

It will be remembered by all that in 1840, six thousand dollars were appropriated for the purchase of a party that would tax the people in the amount of six thousand dollars to put up a single house for the Aristocratic President (Harrison.)

Now, O ye generation of Locofoco demagogues, and rank and file of the party, cease your wailing and gnashing with wonder and astonishment at the appropriation of \$6,000 for the White House, (rubbing off the old Democratic appearance and putting on a gaudy Aristocratic appearance) and the purchase of FOURTEEN THOUSAND DOLLARS (together with the proceeds of the old furniture, estimated at EIGHT THOUSAND DOLLARS, making TWENTY-TWO THOUSAND DOLLARS) to buy new furniture for the house of Mr. Polk, the Democratic President, is it dwell in—making altogether the round sum of TWENTY-EIGHT THOUSAND DOLLARS!! to fix up the Democratic President's house so that he can live in it. And they would not allow the old furniture to stay in the house where the Democratic Mr. Polk was to reside. Oh, no! a Democrat must have all the eight thousand dollars worth of old furniture sold, and all that money and fourteen thousand dollars more to be laid out in splendid new furniture, and that, too, for a Democratic President. And then there was the \$6,000 for painting the house. Oh! just think of our Democratic President sitting in his house surrounded with \$28,000—yes! twenty-two thousand dollars worth of new furniture, and his house wearing a coat of paint which cost six thousand dollars!!! How Democratic it does look!

We have said it stated somewhere that King George III. wished to build a new house or furnish his old one better, and listening to the advice of his Ministers a tax was levied upon the American colonies for the purpose of furnishing his house, and this was the cause of the Revolutionary war—his modern Democracy following in the footsteps of crowned royalty! However this may be, one thing is certain: it would take the whole State tax on the citizens of this rich county of Slavery, (as high as their tax is now considered) for seven years to pay the appropriation made to fit up Mr. Polk's house at Washington. We are not in favor of expensively appropriating for such purposes; but we do say, when a Locofoco Congress passed a law appropriating six thousand dollars to repair the White House for Gen. Harrison, and the Locofoco party turns right round and holds the Whigs responsible for that law, at the same time pronouncing it monstrous extravagance—we say, when a party does this, and then with a majority of 70 in the House, which alone can originate appropriation bills, turns right round and passes a law appropriating upwards of twenty thousand dollars to fit up the same house—and that, too, for a Democratic President—when they do this, we have a right to throw it in their teeth. Thus we get from the laws of Congress and they dare not deny it.

**Lynch Law.**  
A man named Avant and one of his associates were recently hanged at Marietta, Jackson county, Georgia, without the form of trial. Notice was given to your black legs to leave town or share the same fate—The Peninsula Gazette, though it thinks this summary mode of punishment should generally be resorted to, justifies the present case:—N. O. Tropic.

Avant was a monster in human form, and his life for a series of years has been marked by crimes of the deepest dye. He came to our city some years ago, a fugitive from justice from the state of Alabama, where he had murdered a sheriff. He had not been here long before he attempted the assassination of one of our citizens, and being obliged to fly from here he went to Marietta, where he was concerned in the murder of another of our citizens. He then fled to the swamps contiguous to that town, where he has since, up to the time of his apprehension, and at the head of a band of outlaws, perpetrated murder and robbery upon all who fell in his way. To such a length had his audacity been carried, it was considered dangerous to travel through that part of the state. The peace and well-being of the community demanded that such a villain should meet with retribution for his outrages—and owing to the inefficiency of our Territorial government no jail was here provided for the security of criminals; he and his accomplices, therefore, in order to insure their punishment, were brought to a public execution. Those concerned were satisfied by another motive; there are still remaining a number of men of the same desperate character in the swamps about the country, and an example, which the slow process of law could not afford, was necessary to strike them with terror. The only sentiment which we can express on the subject is, a regret that the necessity of the case should have demanded an application of Lynch's code.

**Illegal Voting.**—A man named Solomon Hays, was tried in day at the sessions charged with illegally voting in his vote at the Second District of twelfth ward at the election. He was suspected at the time, and it was subsequently ascertained that he lived at Pookakill, and came from that place in the noon Hannah, a few days previous to the election. Notwithstanding these things were clearly shown, the jury was fit to acquit the promoter, and his counsel said his client was weak in intellect. It is perhaps unnecessary to add that he voted the Locofoco ticket.—N. Y. Tribune.

