

George IV, you would probably have been one of that immense herd who took care not to imitate the example of Nathan, and prudently, if not piously, winked at the moral influence of that exemplary monarch's reign!

Your letter corroborates what history maintains, that the great mass of the clergy have always been on the side of the aristocracy; in favor of those who mistreat the people and draw their maxims from the polity of the Mosaic dispensation, in preference to following the beautiful doctrines of the New Testament. The Scribes and Pharisees, in the days of Herod, I dare say, took some pains to give a passable color to his moral character. They were like the same order of men in every period of the world; they professed, and practiced outwardly "a healthy moral influence," but they were only "whited walls." Is it not too much the case with the clergy of the present day? It is true, that something like a Samuel, a Nathan, an Elijah, a Paul, a Huss, a Luther, a Calvin, a Wesley, may be occasionally found, but are not the great mass as "sounding brass, and a tinkling cymbal?"

Permit me, Rev. Sir, to commend you, and all who descend from the pulpit to whitewash the deformities in any man's character, (whether he be whig or democrat,) to a careful and prayerful reading of the 23d chapter of Matthew. If it does you no good, I assure you, it will do you no harm.

In conclusion, I would remark, that as regards the opinions of the clergy in regard to the qualifications and characters of public men, they are entitled to no more weight than those of other men of equal intelligence and opportunities of judging. But if there is any class who ought to erect a higher standard than any other by which to measure the morals of public men, it ought to be the clergy. They, of all others, ought to be cautious how they endorse the moral and religious characters of men. It may serve the dirty purpose of an unprincipled party to prostitute the clergy to the degrading office of certifiers in behalf of men of doubtful reputation; but the influence upon the morality and religion of the country must be decidedly injurious. A minister of the gospel ought to be, not only pure, but unsuspected.

LXOX.

From the Globe.

APPEAL TO FORCE.

The attack on the naturalized democratic Germans, at the polls in Louisville, Kentucky, during the late August election, was warmly our friends throughout the Union, was but leading the way to a system of intimidation which would be extensively adopted in the approaching presidential election. It has always been the policy of the party laboring to supplant popular government by a moneyed government, to make money "the sinews of the war" necessary to attain the object. No plan suits the mean spirit and upstart presumption of a vulgar class of money accumulators, bloated with wealth derived from fraudulent monopoly—the spirit of foul legislation—so well as that which converts their ponderous purses into clubs in the hands of the venal and the vile—the dregs of society—to beat down the right of suffrage in the persons of the honest, hard working classes, whom they would despoil in every way. When the Bank of the United States commenced its war in politics against the democracy of Kentucky, under the direction of Mr. Clay, a corps of bullies were hired to beset the polls in the contested counties. The scheme proved successful in turning the State against the democracy in places where it was known to have the majority; and such was the firm conviction of the necessity of vindicating the right of suffrage thus assailed by force, that measures were taken by the resolute yeomanry to embody for the purpose. It was not until some fatal conflicts occurred, which raised public attention to this premeditated attack, by force, on the liberties of the people, that this sort of organized bullying was abandoned. It was resumed in Kentucky, as we have said, in the late Louisville city election, where the war was made upon the naturalized voters, as more obnoxious to the prejudices of their party, and as less likely to enlist the sympathies of the other. We have apprehensions that this Kentucky example will have proved contagious in the excitement which has been prepared for it by the fostering encouragement extended by whigery to those who have rallied as a party to put down the rights of naturalized citizens. Well informed persons among the whigs found some calculations in the defeat of the democracy in Pennsylvania, on the expectation that the naturalized voters will be driven from the polls by force. It will be seen by the following scrap, which we cut from the Pennsylvaniaian, that this war had already begun in assaults on the democratic procession on Friday last; and this, too, not only without provocation, but in contempt of the decorum and order evinced by the democracy towards the ridiculous whig procession of coons, with their insulting banners, which came off but a few days before:

From the Pennsylvaniaian.

