

# The North Carolina Standard.

PUBLISHED WEEKLY, BY  
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EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

THE CONSTITUTION AND THE UNION OF THE STATES—THEY "MUST BE PRESERVED."

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**TERMS.**  
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**MISCELLANEOUS.**  
**A REVOLUTIONARY REMINISCENCE.**  
One pleasant evening in the month of June, a man was observed entering the borders of a wood near the Hudson river; his appearance was that of a person above the common rank. The inhabitants of a country village would have dignified him with the name of Squire, and from his manner pronounced him proud; but those more accustomed to society would inform you that there was something like a military air about him. His horse panted as if he had been pushed for some miles; yet, from the owner's frequent stops to caress the patient animal, he could not be charged with the want of humanity, but seemed to be actuated by some urgent necessity. The rider's forsaking a good road for a by-path leading through the woods, indicated a desire to avoid the gaze of other travellers. He had not left the quietude of the place was broken by the noise of distant thunder. He was soon after obliged to dismount, travelling becoming dangerous as darkness concealed surrounding objects, except where the lightning's terrific flash afforded a momentary view of his situation. A peal, louder and longer in duration than any of the preceding, which now burst over his head, seeming as if it would rend the woods asunder, was quickly followed by a heavy fall of rain, which penetrated the clothing of the stranger ere he could obtain the shelter of a large oak, which stood at a little distance.  
Almost exhausted with the labors of the day, he was about making such a disposition of the saddle and his overcoat as would enable him to pass the night with what comfort circumstances would admit, when he espied a light glimmering through the trees. Animated with the hope of better lodgings, he determined to proceed. The way, which was steep, became attended with more obstacles the farther he advanced; the soil being composed of clay, which the rain had rendered so soft that his feet slipped at every step. By the utmost perseverance, this difficulty was finally overcome without any accident; and he had the pleasure of finding himself in front of a decent looking farm house. The watch-dog began barking, which brought the owner of the mansion to the door.  
"Who is there?" said he.  
"A friend who has lost his way, and is in search of a shelter," was the reply.  
"Come in," added the first speaker, "and whatever my house will afford, you shall have with welcome."  
"I must first provide for the weary companion of my journey," remarked the other. But the farmer undertook the task; and, after conducting him into the room where his wife was seated, he led the horse to the well-stored barn, and provided for him most bountifully. On rejoining the traveller, he observed, "that's a noble animal of yours, sir."  
"Yes," was the reply; "and I am sorry to be obliged to misuse him so as to make it necessary to give you much trouble with the care of him; but I have yet to thank you for your kindness to both of us."  
"I did no more than my duty," said the entertainer, "and therefore am entitled to no thanks.—But Susan" added he, turning to the hostess, with a half reproachful look, "why have you not got the gentleman something to eat?"  
Fear had prevented the good woman from exercising her well known benevolence; for a robbery had been committed by a lawless band of depredaters but a few days before in the neighborhood, and, as reported stated the ruffians were well dressed, her imagination suggested that this man might be one of them. At this remonstrance, she now readily engaged in repairing her error, by preparing a plentiful repast. During the meal there was much interesting conversation between the three. As soon as the worthy countryman perceived that his guest had satisfied his appetite, he said that it was now the hour at which the family usually performed their evening devotions, inviting him to be present. The invitation was accepted in these words:  
"It would afford me the greatest pleasure to commune with my Heavenly Preserver after the events of the day; such exercises prepare us for the repose which we seek in sleep."  
The host now reached his Bible from the shelf, and, after reading a chapter and singing, concluded the whole with a fervent prayer; then lighting a pine knot, conducted the person he had entertained to his chamber, wishing him a good night's rest, and retired to an adjoining apartment.  
"John," whispered the woman, "that is a good gentleman, and not one of the highwaymen, as I supposed."  
"Yes, Susan," said he, "I like him better for thinking of his God, than for all his kind inquiries after our welfare. I wish our Peter had been from the army, if it was only to hear him talk.—I am sure Washington himself could not say more for his country, nor give a better history of the hardships endured by our brave soldiers."  
"Who knows, now," inquired the wife, "but it may be himself after all, my dear? for they say he travels just so—all alone sometimes. Hark! what's that?"  
