

field, does not include all for which Mr. Van Buren is responsible, exclusive of payments on the public debt, &c., because that Administration incurred liabilities which the succeeding Whig Administration was bound to fulfil. When Mr. Van Buren came in there was a surplus in the Treasury amounting to \$26,254,221 25.

He spent all this, and left the Treasury at a balance in the Treasury of 7,642,785 95.

Showing that he absolutely spent \$33,577,007 21 more than all the revenue which accrued under his Administration—in other words, that his whole course of expenditure was prodigal and profligate, constituting his accretion means.

Again: to the \$112,713,530 spent during Mr. Van Buren's four years we should add the debt left of \$7,642,785 95—making the total \$120,356,315 95, and averaging that a trifle short of thirty millions a year. The average of the first year of Harrison and Tyler is a fraction less than twenty-five millions, showing a clear Whig saving of FIVE MILLIONS A YEAR.

The Patriot thinks it has convinced every body but ourselves that the Tariff on wool is a hardship. Well, sir, why grant it if you please: now pay tell us why your loquacious majority of 54 in the lower House of Congress dare not do away with this "humbug."—P. Watchman.

**THE WHIG TARIFF, COARSE WOOL.**

The burden of the Locofoco speeches, here and there has been that the duty on "coarse wools" was so low, as to leave the home producer of that article without any real protection at all! In this way, these ignorant or knavish—just as they choose to have it—politicians sought to work upon the prejudices of the Farmers, and induce them to follow a course leading to the present admissible tariff law, in the hope and expectation of getting something better! But what are the facts respecting coarse wool? Why, according to a table prepared at the Treasury Office, it appears that so far from the importation of the foreign article having increased under this "low" duty, it has absolutely fallen off more than one half during the past year!

For the year ending Sept. 1842, 10,537,251 lbs. " 1843, 4,773,083 "

The Farmers should treasure up these facts, and they will then be able to close the mouths of Locofoco falsifiers on the spot!

**MR. POLK'S HOSTILITY TO THE PRESENT AND TO ANY PROTECTIVE TARIFF.**

From the National Intelligencer.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, May 30, 1844. Messrs. Gales & Seaton.—The interest which I feel, in common with the citizens of Pennsylvania, on the subject of the Tariff and the Protection of American Labor, induced me to make an inquiry of Gen. HARRIS relative to the views of Col. Polk, the recently nominated candidate for the Presidency, on the subject of the Tariff. His answer to that inquiry, which he has been so good as to furnish me in writing this morning, presents the facts in relation to Col. Polk's views on this all-absorbing topic in such an important light, that I respectfully ask them the people of Pennsylvania and the whole Union that attention which they deserve, and I have no doubt will receive; and I therefore request you to do me the favor to publish the enclosed letter of Gen. Harris.

Very respectfully, yours, &c. JAMES IRVIN.

**COL. J. K. POLK AND THE TARIFF.**

To the Hon. JAMES IRVIN of Penn.

Sir: Upon the announcement of James K. Polk on yesterday as the nominee of the Baltimore Convention for President, which equally astonished Whigs and Locos, you inquiringly asked, "What are his opinions on the Tariff?"

According to the promise then given, I proceed to answer your inquiry. Mr. Polk is, and claims to be, a consistent opponent of a Protective Tariff; has advocated the principle of Free Trade, substantially; in 1833 was for restoring the Tariff of 1816; and had been a bitter reviler of the Whig Tariff of 1816, in his efforts to repeal it, and in his favor of returning to the horizontal 20 per cent. rates of duty which prevailed at the time of the passage of the Tariff of 1816.

In the session of 1832—'33, Mr. Polk was a member of the Committee of Ways and Means, which reported a bill (which did not pass) greatly reducing the duties below those adopted by the Tariff act of the preceding session. (Tariff of 1832.) He made a lengthy speech in favor of the proposed bill, and in the Protective System, which will be found in Congressional Debates, vol. 9, pages 1162 to 1175. As a specimen of the views presented in that speech, I will quote a few short extracts:

"It appears from this testimony that the duties upon wools [now fifty per cent.] may not only be reduced, but that twenty five per cent will be a sufficient protection, provided there be a corresponding reduction on the raw material, and the duty fully and fairly collected; and that the manufacturers of cottons, and especially of coarse cottons, would be able to continue their business profitably at the reduced duty of twelve and a half per cent. on the rival foreign article."

