me of protection, and vet was only passed to re- ] . lieve the nulliflers. I hope, then, in fature, the credit will be given to the much abused multifiers. for this act of favor to the South, and not the great tary Ewing the sums paid, during each year of the pacificator, Henry Clay. But to return to my ar. last Administration, in discharge of trust foods, gument. Whether we take the bill as reported treasity notes, &c.; and which he states as not from the Committee of Ways and Means, from forming any part of the expenses of that Adminthat on Manufactures, or that of the Teensury, the istration, to wit : difference is like that of my uncle Toby's hatbetween the old cocked hat, and the old hat cocked. The object and design of each are protection and high revenue. It is stated by Mr. Lowndes-one of the most virtuous and patriotic statesman this country has ever known, whose death every lover of the country most deeply deplores-that the tariff of 1816, which, as chairman of the Committee of Ways and Means, he reported, was framed on the te principle of revenue and encouragement; that, under the embargo, non-intercourse, and war, many flourishing manufactures bad sprung up, which all were disposed to foster, as well as to encourage others which might afterwards prise. With this view, a duty of 25 per cent. was considered as sufficiently high. But with this the manufacturers were not satisfied; and at the next Congress (1818) succeeded in raising the duties to 334 per cent. Not content with this, they applied again in 1920; but, after a full and able discussion, were defeated. But their cupidity was not thus to be foiled. In 1824 they were more successful; and the gentleman from Boston will allow me to say to him that, if I have been led into errors on this subject, they were taught me then by Daniel Webster, and the strongly on this occasion, my apology must be then member from his city. Thus successful, Congress was led to pass the bill of 1523, which drove the South to the point of madness. We had. then, the compromise act of 1833, which gave quiet and renose to the country. But that is now to be violated. Revenue is the word-direct tixes, or excise, or impost, are the alternatives. I am free to say, the people I represent (as I am myself) are in tayor of the collection of revenue from our foreign importations, in preference to a tax upon our dand and property. It is the more acceptable to us, if for nothing else, that it at least has the anpearance of being voluntary -if that can be called so, which we pay from necessity. Your farmer may dispense with his brondeloth coat for himself, and with a silk gown for his wife; but cannot do without his irod and his salt; nor will he willingly give up, if he desires peace and comfort in his family, his sugar and coffee.

Mr. Chairman, it was the object of my friend from South Carolina, [Mr. Pickens,] in his eloquont remarks, to satisfy the committee that, if you pass the bill imposing such high duties as it proposes. you will fail to collect the amount of revenue you idesire, and be driven, in your necessities, to resort to direct taxes, or some other mode of supplying your wants. It shall be my purpose to show you ought not, even if you could, to levy so heavy a Dix as you propose, in the present distressed condition of the country; but that you can and should bring down your expenditures to an economical these Whigs now tells me he got excused because administration of the Government. Your chairman of Ways and Means says it is necessary to have this large amount. And how is this necessity established? We are first called to the statement necompanying the report of the Secretary of the Treasury, made on the 9th of May last :

"The following estimate of the expenditures of The conclusion to which they are brought is: the years 1842, 1843, and 1844, exhibits the "The committee believe that, with proper economeasure of income necessary to be raised during my and responsibility, and without impairing any the same peri. Ir

For the year 1842. Civil, foreign intercourse and miscellaneous, military and nava!, as Debt due by corporate cities, principal and interest Parts of the old public debt 3 and 5 per cent, funds due to the States, including the sums due to Mississippi and Alabama, under the late law Interest payable in 1942, on the lonn of 1841 & 1842 \$513,000 Redemption of Treasury notes including introst 7 400,000

For the year 1913. Civil, foreign intercourse & miscellancous, military and maval . \$24,421,357 95 Permanent appropri-932,000 00 rti ns Debt due by corns-132,000 04 rate cities Parts of the old publie debt . 5,000 00 3 and 5 per cent. funds due to the Statics 362,000,00 Interest payable in 1,003,000 00 1243 no form Redemption of trea serv motes, locksding interest 5,300,000,00 For the year 1911.

