The Maryland Journal and Museum of Politics, Agriculture, American and Foreign Literature.

THE JOURNAL.

Interesting Letter from Mr. Clay.

The Central Clay Club of Dauphin county, Pa. in a letter written on the 25th ult., invited Mr. Clay to visit Harrisburg, on his way home. In the letter of invitation were made some excellent remarks in reference to the deep interest Pennsylvania has in the Tariff, and the obligation the State is under to Mr. Clay for his unceasing support of that great measure. Mr. Clay replied as follows:

WASHINGTON, May 11, 1844.

Gentlemen: I received the letter which you did me the honor to address to me, inviting me, prior to my return home, to visit the capital of Pennsylvania.—Subsequent to this date, I thought it right to announce to the public my determination to make no visits, nor attend any public meetings. which might be deemed political, until the presidential election is decided. To that determination I shall adhere. It deprives me of the pleasure of accepting your friendly invitation.

Gentlemen, I agree with you—"No State in this Union would be benefitted more by the permanent establishment of a sound whig policy than Pennsylvania." I have had the great satisfaction, always, to agree with Pennsylvania in regard to public measures, whenever the genuine feelings of Pennsylvania have been fairly expressed. There was not merely a cordial concurrence, but an intimate friendship, between her Findlay, Smilie, Lacock, Roberts, Brown, and other distinguished sons, and me, in the Congress which declared the last war. I united also with the survivors of them, or other eminent citizens of that State, in laying the foundation of the National prosperity, after a return of peace. I have no recollection of any important public measure respecting which I have differed from Pennsylvania. I was perfectly aware that "the time was when the people of Pennsylvania was made to believe that [I was] not their friend." Acting under the maxim that honesty was the best policy, and upon the conviction that truth is omnipotent, and public justice certain, I bore the unmerited reproaches cast upon me, as become me. I have not been disappointed. I stand vindicated, in the hearts, and by the spontaneous acclamations of my fellow-citizens. The industry and malignity of my enemies will, no doubt, prompt perseverance in these attacks. Perversions of my language, misrepresentations of my course, old scraps from tattered obsolete newspapers—even fabrication and forgery are and will continue to be employed to vituperate and villify me. But like all preceding assaults, they will be unavailable, and I shall remain invulnerable to them all.

In the meantime, I congratulate you on the bright and cheering prospects of the establishment of that *Whig Policy* so essential, I believe, not only to the prosperity of Pennsylvania, but to that of the whole Union. I happened to be in the House of Representatives when an important part of that policy signally triumphed. The Tariff of 1842 has been bitterly denounced, and gross epithets applied to it. Its repeal was pronounced to be a favorite object of our political opponents. They have a majority of some fifty or sixty in the House. A bill to repeal that Tariff has been pending a great part of the present session of Congress. And yet, yesterday, on a test vote a majority of the House decided against the repealing bill, *leaving the Tariff of* 1842 in FULL and SALUTARY OPERATION! This decision was an involuntary *concession* of our political opponents to the *wisdom and benificence of Whig policy*, produced by the returning prosperity of the country, and the enlightened opinion of the people.

But, gentlemen, I have a much higher gratification than any which could be derived from that decision of the House of Representatives. It is that the People of the United States, from the St. Johns to the Sabine, who have been so long divided and agitated on the question of the *encouragement of Domestic Industry*, are about to settle down in *union* and *harmony*, upon the equitable basis of raising, in time of peace, the amount of revenue requisite to an economical administration of the Government, *exclusively* from foreign imports, by a *Tariff* so adjusted as that, by proper *discriminations*, just and reasonable *encouragement shall be extended to American Industry*. May this happy union and harmony pervade all other great measures of public policy, and nothing occur to disturb the peace, to sully the character, or check the onward and glorious march of our country.

I am your friend and ob't. serv't.
H. CLAY.

Messrs. Samuel H. Clark, A. J. Jones, David Fleming, J. C. Kunkle, C. McCurly, Thomas Foster, Jr., Aaron Bombaugh, J. C. Wallace, Samuel Alleman, Henry Peffer, Daniel Reichard, P. C. Sedwick and Geo. Trullinger, Executive Committee.

Dr. Duncan should not forget, when using the language of a bully, that a well-pulled nose sits upon his face, within one short inch of the mouth that utters such ridiculous bravado.—*Louisville Journal.*

MR. CLAY AT HOME.—The Commonwealth of Monday of last week says:

"Mr. Clay reached Lexington on Saturday night, about 11 o'clock, in fine health and spirits. He was enthusiastically received by thousands, welcomed home by ex-Chief Justice Robertson, and escorted to Ashland by the blaze of hundreds of torch-lights.

