

# THE RALEIGH STAR AND NORTH CAROLINA GAZETTE.

THOS. J. LINDAY, (Printer of the State,) EDITOR OF PUBLICATION. NORTH CAROLINA:—POWER, IN MORAL, INTELLECTUAL, AND PHYSICAL RESOURCES—THE LAND OF OUR BIRTH AND THE HOME OF OUR AFFECTIONS. [THREE DOLLARS A YEAR—IN ADVANCE.]

VOL. 35. RALEIGH, N. C., WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 7, 1844. No. 35.

## THE TEXAS ISSUE ABANDONED IN NEW YORK.

The result of the election in Louisiana has exploded the Texas question as a party issue in New York. The friends of Mr. Van Buren, feeling deeply aggrieved at the course pursued by the Baltimore Convention in sacrificing Mr. Van Buren, have never been reconciled to the impetuous decision which thus insultingly rejected the ablest man of the party and thrust an inferior personage upon it. This was done openly on the ground of the new annexation issue, which was made to supersede all other questions. The movement, if not prompted by the Calhounites, was acceptable to them as to induce an intimate acquaintance on their part in the belief, doubtless, that Mr. Polk was the representative of Calhounite doctrines, and that the doctrines would become paramount in the event of his election. But a reaction has taken place among the friends of Van Buren, who have sought to throw the whole party into utter confusion. The ill-success of the Texas agitation in Louisiana, showing how little the "new issue" was to be relied on as party capital, gives a force to this reaction which will make it irresistible.

The following document, which appeared in the New York Plebeian, is conclusive as to the existence of that deep-seated dissatisfaction to which we have alluded among the friends of Mr. Van Buren:

[Confidential.]

Sir—You will doubtless agree with us, that the late Baltimore Convention placed the Democratic Party at the North, in a position of great difficulty. We are consequently reminded that it rejected Mr. Van Buren and nominated Mr. Polk, for reasons connected with the immediate annexation of Texas; reasons which had no relation to the principles of the party. Nor was that all. The Convention went beyond the authority delegated to its members, and adopted a resolution on the subject of Texas, (a subject not before the country when they were elected, upon which therefore, they were not instructed,) which seeks to interpolate into the party code a new doctrine, hitherto unknown among us, at war with some of our established principles, and abhorrent to the opinions and feelings of a great majority of Northern freemen. In this position, what was the party at the North to do? Was it to reject the nominations and abandon the contest, or should it support the nominations, rejecting the untenable doctrine interpolated at the Convention, and taking care that their support should be accompanied with such an expression of their opinion, as to prevent its being misinterpreted? The latter alternative has been preferred, and we think wisely; for we conceive that a proper expression of their opinions will save their votes from misconception, and that proper efforts will secure the nomination of such members of Congress as will reject the unwarrantable scheme now pressed upon the country.

With these views, assuming that you feel on this subject as we do, we have been desirous to address you, and to invite the co-operation of yourself and other friends throughout the State.

1st.—In the publication of a joint letter, declaring our purpose to support the nomination, rejecting the resolutions respecting Texas.

2d.—In promoting and supporting the next election the nomination for Congress of such persons as concur in these opinions.

If your views in this matter coincide with ours, please write to one of us, and a draft of the proposed letter will be forwarded for examination.

Very respectfully,  
GEO. P. BARKER,  
WILLIAM C. BRYANT,  
J. W. EDMONDS,  
DAVID DUDLEY FIELD,  
THEODORE SEDGWICK,  
THOMAS W. TUCKER,  
ISAAC TOWNSEND.

P. S.—A copy of this circular has been sent to the following gentlemen:—Michael Hoffman, Albert H. Tracy, Hiram Gardner, Addison Gardiner, Samuel Selden, Henry Selden, Ashley Sampson, J. Osborn, Hiram Gray, Jared N. Watson, James M. Smith, Thos. G. Talcott, William Allen, Freeborn Jewett, Daniel Chandler, Hiram Denio, John Tracy, Jabez B. Hammond, John I. De Graff, N. L. Benton, Preston King, Ramsden Gillet, Samuel Young, L. Stetson, James B. Wood, and Joel Harwood Meeker, A. C. S. Robt. McLellan, R. D. Davis, James Powers, Archibald Fives, Nathaniel Jones, John W. Lawrence—and will be sent to any other person you may wish.