merse & miscellaneous, military and mayal . 23,424,35 - 55 Perminent appro-932,000 00 priations Debt due by entpo-105,700 00 male metters Partenf the old pub-5,000 00 lic debt d and 5 per cent. funds due to the 100,000 00 States Interest payable in

Civil, foreign inter-

Principal of the loan payable 1st Janu ary, 1:10 5.009,076 ---

ther habilities. Not centeer with this the gentle Higher prices for his article. One thing is certain

In 1888 25 148 716 91 wages of the laborer in our fields, or in the facto-In 1839 22,289,556 II | ries, that are to be increased ! Let the farmer or In 1540 \$110,987,472 53 country for the sale of his cotton, tobacco, rice, and

Being an average of \$27,746,868 13 for each year. Now, sir, by turning to the 24th page of the same document, you will find stated by Mr. Secre 4

For the year 1837 . . 85,655 034 06 For the year 1833 7,911,042 16 For the year 1839. . . 12,071,219 21 4,860,553 20 For the year 1840

These sums being paid principally in discharge of trust-funds, received and held under treaties made before Mr. Van Buren came into power, an 1for which his Administration was not responsible. except in his liability to pay. And here, Mr. Chairman, let us pause for a moment, and reflect on the statement which has been laid before us by Mr. Ewing, as Secretary of the Treasury, and by the gentleman from New York. It shows that, in the end, truth will be heard and falsehood silenced. Yes, sir, what have we this day heard, coming from the chairman of a Wing committee-himself Whig-addressed to a Congress co sposed of a majority of Whigs-in the year 1842! Why, that the expenditures of Martin Van Buren's four years of administering the Government are to be take was the STANDARD of ependiture for imposing on the country a tariff -yes, a permanent tariff for recenue. If, sir, I tool and shall express myself found in the fact, that, whilst a candidate before the people in 1840, I heard then these very expenditures charged by your Whig orators, both little and big, in every company it was my lot to address, as being extravagent, wasteful, and such as were bringing the country to rum; that they ought and should be reduced-say down to fifteen, if not to thirteen millions. And what do I now hear? These very expenditures taken and adopted as the standard for lavying upon the people a permanent system of taxes. Yes, sir, I called ipon the honest but deluded fellow citizens of any native and beloved State to open their eyes, and remember what they have heard; and to see and to judge for themselves what is proposed to be done. Oh! Whiggery! Whiggery! what has been thy impodence; and where now is thy blush! If, sir, there was any obligation inscribed upon the iest page of your legislative duties, it was that of retreactment and reform! But, where is your reform !-in what has been your retrenchment ! The committee on the contingent expenditures of the Heave have, indeed, reduced the number of your pages, carts, and day laborers, and lesse and the quantity of our stationary. But is that the result of the great system of retrenchment and of saving which the people were promised? The gentleman from Virginia (Mr. Gilmer,) did indeed offer a resolution covering the whole ground, and obtained his committee, composed of three Wings besides lamach, and one Democrat; and one of his duties on the manufacturing committee, assisting to frame the very bill now before us, did not enable him to attend to the great business of reform; and as I now learn, a Democrat from my own State was put in his place. Well, what does that committee tell us is the result of their labors? useful branch of the public service, the aggregate expenditures may, in time of price, he reduced to \$817,000,000 per annum." You have nad both the opportunity and the power, and you have done 932 000 00 your revenue, tempt men to engage in munifacturing, and then you will reduce. But the gentle 135 000 00 man from New York says he only proposes twenty-5,000 pg four millions for expenditure, and three millions and a half for delst, as he supposed there might be a reduction of some three or love millions. But 412,000 00 tempt which had been made in this House (oro-