"I propose next to establish, by testimony equally entitled to credit, the third proposition, which is, that the manufacturers of the United States were in a prosperous condition under the act of 1816 and 1821, and also that the act of 1816 afforded them ample incidental protection." (Con. Debates, vol. 9, page 1170.)

"The wool-growers consider the duty upon foreign wool as important to their prosperity. This opinion, I apprehend, is founded in error. Very little wool of the middling quality, such as we produce, is imported. The kinds chiefly imported are either the coarse South American wool, costing eight cents and under the pound, neither of which we produce, or if we do, to a very limited extent."

"My own opinion is that the wool should be duty free; but as wool-growers think otherwise, we have retained a duty of fifteen per cent. upon the imported article." (Con. Debates, vol. 9, p. 1174.)

In relation to the Tariff of 1816 we are at no loss for his opinions. Mr. Polk was a candidate for Governor in Tennessee in 1813 (in which race, you know, he was a second time defeated by a large majority) and during the canvass he permitted an opportunity to escape him to denounce the Tariff in the most bitter terms. In response to an inquiry whether he "approved of such a Tariff as would give protection to Home Industry against Foreign Industry," he answered, as I am informed by gentlemen who are perfectly familiar with his views, as given on the stump and in his circulars, that he was opposed

to the principle of Protection. His answer to this and other interrogatives will be published as soon as they can be procured from Tennessee.

Fortunately, however, I am at no loss for an authentic document which presents Col. Polk's views of the Tariff of 1842—I have before me the "Synopsis of Gov. Polk's Speech to the People of Madison in the adjoining Counties, delivered at Jackson on Monday the 3d of April, 1843," printed in pamphlet form, and written out for publication by Gov. Polk. From it I quote the following extracts:

"I took other views, briefly presented, of the subject, and proceeded to the discussion of the Protective Tariff act passed by the last Congress. He showed that it was a highly Protective Tariff and not one for revenue. He showed that, by the Compromise Tariff of 1833, the tax on no imported article was to exceed 20 per cent. upon its value after the 30th of June, 1842. No higher than 20 per cent. was imposed on any article after the 30th of June, 1842, until the 30th of August, 1842, on which latter day the present Tariff was passed by a Whig Congress. The Whig Congress laid violent hands on the Compromise Act of 1833, and broke it up."

"It was clear therefore, that the late Tariff act was not a revenue measure. It has raised the rates of duty so high as to shut out imports, and consequently to cut off and diminish revenue."

"Judging from the amount of revenue received at the Treasury, under the operations of the present Tariff act, for the last quarter of 1842, as already shown, it will not produce annually half the amount of revenue which would have been produced by the lower rates of the compromise act, had that act been left undisturbed."

"He was opposed to direct taxes, and to prohibitory and protective duties, and in favor of such moderate duties as would not cut off imports. In other words, he was in favor of reducing the duties to the rates of the Compromise act, where the Whig Congress found them on the 30th of June, 1842."

"The South, and he with them, had voted for the act of 1832 because it was a reduction of the rates of 1828, though by no means so low as he would have desired it to be; still it was the greatest reduction which could be attained at the time of its passage."

"The difference between the course of the political party with which he [Mr. Milton Brown] acts and myself is, whilst they are the advocates of distribution and a Protective Tariff, measures which I consider ruinous to the interests of the country, and especially to the interests of the planting States—have steadily and at all times opposed both."

The extracts conclusively prove the hostility of Col. Polk to the protective policy, which he considers "ruinous to the country, especially to the planting States." That is a sufficient argument with him. He therefore is now for "reducing the duties to the rates under the compromise act, where the Whig Congress found them on the 30th of June, 1842." And Gov. Polk himself shows that "the tax on no imported article was to exceed 20 per cent. upon its value after the 30th of June, 1842."

Then it is clearly seen that he is for a horizontal Tariff of twenty per cent with discriminations [if any are made] below even that rate.

I pass by, without comment, the far-sounding statesman-like predictions of Gov. Polk, that the Tariff of 1842 "had raised the rates of duty so high as to shut out imports, and consequently to cut off and diminish revenue." The subsequent increase of both imports and revenue under this Tariff have given such a fulfillment to this prophecy as must forever immortalize Col. Polk as a wonderful prophet!

