### Mr. Clayton's Speech AT LANCASTER.

Extracts from the Speech of John M. Clayton, of Delaware, at the Whig Mass Meeting at Lancuster on Thursday last.

\* \* \* \* Indulge me next in the brief consideration of another question, which must be decided, and perhaps forever settied by the approaching Presidential election. It is one of such thrilling interest to every true American heart that wherever it is rightly understood, it absorbs and swallows up all other and minor issues. It is a question which comes to the bosoms and business of all men among us who seek to obtain an honorable living by honorable means. If our experience as a nation has demonstrated any thing, it is the wisdom-yea, the absolute necessity-of protecting our own home labor-the labor of all men who live, and move, and have their being on our American soil, whether they be native or naturalized. The sad story of our country's sufferings during those fatal years which preceded the 30th of August, 1842, when the present Whig tariff was enacted for our relief, is yet fresh in your memories. You know how bankruptcy and ruin had overspread the land, crushing in their progress men of all classes and conditions. By the Secretary of the Treasury's annual statements of the commerce and navigation of the United States for the year ending September 30th, 1842, now before mer it appears that the imports of specie and bullion during the year were \$4,087,016; the exports \$4,043,549-exhibiting a drain of specie from the country amounting to \$726.523, by the custom house returns. By the Secretary of the Treasury's annual statement of the commerce and navigation of the United States for the last quarter of the calendar year 1842, and the first two quarters of the year 1842, (being the first nine months of the tariff of 1842,) now before me, it appears that, during these nine months of Whig protection, the unports of specie and bullion were \$22,320,435; the exports \$1,520,791-exhibiting a gain in-our favor from foreign countries on the articles of specie and bullion to the enormous amount of \$20,799,540; all of which, let me repeat, was brought into the country, and was kept in the country, by the Whig tariff for the first nine months after its operation commenced. The same document proves that during the same nine menths our exports were \$84,346,480, and our imports \$64,753,799, showing a balance of trade in our favor for those nine months of \$19,592,-681. By the same statements of the Secretary it also appears that, during the years 1841 and 1842, the tonnage of the United States fell off from that of the preceding years about 90,000 tons; being a lose in two years of about 90,000 tons; while it also appears that, during the first nine months after the tariff of 1542 went into operation, our tonnage increased by the sum of 66.212 tone; so that, in nine months' time we regained more than two-turds of all the tonnage we had lost during the two preceding years, while the tariff was descending to its lowest rates under the c ct of 1833.

The question now before the country is-shall this Tariff stand or fall ? It is utterly in vain for gentlemen of the opposite party to attempt to evade this issue. By electing a President resolutely bent on its destruction, as Mr. Polk has declared himself to be, we bring the whole power and patronage of the General Government to bear against this system of policy, and that identical law which we know is daily bringing incs. timable blessings to us and ours. We elect a man to instruct by a message at each successive session of Congress for four years to come the Senators and Representatives of the people to repeal that law and break down that system. We elect a man for the purpose of filling the custom houses, where the duties are collected, with the enemies of this system, which he has solemnly denounced in his address to the people of Tennessee, of April 3, 1839, as "ODIOUS AND UNJUST." We elect a man to fill 50,000 offices in these U nited States with the partisans of free trade and the advocates of that British policy which would reduce us to a state of vassalage to England, and re-colonize these States in her behalf, without subjecting her to the expense of governing us or imparting to us a solitary advantage in return for the substantial loss of our own national independence. We elect a man to fill the judicial tribunals of this Government with JUDGES, who may declare the tariff itself unconstitutional; and the executive and ministerial offices of the Government with men hostile to the protection of our home labor; and we empower him, should he think proper to prohibit the execution of the law he hates, to strike dead any warrant for the enforcement of that law, in the hands of his agents, by removing them at pleasure. It has been rumored that many Pennsylvania democrats are friends of the tariff. I hope all Pennsylvanians are. I know they ought to be. And if they are, I trust they never will deliver their lamb to the wolf, by committing their favorite policy to the the hands of James K. Polk. Let no Pennsylvania democrat, who dares avow his friendship for that policy, lay the flattering unction to his soul, that by the election of Mr. Polk he will be entrusted with the honors or offices which will be distributed among the victors, should they now stride into power, triumphant over the humbled friends of American labor. With all the high places of the Republic, with all the avenues to executive favor, thronged by men concurring with the president elect, your Pennsylvania Tariff Democrats will, should Mr. Polk succeed, occupy the position in the White House at Washington about the 4th of March next, somewhat rudely but tersely and appropriately described by the old saw of "poor folks at a frolic." Do these intended victims of political suicide doubt the destiny that awaits them ! If they do, will they be kind enough to tell me why such a man as James K. Polk, known for his animosity to the system of protection, if he was known for any thing, was preferred by the party Convention over all the onorable and honored statesmen of Pennsylvania, and especially over your own James Buchanan, who may justly rank among the highest honors of his public life the glorious vote he gave for that very protective tariff which Mr .Polk holds in such utter detestation. This tariff question