The sound of a voice came from the chamber of the guest, who was now engaged in his private religious worship. After thanking the Creator for his many mercies, and asking a blessing on

the inhabitants of the house, he continued: "And now, Almighty Father, if it is thy holy will that we shall obtain a place and name among the nations, grant that we may be enabled to show our gratitude for thy goodness, by our endeavors to obey thee. Bless us with wisdom in our councils, success in battle, and let our victories be tempered with humanity. Endow, also, our enemies with enlightened minds, that they may become sensible of their injustice, and willing to restore our liberty and peace. Grant the petition of thy servant, for the sake of Him whom thou hast called thy son; nevertheless, not my will, but thine be done. Amen."  
The next morning, the traveller, declining the pressing solicitations to breakfast with the host, declared it was necessary for him to cross the river immediately; at the same time offering a part of his purse, as a compensation for the attention he had received—which was refused.  
"Well, sir," continued he, "since you will not permit me to recompense you for your trouble, it is but just to inform you on whom you have conferred so many obligations, and also to add to them by requesting your assistance in crossing the river. I had been out yesterday, endeavoring to obtain some information respecting our enemy, and only escaped by my knowledge of the roads and freshness of my horse. My name is George Washington."  
Surprise kept the listener silent for a moment; then, after successfully repeating his invitation to partake of some refreshments, he hastened to call two negroes, with whose assistance he placed the horse on a small raft of timber that was lying near the door, and soon conveyed the General to the opposite side, where he left him to pursue his way, wishing him a safe and prosperous journey. On his return to the house, he found that while he was making preparations for conveying the horse across the river, his illustrious visitor had persuaded the woman to accept a token of remembrance, which the family are proud of exhibiting to this day.  
**WISDOM IN MINIATURE;**  
**OR ENCYCLOPEDIA OF COMMON SENSE.**  
"To die happily, we must live virtuously."  
There is a time when thou mayest say nothing, and a time when thou mayest say something; but there never will be a time when thou shouldst say all things.  
To endure present evils with patience, and wait for expected good with long-suffering, is equally the part of the Christian and the Hero. Those evils would break a proud man's heart that would not break a humble Christian's sleep.  
Rise from the table with an appetite, and you will not be like to set down without one.  
He that coveth a transgression, procureth love; but he that repeateth a matter, separateth very friends.  
'Tis best to depend on him who is absolutely independent.—i. e. God.—1 Tim. vi. 17.  
Let no condition surprise you, and then you cannot be afflicted in any; a noble spirit must not vary with his fortune; there is no condition so low but may have hopes; nor any so high, that is out of the reach of fears.  
It is the excellency of a great mind to triumph over all misfortunes and afflictions.  
If I must make choice either of continual prosperity, or continual adversity, I would choose the latter; for in adversity, no good man can want comfort; whereas, in prosperity, most men want discomfort.  
It is virtue that makes the mind invincible, and places us out of the reach of fortune, though not out of the malice of it. When Zeno was told that all his goods were drowned.—Why, then, said he, Fortune hath a mind to make me a Philosopher; nothing can be above him that is above fortune; no infelicity can make a wise man quit his ground.  
Nothing would fortify us more against any manner of accidents, than the possessing our soul with this maxim, that—We never can be hurt but by ourselves. If our reason be what it ought, and our actions according to it, we are invulnerable.  
**The dignity of Labor.**—From whence originated the idea that it was derogatory to a lady's dignity, or blot upon the female character, to labor? and who was the first to say sneeringly "oh, she works for a living?" Surely, such ideas and expressions ought not to grow in republican soil.—The time has been, when ladies of the first rank were accustomed to busy themselves in domestic employment.  
Homer tells us of princesses who used to draw water from the springs and wash, with their own hands, the finest of the linen of their respective families. The famous Lucretia used to spin in the midst of her attendants; and the wife of Ulysses, after the siege of Troy, employed herself in weaving until her husband returned to Ithaca.—In latter times, the wife of George the Third, of England, has been represented as spending an evening in hemming pocket handkerchiefs, while her daughter Mary sat in the corner darning stockings.  
Few American fortunes will support a woman who is above the calls of her family; and a man of sense, choosing a companion to jog with him through all the up hills of life, would sooner choose one who had to work for a living than one who thought it beneath her dignity to soil her pretty hands with manual labor, although she possessed her thousands. To be able to earn one's living with her own hands, should be reckoned among female accomplishments; and I hope the time is not far distant, when none of my country women will be ashamed to have it known that they are better versed in usefulness than they are in ornamental accomplishments.  
