

THE TRUE ISSUE.

There are a few all-important considerations that enter into the pending Presidential Election; upon which solely the issue should be tried.

It is the game of a certain class of politicians to lead off the multitude from these considerations of the first magnitude, by making new and irrelevant issues and investing them with the consequence of first principles.

Three political traders deal truth as they fear defeat, and therefore, with all the tact of old gladiators, they evade the weapon they dare not encounter, and deal their blows in every other direction, with a sort of desperate hope of making a hit somewhere. To guard against the fearful consequences of their triumph, it becomes the imperative duty of those who regard more the permanent glory and prosperity of the country than the less noble triumphs of mere party, to bring our adversaries back to the true issue, and hold them to it.

Now to the facts, attested by history. Be it remembered, that in 1841, when General Harrison came into office, he found the country, through its length and breadth, overwhelmed with embarrassment. The treasury was empty; public credit was totally destroyed; private credit had to an alarming extent shared the same fate; enterprise of every description was paralyzed; labor sought in vain for employment; all the streams of National prosperity were dried up. In a word, the country was bankrupt.

Be it remembered, that all these evils were the result of the boasted measures of the Locofoco party—measures that were zealously resisted by the Whig party, by whom the consequences to which they ultimately led were foretold with prophetic truth.

Be it remembered, that the same party that bankrupted the country is now in the field, organized, and striving with desperation to regain the power which it lost by the election of 1840; and that, in the event of its success, this party is pledged to restore the same measures that distinguished its rule when in power; that is to say, the sub-treasury, death to all banks, hard money, and a tariff upon what we called "free-trade."

Be it remembered, that the Presidential candidate of this party is an avowed and recorded enemy of the Tariff of 1842, and the advocate of a horizontal tariff of twenty per centum on the value of foreign imports, which the best informed men believe would be fatal to the manufacturing interest, highly prejudicial to the interests of agriculture and commerce, ruinous to public revenue, and subversive of all hope of the discharge of the public debt, unless by the imposition of direct taxes on the people—a policy which is indeed known to be openly advocated by some members of the party.

Be it remembered, that the first great measure that checked the embarrassments of the country was the repeal, by the vote of the Whig party, of the odious and destructive sub-treasury; and that to the same party belongs the merit of the present Tariff law, which has done more than any other thing to raise up our country from the depression caused by long years of suffering, and to diffuse comparative health and gladness and prosperity over the whole land.

Be it remembered, that this salutary measure has not only restored to healthful action all the great interests of the country, but has replenished an exhausted Treasury and yielded millions of money to be applied to the liquidation of the public debt.

Be it remembered, that these great benefits are results of the Tariff, within the short space of eighteen months; and it is the confident anticipation of business men and statesmen that this is but the precursor of still brighter days, should this measure remain undisturbed a few years longer.

It is therefore for the People now to choose between the measures of the party that ruined the country, and the measures of the party that saved the country; between measures that are directed exclusively to the public good, and measures that are suggested by party motives, and intended, primarily at least, for party purposes.

This retrospect, with its impressive admonitions, connected as it is with the future by the operation of cause and effect, suggests this obvious reflection: Will the People, to whom belongs all the power, and upon whom will rest, for weal or for woe, all the consequences resulting from the administration of the Government—will they stand forth, unflinching supporters of the men and measures that give honor and strength and prosperity to the nation; or will they, in an ignominious spirit of vengeance, return to old task-masters, and invite another blight to desolate our land and impoverish and dishonor our rich inheritance?

This, when stripped of the disguises that running has thrown over it to cheat a confiding People, is the true issue now to be tried.

From the Independent.

ANNEXATION AND DISUNION.

Mr. Benton delivered two speeches in Bentonville, on the 17th and 18th of last month. His most important part of his speeches was that which relates to the schemes of Disunion, which the fugitives supposed they had laid on a sure basis in the Texas Treaty.

Mr. Benton comes in aid of the position assumed by those who have fallen from the Democratic ranks, and joined with the Whig party. He says there is "one green spot" in the political field, where Whigs

and Democrats unite, and that was on the political field of Disunion to the Union. If Mr. Benton would adopt the necessary conclusions of his own mind, and have the ordinary candor to act as becomes an American freeman, he would find that there are other "green spots" on which the members of the two parties might meet, and that he need not trust to the power and the array of party to secure the reputation he has acquired. Customary opposition to Mr. Clay, and habitual adherence to a party name, should be discarded by all who see the danger to which the country is exposed, by the designs of traders whose control is admitted to and whose political co-operation is sustained by the Democratic party.