**OUTRAGE.**—At several places the democratic procession on Friday evening was assailed with stones, bricks, and other missiles, by which several of the marshalls were seriously injured. Mr. Lafferty, of Passyunk, was so much hurt that he is incapable of proceeding with the procession. No one assaulted or interrupted the coon procession on Tuesday last. Comment is unnecessary.

In Washington city, when the democrats inaugurated their hickory pole, the same violence was committed from behind walls and fences, and from windows. Several persons were hurt by missiles, and the transparencies were broken. In Baltimore, during the late election, the bloody spirit of mob violence broke out in a more fatal manner. The following, which we copy from the Baltimore Republican makes it obvious that the premeditated fury of the federal mobs is to be directed particularly against our naturalized citizens. Club law is to fall first on the weakest, and those least likely to call up the sympathies and support of the masses. We think federalism mistakes the character of the democracy. It will fight for the right of suffrage as guaranteed by the constitution, no matter in whose persons it is assailed.

From the Balt. Republican, Oct. 4. **BRUTAL OUTRAGE**

It is with feelings of deep pain that we have to record a most brutal murder, perpetrated last night in our city upon one of our German fellow citizens; and it is with unfeigned horror that we look upon the fatal result that has, in this instance, followed the deep hatred which influences bad men to gain political ends. Where this malignant spirit is to stop, it is not for us to foresee, particularly if the unbridled passion of bloody outrage is allowed to go unwhipped of justice.

**ATROCIOUS OUTRAGE AND MURDER.**—Last night, about 9 o'clock, a most foul murder was committed at the corner of Bond and Lancaster streets under the following circumstances. A German democrat named John Henry Krager, who resides at No. 76, Bond street, near Alliceanna street left the house of Mr. John Ullhorn with a bucket to obtain water at a pump in the neighborhood. While getting the water, a party of persons, armed with clubs, passed him, hurrahing for Clay, Frelinghuysen and Pratt, at which he hurrahed for Polk in an inoffensive manner, and with a perfect good feeling, whereupon he was most brutally attacked with clubs and bludgeons, and beaten in a most ferocious and horrible manner, and when left, the party supposed him to be dead: he was taken into the house and died in about twenty minutes. The party, after committing this horrible murder, crossed over to the opposite side of the street, where they furiously assailed Michael Baum, who was much beaten; also, William Swallingburg, who, besides being beaten, was shot in the hip with a pistol ball; and William Tatinghas, who was so much beaten that it is supposed he will die during the day. The party then proceeded further down Lancaster street, where another person (a carpenter, whose name we did not learn) was assailed and beaten at his own door, because he was known to be a democrat. A sailor, named James Buck, was also dreadfully beaten by the same party. Henry Kahnemann, Thamis street, two doors from Caroline, also much beaten. These fiends in human form, we understand, before these horrible outrages were perpetrated, grossly insulted some of our most respectable democratic citizens, by stopping in front of their dwellings, and giving forth their hideous groans. Ladies, too, whose husbands were absent, were most wantonly insulted by demagogic yells.

We hope that all the necessary measures will be taken to bring these desperate villains to justice. Where were the officers of the law during these proceedings? Where? We have heard that a watchman was called upon who refused to give his aid in rescuing those who were attacked. We have seen the bludgeons with which the murders were no doubt committed; no one but a desperado would carry such.

The young man, Krager, who was murdered, bore an excellent character, and was very quiet and inoffensive in his manners. Since writing the above we have been informed that James Buck, sailor, is dead. James O. Law, mayor of the city of Baltimore, has offered \$500 reward for the arrest and conviction of the murderers.

From Kendall's Expositor.

CLAY'S GAMBLING.

The Roorbacks of the Whig Party have been making the most false and vindictive attacks on the spotless character of Gen. McCalla, of Lexington, Ky., because he has dared to tell the truth in relation to Mr. Clay's immoralities. The General has published a Card in self-vindication; but its length forbids its insertion in our little paper. He produces ample testimonials of his private worth, and of his uniformly moral and Christian deportment, being a member of the Presbyterian church. Having vindicated his own character, he produces the following statements to prove Mr. Clay's gambling, viz:

LEXINGTON, Sept. 3, 1844.