The New York Evening Post, the name of whose editor is signed to the foregoing circular, charges the Plebeian, with having perjured it, but at the same time addresses to the views expressed in it. The Post says: "We do not intend to recognize the annexation of Texas as an issue between the two great political parties. It cannot be made so with safety to the democratic party in this State at least. It is only by taking the ground marked out in the letter, and rejecting the interpolated question of annexing Texas, and leaving that to be an open question in the party—that is, only that the democratic party can

be saved from defeat throughout the State."

The Post quotes a letter from one of the writers of this circular, which says: "Already in this country men of character and business, who have always acted with a hitherto, have avowed their determination to abandon Mr. Polk and vote for M. Birney, or else refrain from voting at all, while a deep sense of dissatisfaction with the course of the Baltimore Convention pervades the minds of many. These are not your brawling pot-house politicians, but quiet and reflecting men, who are accustomed to think and act independently. Such a letter as that recommended in your circular, would be calculated not only to prevent the feeling of extension and disgust from extending, but would, perhaps, bring back some, if most of those who, under the influence of a temporary exasperation, have for the present left our ranks."

The Democratic Republicans of Monroe county who are opposed to the "two thirds rule" adopted by the National Convention, by which a minority are enabled to dictate to a majority of the party all those who believe in a strict construction of the Constitution, and are opposed to the exercise of doubtful powers, and who agree with Jefferson that the Constitution does not provide for the annexation of foreign territory to this Union; those who are opposed to the assumption of State debts, and of the debts of foreign nations; and who are unwilling that the extension and perpetuation of slavery should be made part and parcel of the creed of Democracy, are invited to meet at the Court House, in the city of Rochester, on Saturday, August 3, 1844, at 18 o'clock, A. M.

We again quote the Post in reference to the above notice: "This call is signed by ninety-four of the democrats of Monroe county—a strong indication of the state of feeling in that region. We look not without anxiety to the result of the meeting, for unless those who are concerned in getting it up can see some way of giving their support to the Democratic nominations, without surrendering their integrity on the Texas question, they will not go to the poll at the approaching election. The only method is the one pointed out in the circular we have published, rescinding the Texas issue and rejecting the support of the Democratic nominations solely upon the safe and unexpugnable ground of those great principles of public policy which have heretofore formed the Democratic creed. Unless some such rallying ground, some such point of union and agreement is presented to the Democratic party, we are broken up and defeated without remedy. Those who resist this compromise and insist upon stuffing the measure of annexation down the throats of the party, are the enemies and betrayers of the very cause they pretend to support. The feeling to which we allude is not confined to the two counties we have named, but pervades the whole country through the whole interior and cannot be disregarded without incurring destruction to the party."

Now Mr. Polk is an immediate annexationist—he pledged to annexation—was nominated on that ground, and Mr. Van Buren was rejected on that ground. How can the Post and its friends sustain Mr. Polk and go against annexation? Under protest? What avails that? If Mr. Polk is elected what predominating influence will control him on this annexation question? Is there any doubt as to its nature? With Gen. Jackson calling for annexation, with Mr. Calhoun urging it, with the whole Southern party clamoring for it, how can Mr. Polk, with his own sympathies and feelings warmly in favour of annexation, how can he fail to press it at every risk and with all his force? It is a vain delusion which these anti-annexationists indulge in, if they suppose that their "protest" will weigh a feather when once their votes shall have been given to Mr. Polk.

The Plebeian, which is of the orthodox school on this question, says: "The annexation of Texas is an issue—a grand and glorious issue—an issue which has already called out the enthusiasm and developed the American soul of the Democratic party. It is the great National issue combined with the immediate occupation of Oregon, which re-invigorates and animates the people for the coming political fight. Oregon and Texas—the immediate occupation of the one and the annexation of the other—are the questions upon which the people are most deeply interested."

This party is divided on this question. The division cannot be healed. It will grow wider and wider. It adds one more pregnant symptom to the many already apparent of the coming defeat of the Polk party.