If the Disunionists are proper objects of denunciation, in their own capacity and designs, how greatly is their magnitude increased by this alliance with them, in the nomination of a Presidential Candidate, and in all the appliances of an all-conquering campaign. Is it strange that men who see and know the evil should submit to it? For what? To secure the success of the Democratic Party? Who believes that the triumph of the Polk faction would be the success of the Democratic Party? No one, surely, who will think of the position of the League, and the object of those who control it. It is possible (and we do not believe it) that enough of our citizens can be so far deluded as to create a majority for Mr. Polk, the consequences are not hard to foresee. Unless Mr. Polk should fully realize the expectation of the Disunionists, and become the mere tool of the Disunionists, the dismemberment of the party would immediately follow—and the Democrats would find themselves far more reduced in numbers than when they called out to the disunion "wing"—"Help me, Cassius, or I sink."

The demands of the Disunionists will not be abated in a single point. Such a Tariff as South Carolina shall alone dictate, must be submitted to by the whole Union. But if this were granted, and a brave and high-minded people were to cover beneath the insidious swaggers of the Jacobin Club of South Carolina, and give them no chance of flinging the responsibility of Disunion on another section, still their demands would increase. They must have Texas also—not to get Texas into the Union, but to get the Southern States out of it. Such would be a part of the consequences of the election of Mr. Polk; the power of the Disunionists would be strengthened for mischief, and it would be no more a triumph of the old Democratic party proper, than it would be a triumph of the Chariot of Tartarus.

Mr. Benton says, the primary object of the Texas treaty was Disunion; an intrigue for the Presidency was its secondary object, and land speculation and stock-jobbing were its auxiliary objects; and the "loose objects, together brought it forward at the time and in the manner in which it came forward, just forty days before the Baltimore Convention, and at the exact moment to mix with the Presidential election, and to make dissension, discord and mischief between the North and the South." And yet Democratic leaders, who know these facts, adhere to the nomination that has grown out of the design to create these evils, and refuse to meet on that "green spot," occupied by the Whigs, on which alone this glorious Union can be preserved. And thus stand the motives of the parties, when written in legible characters: For the Democratic Party, "Polk and Disunion"—for the Whig Party, "Clay and the Union."

We have brought Mr. Benton before the eyes of our readers, that we may illustrate the position of other intelligent leaders in the Democratic ranks; for, if we understand him, he intends to support the nomination, "hand in glove" with Mr. Calhoun, Mr. McDuffie and others, all of whom he professes to be traitors to their country. From a notice of Mr. Benton's speeches in the St. Louis Republic, it appears that he presented the Texas Treaty, and all the correspondence relating to it, as artfully designed to dismember the Union. To pick a quarrel with Great Britain, and also with the non-slaveholding States, was obviously the design of the Negotiator, from the beginning to the end. To array the slaveholding against the non-slave holding half of the Union was his open and recognized effort. To prevent the acquisition of Texas as a Southern section, slaveholding question, wholly directed to the extension, perpetuation, and re-adjustment of slavery, was his express, avowed object. And after all this open effort to make the Texas question a slave question, the admission of the Texas States into the Union was to be submitted to a House of Representatives where there was a majority of forty-six members from the non-slaveholding States. Who could all this be for, except to have the Texas States refused admission, and a pretext furnished for seceding from the Southern States for ever? All this was so well understood in South Carolina that the cry of "Texas or Disunion" was raised in that quarter, not only before the treaty was rejected, but before it was signed!

And now we repeat to the public and to the supporters of the Democratic Party in particular, what we said before the late election in this State, that the leaders of that party do know the designs of the power which they permitted to control the action of the Baltimore Convention; and knowing it, do persevere in their adherence to the Disunionists, and are going with them in a body, against the happiness and safety of our glorious Confederacy.

THE POLITICAL PRESS.