planter, whose only superior merit, in the judg- 1 ment of those who gave him the nomination, must have been that he had shown no sympathies for the Pennsylvania laborer through the whole course of his political life, in which his views seem-

ed bounded by the limits of the rice-field and the confines of the cotton plantation. Yes, Pennsylvania! his VOTE FOR THE TARIFF was the weight which pulled your statesmen down! In that day, when he was cast aside for one so infinitely inferior in every respect, as was James K. Polk of Tennessee, there was no thought of you or your inheritance ! Your statesman lived too far north of Mason & Dixon's line, to make a first-rate Free Trade President! He lived too near the regions of the iron and coal. He smelt too strongly of the Pennsylvania workshops. He owned no cotton plantation, and he would not, like the free trade orator of Roanoke, "at any time go twenty yards out of his way to kick a sheep!" I am here this day to make my appeal to Pennsylvania Tariff Democrats, to stand by their friends, their own best interests, and their own dear country, in the approaching struggle. Help those whose interests are identified with yours-whose children must have a common desiny with yours. Lo! the bost of the enemy that threatens to trample us all under foot is full in view before us. In all the pride of men who have felt power and forgot right, you may hear their shours of Intriumpe! in anticipation of their victory over the prostrate friends of Pennsylvania bor and Pennsylvania honor. They have covered your noble State with debt ; and now openly co-operate with those who aim to rob her of her share of the sales of the Public domain. which would aid her in the payment of it. Will you for a party name-will you for the mere sake of a party triumple, in which you never can participate, help to bear down your own struggling friends in this contest? Will you stand coldly aloof, and

#### ----- let the Volscen Plough Rome and harrow Italy ?"

Will you "all bond of privilege and nature break ?"-cast off the ties of fri indship and kindred, and affection, for the galling fetters of party discipline ; and while Pennsylvania is stretching forth her hands, imploring her own sons to assist her in her distresses, will you, can you, have the heart to laugh at her calamities and nock at her appeal?

If there be any one present who has been gall ed by the delusion of the enemy, which teaches in Pennsylvania, what no one dates to pretend in the Southern States, that Henry Chay has ever abandoned the protective system, and that James K. Polk is to be relied upon as its advocate and friend, let me crave that man's attention to a few facts, which will dispel that delusion forever. It is not my purpose to a cupy your time by a repetition of what I had the honor to say at Wilmington, on the 15th of June last, in reference to this subject. So far as relates to the opinions and past course of Mr. Clay in regard to the compromise act of the 2d of March, 1833, his objects in supporting it, and his present entiments in reference to this whole protective olicy, I intend to let him this day speak for unself. Having learned a few weeks ago that some persons in this State had for party purposes dared to make an issue before the people of Pennsylvania as to the sincerity of his ir end. ship for the protective sy ton, I ventured to break a resolution I had adopted not to annoy hun with letters at this crisis, when he is overbu dened with correspondence, and to inform him that he had been charged, in Pennsylvania, wah having abandoned his own system. His reply to me, in the letter which I hold in my and, is in these words :

"BLUE LICKS, August 22, 1814 "MY DEAR SIR: Your supposition is right as he oppressive extent of my correspondence. Li i utterly impossible to answer all the letters which I am afraid that I cannot reply to many that deserve it. Mr. Madison once remarked to me that Mr Jefferson's correspondents were killing him; ad son suggested,

petitor at the effort to establish his friendship for the "I remain, always, truly and faithfully, your friend, H. CLAY.

" J. M. CLAYTOR."

Now, I leave all men, and especially those who attempted to disprove the position in support of which I labored in Wilmington on the 15th June last, that Mr. Clay's object by the compromise act was to save the protective principle and as much of the protective policy as he could, to their own reflections, after they shall have perused this letter. think that some among the latter were mistaken, and would not do either Mr. Clay or my humble self intentional injustice. But there were others among them, for whose characters, as the lackeys and dirt-carriers of party, I have felt, and mean to avow, no other sentiment than that which is due to their unapproachable infamy. I do not think t possible for any honest man, or any man who has a due respect for his character, to avow the belief that Henry Clay, is, or ever was, at any period of his public life, aught but the true, the sincere, the over-consistent friend of the protecive policy. (Great cheering.)