That young man whose only occupation is an indulgence in habits of indolence, and who never earned a copper in his life, will ultimately find that enterprise and industry, not laziness and gality, make the man;—and that idleness in youth invariably produces misery in old age. Take our advice, then, and engage in some honorable and useful employment.  
A man cannot possess anything that is better than a good woman, not anything that is worse than a bad one.

**POLITICAL.**  
**COL. JOHNSON.**  
From the Memphis Appeal.  
MEETING AT COLUMBIA, ARKANSAS.  
At a Democratic meeting of the citizens of Chicot county, State of Arkansas, at their county seat in the town of Columbia, on the first Monday in May, being the first of the Circuit Court, the following proceedings took place:  
The object of the meeting having been explained by Col. Benjamin Taylor, on motion, Elisha Worthington, esq. was called to the chair, and W. M. Vandolson, Dr. Holston, and Sanford Faulkner, esq., were appointed secretaries.  
The Chairman appointed Colonel B. Taylor, Romulus Payne, Nathan Ross, Silas Craig, and W. Garner, esq's. a committee to propose and report to the meeting resolutions for their consideration.  
During their absence, Mr. Yell, attorney at law, and Judge Sutton, addressed the meeting with great zeal and eloquence in favor of a nomination of Col. R. M. Johnson for President, after which, the committee made the following report:  
**Resolved,** That we present the name of the distinguished patriot, statesman, and philanthropist, Col. R. M. JOHNSON, of Kentucky, as our candidate for the Presidency in 1844. In presenting to the American people the name of an individual to fill the first office within their gift, it may be expected that we assign, at least, some of the reasons that influence our recommendation. Were we the first to make the nomination, it would be incumbent on us to do so; but, as we merely follow the lead of very many Democratic mass meetings who have made the same nomination, accompanied with arguments and considerations that cannot fail to carry conviction with them wherever they are read or heard, it would seem sufficient for us merely to subscribe to the positions they have taken. This would be our course, were the different portions of the Democracy of our common country presenting the name of but one individual for the office in question; but seeing, as we do, that portions of the great Democratic family are presenting the names, and urging the claims, of no less than four other distinguished individuals for the same office, it becomes us to reason together in a spirit of amity and mutual concession, and ascertain, as nearly as we can, who, of the five who have been named, is likely to unite the most zealous support of the greatest number. In the expression of our preference for Col. Johnson, and our belief that he has a stronger hold on the affections of his countrymen than either of the others, we are sure this preference will not be construed into a disparagement of the high claims, and our full confidence in each of the other four. To the particular friends of Mr. Van Buren, Mr. Calhoun, Mr. Buchanan, and Gen. Cass, we do not admire them less than their warmest friends do; but we believe Col. Johnson's claims are higher than either. To Mr. Van Buren we heartily accord all the credit due to him for the patriotic course he pursued in the Legislature of N. York, when a majority of its members were acting with the political party that thought it unbecoming a moral and religious people to rejoice in the victories gained by our armies over our formidable foes, and who had constitutional scruples of our right to cross our territorial line to do battle with them. If Mr. Van Buren did well by aiding in turning the opinion of the Legislature of New York in favor of the war, we think Col. Johnson did more, by the exertion of his mighty influence in Congress, in favor of the declaration of war against long-continued British aggression of the most aggravated character; and in raising, during the recess of the Congress that declared war, a thousand mounted Kentucky volunteers, at whose head he marched one hundred and fifty miles into the enemy's country; and on the bank of the Thames, captured about seven hundred British officers and soldiers; and with his own hand slew their redoubtable ally, Tecumseh, the life and soul of Indian co-operation with the British army—thus terminating the war in the Northwest, and giving security to our frontier settlements, which had suffered greatly by Indian butchery of men, women, and children. We accord to Mr. Van Buren high praise for the ability with which he discharged the responsible duties of President; but while he was discharging those duties with so much credit to himself, Col. Johnson was acting as Vice President, and co-operating in all the great measures which distinguished that Administration: both could not be President at the same time. Conceding to Mr. Van Buren, for concession's sake, a parity of claims with Col. Johnson: will not the friends of the former expose themselves to the imputation of some degree of selfishness, to claim for him a second good turn before the other (to say the least, as meritorious) receives a like reward?  