centleman tell us ? That in the at p sed and carried mainly by the votes of Democrais) to reduce the mayy and army bills some three or four millions, it was rosh, and against the public interest; and the Senate have refused their 7 913 000 00 concurrence in these propositions of reform. The \_\_ gentleman will-pardon me; but I am forced to 33 922 258 95 say, I would as soon trust the innocent lamb into the jaws of the voracious wall, as put a full treasury under the control of a Whig Congress, and expect reform. How stands the facts I You have now been fifteen mouths in power, and Congress in actual session eleven months with Whig majorities in both branches. At your extra session your appropriations amounted to \$5,043 105. The bill reported to this House, from the list I hold in my hand, prepared by the Clerk, coming with the struction of Whig committees, amounts up to the 1st day of June, to the enormous sum of \$32,747, 669; besides what is to be settled at the departments, and the bills reported to the Senate, which e innot, under the most moderate calculation, make the whole less than forty millions. You have now an authorized debt of seventeen millions by loans, (and an actual issue of time millions in treasury rates-making a dalat of twenty six millions, which you are more likely to add to than to diminish. tor their losses incurred during the maritime war with France, under the elder Adams, and wine's have been reliated by Congress for the last firty years ; -- pass the bal sent it in the Senate, giving to Massachusetts a bounty for her peaceable conduct strong the late war, of some \$200 mm or

\$300,000, or officer to what his already free

good ; -add to the lost the felt to the relief at the

horse of Gen. II ill, for his rewardly suremider of

your brave troops at Detroit ; -then add to this

dark catalogue the assumption of the State dubis;

-and if you do not establish for this Wing Con-

gress a character " danned to everlasting lame

in the estimate of all flowest and patriotic in v. I To return to the consideration of the tariff: I is a question of dispute between the friends and opponents of the system, whether the daty falls must heavily on the exporter, the importer, or the 92 962 955 ha consumer. The argument of the manufacturer is, that low duties operate to the advantage of the . ... torogn producer, as they enable him to get a 5 - 212 053 73 I foreign producer, as mer merely way the art the in this country is as done with a low as with a From which it will be seen the ordinary expen high daty. But, however that fact may be, so fire and the Government for the years 1-42, 1-43, as he is concerned, whether the article is found and 1844, are estimated at \$25 254,558,95, besides in value abroad, or he the daty here, the price is even millions more for dalas, treasury unders, and processed, which gives from the advantage or going on tells us " experience is the only true test in the onnofacturer is always asking for high da tise matters," and he gives us the " distancements, ties; which he would not be likely to do; unites uring the four years of Mr. Van Buren's admin. he were to be the gamer. And, if we are to pulge stration, for the ordinary expenses of the Govern afrom his former demands, nothing short of the cent," as well be found in Document 5-0, page 31, exclusion of the foreign article, and a logic accesas furnished the floque at the extra scenon, viz: (for his own, is likely to satisfy him. But we are \$31,610,003 00 to be consoled with the promise of a imme market, 31,541 396 19 and the mercase of the wages of labor. Is if the

the planter be confined to the markets in our own

Will the wages of the laborer in the factories a grant, a gift, and a "pre-emption," directly in themselves be increased? What are we saw told? violation of our instructions. But, as I voted That foreign labor is law, and ours is high, that against the bill, and for its repeal, I leave it to the honge and seek a better market."