There is no little peril in taking charge of a newspaper as its editor, to guide its course, shape its opinions, and govern its sentiments. It is a delicate and responsible task. A man not only owes a heavy responsibility to the public, but he is under a heavy responsibility to his own character. He may do injury in a hundred ways by indiscretion; but scarcely any thing ill judged he may do is so

completely irretrievable as that which prejudices his own reputation. We have not been long ourselves sustaining the responsible relation of which we speak, and may be little entitled to speak, as one experienced; but we never see a young man enter upon the duties of an editor, for the first time, without sympathizing with him and wishing for him a sufficient degree of calmness and judgment to save him from the commission of any great blunder, to prevent him from blindly chalking out for himself, under a mistaken idea or enthusiasm, a course which must lead to unfortunate results. One of the greatest dangers an inexperienced Editor has to encounter in the political arena is passion; if he resigns himself to its influence, the chance is that he will fall into a habit of bitter denunciation, if not abuse, which will destroy his own influence with those who differ with him—and what is worse, lose the respect of those who are his friends.

Now there is no use in the Editor's making no impression on those who differ with him, if he can affect nobody's opinion, if his remarks are so repulsive to those who differ with him that they are either not read, only to be denounced in the same spirit in which they are conceived. A man thus destroys his own influence, embitters his social relations, injures his reputation, and most likely imbibes feelings and prejudices, which contend with him through life, disturb his own happiness, and debar him from change of advancement and success. A man of talents, free from these unfortunate prejudices and these consequences of a mistaken line of policy, is admired and esteemed, irrespective of party—he may, by a courteous demeanor and gentlemanly regard and respect for the feelings and opinions of others, obtain an influence with those who differ from, as well as those who agree with him—and such a man, as an Editor, stands the least of all in need of epithets and denunciations; for his mind may supply him with reason and argument enough to enforce his views. Great, therefore, are the sacrifices he makes by pursuing the ill-considered course to which we allude. But if the man of talents should avoid such a course, even more should the man of ordinary endowments; for, if he descends to abuse, he has nothing to redeem him—unlike his superior in mental qualifications, there are not those bright scintillations which we often admire, though flashing along the way to destruction, to illumine his path. Of all men, he should most rely for success, for the enjoyment of the good opinion of his neighbors, on his exhibition in his daily life of the gentler virtues.

The Editorial line is indeed, a perilous one, as them any wrecks which occur upon it where one enterprise is successful, clearly attest.

Rich. Com.  
From the Savannah Republican.  
AGRICULTURE AND THE TARIFF OF '42.

"The Tariff of 1842 gives no protection to the farmer, but operates ruinously upon him."—Georgia, July 15.

This declaration is the more remarkable in our view, because we are disposed to believe that our neighbor advocates his opinions with perfect sincerity. We are therefore forced to the conclusion, that he has assailed this Tariff while ignorant of its provisions, and without having even read the act. Else how could he, in common honesty, have ventured upon the bold assertion that it affords "no protection to the farmer?"

Let us examine the matter a little by the aid of facts. The Georgian asserts that the agricultural interests, because the largest, ought to receive the greatest share of protection. Now it is a remarkable fact, that although he complains that under the act of '42 the farmers receive no protection, yet the Georgian and the whole Southern wing of the Democracy supported McKay's Bill, which made large reductions of duty on the principal productions of agriculture. We append a statement of duties under the two bills:

Tariff of '42			McKay's Bill.		
	sq	per ct.		sq	per ct.
Cotton	40	30	Cotton	40	30
Wool	40	30	Wool	40	30
Hemp	33	20	Hemp	33	20
Pork and Beef	120	25	Pork and Beef	120	25
Cheese	70	25	Cheese	70	25
Wheat	35	25	Wheat	35	25
Oats	29	25	Oats	29	25
Potatoes	24	25	Potatoes	24	25
Figur	71	57	Figur	71	57
Butter	40	25	Butter	40	25

By this act too, the duty on wool is rendered nugatory by the fact that woolen goods are admitted at 10 a 20 per cent, while woolen yarns are at 25 per cent.