No one who has been in the habit of glancing at the different political journals

of the day, can fail to have been struck with the remarkable fact, that while the Whigs make a theme of the Tariff of 1842, and denounce the measures of the two parties, in response to their efforts upon the welfare of the people, the Locofoco magazine professes in the latest person it editorially to support our candidate. Tell them that the Whig tariff has been beneficial in its operation, and ought not to be repealed, and they reply by asserting that Mr. Clay planned the murder of Calley. Talk of a National Bank in opposition to their sub-treasury scheme, and they revive the exploded tale of "bargain and corruption" in the election of Mr. Adams. Point to the abuse of the veto power under Locofocoism, and the report is, behold a gambler and duelist. Indicate the advantages of Mr. Clay's plan for distributing the proceeds of the public lands, and you are answered, he is a Sabine-buskey. This is not mere declamation. Laying down the Democratic Review, we take up the Richmond Enquirer of July 20th. Here are three closely printed columns devoted to the revival of the oftentimes disproved story of "bargain and corruption?" We turn to the Globe of the next day, and find its editorial page disgraced by a public concert which cannot fail to make even Locofocoism blush. The figure of a man in a circle is formed by type; above is a canoe on which is pictured a brandy bottle, cork-crow, a pack of cards and a pistol labelled "shoot lower." Under this design are the words "war, pestilence and famine," while letters, disposed so as to form the figure of a man, embody all the gross details that have been published for the last twenty years against Mr. Clay. And all this appears in the official organ at Washington of the great party who stands opposed to the Whigs! While we regret, for the credit of the country, to see the press degraded by such an exhibition of wits and malignant buffoonery, we are rejoiced to find that the enemy's cause is so incapable of being sustained by solid argument, and by any appeals to the good sense of every honest man, that they are compelled to adopt the most discreditable devices in order to excite the passions of the people and mislead their judgment.

We have more faith in the intelligence of the American people than to imagine, however, that they are to be blinded to their true interest by any such outrages upon decency and truth.

New York Republic.

LETTER FROM MR. CLAY.

Mr. Clay was invited to be present at the great Missouri Convention of Whigs which met at Lexington, Missouri, a short time since. His letter of reply to the invitation was as follows:

Ashland, 21st June, 1844.

Gentlemen—I received your friendly letter, inviting me to attend a mass meeting of the Whigs of Missouri, and the far West, at Lexington, on the 18th July, next. Nothing would afford me more pleasure than to be in the midst of them on that interesting occasion, if I could with propriety. But, after full consideration, I resolved not to attend any political meeting during the Presidential canvass; and many of my most devoted friends approve that resolution. You hold out very strong inducements to me to visit Lexington—old friends and neighbors, the largest body of good land in all the Mississippi valley, producing 1,000 lbs. of hemp to the acre, a rapid growth in population, wealth and improvement, and although I do not feel a radical and extensive revolution, going on in politics. I would know you were Kentuckians from the complacency with which you speak of all these fine things. I should be delighted to see them; and if I could make an exception from the rule which I have adopted, it would be to visit Lexington, in Fayette county, Missouri; but I do not think that I can find sufficient reason for such an exception. And you know that I have always endeavored to abide by my word.

In justice to the prospects of the deliverance of the State of Missouri from the yoke of Locofocoism, of which I receive a distressing account from all quarters, North to Virginia, which gave me birth and to Kentucky, which adopted and cherished and honored me, there is no State in the Union which I would feel more gratified with the support of than Missouri. I have ever entertained a kind of parental feeling toward that State. Among the arduous struggles which I have had in public life, that which was incomparably the greatest in which I ever participated, for the admission of Missouri into the Union. I claim nothing, I am entitled to nothing on that account. I merely did my duty. Missouri honored me with her first vote. In reviewing the past, I am unconsciously ever having done any thing justly to forfeit her esteem and confidence. Being now in the evening of my life, it would be a great satisfaction to me, before I terminate my mortal career, once more to meet Missouri on terms of friendship and affection.

Whatever may be the course which she may think proper to take, I long to relate you to the bright and cheering prospects of the Whig cause throughout the whole Union. Never were the prospects of any political party more satisfactory and encouraging. Perfectly united as to all the great measures of national policy which they support, every Whig from the St. Johns to the Sabine, stands ready and eager to do his duty and his whole duty. No will they be belittled into security or inactivity, by the divisions and disaffections of a weak and degenerate Locofocoism. The Whigs know that the maxim "never despise an enemy," is as wise and sound in politics as it is in war, and they mean to combat as if Napoleon or

Wellington, instead of Col. Polk, were in the field. If they put forth their strength and energies accordingly, they will sweep the most signal political victory ever won in this or any other country.