Here is a Locofoco who perpetrated an election fraud, and escaped the punishment on the ground that he was a fool. But they are not the leaders, who no doubt, bribe him to commit the fraud, and to the punishment they are they foot too.—Daily Journal.

It is not our present purpose to argue the question of receiving abolition petitions.

We are authorized to announce that Mr. A. Graham is a candidate for Representative to Congress from this District. We are gratified by Dr. Graham to say that he is neither a Whig nor Democrat.

The publication of our friend J. B. B.'s shall appear next week.

Monday, July 15th, 1845.  
My Dear Sir—I am a candidate for Congress. It is late, never to be tried to save the Union and the Constitution and redress to save the people of the South from the abolitionists of the name of Abolition. Let the Abolitionists and their advocates attend to the following examination: "Mind their own business and let us alone." Slavery is a State Institution, exclusively, and the General Government ought to have nothing to do with it. Mr. Clingman never said before the last election in a single speech, that he was for abolition petitions, although he well knew I was uniformly opposed to receiving them, he concealed his opinion and I think thereby practiced a fraud on the people. To vote for him now after his vote to receive abolition petitions, and his worst enemies of the South, to endorse and approve his vote which the South all condemn and the Abolitionists all approve. I never could consent to become the deputy of old John Quincy Adams, and the recruiting Sargent of the Abolition party because that party would stimulate slaves to job and burn houses, to kill men rape women first and murder them next, as they did in the South Hampton Insurrection some twelve years ago in Virginia—when they killed about seventy white people before they could be stopped. This is no Whig or Democrat question. It is a question of safety, and the salvation of all the white people of the Southern States depends upon it. If you had a keg of powder lying split upon your floor and your worst enemy would, on a windy night, seize a chunk of fire and come running try to force himself into your house would you receive him? Clingman and old John Quincy Adams say yes, I say no, no, never!! The powder is the Negroes; your enemy is the Abolitionists; and the fire-brand is the petitions.

Please make this generally and quickly known all through your county. I am a candidate—I have just returned from a long journey to the West, where I have been attending to the business of little infant orphan children of a deceased brother. Let every friend of the South show his faith by his works, or his principles by his vote. "United we stand and divided we fall!" Abolition has lately divided the Churches, and if the true friends of our glorious Republic Union do not watch with vigilance, it will divide our excellent Government. Let every patriot do his duty immediately, and in the language of Gen. Washington frozen down every attempt to divide the Union or to interfere with our slaves. My time is short, and I must leave the election to the free choice of freemen, to choose between me and Mr. Clingman. I will go where I can see the people.

Yours R. especially,  
Signed, JAMES GRAHAM.  
Copies of the above letter have been privately circulated in various portions, if not all over the District, and relied upon to aid Mr. Graham in the election. It is worthy of remark that notwithstanding the vote given by Mr. Clingman, alluded to in the above letter, was given more than eighteen months ago, Mr. Graham's astuteness of intellect never enabled him to discover until ten days ago, that the Union was endangered by it, or if sooner discovered, his patriotism did not prompt him sooner to sound the alarm. Has he acted the part of a faithful Sentinel, in seeing the danger the country was in and failing to call public attention to it in time to avert the dire calamity? If he really believed that that vote had imperiled the liberties of the South, should not his warning voice have proclaimed it trumpet tongue from one end of the District to the other? Would any patriot hesitate eighteen months whether or not he would "Save the Union?" Assuredly not, for from the tenor of his letter it would seem that he thinks unless he prevents it, the Union is gone. Now the only thing we think in any sort of danger from Mr. Clingman's vote is Mr. Graham's chance of being elected, and perhaps Mr. Graham meant his vote in Congress when he said the Union; if so, we agree with him perfectly. Mr. Clingman's vote on the 23th. Rule, his other votes and speeches, and the high stand he took in Congress, all and singular have seriously jeopardized the liberty of Mr. Graham to go to Congress, twelve years, or even two years longer, and this is the whole injury done or likely to be done the country by Mr. Clingman's vote.

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