Notwithstanding our neighbor is highly indignant that Southern interests are not protected, as he says, by the present Tariff, we find him in violation of all his professions, advocating a bill which takes the duty off cotton and admits it free, and reduces the duty on sugar 14 per cent. It will be seen that the farming interests are protected almost to prohibition, and that our neighbor's assertion is not warranted by the record; however, it may be regarded as excusable on account of his inconsiderate zeal for free trade theories.

The farmer is not only directly protected by the act of '42, but he has a deep interest in the maintenance and prosperity of our manufactures. The value of agricultural produce required annually for

the sustenance of the population directly and indirectly engaged in manufactures is over \$150,000,000—ten times more than the annual export of these products abroad and one-half more than the entire exports of the country. It is contended by the free traders, that the more we import, the more we will sell abroad. The fallacy of this theory is fully exemplified by the fact that under the reduced duties of the Compromise Act from 1834 to 1839, the exports of imports was over \$181,000,000, while the exports of those agricultural products fell from 17 to \$9,000,000 annually. If protection incidentally afforded under the act of '42—the population who are now consumers of \$150,000,000 annually, must become producers themselves. The consequence would be the inevitable prostration of the whole farming interest of the country.

Massachusetts alone consumes, of the products of other States, forty-two millions per year—more than one-half our entire exports—excluding domestic manufactures. She consumes annually more flour from other States than is exported to all foreign countries! In New England in 1842 more than 300,000 barrels of flour was consumed in making starch and sizing, being more than was exported to England during the same time!

The South participates largely in the benefits of this system. Under its influence has been fostered the production of her great staples, cotton and sugar. The Home Market is the salvation of her planters. Every man, familiar with the business of our city, knows the Northern manufacturer pays higher prices for his cotton than any other purchaser. When he enters the market the English buyer stops; and when he has supplied his orders prices almost invariably recede. It is often the case that the cotton purchased by our manufacturers cost them more per pound than the English manufacturer pays for his supplies. If Free Trade should prevail, the 400,000 bales of cotton used at home (for the manufactures must sink under it) would be added to our exports—the sugar interests would also be broken up; (as they nearly were under the low duties of '36 to '42,) and the sugar grower would have to turn his attention to the cultivation of cotton, thus adding 400,000 more to our annual crop; so that our exports of cotton to England would be nearly doubled. It requires no gift of prophecy to foresee the result. The entire crop with its additional 500,000 bales would bring little, if any, more than it does now; and the annual loss to our planters of the south would amount to \$24,000,000! And all this under a system of free trade!

Verily, some men are slow to learn their own true interests; and among no people has that tardiness been so remarkable as with us of the South. We see our more Northern neighbors prosperous in trade—growing rich under their enterprise and industry; we observe them driving ahead almost with the rapidity of their locomotives and steamboats, while we are laboring under the weight of the systems of centuries gone by. Envy, not emulation, too often swells our bosoms—falling daily wider in the rear, we sometimes seek to hide our chagrin by attributing every thing to the oppressions of our Northern neighbors. Such is not the Southern spirit of the olden times. It is unworthy the high and noble bearing of our citizens. We have tried low duties. Did they bring prosperity or leanness upon the South? Do we not remember those who had so strongly battled for low duties; were compelled to get up Southern conventions and issue paper bulletins to restore the sinking energies of our people under the 20 per cent rates of the Compromise Act?

That agriculture is dependent upon, and benefited by the manufactures, we have high authority—authority that the Georgian will not gainsay, coming as it does from the idol of Democracy, Old Hickory himself.

Extract from a letter written by Gen. Jackson, in 1828, to Col Patterson: "Upon the success of our domestic manufactures, as the handmaid of agriculture and commerce, depends, in a great measure, the independence of our country; and I assure you no man can feel more sensibly than I do, the necessity of protecting them."

Extract of a letter from Andrew Jackson, to Dr. L. H. Coleman, of Warrenton N. C.  
WASHINGTON CITY, Aug. 26, 1834.