I am your friend and old servant,
B. CLAY.

Messrs. F. B. Hawks, J. P. Campbell, J. H. Graham, and J. W. O'Riannon, &c. &c.

From the New York Observer.

A SCENE IN A SYNOD.
It was in the Autumn of '34 that the venerable Synod of New Jersey held its sessions in that ancient and time honored borough of Elizabethtown. But few larger or more famous episcopistical bodies meet in this country. Embracing within its limits two colleges, and the principal Theological Seminary of the Church, and covering a large territory where Presbyterianism has long been established, it numbers among its members some of the ablest scholars, professors, theologians, and ministers in America. On the occasion in which we now allude it presented an imposing spectacle. There were venerable doctors in theology whose gray hairs were as once to them a crown of glory and the ornament of the Assembly—there were the president and professors of Princeton and Lafayette Colleges, with not merely an American but a European population—there were the venerated pastors of a hundred churches and parishes, from the eloquent Senator through the various grades of civil and social life, down to the plain but pious farmer.

During a momentary pause in the business of this venerable and learned body an aged and highly respected clergyman arose, stating that he wished to present a few resolutions in the consideration of the Synod. His age and well earned character obtained for him a kindly hearing. His resolutions were on the subject of Abolitionism and in its favour, and in opposition to Colonization. A few well directed remarks fell from his mouth, after which he took his seat.

The Synod looked as if taken by surprise, and none seemed disposed to touch the exciting subject. The Moderator was about rising to put the motion, when he would have reached the subject of the resolution, when he was interrupted by a word being said, when he was arrested by the words, "Mr. Moderator" slowly but emphatically pronounced. In a moment all was breathless attention. For about half an hour the Synod hung upon the lips of the speaker. Such an exposition of abolitionism, the aged ones never heard before, nor the more youthful ones since. It was a torrent of eloquence irresistible in argument and most judiciously administered in its import and manner. When he sat down he was said. The flowing tears of many of the gray headed ones showed the emotions that possessed their souls. The moderator waited some time to give opportunity to others to speak, but no word was uttered. The motion was put on the adoption of the resolutions, and the mover only voted for them; whilst the whole Synod beside voted against them. And we have never had an abolition resolution presented to the Synod since.

The mover of the resolutions was the excellent Dr. Weeks of Newark; their opposer, was Theodore Fritlinghouse, of the United States. And it were in a Synod will never be forgotten by many who witnessed it.

QUAINTLEBURNING.—We give below a resolution adopted at a Polk, Dallas, and Texas meeting held in Lawrence county, Alabama. With such repeated evidences before the people of the treasonable inclinations of the supporters of the Locofoco nominees, it will be in vain for the editors of that party to deny that Polk and Disunion are almost synonymous terms.

Resolved, That the possession of Texas is infinitely more important to us of this section of the Union than a longer connexion and friendship with the North Eastern States; and, if we have to yield either, it cannot and shall not be Texas; because the people of Texas are more nearly allied to us in blood and congeniality of institutions, their territory more convenient in locality, and infinitely more valuable in fertility of soil and commercial advantages, than the North Eastern States themselves, from whence now proceeds the unfriendly opposition to our wishes.

At this same meeting, the Hon. David Hubbard, Locofoco elector for the State at Large, was the principal orator; and it is reported in the North Atlantic that he not only declared in his speech, but also in his private conversation, that he was fully prepared to see this Union rent asunder, unless the Northern portion of the Confederacy would consent to let us have Texas!

What say the staid old Union men of Georgia to this bold preaching up of disunion? How can they reconcile to their sense of patriotism longer to be found co-workers with such men in the cause of Polk and Texas?

Augusta Chronicle.