None hold in higher veneration than we do the patriotic and brilliant course of Mr. Calhoun in the Congress of the United States—then a very young man—pending the declaration of war in 1812, and for his able and zealous advocacy of all the measures for its vigorous prosecution till its termination. We give him full credit for the ability with which he discharged the duties of Secretary of War, after the return of peace. None can appreciate more highly than we do the joint co-operation of Mr. Calhoun and Mr. Buchanan in the Senate of the United States, in opposition to the prominent measures of the late extra session of Congress.  
The people of Arkansas bear in grateful remembrance Mr. Buchanan's zealous advocacy of the admission of our State into the Union, and at some future period would take great pleasure in proving their gratitude by conferring on him any office within their gift; but, on the present occasion, they think Colonel Johnson's claims should not be longer postponed. We accord to General Cass high credit for the eagle-eyed zeal and ability with which he endeavored to guard our rights and interests while minister to France, and for the ability with which he discharged the duties of Secretary of War, and for his patriotic services during the war; but he did not, as Col. Johnson did, receive five wounds in battle; nor was it his high fortune to be so mainly instrumental in the overthrow of the tide of war so brilliantly in our favor.  
It may be said of them all, that probably five years would more than cover the difference of the age between any one of the senior of either—now being a year or two senior of either—now being between 61 and 62 years old—age at which intellect is not supposed to have lost any of its vigor; and in his case it may be truly said, each year has added much to his stock of experience—the last thirty-nine years having been spent in the coun-

cils of his country. He commenced his career in the councils of the nation before either of them—as early as he was constitutionally eligible; has served longer, including the time he was in the House of Representatives, the Senate, and Vice President; and it is presumed none will say that either of the others has been more faithful or laborious. Indeed, it may be said of him, that with a constitution that never tires, his public labors are without parallel in the present age. Suppose the question of the presidency were to be decided by the war-worn soldiers, or the widows and orphans of the revolutionary heroes; who can doubt that Colonel Johnson would be President? Suppose the question to be decided by those who have, or had, just claims on the Government for services rendered or for property lost in the service of their country; let the tens of thousands who have received his gratuitous services answer. Suppose the question to be decided by those, or their wives, or offspring, who were exposed to imprisonment for debts they were unable to pay; whose name would be hailed by thousands with most enthusiastic gratitude? Let Colonel Johnson's untiring perseverance, session after session, in supporting the bill abolishing imprisonment for debt, and finally procuring its passage, answer the question. The measures introduced by him in the Senate—which passed into a law at the session of 1820-'21—granting relief to the purchasers of public lands under the credit system, permitting the purchasers to surrender to the Government those parts thereof they were not able to pay for, and to obtain titles for such portions as had been paid, saved hundreds and thousands in the new States and Territories their homes, which must inevitably have been forfeited but for this timely relief. It is conceded on all hands that no man's public course gives more conclusive evidence of general benevolence, nor has any other labored so incessantly to give that benevolence a practical bearing. It may truly be said of him, that he is more emphatically the man of the people than any other; never having sought office from any other source, and having declined high offices when tendered by the Chief Executive of the nation.  
Will any ask, what evidence he has given of consummate statesmanship? Let his numerous speeches in Congress on all the great questions of policy, agitated while he was a member, and his important committee reports, (his Sunday mail report among the number,) answer the question; all of which we believe to be more strictly and uniformly in accordance with Democratic Republican principles, than the speeches and writings of many other men now on the political arena. With this summary, in part of the services and qualifications of Col. Johnson, so generally known, we present his claims to the convention of the American people, with the conviction that what is here said of him will find a lively response in the heart of every Democratic Republican of his wide-extended personal acquaintance, and that a vast majority of them believe that they owe him a debt of gratitude which nothing short of an election to the Presidency can repay.  
**Resolved,** That we consider the Constitution of the United States, as it now stands, the sheet-anchor of our liberties; and that we view the recent recommendations of amendments thereto, by a portion of the Whig members of Congress, to change the veto power, impolitic and erroneous. In order that the Government may be more directly under the control of the people, we subscribe fully to the doctrine of rotation in office; therefore  
**Resolved,** That we cordially approve of the late presidential term, as calculated to prevent abuse and the corrupting influence which long continued power may have on its possessors.  