"Heaven smiled upon and gave us liberty and independence. The same Providence has blessed us with the means of national independence, and national defence. If we omit or refuse to use the gifts which he has extended to us we deserve not the continuation of his blessing. He has filled our mountains and our plains with mineral—with lead, iron and copper, and given climate and soil for the growing of hemp and wool. These being the great materials of our national defence they ought to have extended to them adequate and fair protection, that our manufacturers and laborers may be placed in a fair competition with those of Europe, and that we may have within our country a supply of those leading and important articles so essential to war: I will ask what is the real situation of the agriculturist? Where has the American farmer's market for his surplus produce? Except for Cotton he has neither

a foreign nor a home market. Does not this clearly prove when there is no market either at home or abroad, that there is too much labor employed in agriculture? Common sense at once points out the remedy. Take from agriculture in the United States six hundred thousand men, women and children, and you will at once give a market for more breadstuffs than all Europe now furnishes us. In short sir, we have been too long subject to the policy of British merchants. It is time we should become a little more Americanized; and instead of feeding paupers and laborers of England feed our own, or else in a short time, by continuing our present policy, we shall be paupers ourselves.

It is therefore my opinion that a careful and judicious Tariff is much wanted to pay our national debt, and to afford us the means of that defence within ourselves on which the safety of our country and liberty depend, and last though not least give a proper distribution of our labor, which must be beneficial to the happiness, independence and wealth of the community.

I am very respectfully, your obedient servant,  
ANDREW JACKSON.

We have alluded to but one branch of this great question, which we believe ought to receive the undivided support of the American people. It is to be regretted that it has become a party measure; but we believe we shall yet see the day when every American citizen will unite in its support.

We respectfully commend this subject to the calm consideration of our neighbor. We are sure that if he investigates it with a sincere desire to discover the truth, he will find he has many very erroneous views. Finally we beg leave to remind him that Messrs. Silas Wright, Reel Williams, and James Buchanan and other Democrats, voted for the Tariff of 1842, on the express ground that it was to save the country from bankruptcy and ruin. The Georgian nominated Mr. Buchanan as his candidate for the Presidency, and yet he proposes with his party to return to the low rates of 1836 to '42 which entailed that bankruptcy and ruin on the land!

## THE GREAT WALL OF CHINA.

It was with the view of securing his empire against future attacks from these formidable tribes, that Cheiwang undertook the completion of the Great Wall, a stupendous work, surpassing the most wonderful efforts of human labor in other countries, and upon which twenty centuries have exerted but little effect. The largest of the pyramids of Egypt, contains but a small portion of matter in this wall the solid contents of which—not including the projecting mass of stone and brick, which alone contains as much masonry as all London—are supposed to exceed in bulk the materials of all the dwelling houses in England and Scotland. The vastness of the mass may be better appreciated considering that it is more than sufficient to surround the circumference of the earth, on two walls, each six feet high and six feet thick. The wall was originally erected by some of the petty princes in the north to exclude the barbarians from their states. About a century back, the provinces of Chih-le, Shen-se and Shan-se, formed the three kingdoms of Tsin, Chao, and Yen, which adjusted modern Mongolia. To protect his territories from the Toork and other tribes on the borders, the king of Tsin built a wall from the north of Lin-tao-foo, north of Yengon foo. The prince of Chao also constructed a wall from the Hwang-ho to the present frontiers of Chih-le. The king of Yen continued the wall from the north of Seuen-hwa-foo to Leaou-tung.

The emperor directed his general, Mung-teen who had completed the campaign against the Heungnoos, to survey the walls built by these princes, to complete the union and to continue this great barrier from Ken-yuh-kwan to the place where, at a subsequent period, Wang-hae-low was built on the shore of the Eastern Sea, a space of about fifteen hundred miles over deep valleys and mountains of great elevation. The foundations of this prodigious work were laid in the early part of this year. Enormous numbers of men, some say millions, being a third of the inhabitants of a certain age, were collected from all parts of the empire, and set to work on the structure. His superintendance was entrusted to Mung-steen, who had under him an army of 300,000 men. Vessels laden with iron were sunk at the seashore, where the wall ought to make a buttress for it. Large arches were built for the passage of rivers; along the wall at certain distances were forts for garrisons; gates were made at convenient places of traffic, passage of troops, &c.; and its width was so great that, in some parts, seven horsemen could walk abreast at the top of the wall. The work was completed in the short space of ten years, in the second year of the usurpation of Pa-wang (a. c. 205; so that neither Cheiwang nor any of his race had the satisfaction of seeing his great undertaking accomplished.

Thorton's History of China.