I now come to the consideration of the pretence of the advocates of James K. Polk in Pennsylvania, that he is, or ever was, a friend to the protective policy. I served, I believe, seven years in Congress with him, though we were in different Houses I know that while there he was the steady enemy of protection to home labor ; while there, I never heard him represented by any man as other than hostile to the whole American system concurred with that part of Mr. Webster's sprech at Springfield which declares Mr. Polk's opinions as I have stated them, and adds that "it is an insultioany man of common sense to tell him that Mr. Polk is a friend to the protective policy." I hold a document in my hand containing the avowed sentiments of Mr. Polk, as extracted from his speeches, addresses, and letters, and also the opinine of leading men and papers of the party which supports him, showing what his opinions and those his party are in regard to the protective policy and the present tariff These extracts conclusivey demonstrate that James K. Polk, of Tennessee, s amongst the most bitter and unrelenting enenies of protection.

I hold another document in my hand, printed at the Appeal office, Memphis, during the last gupermutarial contest between James K. Polk and inventor Jones-a phamplet cantaining Governor olk's opinions on the subject of the tariff, the public lands, &c. written and published by Govmor Polk himself in 1843, and written and pubished in pursuance of an agreement between moself and Governor Jones, entered into during the canvass. This pamphlet, printed at Mr. Polk's nstance, and by his own party organ, contains iso two articles against the protective policy, the ne purporting to be extracted from the Ohio Statesman, entitled "Our Trade with Great Britain," and the other from Kendall's Expositor, entled " A Home Market."

It also contains letters of Gov. Polk, two of which are duted so late as May 15, 1843, & another s dated so late as May 17th, 1843. Each of these tters contains his opinions against the tariff and he protective policy as strongly expressed, in y humble judgment, as he could phrase them . He publishes these opinions for the purpose of mong into office on the strength of them. The last of these letters contains these meniorable words: "All who have observed my course know that I have at all times been opposed to the protective policy." And also these: "I am in layor of a tariff for reremie and opposed to a tariff for protection." If there be a single Pennsylvania Democrat present who is really an honest and sincere friend of the tar ff-if there be a man present of any party who has ever been led to believe that Mr. Polk is aught but a bitter enemy to protection ; aught but an advocate of the highest of the high-toned anti-protective doctrines of the day, let him now come forward and inspect this document. There brought a hother expressfor the benefit of all such centlemen, and but they were furnished by a population of abort ten when they have drunk deeply of this draught millions. Mine are supplied by a population of near which I freely offer them, if that does not cure then they have drunk deeply of this draught twenty millons, 1 can teet and conceive the possi-biny of a homoide commated in the mode which why all I can tax of them is that, like some of why all I can say of them is that, like some of

of withdrawing the proceeds of the public lands from the Federal Government and distributing them to the States. In his address to the people of Tennessee, of March 25th, 1841, he says :

"The proposed distribution is, in truth, but a branch of Mr. Clay's famed American systemsystem embracing as its primary and leading obct a high protective tariff." Again he says :-Mr. Chy is the author of the measure, as he was of the American system. The limits of this address will not allow me to enter upon an extended argument of the question. A few of the principal points of objection are all that can be here stated. If the receipts from the sales of the public lands, amounting to several millions annudiv, shall be abstracted from the Treasury and given to the States, it follows that an equal amount be raised by an increase of the tariff, or by a tax in some other form, to supply the deficien ry; and, if raised by an increase of the tariff, it equires no argument to prove that the tax will be paid in unequal proportions by the people of the different section of the Union-the Southern and planting States bearing much the greater part of the burden." Again : " In another view, the proposed distribution is a TARIFF MEASURE. If it prevail, Massachusetts, Vermont, and other States, containing within their borders no portion of the public lands, will be immediately invested with a local pecumiary interest in them. The

publ. lands will, in effect, he mortgaged to the several States in proportion to the representation n Congress, and they will have an interest in havng them sold at the highest possible rates. 'The nanufacturing States would have a poculiar interest in the reduction of the price, or the grant of pre-emption to settlers at a low rate; because to keep up the price of the lands and withhold grants of pre-emption would be to check immigration, retain the laboring population at home, nd then reduce the wages of labor, and increase the profits of the capitalists engaged in manufactures. The manufacturing interests would be advanced by another reason. They would reserve their federal proportion of the distribution. and would not contribute in the same ratio in the syment of the tax to supply the deficiency .hey would, in addition to this, receive the bounties to their manufactures which an increased tariff would afford, whilst these bounties would be paid by the South; in every view of the measure it is an auxiliary to the protectice policy !" concur, my follow-catizons, in the opinion expreed by Mr. Polk that the proposed distribution of the land is "an auxiliary to the protective policy. For that reason HE opposed it, and for that reason support it. He, as an enemy to the tariff, sees what I behold as a friend, that within the last twenty years these land sales have sometimes allen short of \$1,500,000 per annum, and that me year they exceeded \$25,000,000. With those fluctuations in the Treasury it is impossible to maintain a tariff of revenue with such cidental protection as can be of any permanent enefit to home labor Let us collect the revetue necessary for the support of Government exlusively from import duties, agreeably to the spirit and the letter of the third section of the Compromise act of 2d March, 1833. Let us distribute our land fund annually among the States; and if Pennsylvania does not her want her share f this land fund to aid her in the payment of her bt, let her so expend it as to increase the numr of her intelligent citizens who can appreciate e blessings of our American system by extendg the means of education to every child within

e limits I have now done with Mr. Porx I d stoiss him with this single observation-that his post political life was so devoid of interest and distinction that 1 never supposed, before his nominimation, that he could by possibility have been presented seriously as a candidate for the Chi-f M igistracy of our country. It is neither any desire nor in e ition to imitate a bad example, by speaking ill of his private character ; and, throwing out of view spoken, his epitaph, had he died when he went