"He attempted to escape the pageant, but the people forestalled him. They drew him out of the stage at the suburbs, and compelled him to receive their formal greetings through Judge Robertson, and to hear their spontaneous cheers.—He replied, good-humoredly, that he was very happy to see them—happy to see every one of them; but there was a fine old lady in Ashland, he would rather see than any body else; and, begging them to allow him to hasten to Ashland, bade them good night. But they conducted him safely thither, amidst thunders of joyous acclamations, and left him to the repose he so much desired.

The Lexington Inquirer adds the following incidents:

"Arrived at Ashland, Mr. Clay again thanked his friends for their attention, remarking that he was glad to see that they were all *good Whigs*, for they carried *light* wherever they went.

"There went up three cheers for Clay and the Constitution, three cheers for Clay and Frelinghuysen, and three cheers for Ashland, which made the welkin ring again.

"Returning to the city, a crowd had collected around the door of the Phœnix Hotel to witness the ponderous blows dealt upon the devoted head of poor doomed Locofocoism, by the unwearied old patriot, Governor Metcalf."

The Lexington (Ky.) Inquirer chronicles an incident as "too good to be lost," which is amusing to say the least of it.

The Whigs of Lexington, it seems, in order to give the citizens an hour's notice of the approach of Mr. Clay, on his late return home, planted signal guns at convenient distances from each other in the direction of Paris. When the stage arrived at Moreland's the first was to be fired, and the signal was to be carried to town by the others.

Two or three of the Locofocos, hearing of the arrangement, thought they would play a fine trick upon the Whigs, and prepared a signal gun of their own. This they took in a carriage some six miles from town, secured their horse, (as they thought,) and fired away. As good luck would have it, the explosion was no great shakes, and the wind was contrary. The Whig stationed at the next signal gun did not hear it, but the Locofoco horse *did*, broke loose from his moorings, and away he went for town, "smashing the buggy into a thousand pieces." The poor Locofocos walked very quietly home, says the Editor, fully impressed, no doubt, with the correctness of Kendall's doctrines about "providential dispensations."

CHANCELLOR KENT'S OPINION ON IMPEACHMENT.—The unprincipled usurpations of John Tyler, we firmly believe, entitled him to impeachment; but we doubt that he will be gratified by being made a *martyr* of. Congress possesses the power to curb and control him in his foolish career, and now that the nominations are over, *cozening* will probably cease and he will be held in restraint.—We append the opinion of Chancellor Kent, given at the instance of the Editor of the New York Courier and Enquirer, who propounded the inquiry to him.

NEW YORK, 26 Union Square,
May 21, 1844.

Dear Sir:—I acknowledge your favor of yesterday, and I take the liberty to refer you to Story's Commentaries on the Constitution of the United States, vol. 2d from page 252 to page 273, or §783 to §804, for all the authentic information and authority that may be wanting. You will perceive that the Impeachment Power over "high crimes and misdemeanors" is very broad, as defined and practiced under the sanction of the Common Law, by which it is to be construed and governed. I think there can be no doubt that the enormous abuses and stretch of power by President Tyler, afford ample materials for the exercise of the power of Impeachment, and imperative duty in the House of Representatives to put it in practice.

Yours respectfully,
JAMES KENT.

EMIGRATION.—The New York Express of the 22d ult. says: More than one thousand emigrants have arrived in New York, from Europe, during the last twenty-four hours. Of these, eight hundred and ninety-five came in the packet ships Burgundy, Oxford, and Garrick.

We advise the editor of the Cincinnati Message to leave off denouncing John Tyler. He doesn't know whom he may have to support for the Presidency. "Hush, hush!" said a Scotch parson to a fellow whom he heard abusing the devil, "you do not know into whose hands you may fall.—*Louisville Jour.*

THE WHITE SLAVE LIE.

We copy the following correspondence from the National Intelligencer of yesterday, in reference to the old and stale slander which a few *officially* honorables (not otherwise so) have taken upon themselves to place again before the country. It will be recollected that these *honorables* do not say that Mr. Clay actually uttered the objectionable language, but that Mr. Somebody-else said so, or words which *might be made to bear that interpretation.*

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
May 25, 1844.