Important Movement.—A meeting of Locofocos of Cumberland county, (Pa.) was held in that county a short time since, to consider what course it was proper for them, as friends of the Tariff, to pursue in the coming Presidential election. The chair was taken by Samuel Saeffer, and a committee consisting of Gen. Thomas C. Miller, Montgomery Donaldson, Esq., Henry Lynch, General T. G. Miller, Francis Hutchinson, John Moore, Joshua Sellers, John Myers, Esq., Joseph Blister, and Marvin Snyder, he appointed a committee to address a letter to the Hon.orable James K. Polk, asking him to state explicitly whether, elected, he will sustain the Tariff of 1842, and if not, then to state in plain and unequivocal terms (without reference to any past letters or speeches or the measures of any other person) what kind of a Tariff he will sustain, and what extent of protection he would allow to native industry.

The meeting then adjourned to meet again when the answer of Mr. Polk is received.

We shall wait with some impatience for this letter of Mr. Polk, fearing at the same time he will not answer at all, or if he does, that he will not be "explicit" as the meeting require.

We are against every thing that the Whigs are for.—Nashville Union.

Now this is what we call honest. This is plain and above-board. This is the first actual declaration of Polk-principles we have seen as yet. "We are against every thing the Whigs are for." How much trouble, how much wear and tear of ingenuity and invention is here saved. It reminds us of an anecdote that the late Chief Justice of Maryland told, with infinite humor. While at the bar, the Judge had a case to prosecute, in which a very deaf old man was defendant. As the argument for the plaintiff was going forward with much earnestness, the defendant became very much excited, and making many ineffectual attempts to hear what Mr. Mellan was saying to the jury, he at last exclaimed, "I don't know what you are saying." "Mr. Mellan, but I wear good ears!"

New York Tribune.

A Clay Omen.—A gentleman, but just returned from a trip into the interior of our own and adjoining States, relates to us the following little incident, which may reasonably be set down as an "omen." An initiation was given at Bradford Springs on Monday last, that 2 balloons would be sent up, one labelled "Clay" and the other "Polk," and in consequence a large crowd was gathered to witness the race, if the ascension might be so termed. At the appointed hour both balloons were charged, and having been duly balanced, were let go at the same moment. The hearts of the Locofocos beat with triumph as the Polk balloon rose above its competitor; but the joy was of short duration, for a sudden gust of wind laid the "Polk" upon its side, and at the same moment the Clay balloon soared majestically far upward and onward toward the west until lost to the eye, still maintaining its advanced and elevated position.

This may or may not be taken for an omen, but it is certainly as good as any one that Mr. Kendall has favored the world with.

U. S. Gazette.

Disunion in Alabama.—The Tuscaloosa Monitor says: A writer in the North Atlantic gives an account of a speech made at Moulton, Lawrence county, 29th ult., by the Hon. David Hubbard, one of the Polk and Texas electors for the State at Large. The writer says that M. J. Hubbard declared, both in his speech and private conversation, that he was fully prepared to see the Union rent asunder, unless the Northern portion of the confederacy would consent to let us have Texas.

Alabama Journal.

DANGER OF A BLUNDER.

The North Atlantic mentions the following singular case which occurred in the District Court in that city, and which shows how a blunder may defeat man's intention. The case was the Executors of the late Stephen Henderson vs. the Legatees of the same. The action arose out of a difference of interpretation of the sixth clause of the will of the deceased, relative to the disposition to be made of his slaves after his death. The following is a transcript of the clause alluded to, the words on which the legatees relied to sustain their opposition being in italics.

"All the children that are born five years after my death, if females, are to be free at the age of twenty years, and male children at the age of twenty-five; and at the end of five years as aforesaid there may be drawn by lot out of all the slaves ten—five males and five females—who will be furnished with a free passage to our settlement in Africa and one hundred dollars each, but they must go of their own free will, and to return to slavery if ever they return back to this country. At the end of ten years, twenty may be emancipated in the same manner as the first five, and in twenty five years all the first born free may be sent off with the entire remainder of the old stock that are willing to go, so that at the end of twenty five years from my death there will not be upon any of my estates any other slaves but the apprentice children, and if the other slaves do not wish to go to Africa, they will remain upon their respective plantations on which they reside as apprentices, and to be provided for accordingly; but to be strictly under the management of the overseer, as well as all their off-pring, the whole to be considered as apprentice, and their labor to be applied to the general good of my succession."

