have been duly authorized and will cheerfully attend to the same.

J. M. E. June 25, 1844.

The Committee of Arrangements for the Barbecue to be given at Asheville on the 4th of July, have the pleasure of informing the community that arrangements have been made to have public speaking here on Friday as well as Thursday, thus presenting an additional inducement for persons to attend.—There will also be public speaking at night. They must be permitted to again invite a general attendance of this and the surrounding counties, not omitting to renew the invitation heretofore given to the ladies.

THE COMMITTEE.

Both Houses of Congress adjourned on Monday, the 17th inst.