Sir: Your letter of the 2d of September instant was handed me from the Post Office. In it you say, "Having heard that I was present at a *burgoo* feast near Lexington, on the 4th of July, 1843, at which Mr. Clay was a guest, you request me to state whether he (Mr. Clay) played cards on that occasion for money." 2d. Whether I have known Mr. Clay for many years intimately, and whether he has not been in the habit of profane swearing during the whole course of my acquaintance with him.

In answer to the first interrogatory, I state that, being informed there was to be a meeting of the people near my farm, and not far from Lexington, and being on my farm on the day you state, I rode to the place where I was told they were to be assembled. When I reached the place, I found about fifty persons assembled, but if there was a *burgoo* I certainly have forgot it. On my arrival I saw a number of card tables set out, and a party were engaged at play on most of them; and among the parties engaged at play I observed one in which Mr. Clay was engaged in playing at cards, and I saw specie staked up, as I supposed by the party of which Mr. Clay constituted one, as long as I remained, which I suppose was about four hours. I think Mr. Clay continued to play, except when he arose to drink or dine; at least, as I started for home. I passed near where he had been playing when I first saw him engaged at play, and he was still playing at the same table. In relation to your second interrogatory, I decline answering it, from the consideration that I have no recollection of any case that has happened, such as you are desirous of information upon, other than what must have occurred in our personal intercourse, and of that I will not speak—certainly not to Mr. Clay's prejudice.

In former years Mr. Clay and myself were frequently together, but for many years I have had but little personal intercourse, and for the last four or five none whatever with Mr. Clay.

Very respectfully, ROBERT WICKLIFFE.

LOUISVILLE, KY., Sept. 11, 1844.

I certify that in the month of February, 1843, I embarked on the steamboat Vicksburg, at the town of Vicksburg, Mississippi, on a voyage from New Orleans to Louisville. The Hon. Henry Clay was on board of said boat at the time, and remained on her till she arrived at Memphis, where he left the boat. I state that Mr. Clay was engaged in games at cards part of the time whilst we were together, and that he was playing for money, which was staked in gold pieces on the table. The playing was continued each night until I retired to my berth at the hour of 10 or 11 o'clock.

J. B. BLAND.

In addition to this, Gen. McCalla makes numerous references by name to persons who have played at the same table with Mr. Clay, or seen him play for money.

To these we add the testimony of C. M. Clay, in a recent speech at Cleveland, Ohio, as follows, viz:

"Henry Clay a gambler—Cassius M. Clay his Accuser. The Chillicothe Advertiser says the fact is so notorious that Mr. Clay is a gambler, that his warmest supporters in Kentucky, where his private character is best known, do not pretend to deny it. Cassius M. Clay made the following

statement before a public meeting in Cleveland, on the 30th day of August just past:

"Henry Clay did once gamble, and so did the whole of the Kentucky Bar, of which Mr. Clay was a member. But this was some years ago, and he believed Mr. Clay had now yielded to the force of public opinion and given up. But I do not deny that Henry Clay does now occasionally with his friends take a game of whist, and as it is customary in Kentucky, to enliven the play, *bet a quarter or a half upon each game, and the winner keeps the money.*"

Here Cassius Marcellus Clay admits that his relative was once a GAMBLER, and DOES NOW play for money! What is playing for money but gambling! Mr. Bland's statement that money to "enliven the play" on the steamboat in 1843, was in "GOLD PIECES." We have no gold pieces less than \$2.50.

MR. CLAY'S PROFANITY.

Appended to General McCalla's Card are, also, the following statements, viz:

From the New York Plebian.