The executors had the will probated, and performed all the duties required by

law in such cases, from the time of Henderson's death until the expiration of five years, when the slaves were to be drawn by lot and sent to Africa. The slaves were selected by them in the mode provided, when the legatees refused to give them up, pronouncing that clause in the will a nullity, as it was impossible for persons once free ever to be made slaves again.

The honor decided that portion of the clause in the will, as with that issue in slavery should they ever return to the country, was impossible in law, and impossible conditions in a will were to be treated as if they never existed. (Civil Code, art. 1606,) therefore the whole clause was a nullity, and judgment was rendered for defendants, with costs of court. Thus the benevolence and humane intentions of the testator were frustrated by a blunder of a few words in drawing up the instrument that he intended should confer such signal and lasting benefits.

FROM MEXICO.

Thearque Express, arrived at New York, brings intelligence from Vera Cruz to the 14th July.

The news of the rejection, by the United States Senate, of the American Treaty, reached Vera Cruz on the 11th, and gave universal satisfaction.

The paper war between the American Charge d'Affaires and the Mexican Minister of Foreign Affairs has not come to a conclusion—the former, the Journal of Commerce says, "having failed to establish his views."

All the foreign Ministers had solicited the elementary of the Government toward their countrymen taken in the late expedition to Tabasco, headed by Sontano, the President, in reply, had expressed his determination to treat them as pirates, if on trial they were found guilty.

An army of fifteen thousand men was preparing to leave Mexico for Texas, and was expected to reach Matamoros in November next. Congress had not fixed upon a plan to raise the \$4,000,000 granted for the expedition, but there was little doubt of their doing so very soon.

As usual at this time of the year, there was little demand for any kind of goods, and prices had not risen in proportion to the increase of duty levied by the new tariff.

EXTENSIVE RENUNCIATION OF IDOLATRY IN INDIA.—

From the latest intelligence received at the Missionary rooms, the population of Southern India seems rapidly advancing to a point where the renunciation of the foolish, degrading, and unsatisfying rites of idolatry will be frequent. Under date of March 14, 1844, the bishop of Madras says that ninety six villages, in the province of Tinnevely, have recently come forward, unolicited, and utterly abolished their idols, requesting to be taken under Christian instruction. One of the English Missionaries, at an earlier date, says that he had, within the two preceding months, received several hundred natives under his care. And from a very recent letter of one of the Missionaries of the American Board, it appears that although there has been no movement of so decided a character in the territory embraced within the plans of Madura mission, many things are exceedingly hopeful; and that, old laborers now enter this field, in requisite numbers, there would be no doubt of soon gathering an abundant harvest.

N. Y. Jour of Com.

ANOTHER MISSIONARY FALLEN.—

The painful intelligence of the death of Rev. Grover S. Copstock, Missionary of the American Baptist Board, at Ramree, Arracan, has reached the Missionary Rooms by the last steamer. He died of the Asiatic Cholera, at Akyah, on the 25th of April. He has thus quickly followed his excellent and laudable wife to receive his final reward, both of whom will long be held in grateful remembrance by a large circle of Christian friends.

Christiania Watchman.

STATE PRIDE.—

We find the following letter in the Columbia (Tenn.) Observer, a paper published in the town in which Mr. Polk resides, which will give our readers some idea as to the feeling of State pride in and about Columbia:

Mr. Editor: It has been generally circulated that I am going to vote for James K. Polk, and I have been frequently asked why? and I take this method of saying that I will never vote for Col. Polk as long as such a man as Henry Clay is living. I voted for Mr. Clay with about sixty of us, years ago in Maury; and neither Texas nor any other slaveholder shall prevent me from voting for that one-hundred statesman in November next. As to State pride, my motto is, "Remember Hugh L. White."

W. L. COLQUITT.

July 4, 1844.

A Question for the Chivalry.—

Mr. Calhoun boasts in all his speeches, that he has foreseen every thing that has happened for the last thirty years. His consistency has always been first rate, and his foresight has always been equally good! Now we wish to know, and we put the question to him, and to all his Chivalry: Where was his foresight in 1819, when he advocated the ceding away Texas, that he did not foresee that in 1844, that Territory would be of vital importance to the Union, and absolutely necessary to the salvation of the Southern States? Will he vouchsafe an answer?

Richmond Whig.

The harmonious Democracy are at loggerheads in New York. One party say they can't go for Polk and Annexation, and the other say they must.