The chairman of the Ways and Means complained most delefully of the want of information. Congress had failed to do its duty, in refusing to allow interested witnesses to be paid to come here and give testimony; so the Government had not done what the gentleman thought ought to have been done. It will be recollected that when Congress passed the census bill, the then Secretary of State, in order to obtain authentic information proceeds. as to the products of the country, gave his instructions to the deputy marshals to ascertain what the members here, representing States that are each man raised; what he sold, consumed, or man largely indebted, or those who are directly interestufactured. What were the honest farmers then ed in a high protective tariff, can insist on retaintold I Why, that the vile Democrats only wished ing the proceeds of the public lands. But how to see how far they might go into the collection of members coming from States not interested in a taxes down to their chickens and ducks. But it Tariff, can refuse to surrender this fund, now that is true, as the chairman tells us, that we are now it can only be supplied by taxes, is to me passing called upon to legislate in the dark-to impose a strange. Whilst on the subject of these deeds of tax, without knowing whether of 40 or 100 per cassion, allow me here to correct a misrepresentacent? Does he propose to take you know not what tion, which, as I learn, is extensively circulated in from the pockets of the farmer, and to give you North Carolina. The houest people of that State know not how much to the manufacturer? In have been told by the party press, and by high 1816, the House acted on the principle of revenue electioneering dignitaries, that North Carolina coand encouragement, and had before it evidence to ded her lands to the General Government, from enable it to get understandingly. In the able the sales of which thousands have been received; speech of Mr. Lownles, in the debate of 1820 he and this constitutes a part of the fund about which said: 'The rates of duty proposed in the report | we are now disputing. Now, what will the people of 1816 were founded on evidence of the degree of there think when I say here, in my place, and defy cacouragement water would enable the manufactu- contradiction, that not one dollar has ever been rer to neet the amphrter." That degree was then received by the General Government, under the estimated at 25 per cent. Alexander Hamilton, deed of cussion from North Carolina? That deed the founder of your system in this country, has was made in 1789, and accepted in 1790. It resaid, after a proper degree of encouragement, all quired, in the first place, that the territory thus beyond is a bounty; and such it is in fact, twist ceded should be erected into one or more States; and turn it as you may - a bounty paid by one and, in the second place, before the lands were sold portion of industry for the benefit of another.

It will be deflicult to satisfy the farmer that it is to his interest to pay 25 per cent, instead of 15 satisfied. In the year 1796 the first condition was on blankets; 14 mers the square yard on flannels; 830 per tha for mag; 82 50 per cwt. for steel, instead of \$1; S cents per ib. for leather; 15 cents per the on writing paper; 21 to 4 cents per lb. on) revolutionary soldiers, have swept the whole of the per bushed on sale. I ask if this is the time for which lie scattered in such a way as to be worth proposing these heavy dunes, because it is said your maintactures must go down should protection. be withheld? This depression in the price of section, for to any particular class. The manuits, not on his investments a if its cost fourteen, or olina deed of cession. Allow me to correct an-Where is the farmer who would not giadly take 24, or even I per cent., sraft on the cost of his land such language as Mr. Cay used in his 4th of July

"The fact of theory Hirris m's election will, of itself powerfully emerger to the security and measures of relief, which places it beyond question : prospective of the paraller Configure will summed. Extract from the address of the Congressional Wing ately revive; credit will be r stor d; active busiwager of labor will rose."

to twelve analysis a year to pay the interest. Do every interest in the nation." not, then, I beserve you, destro, our loveign mar I return to the receipts and expenditures, as I som of our Legislature, and which have seen for | will decide rightly. warded here by the Governor, as instructions as to how we were to vote. The preaming to these resolutions declares that the Wing members of that

+ See with regret that, by the introduction of bills called " pre emption hils," " graduation bills," and other measures into the Congress of the United States, mandest transfer is intented to the older and that is all which should be asked or granted. meanners of the Canfederacy: Be it therefore Factories have sprung up in the South, which will, resolved, Part this General Assembly do condemn, I doubt not, continue to flourish; but, whether they gress of the United States, whenever title it may fo prosper at the expense of the other great rateto prosper as the communitates a disposition of the procoods of the sales of the public lambs, otherwise than being sustained in your course by that circum, nuce, as set form in the needs of occasion from the seve you will be deceived, for those amongst us who are