There are some Whigs so lost to all regard for truth, that they even deny that Henry Clay addressed to Mr. Speaker Polk the insulting and profane language attributed to him. There is no more doubt that Clay used the language than that the sun shines. Not only have we the evidence of Mr. Chaney, of Ohio, who was at that time a member of Congress, but we have also the testimony of the Hon. B. F. Hallett, of Boston, and the Hon. William Parmenter, a member of Congress from Massachusetts. On the 4th of July last, the Hon. B. F. Hallett delivered an address to the Democracy on Bunker Hill. The Hon. William Parmenter was President of the day. Mr. Hallett, speaking of Mr. Clay's profanity, said:

"With what conscience can a Massachusettsman, who has sworn to support the Constitution, vote for Henry Clay! Denial cannot be broad enough, nor charity itself large enough to cover over the avowed moral delinquencies in his character.—But, without referring to other well authenticated charges in this respect, which so seriously affect the private character of Mr. Clay, and which place his pure, exemplary, and virtuous opponent, Mr. Polk, in eminent and beautiful contrast with him, I will take this occasion, which has never occurred before in presence of the people, to prove, as effectually as any fact could be established in a court of law, one grave charge which is studiously denied by his supporters, that of vulgar and vindictive profanity in violation of all decency and all rules in the Hall of the House of Representatives.

"When Mr. Bartley, the eloquent delegate from Ohio, announced the vote of that State in the National Convention, for Mr. Polk, he happily said, (omitting the profanity.) "Ohio now says to Henry Clay, as Henry Clay said to James K. Polk, "Go home—where you belong!" Did Mr. Clay utter that profanity?"

"On the 6th of February, 1838, you, Mr. President, were on the floor of the House of Representatives as a member, and I was there as a spectator. We were both within a few feet of Henry Clay, who, with other Senators, had been attracted to the House, by the exciting question then pending upon the contested seats of the Mississippi members.—The vote was taken and was a tie. James K. Polk, the dignified, prompt, and efficient Speaker, was in the Chair, and with his usual clearness of decision declared the vote: "177 in the affirmative, 177 in the negative; the Chair votes in the affirmative. It is a tie." At this instant, Henry Clay, looking directly at the Speaker with an expression and a gesture I shall never forget, exclaimed, "Go home, God damn you, where you belong!" You distinctly heard it, sir; Mr. Chaney, of Ohio, heard it; Mr. Gallup, of New York, heard it; and we subsequently compared our recollections and they agreed in every word; and, if called on our oaths, we should be obliged to attest to that fact.

Am I right, sir?

[Mr. Parmenter: You are. It is correct.]

"Fellow-citizens, you now have the fact, and from this proof of one charge so pertinaciously denied by our opponents, you may judge of the credit their denial of other charges is entitled to. [Cheers.] Is it not a singular coincidence that the rude Speaker that committed that outrage, and the dignified Speaker whom it was designed to insult, should now stand before the American people to decide between them upon their claims to the highest office in their gift? And which of these would New England fathers like to hold up as an example to their sons? With what pretence to sincerity can the teachers of religion and good morals, pray for men to rule over us, who fear God and reverence his holy name, and then go for their pulpits to the polls, and vote for Henry Clay! With what force can a father rebuke his son for profanity and other vices, who knows that he has given his vote for that man? And yet the ministers will do it, and the pious professors will do it, and the Deacons will do it, and then turn round and rebuke sin, and thank God they are not so bad as those publicans and Locofocos!"

At a sale of the property of Thomas H. Clay, in the beginning of the year 1843, Henry Clay, his father, was present, and becoming very much displeased at the low prices for which some of the property sold, he swore very angrily; and, among other things, said that he did "not care a God-damn whether the creditors got a damned cent of their debts or not, if they stood by and saw the property sacrificed."

THOMAS MONTAGUE.

September 16, 1844.

Mr. Chaney and Mr. Gholson, members of Congress from Mississippi and Ohio, were standing by and heard Mr. Clay's profane apostrophe to Col. Polk.

By this and other conclusive testimony the following points are proved, viz:

Mr. Clay is a DUELIST.

He is a GAMBLER.

He is a PROFANE SWEARER.

He is a SABBATH-BREAKER.

Mr. Clay is well known by multitudes of men and women to be guilty of other practices perhaps more immoral than any of these; yet moral men and religious men are zealous to place the embodiment of these vices at the head of the Government as an example to their children!

It is to be rewarded and clad in robes of power, because it has talents to excuse it! The profane Christian, who would support this man, with a full knowledge of his vices, would vote for the devil against an angel, if he were but for a National Bank, a plundering Tariff, and the rest of the enslaving system of the Whig aristocracy, and the angel against it.