In connexion with this subject of Mr. Polk's the industry of the people, avenged the wrongs and hostility to the protective tariff, let ma briefly ad-insults they have suffered from their foer. In that vert also to his unceasing opposition to the policy day, the post of honor assigned to Mr. CLAY, as the of withdrawing the proceeds of the public lands headof his party, was also the post of danger. The leaders of the opposition were smong the most able and talented men our country ever produced ; and the

champion chosen by his party to contend with the Kings, the Quincys, the Mansons, and the Randolphs of that day was HENRY CLAY of Kentucky. While a real and honest difference of opinion divided the Democratic and Federali-t patties, Mr CLAT was the Ajax Telamon of the former; but when that difference ceased to exist, no man exhibited greater magnanimity to the very political opponents who owed their defeat so much to his own stupendous exertions. When Federalism was no longer a dangerous rival of that Democracy which he had led to victory, he distained to imitate the examples of those of our modern Democrats whose greatest glory is in the denunciation and proscription of a fallen for. These modern Democrats took no part in the political con flicts of the day, when the struggle with the mighty power of England mied men's souls While HEART CLAY was arousing the spirit of his countrymen to battle, with that voice which sounded like the notes of a war-trumpet, and directing the wisdom of the national councils in that bloody struggle, nine-tenths of your modern Democracy, which now denounces him as a Federalist and a British Whig, were riding their cornstalk horses in the nurseries, or pulling in the arms of their methers. Of such as these are the men whose delight it is to gnaw the dry bones of Federalism, and make war upon the helpless skeleton. But not of such as these was HENET CLAY, whose honlike spirit, after it had hunted down a noble quarry, disdained to least with the jackals of the party upon the festering corcass. Such was the champion of the ancient Democracy, and such is now the champion of the Whigs. This is the man who would confer honor upon the office to which we seek to elevate him.

But his election to that office could not add a brighter jewel to the many with which fame has already encircled his brow, and which will retain their undying lustre while the name of an American shall be respected or em-m'e od a mong the sous of men. - [4mmente cheering.] Induige me but a moment longer, and I have done

should the struggle for national in lapendance which is now raging throughout the length and breadth of the land, be decided against us by the vote of Pennsylvania, she will come out of that contest with gorgeous banner trailing in the dust - herself bleeding at every pore. The shouts of party triumph will be speedily succeeded by the wail of her ruined plouchmen and her beggared mechanics. The fire of her forges and the sound of the ave and the hummer of her workshops will die away amidst the acclamations of her fatal victory ; and there may be thou-ands be fore me, who with sorrow-stricken if not with broken hearts, may live to mourn the loss of that independence without which public liberty would cease to h a blessing But, let me add, should the spirit of independence be discarded from the breast of all the Americans, it will still linger in the heart of that gallent little State, which, as she was the first to adopt the American Constitution, will be the last to abandon its true principles. And if that spirit' shall be finally doomed to expire, there even there semidst my native oaks and pines, it will breathe its last sigh on the bosom of its last friend. Mr CLATTON sat down amid tremendous cheer-

ing which continued for several minutes, and closed with a mighty three times three !

### WHIG MEETING.

A large and respectable meeting of the Whigs of the adjoining counties assembled at Cowan's Ford on the Catawba river, on the 31st of August, and was organized by calling John D. Graham, Esq. to the chair, and the appointment of Dr. S. X Johnston and Hugh McNight as Secretaries. The object of the meeting was explained by Wm. Johoston, Esq.

A resolution was then entered into, that a Publie Dinner or Barbecue be given by the Whigs of the vicinity, for the purpose of encouraging good fellowship and the promotion of the Wing Cause, and that the said Public Dinner be given on the 24th and 25th of October next, on the Mecklenburg side of the Catawba river, at Cowan's Ford, on the site of the Battle Ground upon which Gen. Davidson fell in defence of his country during

## August Term, 1844.

Pilgrim P, Williams. \* 97.

Matthew Stallings, wife and others. Petition to build a Mill.