il sur; and who balieves he would command as | terms of the compact," (which was from 3 to 5 per good a price for his produce as if allowed the adventum,) " the sum of ten per centum upon the proventage of the foreign market? In support of this, ceeds of the sales of the public lands." 2. "There I state a single fact as to the sale of cotton—and shall be granted to each of the States aforesaid five that is . for six years preceding 1832, it averaged buildred thousand acres of land, for the purposes of every trade is so much depressed, it is within a which any of the said States have already received cent of the average of the last six years of the is to be deducted. 3. It provides that every bons tariff. It is not the laborer in our fields, then who fide settler on the public lands shall be entitled to is to be the gainer by this prohibitory policy, enter one hundred and sixty acres. Here we have our manufacturors cannot contend with the loreign. Legislature, and such of their Whig friends from If this be so, it is not the laborer here whose in the State as voted for this measure, to settle this terest is to be advanced; because the capitalist is matter in these own way. We are further told, not likely to increase the wages he says are already those lands belong to the States; that they are too high. He binaself will probably pocket the their property; and now that the public debt is paid, gains, and say to the laborer, as he will to the they should be surrendered. May I enquire as to planter, "Take what I am willing to give, or go the right of the States to this property ! Where is their deed or grant? To treaties of Louisiana and of Florida, under which the larger portion of these lands are held, gave the right to the United States. The deeds of cession from Virginia, Georgia, New York, and North Carolina, conveyed them to the United States. There is not a word to be found in them about a public debt. And if there had been, we certainly have debt now to cover all that is likely shortly to arise from their

Mr. Chairman, I can well imagine how it is that or granted, that the military land warrants, which had been issued by North Carolina, should first be complied with, in the erection of Tennessee into a State. And the land warrants which North Caro lina had issued in discharge of the debt due to her brown, and it to S at the sugar; and ten conts lands, with the exception of some ends and scraps but little. And these, in 1840, Congress constituted Tennessee her agent to sell at 121 cents per nore-and that on a credit of one, two, and three property and labor is general. It is confined to no years; still requiring any claim for military warrants to be first paid. So you have not, and are facturer, like the farmer, smoutd estimate his prof. not likely to receive one cent from the North Careven four years ago, but on what it is now worth, other error, in regard to what I suppose will excite some surprise here - and that is, its being denied in my State that the Bankrupt bill is a measure of and the moor to work at? I see it stated in a the Whig party. I should have supposed, that paper forwar led hare train Baston, to influence us try sell for Sell 1 . Sell ar acre. We know of no such prices with us. We did, indeed, hear depend that it was a White measure. I submit. after having received but three Democratic votes demed that it was a Wing measure. I submit, however, an extract from the Whig caucus many festo, in which it is claimed as amongst their

meeting, September 13, 1511. ness will return; and the pix es of produce and the . The Bankrupt act, so earnestly and so long so licited by a large and meritorious class of our Lat these things are now outs remembered to be citizens, has been passed, under circumstances laughed at ; me one has experienced the promised which cannot but reflect the highest honor upon the beneal. It had been us wis a to notice the argu. Representatives of many sections of the country. ment drawn from the heav excess of our imports As a measure standing alone, it might, perhaps, over mir expans, when, from 1836, was over one have been destined to a further delay; but being hundred mailtais. But gentlemen should remember brought, as it was into that series of measures which but that was the period commend as the one of our were supposed to embrace the scheme of relief greatest or ispurity, wat a your States contracted which the nation at large required, it met from a their heavy dons and ed, and received, in return. Whig Congress that support of which the chief rational from and other articles of marchanlise, argument and highest value are derived from the which increased dur imports and revenue, but respect which every one felt to be due to a comwhich now contribute to drain the country of ten prehensive policy, whose so no should include