**Resolved,** That we concur in the unanimous recommendation of the month of May, 1844, as a suitable time to hold a national convention; and we pledge ourselves cheerfully to abide its decision, if fairly expressed; to this end, we respectfully recommend the election of delegates thereto, directly by the people.  
**Resolved,** That Colonel Benjamin Taylor, and Wm. Vandolson, be a corresponding committee for this convention, and are hereby authorized to call future meetings, and to correspond with committees of other counties and States in relation to the Presidency and Vice Presidency.  
**Resolved,** That the Hon. Ambrose H. Sevier, W. S. Fulton, our Senators in Congress, and Ed. Ward, Cross, our Representative, be appointed delegates to the national convention in our behalf for the State at large; and we recommend to other counties in the State to make the same appointment; and we appoint Judge Sutton, E. Worthington, Col. Benjamin Taylor, Nathan Ross, and W. Vandolson, delegates from this county to said convention.  
**Resolved,** That the chairman and secretaries sign the proceedings of this meeting, forward a copy thereof to Colonel R. M. Johnson, and have the same published in the papers at Helena, the Kentucky Gazette, the Frankfort Yeoman, the Kentuckian at Louisville, the Globe and the Clarion at Washington city, the Richmond Enquirer, the Ohio Statesman, the Herald at New Orleans, the Free Trader at Natchez, the Missouri Reporter, and other Democratic papers.  
The blanks being filled as above, the report of the committee was unanimously adopted, when Colonel Sevier was loudly and universally called on for a speech. He supported the nomination of Colonel Johnson, and the proceedings of the meeting, with great earnestness and ability in a speech of considerable length.  
**ELISHA WORTHINGTON, Chairman.**  
**W. M. VANDOLSON, Dr. HOLSTON, SANFORD FAULKNER, Secretaries.**  
**THE TARIFF.**  
The following paragraph from the New York Herald of the 19th instant, will afford an illustration of an opinion we have decidedly expressed—that protection in this country is unnecessary; that goods can be manufactured here as cheap as in foreign countries; and will doubtless surprise many who are not aware that cotton goods have been repeatedly shipped for England, and afforded a handsome profit.  
"The great cotton manufactures of Lowell and other parts of New England have sold their heavy stocks, sick and clean, and are now working on contracts. A gentleman who was in Boston on Tuesday was unable to buy a bale of sheeting of the make of either of the several factories whose goods have heretofore been lying piled up. The goods have recently paid well wherever they have been shipped, exciting a demand which has swept the market. A comparison of the cash price of the lower grades of cotton cloth at Boston and Manchester, proves that prices are now

from 10 to 20 per cent. lower on this side than on the other; so that the Bostonians have actually made shipments to Liverpool, with orders to pay the duty, which is but ten per cent., and forwarded the goods to Manchester for sale."  
Ought not our manufacturers to be ashamed to ask for protection in the face of these facts? They want to be protected! Against whom? Not against foreign competition, surely, because it is seen that they can compete with the foreigner in his own market; but they want to be protected against the mass of the people of our native land—to impose on them heavy indirect taxes to prevent their buying goods cheap—and to drive them to buy of the manufacturers at their own prices.  
*New Hampshire Gazette.*  
From the Fredericksburgh (Va.) Recorder.  
**WHIG ABSTRACTIONS ABOUT THE TARIFF.**  
**ABSTRACTION THE FIRST.**  
Government, by enacting a Protective Tariff, may enrich the manufacturers without impairing the means of the rest of the community.  
*Corollary.*—The will of a legislature creates wealth; therefore Man has outwitted his Maker, and need no longer earn his bread by the sweat of his brow.  
**ABSTRACTION SECOND.**  
The best way to enrich a nation is to compel the people to follow occupations for which they are neither fitted by skill, capital, soil, or climate.  
*Corollary.*—It is cheaper to make sugar from beets, and rear oranges and pine apples in hot houses, than to buy these articles from the West Indies.  
**ABSTRACTION THIRD.**  
A Protective Tariff benefits the nation by diverting industry into a new and more profitable channel.  
*Corollary.*—Government is the best judge of what pursuit in life each individual is fitted for, and should control men in the choice of their professions, trades, and occupations.  
**ABSTRACTION FOURTH.**  
If other nations lay heavy duties on our exports, we can avoid the ill effects of those duties by placing equally heavy duties on imports from those nations.  
*Corollary 1st.*—It is a wise maxim, and worthy of all acceptance, to "bite off your nose to spite your face."  