It appearing to the satisfaction of the Count Clizabeth Baines, John Ferreil and Priscilla his with Mark Strickland and Celia his wife, are non-re of this State. It is therefore ordered that P be made in the Rateigh Register for sixfying them to appear at our next Court of Pleas Quarter Sessions, to be held for the County of Nas at the Court House in Nashville, on the 30 Monda in November next, then and there to shew cause, any they have why the prayer of the Petitioner she ot be granted.

Witness, Francis M. Taylor, Clerk of said Court at office this 2d Monday in August, A, D. 1844, FRANCIS M. TAYLOR, C. C. C. By WM. H. SMITH, Dept

State of North Carolina.--Bunks Cors Tr.-Court of Equity-Spring Term, 1844, Horace L. Robards, Devisee, &c.

88, Nathaniel Robards, John Lewis and wife Fanny, and Lucy Hodge. Elizabeth Hodge, James Hodge and Wm. H. Hodge, Minor heirs of William Henry Hodge, dec'd,

The affidavit of the Complainant having been do ly fied, according to the statute in such case made and provided, that the said Defendants (who are tenants in common with him in the possession of cer tain Mining lands, lying and being in said County are resident without the bounds of this State at instance, it is directed that publication be entered to six werks in the Raleigh Register, nutifying the said Defendants, that they appear before the Honorable Court of Equity, to be held for the County aforesaid at the Court House in Morganton, on the 3d Morday after the 4th Monday in September next, then and there to plead, answer or demor to Complainants Bill, or the same will be taken pro confesso and hear. x parte as to them.

Witness, Edward P. Jones, Clerk and Master, of said Court, at office, the 27th day of July, 1844. ED. P. JONES, C. & M. E.



VALUABLE CITY PROPERTY FOR SALE. And a rare chance for a Bargain

WE will sell, without reserve, on Monday, the 30th day of September next, (being the Monay of Wake Superior Court ) that well known Es tablishment, THE CITY HOTEL,

Occupied now and for several years past by DANEL MURLARY; together with the Stable Lot, and a two story House, containing eight rooms, adjoining LITCHFORD'S Hotel. The Furniture belonging to the Establishment

vil also be disposed of at the same time.

To those who do not know the situation of this Property, it is only necessary to state briefly, that is has been kept as a Hotel for upwards of forty years, is on the Main Street, adjoining the Court yard, and within 50 yards of the Post Office and City Hall. The Legislature, it will be recollected, sits here this Winter, and the purcha-er will thus have an opportunity of realizing, at once, a good profit on his westment, as immediate po-session will be pros-TERMS OF SALE -Negotiable Not - 1 either o the Banks of this City, for the amount of purchase DAVID CARTER,

T. H. SELBY, JOHN BUI FALOW, JOHN O'RORKE. Raleigh, Aug 10, 1814.



the two gentlemen. If they differ very essentially on other subjects I am not aware of it. Why was it, then, that when Van Buren, Cass, and Johnson were discarded; men whose names, like Rachanan's, were conspicuous before the country for the nomination-why was it, I ask, that, at that moment, the name of such a man as Buchanan was overlooked or disregarded, and his justly lofty pretensions set aside for such a man as James K. Polk ! In what one quality of either head or heart did James K. Polk excel James Buchanan !--Was it a preference given on account of Mr. Polk's greater knowledge and experience in the public councils? Why, the latter was but a striping cadet, while the former was contending in the front ranks among the veterans and best champiens of the party. Buchanan had won by his services in Congress one of the highest chaplets that grace the Senator's brow, while Mr. Polk was yet practising his pleadings among the coung courts of Tennessee. With a name standing igh among the highest of our statesmen, the inent man of a great State like Pennsylvania, which Henry Clay had bestowed the glorious designation of Key Stone of our Federal Arch. with claims founded on his native talent, on long and faithful service. and on his extensive and varied knowledge as a statesman and a scholar, the Pennsylvania Tariff Democrat, who had dared to

presents the cardinal pointed difference between

"I request you to attribute to the above cause my

mission to express to you, helore, the satisfaction I derived from the perusal of your admirable speech on the compromise law. No man knew better the sage than you did, and you have aidy and truly ex-Senate, sat near me. You know of my consultations with the practical manufacturers, and their comedence with us. I believe it was upon your invitation that the lamented Dupont came from Delaware and conferred with us. Upon more occasions than one whilst gazing upon the care-won constenances and baggard looks of some of the delegation in Congress We must save them.' You lived in a mes them. mess that insisted upon the hone valuation as a sine qua non. Mr. Calhoun opposed it. Your mess persevered. The fate of the Lill was threatened ; but he, at the last moment, withdrew his opposition, and the bill finally passed. \*\* I have again and again asserted, on the floor of

the Senate, that two principal objects were nimed to South than that of hostility to the tarif of 1842, be accomplished. One was to avert a civil war; the Henry Clay would defeat him in every State south other was to preserve the policy of protection. It was threatened by Mr. Verplanck's bill with total subverthe compromise had not passed at the next session of Congress all traces of that policy would have been effaced from the statute book.