Where do the Bankrupts get their money to bet on elections?

From the Salem (Mass.) Advertiser.

THE TARIFF.

This question is full of importance at the present time, and let no democrat shrink from a careful examination of its history, as connected with our political institutions. The whigs have made it their rallying cry through the country, and they are filling their columns with false issues upon the subject in order to mislead the public. We challenge discussion of any and all the points of our political creed. The tariff was enacted for two purposes: to raise a revenue to meet the expenses of government and to afford protection to American manufactures.

The democratic party consider the first purpose, namely, for revenue, the chief design of the tariff, and that protection should be esteemed of secondary importance, and incidental to this primary object. On the first of these points, both parties are united; but in the second, we are at variance with the northern whigs, who hold that protection should be the main object of the tariff, and revenue its incident. This is called the American system, and Henry Clay is its reputed father, but with what propriety will be seen by the following facts.—

When this question was first agitated in our national councils, Henry Clay was in his swaddling clothes. He had no part in the passage of the tariff of 1816, or that of 1824. The act of 1828 he repudiated as a bill of abominations. In 1833, when the South was threatening disunion, he signified in the Senate that he was ready to abandon the idea of protection; and in 1842 he said, "Do not raise the question of protection, which I hoped had been put at rest. There is no need of protection for protection." When the present tariff bill came before Congress, he resigned his seat, and thus avoided committing his opinion. With these facts, substantiated by the record, and admitted beyond dispute, Mr. Clay might with more propriety be called the enemy rather than the friend of the protective system. On the other hand, the whigs, with an unblushing disregard for the truth, charge Gov. Polk with being opposed to protection and in favor of free trade. Let the record again seal their lips.

From the commencement of his career in Congress in 1826, to the close, he never supported nor encouraged the introduction of any proposition, having for its object the repeal of duties upon imports. His vote is recorded in favor of every tariff, with perhaps one exception, that was enacted by Congress while he was a member of that body.—

He exerted an efficient influence, which was extensive in the House, to effect the passage of the acts of 1830, '32 and '33. Notwithstanding his support of these measures of protection, he is represented as hostile to American industry. How was this hostility displayed? Why, by voting for a duty on cottons of 25 per cent., boots and booties \$1 50 per pair, cabinet ware, hats, caps, &c., 30 per cent., rolled iron \$30 per ton, and on wool and woolens the highest rates of duties. Neither can the democratic party be charged with adopting the principles of free trade; for there has not a tariff been enacted by Congress but was passed by the aid of their votes, and every act was passed by a democratic Congress, except the bill of 1842, which the whigs claim as their own measure, but with how much truth, will be seen by the history of its passage. On the passage of the present tariff bill in the House of Representatives, August 22, 1842, the vote stood:

For the bill, 101

Against the bill, 101

The speaker announced the vote as above, and voted himself in the negative. So the bill was rejected by that whig vote. Thirty more whigs voted in the negative, and sixteen were absent—making in all, fifty five whigs who did not vote for the bill. This vote was reconsidered, and on a second trial the vote stood:

Ayes, 103, nays, 102.

Whereupon Mr. White, the whig speaker, and Mr. Clay's particular friend, again voted in the negative. Two whig members who had dodged the question, now came forward and voted for the bill, and thus it was carried. During all this time, twenty-one democratic members voted steadily for the bill, though not agreeable to them in all its parts. This act of the House came up in the Senate for a final vote on the 27th August, and the vote stood:

Yeas 24, nays 23. One majority.

Four democrats voted for it, and nine whigs against it. This settles the question that the whigs have no exclusive right to call the tariff of 1842 their own. The leading objection of the democrats to this tariff is, that the poorer classes of society pay more than their just proportion of the duties. The charge of the federal prints, that we wish to destroy the tariff, is as false as the men who put it in circulation. Let the present system of duties be arranged so as to fall as heavily upon the luxuries of the rich, as upon the necessities of the poor man! That it does not now, we will show from the record.