*Cor. 2nd.*—If you have to sell at cheap rates, you may remedy the evil by buying at dear rates.  
**ABSTRACTION FIFTH.**  
If you exclude the manufactures of the rest of the world from a home market, and give a monopoly to a few domestic manufacturers, you will encourage competition, and reduce prices.  
*Cor.*—Monopoly begets competition, and diminishes prices.  
**ABSTRACTION SIXTH.**  
The manufacturers ask for a Protective Tariff, because it will reduce the prices of their manufactures.  
*Cor.*—The largest profits are made by selling at the lowest prices.  
(This is the *pari passum* of whig political economy, first demonstrated by Mr. Clay.)  
In the absence of a Protective Tariff, the manufacturers sell a few goods at a loss—under such a Tariff, they sell a great many goods at still lower prices—hence, though they lose more on each article, yet the frequency and magnitude of the loss makes the business profitable.  
*Cor.*—Small pecuniary losses are ruinous, but large losses make men's fortunes.  
**ABSTRACTION EIGHTH.**  
(See Whig Address.)—The Tariff is a voluntary tax; because if a man chooses not to use satin or iron, nor wear clothes—but to live like Nebuchadnezzar, or the wild boy of Hanover, he will pay no part of it whilst he lives; and may avoid it in dying, if he will put stones in his pockets and drown himself, (there being no duty on stones and water, as there is on hemp, pistols and powder,) and he might thus too dispense with coffin, shroud and hearse, and avoid the post-mortem taxes of the Tariff.  
*Cor.*—All acts are voluntary when the penalty for disobedience is merely death, because a man may choose rather to die than obey.  
The manufacturers will give the farmers higher prices for their grain, when the Tariff cuts off the foreign demand and produce a glut in the home market.  
*Cor. 1st.*—Gluts are the causes of high prices, and when supply exceeds demand, prices always rise.  
*Cor. 2nd.*—When you wish to get a high price for an article, put yourself in the power of the purchaser. He is sure to pay a high price, when he finds he can fix his own price.  
**ABSTRACTION TENTH.**  
(See Whig Address.)—The Tariff imposes the heaviest duties on the articles consumed chiefly by the poor, and thus throws the burden of the tax on the rich.  
*Cor.*—Mesmerism is true, at least in politics, since the rich alone feel the blows inflicted on the poor.  
**ABSTRACTION ELEVENTH.**  
The foreign producer pays the duties under our Tariff, and thus the Government derives its support from abroad.  
*Cor. 1st.*—National debt and high taxes are great blessings, because foreigners pay them for us and we receive the payments.  
*Cor. 2nd.*—It is folly to repudiate, whilst by a Tariff you can compel foreign creditors to pay themselves.  
**ABSTRACTION TWELFTH.**  
A horizontal Tariff is partial and protective to the manufacturers, therefore it is right to discriminate in their favor and render the tariff still more partial and protective.  
*Cor.*—When necessity compels us to do a slight injustice, we diminish the wrong by perpetrating a gross injustice.  
**ABSTRACTION THIRTEENTH.**  
The Protective Tariff of 1828 was a bill of abominations—the discriminating Tariff of 1842 differs from it in name only, and is a just and salutary law.  
*Cor.*—A rose won't smell as sweet by any other name.  
**ABSTRACTION FOURTEENTH.**  
Competition amongst manufacturers is greatest under a Protective Tariff, because it excludes foreign competition.  
*Cor.*—A part is greater than the whole.  
We could cite a dozen other equally absurd theories of the Whigs, invented to sustain the

grosser absurdity of a Protective Tariff, but these will suffice for the present to show that in politics, as in morals, one departure from the truth begets a thousand others.  
From the Richmond Enquirer.  
**THE DISCUSSION.**  
If the Lynchburg Virginian had done us the justice to republish our article, or even the substance of it, it would have saved him the trouble of publishing a budget of blunders, and us the necessity of correcting his misrepresentations. "The tune is (not) changed." There is no "miraculous process" in the matter. We stated expressly, that we had kept back the Presidential discussion, until the Spring elections were over—and the reason was obvious enough—but that we could no longer assume the responsibility of withholding the discussion. The "Virginian," without doing us the justice to state the reasons of our course, is pleased now to ascribe the change of our purpose to the project of a Calhoun paper in this City.—All wrong again! We did not know at the time, that such a journal was to be started here or elsewhere. And, in the second place, some of the friends of Mr. Van Buren were just as anxious to open the discussion, as those of Mr. Calhoun.—For example, "Union" was in our hands at the moment we put forth our announcement; and also "Audax," which will appear on Friday. We were in hopes, that the friends of both or of all the candidates might have availed themselves of the columns of the Enquirer to bring forward the claims and qualifications of their favorites.  