"You and I both maintained that the measure of protection preserved by the Compromise would be sufficient until about 1842. But we were taunted by our opponents to know what would be its condition when that period arrived. We replied there were the home valuation, cash duties, a long list of free articles, &c. But I said also, let us take care of ourselves now; the people of 1842 may be trusted to take care of themselves. Public opinion, in the mean time, may become more enlightened, and the wisdom of the protective policy may be demonstrated. I have My predictions have been not been disappointed. fulfilled. The people of 1842, the Whigs, at least, every where, and many of the Democrats, are now fully persuaded that the industry of this great country ought not to be prostrated at the feet of foreign Powers. Every where the cry is for a Tariff for revenue, with discriminations for protection. Every where the pre-servation of the Tpriff of 1842, which has worked so well, and is delivering us from embarrassments, is louilly demanded.

"The circumstances which led to or attended the enserment of the compromise may be curious and in teresting as matters of history ; but, in respect to the repealed? That question is to be solved in November next. I have repeatedly expressed my opinion unequivocally in favor of it. "I thought we achieved a great triumph in placing

the protective policy, by the compromise act, without the reach and beyond the term of Gen. Jackson's administration. And we availed ourselves of the fact that the South Carolina delegation were much more anxious that the difficulty should be settled by us than by Gen. Jackson.

" You tell me that I am accused of having aban doned the projective policy. That would distress me exceedingly, if I were not accused of all sorts of crimes and misdemeanors. I believe I have been charged with every crime enumerated in the Decalogue. I laugh at the straits to which my opponents are driven. They are to be pitied. Shrinking from all the issues arising out of the great questions of mational policy which have hitherto divided the country, they have no other refuge left but in personal abuse, detraction, and defamation. I have lived down these attacks heretofore, and with the blessing of Providence. I hape to survive those which they are now directing against me. Most certainly my surprise at the attempt to make me out a friend of free tra-le with represent the interests of Pennsylvania farmers by his vole, was supplanted by a Southern cotton policy, ought not to be greater than that of my com- riculture.

Falstaff's ing for."

In despite of all this proof, the letter of Mr Polk to Mr. Kane has been unblushingly paraded notives and considerations which prompted its pas- as an evidence of his friendship for protection ---That letter, written for a Pennsylvania market, posed them. We were upon terms of the most con-fidential intimacy and friendship. You daily, in the us in a double sense." It prates in a single line gin to gaze with interest, watching its mighty about 'a revenue tariff with incidental protec-But, in eodem flatu, he proves that by in. tion." cidental protection he meant accidental protection, by referring to his former opinions, which I have already laid before you. The deception intended by the letter has been so completely exposed by from South Carolina, you said to me, 'Clay, these o hers that it is unnecessary for me to notice it are fine fellows. It won't do to let old Jackson hang further than by saying, as I now do, that James K further than by saying, as I now do, that James K. Polk will not, dare not, pending the Presidenof some seven or eight Senators, and it was your tial contest, publish a line which can reach his Southern friends before the election, avowing friendship for the protective policy, or contradicting these, his opinions, against our home labor, to which I have referred you. It is hardly to be doubted that, should he assume any other attitude in the South than that of hostility to the tarif of 1842.

of Mason and Dixon's line. My fellow-citizens, we can see what Mr. Polk meant and still means by a "tardf for revenue with incidental protection," if we carefully study the details of that bill commonly Mr. Verplank's bill, which Mr. Polk, a member of the Committee Ways and Means of the House of Representatives of the United States, concurred in reporting to that House on the 28th of December, 1832. It seutiment gained for him an influence which You will find the report of this committee in the volume of reports of the committees for that session, printed as document No. 14. I now hold it him closely, and I must say that fiever met with in my hand for this inspection of all those who may desire to see that bill which strock at the root of the whole protective system, and yet carried ont Mr. Polk's notion of a " tariff for revenue with incidental protection." Undoubtedly, it would be said of this, as it could be of " a horizontal" tariff of 20 per cent., or any other tariff laying duties on articles produced or manufactured in this country, that it did furnish some incidental protection. And yet, how hollow hearted and insincere would all hold him to be, who, while professing to be a friend of home labor, should advocate this bill as a protective measure. This was the bill, the fatal p ogress of which was arrested by the compromise act of Mr. Clay. The reporpolicy of protection, the great, practical, absorbing ter may publish the rates of duty on goods as they question is, shall the Tariff of 1842 be preserved or were designed by this bill to be after the 2d of were designed by this bill to be after the 2d of March, 1835, to enable those who have no access to this document to learn how a tardf for revenue with incidental protection can be framed by Mr. Polk, which would utterly destroy the business of every manufacturer and mechanic in the country. That man who has deliberately proposed a duty of only 15 per cent. ad valorem on wool, and yet on another occasion advocated a duty of 20 per cent. on tea and coffee, has given you a practical exposition of what he meant by his letter of May 27th, 1843, when he said, "I am in favor of a tariff for revenue and opposed to a tariff for protection." Mr. Polk in his letter to Mr. Kane professes to be a friend of equal protection to agriculture, commerce, and manufactures. Let the farmer read the list of duties, to which I have adverted in this bill reported by Mr. Verplanck and Mr. Polk ; let him see there a duty of 15 per cent. on nearly every article which the agriculturial of the Middle States produces-on wheat flour, wheat, oats, potatoes, fla c, and hemp, bacon, beef and pork. lard and butter, and he will then understand pre-