GENTLEMEN: I herewith transmit a letter written some weeks since by Mr. Clay, (reply to a note which I addressed to him at Norfolk, in Virginia,) which I have withheld from publication, inasmuch as he was impressed (as expressed in his letter) that I overrated the importance of the charge. Within the last ten days I have received several letters asking copies of my speech in defence of Mr. C., *particularly* upon this charge. I have not yet had the leisure to write out my speech, but shall do so at the first convenient moment. In the meantime, you will please publish the enclosed, which is a single link in the chain of testimony I have in my possession to nail this charge to the counter as a base *forgery*.

JOHN WHITE.

To Messrs. Gales & Seaton.

WASHINGTON, *May* 6, 1844.

MY DEAR SIR: I have received your note, bringing to my notice a certificate subscribed by five gentlemen, members of the present House of Representatives, all of them my political opponents, which you inform me is going the rounds of the Locofoco papers. The object of that certificate seems to be to verify the correctness of an extract taken from the National Intelligencer of the 1st of July, 1820. In that extract I am stated by a former member of the House of Representatives (I believe not now living) to have remarked, in a debate which occurred a year before, to the following effect: "If gentlemen will not allow us to have black slaves, they must let us have *white ones;* for we cannot cut our firewood, and black our shoes, and have our wives and daughters work in the kitchen."

I think you attach an importance to this miserable attempt to injure me which it does not merit. Here is an extract from the files of the Intelligencer, under date near twenty-four years ago, not from any speech of mine, but from a speech of another member of Congress. He does not undertake to give my *words*, but merely states his impression of the *effect* of certain words used by me a year before.

During the long and arduous discussions of what was called the Missouri question, I was so engrossed with the importance of the subject, and so deeply apprehensive of the awful consequences which it involved, that I never wrote out or corrected any speech of mine made during the progress of the debate. On the last and most important occasion of the agitation of that question, I made an elaborate speech of several hours, no part of which, I believe, was ever reported by any of the stenographers, as it certainly never was by me.

I certainly will not undertake to recite what were the precise words used by me on the occasion of any of the numerous speeches, short or long, which I made in Congress on the Missouri question; but this I will undertake to assert, with the most perfect confidence, that I never used the words, or words which would bear the import of the extract, to which I have alluded. I am confident of it, because I never entertained such a sentiment in my life. I never conceived a contingency in which I would favor or countenance reducing white men to slavery. To such an imputation I may oppose the tenor of a whole life, during which my humble exertions have been constantly directed to the preservation of liberty at home and the encouragement of its establishment in foreign countries. If I have not been able to extend these exertions to the black race held in bondage in this country, it has been because of considerations and convictions, sincerely and honestly entertained, embracing the peace and happiness of both the white and black races, which have been often presented to the public.

It is quite possible that, in arguing upon the existence of the institution of slavery in this country, I may have contended that the black race supplied those domestic offices which, under the names of "help," menial," servants," and "domestics," are to be found in every state of civilized society, and consequently relieved the white race from the performance of those offices. If I have ever employed such an argument, (of which I have no recollection,) it is apparent how erroneous inferences may have been 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 to 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 Ashland.

I am, with great respect, your obedient servant, H. CLAY.

Hon. JOHN WHITE.

NATIONAL PRIZE BANNER.—At a meeting of a number of Whigs from different States of the Union in Washington City on Tuesday the 7th day of May, 1844, Gen. DUNCAN, L. CLINCH, of Georgia, being called to the Chair, and SAMUEL STARWEATHER, of New York, appointed Secretary, NATHAN SARGENT, of Philadelphia, offered the following resolutions:

Resolved, That a PRIZE BANNER be offered by the Whigs of the United States to the Whigs of that State which shall at the next Presidential election give the largest proportional increased Whig vote over her Presidential vote of 1840; the said banner to be presented to the State to which it shall be awarded on the 4th of March next, at Washington City.

Resolved, That a committee, to consist of one person from each State, be appointed by the Chair to carry the above resolution into effect, and that a Treasurer of said committee be also appointed.

Resolved, That, as the Whigs of the United States abhor repudiation, and as a banner was nobly won by the gallant State of Kentucky in 1840, if the money collected by the committee shall enable them to do it, they shall cause a banner to be prepared and presented to the Whigs of that State at the same time and place that the other shall be presented.

Resolved, That these proceedings be published in the Whig papers in the Union, and that the gentlemen named as the committee be requested to perform the duty assigned them.