During the consideration of the Tariff of 1842, as the revenue produced by the 20 per cent duties of the compromise act were altogether inadequate to defray the expenditures of the Government, a proposition was made to lay a duty on tea and coffee, for which a number of Whigs in Congress voted, in order to increase the revenue and redeem the sinking credit of Government. Col. Polk seized upon this vote to give a castigation of those Whigs who had voted for this proposition. This called forth a response from the Hon. Milton Brown, of Tennessee, and led to a political discussion at Jackson, Tennessee, where Col. Polk delivered the speech above referred to. He was most triumphantly answered by Mr. M. Brown, who clearly demonstrated that the bill of 1833 reported by the Committee of Ways and Means, of which Col. Polk was a member, [and in favor of which he made the first speech first quoted from,] proposed to impose a duty of twenty per cent. on tea and coffee. At the time this proposition was made, tea and coffee were entirely free of duty; and another striking fact appears from Col. Polk's speech in 1833, that the Government then had "six millions of revenue from the import more than we need." [Con. Debates, vol. 9, p. 1174.] Yet notwithstanding such was the admitted fact, Col. Polk voted against a proposition to strike out tea and coffee from the proposed bill, so as to continue them free of duty.—[Jour. House of Representatives, 1832—'3, pp. 390 and 391.]

But this subject was so ably handled, and Col. Polk's so contemptible objection so thoroughly exposed by Mr. Brown in his response to Col. Polk on that occasion at Jackson, Tennessee, that I must beg to call your attention to the extracts from his remarks which I here append; and do so more earnestly as it gives an insight into some of the traits of character of the newly-made candidate of the Locofoco for the Presidency.

Coinciding as Col. Polk does in opinion with Calhoun and the anti-tariff-free-trade men of the South in his views on the tariff, it is not surprising that they should have been willing to compromise on him, nor is it at all astonishing to hear that Messrs. Pickens and South, the ministers plenipotentiary from South Carolina to Baltimore, although refusing to participate in the proceedings of the Convention, yet, when the nomination was made, rose up in the Convention and pledged the vote of South Carolina for Col. Polk. And it now only remains to be seen whether Col. Polk on that occasion at Jackson, Tennessee, who believe in the policy and propriety of bestowing free protection upon American industry, will consent to be handed over without notice or consultation to the support of a free-trade-horizontal-tariff advocate, who is the make-shift candidate of the Baltimore Convention.

Respectfully yours, JOHN J. HARDIN, of Ill. Washington, May 30, 1844.

**FOREIGN NEWS.**

**FIFTEEN DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.**

The Caledonia, arrived at Boston Saturday morning, brings London and Liverpool dates to the 19th May—having performed the trip in 12-1-2 days. The news is in many respects interesting; and we find it, as usual, admirably collated and prepared to our hand in the "European Times" of Messrs. Williams and Smith. Perhaps the most important item of intelligence by this arrival is the confirmation of the intention on the part of the British Government to abstain from all interference in any shape with the affairs of Texas. The announcement of the Treaty of Mr. Tyler for the Annexation of that country to the United States had of course created great excitement and astonishment; but even without the aid of this intelligence, it was well calculated to create ill feelings in a Government so jealous and watchful as that of Great Britain, has aroused no intention of contesting for a prize which the Government considers worse than worthless, nor any disposition to take advantage of this exciting question for the purpose of interfering with American Institutions. The following are the proceedings in Parliament:

Lord Brougham wished to ask the noble lord, the Secretary of Foreign Affairs, if he had received information with respect to the Treaty for the annexation of Texas with the U. States. This was a question of great importance, so far as the abolition of Slavery was concerned, but he trusted that the deciding portion of the Congress, namely, two-thirds of the members, would oppose it. Nothing which had dropped from him or the noble lord at the head of the Foreign Department even justified the inference that this country, although deploring the existence of Slavery, ever contemplated any interference with the Constitution of America.

The Earl of Aberdeen said the noble and learned lord could not expect him to give a precise answer to the question he asked. It was a subject quite new and unexampled in the history of nations, and his noble and learned friend might depend upon it that it would receive the most serious attention of her Majesty's Government. It was true, he believed that the Treaty for the Annexation of Texas to the United States had been signed; but he agreed in the hope expressed by his noble and learned friend, that the majority would not agree to the ratification of it. At present he could not speak with confidence on the subject; but when the time came, he should state his opinions to the House, and act consistently with his duty as minister of the Crown. Nothing that he or the noble lord should have said, could justify the suspicion that they intended to interfere with American Institutions.