out of Congress, might have been written in the single line of the Roman satirist :

" Nec male vixit, qui natus moriensque fefellit !" The office of the President of the United States -of the Great Republic, as men have already progress and anticipating its wonderous destiniesis too high and noble to be filled by any one who has not by his talents and public virtures raised hunself above the common level of mankind. In HENRY CLAY, of Kentucky, we behold a man who, by his eloquence, would have cast additional fuse on the character of the Parliament of England for exalted talent, in the best days of her Burkes and her Sheridans, and even in those of her Chathain himself. It will derogate nothing from the character of any American statesman whose history I have studied, to say that, after more than thirty years of public service, Mr. Clay has found reason to change his opinion less frequently than any other, and has excelled all who have honored the councils of our country by the extraordinary uniformity and consistency of his public conduct. He has twice saved the Union of these States, when all men admitted that it was in imminet peril. While I knew him in the Senate of the United States, he was acknowledged by menof all parties to be the peace-maker of that body; and as such he was personally beloved by men of all parties in the Senate, with scarcely a solitary exception. His character for chivalrous and manwas always used to allay, but never to excite, unkind feelings amongst others. I have studied that man whose moral courage exceeded his. The maxin, which was eternally on his lips in the worst of times was, never to despair of the Republic. All the tendencies of his nature seemed to be conservative in their character. His unceasing efforts seemed to be directed to stregthen the works of the fathers of the Repulic, or to rebuild such of their noblest institutions as had fallen beneath the destructive hards of others. His ambition never led him to tear down or demolish the institutions of his country. He was a man of untiring industry in the discharge of his public duties ; and he could perform more intellectual labor within the same period of time than any man I ever knew. As he loved to make others happy, while in his society, his efforts to please them were the more successful, because they evidently sprung from the native goodness of his heart. His bitterest enemy never dared to impeach his integrity in a pecuniary matter ; and although he has encountered, at different periods of his life, all the vicissitudes and temptations, both of poverty and affluence, there was no business transaction of that life which ever left a stain upon his fame. Always obedient to the dictates of public duty, he fearlessly bade consequences take care of themselves, whenever the interests or honor of his country required personal sacrifices of himself It was upon such occasions that his charac-

ter displayed itself with the most brilliant lustre. Then it was that his patriotism burned with an mtensity unsurpassed by that of the ancient Roman who devoted him-elf to the infernal Gods to insure victory to the Republic. Then it was that, teckless alike of the shaft of personal and party malice, he bared his own bosom to the storm, and dared every bosom was gored with many a wound, inflicted by the felon blows of his assailants.

During the war with Great Britain he stood at the head of the great Democratic party of this country-

he revolutionary struggle. The following resolutions were then entered

into unanimously, viz : 1st. Resolved, That the Chairman appoint a Com-

mittee of Arrangements. Upon which the following persons were norminated and appointed, viz : A B Davidson, Jas. Nantz, Esq., David A. Caldwell, Esq. Davidson, Jas. Nantz, Esq., David A. Caldwell, Esq. Thos Kernes, Esq., Col B W. Alexander, Maj. C. B. McGinnis, Thos. I, Grier, Esq., J. H. Orr, Esq., Andrew Springs, Esq., H. Cathey, E-q., Robert Da-valsen, sen., Jas. G. Torrence, Esq., Marshall McCoy, Col. E. A. Bresaid, J. W. Moore, Esq., C. D. Alexander, E. D. Wei, M. Leve, D. Green D. Abeinathy, Esq., Dr. Wm. McLean, Dr. S. X. Johnston, John Johnston, Geo. Little, Rob. M. Alexa, der, Esq. John Davis, J. M. Forney, Dr. Wm. Johnston, J. T. Alexander, Alexander McCor-kle, Wm. Little, sen., Elishis Sherritt, A. M. Burton, Win Knox Moses White, Alexander Torrence, jun Andrew Caldwell, Robert I. McDowell, Chas. W. Harriss, Wm. S. Harris, Thos. H. Robinson, Maj John Gibson, Jas, Januson, Dr. Samuel Kerr, Col F. McCorkle, Robt. W Allison.