It takes the poor man's brown sugar about . . . 75 per cent.

Molasses . . . . . 51 "

Iron, from . . . . . 32 to 250 "

Salt, from . . . . . 60 to 130 "

Logging chains, &c. . . . . 150 "

While it lays its burden thus lightly upon the rich man's luxuries—

Thread laces . . . . . 15 per cent.

Laces of gold and silver . . . . . 15 "

Diamonds . . . . . 7 "

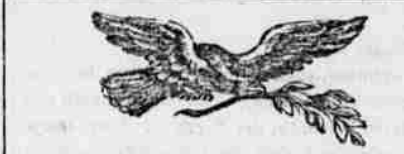
Watches, gems, pearls . . . . . 7 "

Philosophical apparatus, paintings, drawings, &c., free.

Thus it will be perceived that it is for the interest of every poor man to support the measures of the democratic party; but not so for those arrogant princes who have their property invested in manufactures. A few cents per yard on certain kinds of cotton will put thousands of dollars into their pockets; and where does it come from? Why, out of the small income of the mechanic and farmer; for they are the consumers of the article, and pay the high price which the tariff produces. Yet these manufacturers have the hardihood to tell them that it is a question of bread! Bread for whom? Bread for the manufacturer, and poverty for the consumer. A farmer can buy six yards of cotton cloth for a bushel of corn; raise the tariff and it will take a bushel and a half to buy the same amount; and that extra half bushel goes directly into the corn-barn of the manufacturer. But he is told that the value of his products is correspondingly increased with the tariff. This is false in theory and practice; for it is the legitimate effect of a high tariff to exclude American produce from foreign markets.

If we shut out their manufactures, they will shut out our beef, pork, flour, &c.; and hence the farmer is limited to a home sale, when the population of Europe are ready to pay him a higher price

cent for his grain than he can obtain in an American market. The price of wheat in England is \$1 75, while in this country it is only 95 cents. Here the laborer is told that his produce would go to support foreign capitalists, if their manufactures are not prohibited. This position, too, is false, for let a foreign article be entirely prohibited, and the capitalist will bring his money over to this country and invest it in manufacturing the same article. The people will yet understand this system of fraud, which has been taxing with a high hand their honest industry, and then the lords of those sumptuous palaces in New England, which have been erected and furnished with this legalized plunder, will call upon the government in vain to protect them in their dishonest policy.



THE SPIRIT OF DEMOCRACY.

EDITED BY J. R. MORRIS.

WOODSFIELD.

FRIDAY, OCTOBER 18, 1844.

FOR PRESIDENT,

JAMES K. POLK,

OF TENNESSEE.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT,

GEORGE M. DALLAS,

OF PENNSYLVANIA.

ELECTORAL TICKET.

SENATORIAL.

JOSEPH H. LARWILL, of Wayne,

DOWDY UTTER, of Clermont.

CONGRESSIONAL.

1st District CLAYTON WEBB, of Hamilton,

2d " JAMES M. DORSEY, of Darke,

3d " R. D. FORDMAN, of Green,

4th " JUDGE JOHN TAYLOR, of Champaign,

5th " DAVID HIGGINS, of Lucas,

6th " GILBERT BEACH, of Wood,

7th " JOHN D. WHITE, of Brown,

8th " THOMAS MEGRADY, of Ross,

9th " VALENTINE KETTER, of Pickaway,

10th " JAMES PARKER, of Licking,

11th " GRENVILLE P. CHERY, of Marion,

12th " GEORGE CORWIN, of Scioto,

13th " CAUTIOUS C. COVEY, of Morgan,

14th " ISAAC M. LANNING, of Guernsey,

15th " WALTER JAMIESON, of Harrison,

16th " SEBASTIAN BRAINARD, of Tuscarora,

17th " JAMES FOLBER, sr. of Carroll,

18th " NILES McCARTY, of Wayne,

19th " MILO STONE, of Summit,

20th " BENJAMIN ADAMS, of Lake,

21st " STEPHEN N. SARGENT, of Medina.

SENECA TOWNSHIP.