Much to the chagrin of his enemies, Mr. O'Connell has not yet been sentenced, and seems as far from the court as the day before. Opinion appears to be gaining in sentiment that the Judges have serious doubts as to the strict legality of some of their proceedings, and that they will continue to postpone inflicting the sentence upon Mr. O'Connell and his friends for a very long time. Meanwhile the Liberator maintains his old place in Parliament, battling with all his might in defence of his countrymen, and thundering away in opposition to the Irish Government's new Registration Bill. The motion for a new trial, after having been argued through the whole term, has not been decided, and the term is closed.

The cotton market has experienced a terrible reaction, in consequence of the news which came to hand by the Acadia and previously. The opinion now is that the crop will exceed two millions; and the statements, at the sacrifice of facts, which reached this country in the early part of the year, respecting the alleged deficiency, while they depressed at the time a momentary excitement, have left behind them no little irritation, and, it may be said, serious loss, not less to those who believed than to those who invented them. A glance at our ample market reports will show the depressing state of the market, and the serious reduction in the value of the staple. [Willmer.]

**REMOVED MARRIAGE OF MR. O'CONNELL.**

It is a rumor abroad, which is stated, has caused a considerable excitement and dissatisfaction among the immediate connections of Mr. Daniel O'Connell. It is, according to this report, credibly believed that the honorable and learned gentlemen is about to re-enter the holy bonds of wedlock, with the sister of a distinguished member of Trinity College, and, moreover a staunch member of the tenets of the Church of England. (Times.)

In the Chamber of Deputies, on the 4th inst. a discussion of some interest arose on the bringing up of a report on a petition for the immediate abolition of Slavery. M. Denis, who brought up the report, said that the condition and sufferings of the negroes in the colonies were much exaggerated. With few exceptions, the inquiries made were satisfactory. He admitted, however, as also did the Government, that Slavery must sooner or disappear from the French possessions; but an immediate abolition would, he contended, be very disastrous.

The Minister of the Interior declared there was no doubt on the part of the Government as to the necessity of ultimately abolishing Slavery, but the time had not arrived when the Government could safely oppose the immediate abolition of Slavery. It was necessary that the blacks should be instructed and civilized, and for that purpose the Government was anxiously employed in establishing seminaries of religious and moral instruction, and in regulating the periods of labor.

A very spirited discussion followed, in the course of which M. Ledru Rollin declared that the seminary spoken of by the Minister of Marine had been long established, but that they were useless, because the masters of the blacks would not allow their slaves to attend the schools; and M. Guizot said that it was so well known that the immediate abolition was impossible, that he dared any member to propose it.

Ultimately, the Chamber referred the petition to the Minister of Marine and Colonies.

**WASHINGTON.**

**Correspondence of the Daily Chronicle.**

WASHINGTON, May 16, 1844.

MESSRS. ALEXANDER & SCOTT.—The astounding fact was made known last night, in Executive session, in the Senate, that the President has ordered a strong military force to the frontiers of Texas, and a naval force of 16 vessels to the coasts of Mexico and Texas, for the purpose of assisting the Republic of Texas in the event of an invasion by the Mexican army.—Without any authority whatever, the President has taken upon himself the responsibility of making this nation a party to a war between Foreign States. A more reckless and unprincipled abuse of power has never been witnessed in this country. Even the most tolerant of the enemies of John Tyler now begin to talk of impeachment.

Gen. Cass comes out to night in the Globe, in favor of the immediate annexation of Texas. This, of course, kills him off as an available candidate in the North.

**ASMODEUS.**

ties, are to be found in every state of civilized society, and consequently relieved the white race from the performance of those offices. If I ever have employed such an argument, (of which I have no recollection,) it is apparent how erroneous inferences may have drawn from it which it did not authorize.

I have no desire to disparage the industry of the wives of any of the certifiers to the extract, nor boast of that in my own family; but I venture to say that no one of them performs more domestic industry with her own hands than my wife does at Ashtland.

I am, with great respect your friend and ob't. serv't. H. CLAY.

Hon. JOHN WHITE.