We lay before our readers, this morning, the Prospectus of a paper, to be established in Petersburg, by our worthy, and accomplished, and respectable young townsman, Mr. Washington Greenhow. We agree in all our great principles. We have the same great object in view—the election of a Republican, States Rights President. Though we differ in our first choice, we will both, we hope, rally around the nominee of the National Convention.  
We shall throw open the columns of the Enquirer to a liberal discussion of this question.—We shall attempt, if possible, to permit to consult our own opinions—let alone ourselves—and not compelled to mingle too actively in the discussion, to keep the peace between the friends of all the candidates. A Correspondent, from the Valley of Virginia, lays down, in the following extract of his letter, the course that we are inclined to pursue:  
"Allow me to say, that there seems to be an unnecessary fastidiousness on the part of the press, respecting the publication of laudatory or vindictive articles, in relation to some of the candidates. I respectfully submit, that this is wrong. Let the friends of each be heard through the press, so long as they confine themselves to the commendation of their favorites, and abstain from the censure or blame of the others. Thus, it seems to me, the Democratic press would preserve its true position, fulfill its proper functions, and tend to enlighten, instruct, and preserve the peace of all. Each, at least would be my course, had I now the control of a press; and, I am well satisfied, that it would, in the end, be found to be the true policy. I would defend all, from the attacks of all, and from the common enemy, and allow every thing in favor of each, and respectful towards others, to have a place in my columns. And this, let me say, I am sure the people would fully approve."  
"Thus, then, I have hastily given you the phases of public opinion, in this region, on the great and vital question of the Presidency; and let me assure you, that you may most certainly and safely rely upon them. You can only be truly informed what public sentiment is, by the contribution perhaps of your ten thousand friends, and the public press throughout the country, and therefore it is, that I have thrown in my mite.  
"I may as well say a few words more, in connection with the same subject, (especially as it is not intended for the public eye.) In the manifestations of growing warmth between the friends of Mr. Van Buren and Mr. Calhoun, and the possibility, that they may get their feelings so committed, that neither will yield to the other in the Convention, I have heard it again and again remarked, amongst the people, that in such a contingency, they would, with the most hearty zeal, take up Mr. Buchanan, and by every prudent and fair means, press his claims to final success. And this seems to be a growing and expanding sentiment. Another opinion is, that Old Tecumseh is to give us some trouble. It is in vain to conceal it, that he is now making a considerable impression in his favor wherever he goes. And he is really in earnest. He is going for the Presidency, with all his might. And he is like Paddy's scolding wife, he 'keeps on a keeping-on.' I have just received a letter from Pennsylvania, one from New Hampshire, one from Kentucky, and one from Missouri, and they all allude to the fact, that the old Colonel is making portentous headway.—Our position is best with difficulties, and we must not despise even the least that may present itself to our view. Nothing but a resolute, persevering, and even obstinate adherence to principle, can now save us.  
"For myself, I am determined to go for the nominee of the Convention, with renewed zeal and perseverance, not doubting that they will select a candidate good and true, and one that will faithfully carry out the great conservative measures of the party."  
Another extract, from another Correspondent, in a different portion of the State, was no more intended "for the public eye," than the preceding extract.—We lay it, without asking the writer's permission, before our readers, and we have done for the present. The following is, indeed, flavored with so much good humor, and good sense, that we are satisfied our readers will thank us for the extract, perhaps, more than our Correspondent will!  
"Do you think you will be able to keep the peace among the patriotic few, who desire so vehemently to serve their country, as President?—You must rap them all gently on the knuckles, when they get refractory, and teach them to know that there are a good many people in the U. S., besides the half dozen promising young men who are willing to serve as President, if elected.—However, for the present, the thing is no worse than I anticipated—not so bad. Unless it gets a great deal worse, be not alarmed. I shall turn Conservative for this special service and occasion, if need be, and help you to command and keep the peace. We'll bind them all over to their good behavior, or for want of bail, put these fellows in Coventry."