A Washington Correspondent of the New York Herald says: "Let it be mentioned to the credit of Mr. Rayner, of N. C. and Hammett of Miss., of the House of Representatives, that they are the very few exceptions who refused pay for absenteeism, deducting a master item from their aggregate per diem allowance, and declining to accept

## INTERESTING CORRESPONDENCE.

Another letter in Favor of Annexation.—The following letter was picked up on the floor of a counting-room a few mornings since, evidently written by one of the colored warehousemen at some fair dark one in Kentucky. It has every appearance of being "in the rough" in its present state, or rather a hasty sketch from which a longer letter has been written. The writer, having made three or four trips between this city and Mobile as a hand on board a steamer, takes high ground, and places much upon the circumstance of his nautical knowledge, now considers himself a regular sailor, and confident that he must at once find especial favor with the colored females of the interior after encountering the dangers of the seas in his voyages. But read his letter:

No Gaiters, June de last.  
Dear Mr. Linday.—Don't fault Miss. dat heah amos' a letter from de true hearted colored man in December, 1843, and has been trabelin de Southern ocean around as far as Mobile ever since. Oht de trials, and de watchfulness, and de sea sickness, dat we seafarin people is dispelled to go under when we onst dearks on de troubled sea of billowy commotions. So you's went and got married, has you, and all unbeknown to me? Well, I did not think you'd change your circumstances so soon after my departure. Oh! de de countries I had trabled over, oh! de me back my old Kentucky, was de colored people can hold our heads so high, and see dar own pleasure—How's your husband?

Bein as how I've writ dis letter to you, I wish you'd take de trouble to gib all de young ladies ob your acquaintance my best respects. Tell um I'll be up myself in July fellein and tell um dey must not think dat because all young men is retired from Louisiana dat they must take de best dat is left, because dere are many fish in de sea and it's likely dar'll be as many more. Get of um to wait for me—any of um, I'm not particular. I go in mity strong for annexation myself and hab got sick of a seafarin life, and must git married or perish de de attempt. Tell de gals dat I'm ob dem chaps dat tubber stans still when he's walkin, no nebber. My only hope, now is in reering a family and pichin single blessedness to de debble. Will you dist me? I know you will.

Oh! I best ob friends are doomed to part the fondest ties must sever; I lef you wid my skin heat and thought it would be for-ebber.—Yours,  
Ernt Sims.  
N. B. I hoped dat you'd discuss de necessity in dat las sentence, and try it to de hart radder dan de head. In Liz Speckler's well! My hart is sadly troubled.  
N. B. I see I've open'd dis 'plis' to deform you dat I'll marry amos' any gal dat is in lame or informed in any way. If dar's no chance in Louisville I'll go to Texas. Dey say dey're all for annexation ober dese and immediate at dat. Yours, again,  
E. S.

Plebeian.  
The Alexandria Gazette states that Col. Benton has caused to be published in Missouri a letter, in which he declares that the rejection of Mr. Van Buren by the late Baltimore Convention was an "INTRIGUE" which NULLIFIED the choice of the people, the rights of the people, and the principles of our government. He nominally and coldly consents to support Polk and Dallas, however, notwithstanding this "original sin" being at the foundation of the proceedings by which the expressed will of the majority was thwarted by the adoption of an arbitrary and anti-republican rule of action—instructions were set at defiance by those who pretended to be the special champions of the rights of instruction—and individuals were nominated for the first and second offices of the government for whom not ten persons in the U. States, had expressed a preference! Truly, this is "democracy," with a vengeance!

Lynchburg Vir.  
THE WHIG SYSTEM.  
Home labor; work at home; buy at home; sell at home; spend at home; employ our own countrymen in preference; help American firms protect American labor; assist American industry; let the South feed the North; the North supply the South; what we don't want we will ship away; what we can't make or produce we will buy from foreigners. This is the Whig system; this is Henry Clay's policy. We love our own dear country and our countrymen, before any foreign nation; and mean first to take care of American men and American boys, and American girls and women. We are not an idle people; we must and we will live by our labor; it feeds us and clothes us and we mean to take care of that labor in preference to any veto, of any patent, foreign or domestic. Hence we want a domestic and protective tariff.—Annapolis Republican.

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