**THE PUBLIC LANDS—GRANTS TO NEW STATES.**

From a report of the Secretary of the Treasury, on the 26th of March last, it seems that the following sums granted to the new states respectively, in money and lands, for internal improvements, education, &c.—reckoning the lands at \$1,25 per acre:

Ohio	\$1,910,041
Indiana,	1,190,731
Illinois,	899,706
Missouri,	789,061
Alabama,	879,813
Mississippi,	724,700
Louisiana,	829,600
Michigan,	1,333,957
Arkansas,	1,405,100
	\$9,975,429

Expended on the National Road (\$20,000 a mile) 5,624,952

Total \$15,600,381

We publish this to complain, not of liberality to these new states, but of Robbery Vermont, and of the old thirteen.—The public lands were solemnly pledged for the common benefit of all the states in just proportions; on this condition congress accepted them;—but while millions on millions have been generously granted to these younger sisters of the Union, nothing has been given to the other states, except one loan of surplus revenue, and one solitary division of the land fund under the Whig distribution law. Is this partiality right? Is Vermont less entitled to a share than Ohio or Indiana? Did our fathers come short in their sacrifices in acquiring the independence and proprietorship of the nation? Not surely; No; and yet her claims will be denied and her rights outraged, unless the policy of distribution is restored. It is our only hope;—it is a Whig measure;—it is a measure of justice to the states. Let the people remember that to this measure the locofoco leaders are uncompromisingly opposed.—Vt. Watchman.

**GREAT ROBBERY.**

Mr. H. McKie, of Salem, Washington county, was robbed this morning of TEN THOUSAND DOLLARS, under the following circumstances.—Mr. McKie came up the river last night in the Albany, arriving here about half past 7 o'clock. He went from the boat to the City Hotel, where he is accustomed to stop; walked into the hall in the rear of the bar-room; hung up his overcoat and carpetbag on a hook and went directly into the dining room where breakfast had just been served, without putting his baggage in charge of any body or telling the bar-keeper that it contained anything of unusual value. When Mr. McKie came out from breakfast the carpet-bag, containing the ten thousand dollars, was missing, and then Mr. McKie for the first time, mentioned its contents.

Inquiry being made at once it was ascertained that a stranger had been seen in the reading-room of the Hotel just about breakfast time, and that the bar-keeper, not fancying his looks, had asked him if he wished for breakfast, to which he replied in the negative. Just then a number of persons came in from the boats, and the attention of the bar-keeper was engrossed by them. He had just disposed of them when Mr. McKie discovered and proclaimed his loss. Of course the suspicious looking individual, noticed by the bar-keeper, was gone; and a person coming up Market street, said that he had met a man, answering the description and carrying a carpet-bag in his hand, hurrying towards the rail road.

A messenger was forthwith dispatched to the depot of the Mohawk and Hudson Railroad, and it was ascertained that such a man had been there, about five or ten minutes too late for the cars; and that failing to obtain a passage in them he had endeavored, but in vain to get a cab or hackman to take him on to Schoenectady. When last seen he was going up Lydus street.

Mr. McKie has offered a reward of five hundred dollars for the recovery of the money and the arrest of the thief. We sincerely hope that he will attain both objects. The thief is believed to be an English pickpocket of some notoriety, who has been seen in our city for two or three days past. We have not been furnished with any description of his person. [Eve. Jour.]

**TYLER AND TEXAS.**

**Correspondence of the Madisonian.**

Extract of a letter dated, FRANKFORT, (Ky.) May 7, 1844.—[DEAR FRIEND; I hasten to inform you of the great excitement here on the Texas question.—Never has such a scene taken place in my recollection as the whole Van Buren party, in mass have left him, and say they go for Mr. Tyler.—This is no fiction—I assure you that I am unable to give any idea of the change that has come over the whole people of the South. I have been a number of the Delegates of the Baltimore Convention, who inform me that they will die before they will support Mr. Van Buren; and in some cases they have been instructed to go against him. I have but little doubt but all will be so instructed before they go on.]

**A SIGN.** The Vt. Mercury says a vote was lately taken at the Vt. Medical College on the Presidential question. It resulted as follows: For Clay & Frelinghuysen, 66; for Tyler, Van Buren &c. 24. Only 42 majority for Clay & Protection! That will do.

**Correspondence of the N. Y. American.**

WASHINGTON, May 21.