kets, with this many debt hanging over and hear | wish to submit a comparative view of what was ing down too industry of the country. The truth received and expended in 1830 and 1840, as well as is, Mr. Caurman, you must curtail your expenses in the year 1811, and the estimates for 1842, show--not by drawing more into the treasury, but by ing the difference between the two last years of Mr. paying less out. You must be am by repealing | Van Boren's administration and the two first of the your land distributed boil. Let not the party pre-ent; from which it appears that the expendicommend gentlemen be excused; it must be done turcs of the Whigs, after all their abuse, will have Wing measure though it be. You object -and exceeded Mr. Van Buren's in the two years, by way? Because, say gentlemen the amount is too more than three millions and a quarter; and that trailing. When mis fund is to go to the States, the expenditures of the Whigs, in their two years, then it is to do winders - remove them from debt, will have exceeded their receipts for the same +180 the necessary for high laxes, improve your period near thirteen and a half millions. A beautiful rivers and roads, and relocate the poor. But only commentary on their professions of economy and talk of the perbits transury, and then they say the reform! It is idle to attempt to excuse themselves, anisont would not erea save the occasity for the and to cast the responsibility on the President. He tax on sugar and coffee. In the second place, it is has only executed the laws and expended what and it will not do to report, because certain inter- they have required. With their large majorities rests have become vested; and no one here will in both branches of Congress, they are justly retimik or certaining vested interests -that would be sponsible. And, with these remarks, I shall here the metter of a Loc docume. This brings my leave the matter. I know, when the people shall to notice certain resolutions passed at the last sess come to be correctly informed as to the facts, they

I must be allowed, in conclusion, to say, I harbor no enfriendly feelings towards the manufacturersfar from it. My only wish is to defend the inte rests of my own section of country, and because I conceive the protective policy both soliish and as founded in error. I am disposed to see a bill passed, not political tardf men, will be found like Sir Robi. Seen are the sectionents of the Whags of North Poel's Scotch herring dealer-free trade in all other \* training, see that canhelies in their fewolves of business, but do not disturb the monopoly in the her-1840-11 They were received at the extra-ession ring trade. You have an example of this in the is Congress. I say condemon in the most decided, tariff men of Petersburg, Virginia. They are for manuel, and pro- uption bitls -- all galls of the public a protective tariff on course cottons, for the benefit lands-\_ ising a say, except as provided by the of their factories; but radroad from should come deedlesse said. N.w, ar, what are the provisions duty free, for the benefit of their railroad companies. or the distribution act passed at the extra session, We have heretofore heard much as to the example which, it is viil, it too sacred to be repealed? 1. of England; but now she is forced to relax her Indiceces to be a paul to each of the States of Ohio, policy, after having brought her people to the point Indiana, Libera Viaterna, Missouri, Mississippi, of starvation. So far as the necessaries of tite are Louisiana, Arma sala, and Michigan, over and above concerned, we bear but little on that score. Even what each of the said States is entitled to by the now, more than two millions in Ireland are in rags

and starvation, and forced, during one half of the year, to seek a subsistence from the hand of charity. Her political rights exist only in name; for, in three counties, with a population of upwards of a million, they are only allowed 4,000 voters; whilst million, they are only allowed 4,000 voters; whilst in England itself, with an overgrown aristocracy, vast wealth, and every luxury, the great mass of her population is ground to the dust by taxation. Go to any of her large cities, and you find a greater number seeking shelter and food from charity, that are to be found in one half of our States. Single are to be found in one half of our States. Single houses are temanted with eight, ten, and as high as sixteen families; whilst the wretched mother find not either food or fire to keep alive her starving infant. Such is the condition of the most flourish ing manufacturing nation on earth; and this is the state of things we are called upon to imitate. God forbid! If our countrymen wish to live and get as freemen, let them seek to become owners and cultivators of the soil; and, if they cannot do this in the old States, let them follow the mighty tide which is continually flowing west. With the Bible and the axe-those emblems of religion and enterprise-let them there seek a haven in which

" Health in the breeze, and shelter in the storm :" whilst, under free constitutions and equal laws, they shall live, breathe, think, and act with all the dignity of freemen.

From the Globe, July 18. THE UNION OF THE DEMOCRATIC PARTY ASSAILED.