In our paper of last week, in speaking of the majorities of the several townships in this county, Seneca was omitted by the compositor. Tod's majority in this township is 63. This is a large majority; one of which the democrats of Seneca may be proud. But we ask of them a majority of 70 for Polk and Dallas. Let the word be, "we can, and we will," and it is certain.

We have received a communication from Clarrington, which we have for some time debated in our mind, whether it would be proper to publish it. We have come to the conclusion, that it is rather personal, unless the charges can be well established. If any merchant or merchants sue an individual for no other reason than that the debtor is a democrat, he or they should be published. Or if they boldly proclaim that they will sue all the democrats indebted to them, unless they vote for Clay, such merchants should be published to the world. All we have to say to our correspondent is, give us the proof, and we will publish "Observer's" article. We will see whether the citizens of Monroe are to be forced to the support of Clay. This is only a shadowing forth of the Alien and Sedition Laws of John Adams, and which we may expect to be revived should Clay be elected.

Were the old farmers of Greene township much enlightened on Wednesday night last, by the exploitations of certain young coons? "Young folks think old folks are fools; but old folks know young ones to be so." Do you take young coonies. How long have you been caught?

Some of the young coon stamper of this place, who, before the late election made use of the vilest lies and slanders against some of the democratic candidates, are advised that their several cases are under consideration. So look out coonies for the next paper.

THE BANKRUPT LAW.

A whig in this township at the late election, said if he had a dozen votes he would give them all to Henry Clay. A democrat replied, if you had fifty you ought to give them all to Clay freely; for through his efforts the Bankrupt law was passed, and you were enabled to pay your debts with a slip of paper. The coon made tracks. He was one of the Bankrupts.

Mr. O'CONNELL, the Irish Repealer, has been released from confinement. Where is T. W. Doan? Comment is unnecessary.

We have understood that a whig of this county remarked, a day or two ago, that after this he intended to have as little to do as possible with democrats. A young whig merchant standing by, said he had come to about the same conclusion himself. Now if the democrats of this county would adopt the same course, what would become of these whig stores? All we have to say is, let them try it, and see who are the losers.

THE ROORBACK FORGERY.

The whigs are trying to prove that the author of this infamous forgery is a democrat. By affidavits in our exchanges, we see that he is a whig, as every honest man would suppose.

MR. BIRNEY, the abolition candidate for President, is out in a late letter, in which he denies having been nominated for the Legislature of Michigan by the democrats. We supposed it was another whig Roorback lie, as soon as we heard it. Mr. Birney also says that he has more fears of annexation of Texas, should Mr. Clay be elected, than if Mr. Polk were elected. The letter may be found in the Wheeling Gazette of October 16.

We clip the following from the "Democratic Whig Standard," of Cadiz, Harrison county:

"DARK MONROE.

"We have no news from this benighted region, but are strongly inclined to think that Ramage will be elected. His majority in this and Belmont is something over four hundred and fifty, and should Monroe do any thing tolerable, he undoubtedly will be elected."

Whew! Jehu! that liked to have taken our breath. Ramage elected in this Congressional district? Neighbor Wharton you must be demefied, and should be put in a straight jacket, lest you hurt yourself. Why, sir, the Democratic majority for Congress in this county, is only 1126. What are you "strongly inclined to think," now? Has "Monroe done any thing tolerable?" Ramage "undoubtedly will be elected!" Well, you certainly are a caution to all the coons we have ever heard tell on. Should Monroe not have given more than 450 majority for Morris, we would think she was justly entitled to the appellation of "Dark Monroe," which you sneeringly give her, and that she was truly becoming "benighted." But, sir, we will give you a piece of information.

For the insult that you, and other insolent coons have cast on this county, the democracy of Monroe, on the first day of November next, will give 1400 majority for Polk and Dallas. Mark it. Twelve hundred and thirty (Tod's majority) is only "tolerable"—1400 will be tolerabler.

DIALOGUE.

TIME—THURSDAY BEFORE THE LATE ELECTION.—Two members of a church in conversation.

1st MEMBER.—This is the night of our prayer meeting, and also the