On motion of Col. B. W. Alexander, the Chairman's name was added to the list.

2d. Resolved, That the following persons constitute Committee of Invitation, viz: Maj. R. Ried, Win. a Committee of Information, viz: Maj. K. Ried, Will, Johnston, Edward C. Davidson, Geo F. Davidson, Dr. W. B. McLenn, Dr. S. X. Johnston, Andrew Springs, Esq., James W. Osborne, Dr. Wm. J. Hayes, Thos. Kernes, Esq., Col. C. C. Graham, Col. D. M. Barringer, Dr. Kesh P. Harris, J. P. Cathwell, H. W. Gueng, Col. T. Allison. Caldwell, H. W. Guion, Col. T. Allison. 3d Resolved, That Andrew Springs, Esq., be ap pointed Chief Marshall of the Day, and that Maj J H Caldwell Maj R. Reid, Gen Win C Means, Col C C

Graham, Maj John McConnaughey and Maj Mat thew S McCorkle be assistant Marshalls of the day 4th Resolved, That Maj Rofus Reid, Andrew Springs, and David A. Caldwell, be appointed to pro 5th Resolved, That all parties, both Whig and

Democratic, be invited to attend our Public Dinner nd pariate of its refreshments, 6in Resolved, That the Committee of Invitation

be requested especially to invite all Soldiers of the Revolution and the Ladies without distinction of par-7th Resolved. That the Committee of Invitation

be also requested particularly to invite the attendance nd ask the services on the occasion of the Rev. R. H. Morrison and the Rev H. B. Cunningham. 8th Resalved, That the Committee of Arrange nents meet on business on the ground on the 1st of

9th Resolved. That the Committee of Invitation meet at Beatie's Ford, on the 10th day of September. Lastly. Resolved, That the proceedings of this meeting be published in the Charlotte Journal and Carolina Watchman, and that the other Whig papers of our State be requested to copy. JOHN B. GRAHAM, Chairman.

SIDNEY X. JOHNSTON, HUGH F. MCKNIGHT, Secretaries.

# FIELD & TAPPEN WHOLESALE GROCERS.

AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

82 Water, Street, New York, Would respectfully inform the Merchants of Raleigh and Fayetteville, and the surrounding country, that they are prepared to sell Groceries as low, for Cash or approved credit, as they can be bought in any ity in the Union, and to receive all kinds of PRO-DUCE on Consignment. Country Merchants can thing for his count y. Then it was that the arrows of rely upon getting good articles, and upon getting the calumny flew thickost around him, and that noble best market prices for Produce. We hope, by strict attention to business, and honorable dealing, to merit a share of public patronage. Reference for particulars, to

WESTON R. GALES. Esq., Raleigh. New York, April 26, 1844.

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### Military Academy.

N ACADEMY of the above decomination is A now open, and under the tuition of the followng geodemen: The Classics, (full Collegiste course,) Mr. B

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mouth Military Academy.) Chemistry and Natural Philosophy, (with ful apparatus,) Mr. S. N. BOTSFORD.

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The Cadets- a certain portion of each day generally occupied in idle and useless amusements, will drilled in all those Mill ary exercises common man ilar Institutions throughout the United States, f

which there will be no extra charge. Parents who are willing to establish a School of the character, so well calculated, to improve the boirs well as the mind of their children, will be good could to leave their names with Mr. Gray, or at the Uffor of the Register, where further particulars may be had September 12

WATCHES, WATCHES, & JEWELRY. WATCHES.



The largest and most spl-n did assortment of Watches in the City, is to be found at the Subscriber's Ashev constantly receiving all descriptions of

Gold and Silver Watches, Of the newest styles, from the Manufacturers in Entr land, France and Switzerland, he is enabled to offer larger assortment and at much less prices, gt field than any other House in America. Goid Wather as low as 20 to 25 Dollars each. Watches and Jer elry exchanged or hought.

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G. C. ALLEN, Importer of Watches and Jewelry, WHOLESALE and RETAIL. No. 30, Wall-St. New York, (up stain.) ork. July 23, 1844. 60-is 3m

New York, July 23, 1844.

Valuable Property for sale! HE Subscriber wishes to sell the House and on which he now resides, adjoining the Gored ent House, and the residence of Chas. Manly The House is two stories high, 40 feet long by 20 four rooms with fire-places, a passage in the midd Portico in front, and a Piazza back, is most pleas situated, and surrounded by an orchard of well sit ted fruit. There are all the necessary out house it tached, the Smoke-House and Kitchen of brick, and most capital Spring is on the premises, within the

steps of the Dwelling. The tract, on which it is situated, contains Twe Acres, or thereabouts.

Terms accommoduting, one and two years JOHN BUFFALOW. onds bearing interest. August 30, 1844.