The following gentlemen were then appointed said committee by the Chair:

David Bronson, Me.	W. C. Preston, S. C.
A. W. Haven, N. H.	Robert Toombs, Ga.
A. Lawrence Mass.	A. F. Hopkins, Ala.
Samuel Mann, R. I.	Wm. L. Hodge, La.
C. Rockwell, Conn.	S. S. Prentiss, Miss.
Charles Paine, Vt.	C. C. Norvell, Tenn.
J. N. Reynolds, N. Y.	Jacob Swigert, Ky.
H. W. Green, N. J.	R. C. Schenck, Ohio.
Nathan Sargent Pa.	Caleb B Smith, Ind.
J M Clayton, Del.	J J Hardin, Ill.
R Johnson, Md.	C R Morehead, Mo.
G W Summers, Va.	H Chipman, Mich.
Edward Stanly, N. C.	J H Walkers, Ark.

The CHAIR appointed JOSIAH RANDALL, of Philadelphia, as Treasurer.

Resolved, That five of said committee shall constitute a quorum.

DUNCAN L. CLINCH, *Chair'n.*
SAMUEL STARKWEATHER, *Sec'ry.*

The Committee will be good enough to transmit their collections to the Treasurer, together with a list of the contributors.

DISASTROUS FIRE IN NEW ORLEANS. A fire broke out in the carpenter's shop of Mr. Gott, near the northwestern corner of Franklin and Jackson streets, about 1 o'clock, p. m., on Saturday, the 18th instant, and immediately spread and destroyed between 280 and 300 houses before it could be arrested or got under.—It raged for three hours down Jackson street, communicating to the houses on either side, burning out to Canal street on the right, and Commerce street on the left, crossing Treme, Marais, Villere, and Robertson, to Claiborne streets, in all ten squares.

Speaking of the passage by the House of Representatives of the bill fixing a uniform day for the election of President and vice President, the New York Tribune says:—"How those sticklers for State sovereignty who were horrified at the passage of an act requiring the choice of Members of Congress by the uniform *mode*, and who have pitched into the House twenty Members, chosen in direct violation of law, could vote for this bill is their own business. We should like to know whether John Tyler will consider its provisions 'mandatory or only suggestive."

THE TARIFF IN PENNSYLVANIA—The Miners' Journal of the 18th ult. says: "When the news of the defeat of Mr. McKay's British Tariff Bill reached Eckert & Guilford's Furnace, near Pinegrove, the hands employed at the works, immediately loaded a cannon, which they had cast for celebrating the 4th of July, and other National Jubilees, with Schuylkill county powder—and used a copy of this infamous bill for wadding, and thus scattered it to the four winds of heaven. The workingmen in every section of the country are beginning to get their eyes open to the true state of affairs, and judging from recent events, they seem to understand the *true* interests of the country much better than those members of congress who receive their eight dollars a day out of the United States Treasury, and advocate, *by their* votes, the interests of Great Britain.

FREDERICK, PENDLETON, AND BATH. It is understood that the whigs contest the locofoco returns in these counties, as having been procured by unconstitutional votes, and little doubt is felt that the whig contestants, almost certainly, Dyer in Pendleton, and Cameron in Bath, will unseat the return members and secure their places. The whig majority on joint ballot will be as large as is necessary or desirable.—*Public Index.*

THE JOURNAL.

FOR PRESIDENT,
HENRY CLAY,
OF KENTUCKY.

FOR VICE-PRESIENT,
THEODORE FRELINGHUYSEN,
OF NEW JERSEY.

FOR GOVERNOR,
THOMAS G. PRATT.
OF PRINCE GEORGE'S.

ROCKVILLE, MD.

WEDNESDAY.:::::::JUNE 5, 1844.

The Journal.

We propose to furnish the Journal to new subscribers at the following prices:

From June 1st to December 1st, a period of 6 months, one copy,	75 cents.
From 1st July to 1st Dec.	62 "
From 1st Aug. to 1st Dec.	50 "

When a number of persons club together, and they are sent to one address, the price will be somewhat reduced, even from the low terms offered above.

Furthermore: we propose to send to all who wish our paper, for six months, for one dollar, to be paid in case Henry Clay is elected President of the United States; if not elected, we pledge ourselves not to charge one cent, but to furnish the paper free of charge! Any whig or locofoco who wishes to subscribe for the Journal upon such advantageous terms, will please "walk up to the Captain's office," and notify us, and their request shall receive our immediate attention.

We will also deliver them, free of postage, at the following places:

Berry's District.—Wickliffe, Colesville, and Sandy Spring.

Cracklin District—Brookville, Unity, Cracklin, and Moore's Store.

Clarksburg District—Damascus and Clarksburg.

Medley's District—Barnesville, Poolesville, and Dawsonsville.

Rockville District—Darnestown; and at any intermediate point upon the route.