Dear Sir—Rumors are rife to-day which more disclosures will be made soon which will place the President in a predicament much worse than he now occupies.

There will no doubt be a movement for impeachment soon.

Van Buren, as well as I can read the signs of the times, will certainly be nominated next week. A portion of the delegates will probably either protest against Van Buren or will concede perhaps in a row.

Two plans of action then presented themselves, either an immediate nomination of another candidate or the recommendation of another convention.

Some of the violent Texas men appear willing to take up even John Tyler, or Cass, or Stewart, each a fitting tool.

There is in the following advice, the key to success—let there be light and the Whig cause must triumph! It comes from an exchange, we know not the patron, but it should be inscribed on tablets at the head of every Club Room in the Union.—[Phil. Forum.]

"Whigs! if you get a good speech, a well written pamphlet, a valuable document, or a well conducted Whig paper, read it carefully, and hand it over to some neighbor or friend and induce him to read it and to arrive at the truth. If we can only get the people to read and understand the true state of the political questions that divide the people, they would nearly all be sound Whigs. Be active and vigilant. Get the people to read—the young men, and the old men. Let there be light."

**A WIFE'S ADVICE.**

**Correspondence of the Express.**

WASHINGTON, May 14, 1844.

ANECDOTE OF MR. CLAY.—An intelligent but sturdy "democrat" on being introduced to Henry Clay, found him agreeable enough to say to him that though he differed with Mr. Clay in politics, his wife was a good Whig, and often pressed him to change his politics. Mr. Clay replied, promptly and archly, that upon many questions "he had found it good policy to take his wife's advice." The gentleman replied to a friend, that after that, he thought he should have to vote for Henry Clay.

**WHIG LADIES.**

The Boston Transcript, edited by a lady, thus notices the great reception meeting in Boston on Thursday last week, when Daniel Webster spoke.

"The galleries were filled with ladies, inspired, as true women should always be with love of country, and a patriotic pride in those who do the best to support good government. Eight hundred Whig women" were there to hear their male relations.

"I fight the cause of honor, virtue, liberty, and Rome," and the number would have been trebled, had there been space to contain them."

A GOOD ANSWER.—A young gentleman who does not live a thousand miles from this city, was in the act of popping the question to a young lady the other evening, when just at the "witching time" her father entered the room, and enquired what they were about? "O!" promptly replied the fair one, "Mr. —" was just explaining the question of annexation to me, and he is for immediate annexation." "Well," said Papa, "if you can agree on a treaty, I'll ratify it.—Boston Times."

A FRESH CRUMB FOR THE LOCOS.

The Republic, a decided and able Free Trade, Texas, and generally "democratic" paper—sympathizing with that party on all the questions of leading interest, thus throws up its hand for the coming contest. After mentioning the nomination of Mr. Polk, it says:

"The question out of doors now is, whether the ratification of this vote will be as unanimous among the rank and file of the Democracy!—will the cry 'to follow our leaders' be allowed to sway their impulses and decide their movements? We think not. We do not believe that the tardy nomination of a man so little known, and, therefore, so little calculated to interest the sympathy of the Democratic party, will be either generally accepted or respected."

"The political campaign is now fairly commenced; but the contest will be both feeble and unsteady, from the inequality and incongruity of the forces that will be engaged; and no impartial spectator of the conflict can long entertain a doubt upon which helm will wave the plume of victory. The harmony, the decorous order which prevails among the Whigs, must lead them on to triumph, as surely as the dissension and irreconcilable differences of the Democrats must conduct them to defeat. But let them be consoled by the poetic assurance 'that sweet are the uses of adversity,' and the rough counsels they will necessarily take of their discomfiture will enable them to find on another trial that 'sure, safe way' which they have this time missed. We allow ourselves to speak of Mr. Clay's election with the certainty which present appearances warrant, and which nothing we can imagine will prevent."

MR. CLAY AND ABOLITIONISTS.—The Editor of the Anti (not political) Slavery Standard—David Lee Child—alluding to Mr. Clay's manly letter on the Annexation question, says:

"I look upon Mr. Clay's letter as satisfactory. He is not afraid, slaveholder as he is, to name 'SLAVERY,' while Van Buren eschews it as he would a pest house. Clay tells the nation and the world, that to annex Texas will be to engage in war for the propagation of slavery. I admit that while I like the Statesman as he appears in this letter, I should have been glad to have seen more of the philanthropist and reformer; still I cannot deny upon the whole, the letter appears to me satisfactory. It is not as carefully written as Van Buren's; but it is the height of Heaven above it in honesty."