Some disaffected, selfish individuals, assuming to belong to the Democratic party, are already at work to bring dissension into its ranks. They single out prominent men, serving faithfully the cause, and assail them, either with a view to corry favor with those now in power, or some in the Democratic ranks whom they think more likely to attain it. They make a notoriety for themselves, by declaring that nothing can induce them to vote for this, that, or the other distinguished Democrat, from whom they would borrow importance by signal and early opposition,) even if nominated the candidate of the party by a general convention of delegates from all sections of the Union. The fact that the denounced individual differed, at some period of his life, from the Democratic party in some important matter of principle or general policy, is seized upon, and every true party man is invoked to hate him for former differences; although for years faithfully and sedulously engaged in the common cause, and a thousand times anplauded for the ability with which he has served it.

The very fact that he has won favor in the eyes of the D-moeracy, and may at some time be rewarded, seems, indeed, to provoke the disposition to disinter long abandoned opinions, by which he may have been at any time brought in conflict with particularly anxious to bring to life again there buried dissensions - and this is very naturarin them. But no other than simister motives can actuate any, claiming affinity with the Democratis party, who thus seek to infuse the ingredients of former differences in the present perfect concord in regard both to principles and measures which prevails among the prominent champions of the Democratic cause.
All at this moment concur in opposition to a National Bank-to a national debi-fo a tariff essent tially for protection-to internal improvement by the National Government-to Abolitimism-to distribution-to Federalism in all its shapes. All agree to reduction of expanditures-to reform in partments—and to the maintainance of the Joffers man interpretation of the constitutional powers of G wernment. We have seen some of the ablest and worthlest among the present champions of the Democratic faith attacked -- not for what they are in politics, but for the crude notions rabibed in brought to a practical test; and the Democratic futa adopted, acted on, and confirmed by twenty years experience; and this, to sow dissensions among the Northern Democracy. In a late num-ber of the Huntsville Democratic Herald, se see discord broached to the same spirit, and the hostility carried by the editor to the point of declaring that he " would rather loss his triends (Mr. Chihoun's) and the election too, than compromise to such an extent, the rights of others, its well asted principles of our (the Democratic) party," by supporting him, if nominated.

tamiy in the right track to accomplish it. Such a temper in the ranks of the Democratic party is all that the Waigs can desire to socore their triamph. All harmony, all concert will be broken up by such a course of the members of a party towards each other. Assaults should be for the enemies-protection to our friends. All or any o the leaders of the Democratic party may be brought forward by their friends for the Presidency, and their pretentions be fairly and strongly urged before the people. But to attempt to run down each other-to enter into a course of carping, hostile criterism, or vehiment denunciation of their past political lives, tinged, as they must be, during so long a period of arduous service to the country, with many errors-will end in converting those who should stand side by side in resisting on powerful and vigilant opponents, into bitter enemis -more bitter on account of the kindness and for bearance which ought to exist between them; no long before the election comes round, we will be defeated- lisgranefully defeated-by our own silly and vindictive dissensions. We protest against such'a course; and whitst, as heretofore, we shall decline entering into the Presidential contest until the ascendancy of our principles are complete in the councils of the country, or a party nomination is made, we will not hearture to defend any of our distinguished leaders from the assaults of our triends. To the assaults of the Federalists we need say nothing. They are to be expected, and will not distract our ranks. Our effort will be to keep the Democratic party united, ustil the part itself shall concentrate on that man who, in their opinion, will best maintain their principles, and reform the Government. Then we trust there will be none amongst us who will prefer " to lost the election," rather than "our party" and their candidate should triumph .-- Suga Democrate, bett before the election occurs, we doubt not, will have gone eyer to the enemy.

It his object be " to lose the election," he je cer-

The "times" have got to be so bard in this secion as to supersede the use of grindstones. It is not an uncommon circumstance for a man to be shaved without razor or lather .- Indiana Courier,

That's a fact! The rank and the file of the Whig party, "without razor or lather," though with plenty of soft soap got most confoundedly shared when they believed to the Whig promises of two dollars a day and roast beef, and they have got to put up with the scraping of the Whig barbers nearly three years longer !-- Indiana Sea-