The papers will be left on Wednesdays and Thursdays of each week at all of the above places, *free of expense.*

In making this liberal offer, we feel confident that the generous patronage which the public will bestow upon us, will remunerate us for our trouble. The very low price at which we offer the Journal, places it in the power of every man to subscribe, and to take part in the coming exciting and interesting campaign. We would recommend to the several Clay Clubs of the county to subscribe for a few copies for gratuitous circulation. In offering the Journal to the public, we deem it necessary to state that we shall render it every thing a paper should be, in these "piping hot times," when it is necessary to grapple with our opponents, and contend with them for the restoration of those great conservative principles for which the whig party are now contending.

Pooler, who was charged with stealing money in Baltimore of a fellow-lodger, has been acquitted before the Harford County Court of this State.

MR. POLK, the Locofoco candidate for the Presidency, has written a letter in favor of the annexation of Texas. *Beau Hickman* has also written a letter advocating the same question.

FACTORY GIRLS' EARNINGS.—The funds of the Lowell Saving Institution amount to $575,155. This is deposited mostly by the factory girls.

A SLAVER TAKEN.—We noticed, a few days ago, the fact that the crew of the British brig Alert had been beaten off by a slaver, under American colors. It seems that the U. S. brig Porpoise has come across the vessel and has her in charge.

THE CONVENTION.—The Locofoco National Convention assembled in Baltimore on the 27th ultimo, and, after four days wrangling, quarrelling, and ballotting, and upon the very eve of adjourning, they succeeded in making a nomination, such as it is. The greater portion of the delegates were sent there instructed to vote for Mr. Van Buren; but they have betrayed their constituents, by supporting another man. It is said they harmonized and conciliated matters by choosing the Hon. JAMES K. POLK, of Tenn. How far they have succeeded in conciliating and uniting the party, by forcing down the throats of the self-styled democratics a man who is identified no leading measure of the country—is but a second-rate lawyer—has but recently been defeated in his own State for re-election to the office of Governor, (the people having satisfied themselves of his inability to fill that station,) is hereafter to be tested. The leaders whip in as a matter of course, "the cohesive power of public plunder," as Calhoun says, holds that portion of the party together. But there is another portion who expect nothing, and therefore cannot be prevented from reflecting, and observing how shamefully Van Buren, Cass, and other prominent men of the party, have been killed off, to make room for a man so obscure, so entirely unknown, that no public act of his is recorded upon history. As a partial partizan Speaker of the House of Representatives, he was the mere instrument of others, a party hack, that never failed to make all the committees and all the petty appointments, rewards for those who bullied their opponents most. Mr. Polk is the quintessence of modern democracy. He opposes the tariff; the distribution of the sales of the public lands; a United States Bank; and, in fact, every whig measure ever proposed. He is also in favor of annexation. The Loco ticket stands, for President, JAMES K. POLK, of Tennessee; for Vice-President, GEORGE M. DALLAS, of Pennsylvania.

☞Hon. JAMES CARROLL of Baltimore has been nominated for Governor by the Loco-Focos of Maryland. He is a highly respectable old Federalist, of great wealth, and lately a Member of Congress. It is rather odd that this is the *third* time in succession that party has nominated a John Adams Federalist for Governor.

THE TYLER CONVENTION.—A Convention of the friends of Captain Tyler assembled in Baltimore on the 27th ult. and nominated him as a candidate for the presidency. A committee was appointed to hunt down a man for Vice President, but, up to the last accounts, they have been unsuccessful. Some seem to insinuate that John Jones of the Madisonian, or Bobby Tyler, will be honored with the distinction. This convention is looked upon as the greatest farce of the day; but at all events Capt. John is sincere, inasmuch as he has accepted the nomination.

TOBACCO.—The Tobacco Planters in this County have made greater preparations for the cultivation of a large crop of this important staple than has been grown for several years past. The season has remarkably favored their success thus far, and they are sanguine of an abundant harvest.

Grain of all kinds has a very healthy appearance, and give evidence of a rich reward to the tillers of the soil.

The Methodist General Conference is yet in session in New York, and discussing the right of its members to hold slaves. Bishop ANDREW, having become connected with slavery by marriage, was, on that account, requested to resign his office in the Church, which he refused to do. After much discussion, which has continued for several weeks, a vote has been taken upon a resolution bearing the same import with the modest request. The vote stood 110 for, and 68 against it. The Southern members are about to enter a protest against it, and had, up to the last accounts of the proceedings, withdrawn from the Convention for that purpose. A division of the Church and of the property is talked of, and not at all improbable.