WHO IS TO BE THE TYLER VICE PRESIDENT?—The Globes designates BOB!!! A wag well known in this city, has suggested Santa Ana!!!—[Richmond Whig.]

We suggest President Houston of Texas. He will be eligible as a candidate by the time Tyler is elected to the Presidency.

**THE GALAXY.**

MIDDLEBURY:

Wednesday June 12, 1844.

For President,  
**HENRY CLAY.**

For Vice President,  
**THEOPHORE FRELINGHUSEN.**

"A sound National Currency, regulated by the will and authority of the nation: An adequate revenue, with a fair protection to American industry: Just restraints on the executive power, embracing a further restriction on the exercise of the Veto: A faithful administration of the public domain, with an equitable distribution of the proceeds of the sales of it among all the States: An honest and equal administration of the General Government, having public officers perfect freedom of thought, and of the right of suffrage, but with suitable restraints against improper interference in elections: An amendment of the Constitution, limiting the incumbent of the Presidential office to a single Term"—HENRY CLAY.

**POLK AGAINST THE TARIFF!!**

"The following extract from a Speech delivered by JAMES K. POLK before the People of Madison county on the 21st day of April, 1843, will show that he is and always has been, an uncompromising opponent of a PROTECTIVE TARIFF:—

"The difference between the course of the political party with which he [Mr. Milton Brown] acts and myself is, whilst they are the advocates of distribution and a Protective Tariff—measures which I consider ruinous to the interests of the country, and especially to the interests of the planting States—I have steadily and at all times opposed both."

"I have no hesitation in declaring, that I am in favor of the immediate re-annexation of Texas to the territory and government of the United States."—James K. Polk to the citizens of Cincinnati, April 28, 1844.

**FARMERS LOOK HERE!**

"The Wool-growers consider the duty upon foreign wool as important to their prosperity. This opinion is founded in error!"—James K. Polk.

**Home Market.**

The subject of providing a home market for our own products, is more and more engrossing public attention. It is to be regretted that it has not before received that attention it so justly merits. The advocates of Free Trade, viz, the Locos, in their efforts to fasten their ruinous system upon the nation, seem to forget that every consideration calls for a home market. If we open our country for the importation of those articles we can raise and manufacture, free of duty, or only a nominal one, the effect is at once readily seen. Destruction follows every interest, and the wealth of the nation is the forfeiture. The policy of Great Britain has ever been to exact the greatest possible amount of duty upon articles coming into competition with those raised upon her own soil, or the result of her manufacturing establishments. Duties amounting in effect to complete prohibition have been laid for this object. She has been justly termed, the "work-shop of the world." And what has sustained Great Britain with the enormous burden of debt resting upon her shoulders? How is it that she sustains her credit to the extent she does all over the world? No other way than by persevering in the policy she has ever acted upon, that of protecting herself, and every branch of industry connected with her immense population. The products of her own soil meet with a ready market at home. Who ever heard of ship loads of Butter, Pork, Beef, &c., coming from England to America? Such a thing would in truth be a rarity. Those cool, sagacious men, who rule England, know that no nation can be prosperous that destroys that interest or branch of industry, that makes a market for the products of the soil.—Hence the tariff they lay, varying from 100 to 1100 per cent. upon the products of any other nation. Did they but open their ports as free of duty for imports, as our Locos friends wish ours to be, they would at once ruin their own agricultural interest, and of course, that upon which every nation must depend for prosperity and power.

The necessity of creating a home market to them is perfectly obvious. But not only this, but they will keep this home market; and no advances any nation may make to them, will influence them to give up this power they possess. In this, they are wise, and we ask if the policy of protecting their own different branches of industry is thus perscvered in by England, why should it not be by us, as a nation? If they will not submit to the destruction of their home market, by the introduction of foreign commodities, why should we ours? If the necessity exists in the one case, for the application of the principle of protection why not in the other? It is not the farmer alone, that is benefited by having a home market. Every class in society are necessarily benefited by it.—What builds up and sustains one interest, affects the whole. Is the farmer sustained in finding a market for his commodities, the merchant is benefited. Is the