

**TERMS:**—Two dollars and fifty cents per annum payable within the year. No subscription will be discontinued until all arrearages are settled, without the approbation of the publisher. **ADVERTISING:**—Not exceeding a square inserted three times for one dollar, and twenty-five cents for every subsequent insertion larger ones in the same proportion. **NOTICES:**—All communications to insure attention, should be post paid if sent by mail. **POSTMASTERS:**—Will please give us prompt notice of any refusal to take the paper from their office.

**POET'S CORNER.**

**THE LORD'S PRAYER.**

We lay before our readers this Sabbath morning, the Lord's Prayer, beautifully paraphrased into an acrostic, by Thomas Sturtevant, Jr., a soldier in the 26th Regiment of United States Infantry, and prisoner of war in the province of Upper Canada.—*Exchange paper.*

Our Lord and King, who reign'st enthroned on high,  
Father of light mysterious Deity;  
What are the powers of these words, the first,  
Art righteous, holy, merciful and just,  
In realms of glory, scenes where angels sing,  
Heaven is the dwelling place of God our King;  
Hallowed thy name, which doth all names transcend,  
Be thou adored, our great Almighty Friend;  
Thy glory shines beyond creation's space;  
Annals in the book of justice and of grace;  
Thy kingdom towers beyond the starry skies;  
Kingdoms Satanic fall, but thine shall rise;  
Come let thine empire O thou Holy One;  
Thy great and everlasting will be done!  
Will God make known his will, his power display?  
Be it the work of mortals to obey.  
None is the great, the wondrous work of love,  
On Calvary's cross he died, but reigns above;  
Earth bears the record in thy holy word,  
As heaven adores thy love, let earth, O Lord,  
Thine homage pay to thee, thy grace receive,  
In songs immortal angels laud his name,  
Heaven shouts with joy, and saints his love proclaim;  
Give us, O Lord, our food no cease to give,  
Us that of food on which our souls may live;  
This be our boon to day, and days to come,  
Day without end in thy eternal home;  
Our needy souls supply from day to day,  
Daily assist and aid us when we pray,  
Bread through we ask, yet Lord, thy blessing lend,  
And make us grateful when thy gifts descend,  
Forgive our sins, which in destruction place,  
Us the vile rebels of a rebel race;  
Our follies, fruits, and I trespasses forgive,  
Debts which we never can pay, or thou receive;  
As we, O Lord, our neighbor's faults overlook,  
We beg thou'dst blot out from thy memory's book,  
Forgive our enemies, extend thy grace,  
Our souls to save, 't'end Adam's guilty race;  
Debtors to thee in gratitude and love,  
And in that duty paid by saints above,  
Lead us from sin, and in thy mercy raise,  
Us from the tempter and his evil ways,  
And in our own but in his name who bled,  
Into thine ear we pour our every need;  
Temptation's fatal charms help us to shun,  
But may we conquer through thy only Son,  
Deliver us from all which can annoy,  
Us in this world, and may our souls destroy,  
From all calamities which men betide,  
Evil and death, O turn our feet aside,  
For we are mortal worms, and cleave to clay,  
Thine 'tis a rule, and mortals to obey,  
Is not thy mercy, Lord, forever free?  
The whole creation knows no God but thee,  
The King eternal reigns the King of all,  
Power is with thee—there to be glory given,  
And be thy name adored by earth and heaven.

**THE FRONTIER WEST.**—A correspondent of the New York Journal of Commerce gives an amusing description of manners and doings on the remote frontier of the West. The introduction of judicial authority and forms into the wilderness of Iowa some years ago is illustrated by the following story:  
Iowa is now the finest frontier country in the West, and is settling up very fast. Judge Williams related to me some amusing scenes that he witnessed, when he first started on his circuit, for the purpose of organizing and holding his first courts among the rude frontier people. In many counties they had not time to erect any kind of a shelter for a court house. The best provision which could be made, was to form seats of logs beneath the shade of a large tree, with a raised seat near its body, for the Judge. The Sheriff would open court by mounting a stump, or mound near by, and crying "Oh yes, oh yes," &c., announcing to the whole audience that the court was then opened, and inviting all who had business to attend. The Clerk sat on a block of wood, and used a single on his knee for a desk. After the Grand Jury were empanelled, and charged by the Judge, they were sent in care of the Sheriff to a large hollow, or ravine, in which they could sit in concealment beyond the view of the court, or spectators. A smaller hollow, or ravine, was appropriated for the use of the Petit Jury.  
The grass grew very tall in the neighborhood, and if the Jurymen lay down in a ring in the grass, they could still more perfectly exclude themselves from observation. The Judge said that, one day after having charged the Grand Jury, and dismissed them to their quarters in the large hollow, a tall raw-boned, live Yankee looking man with hat in hand, addressed him as follows: "May it please your honor, I wish to speak to you." "Order sir, what is it?" "Judge," continued he, with the utmost gravity, "is it right for fellows to snake it in the grass?" "How what is that sir?" "Why you see," said the Yankee, "there's some fellows who's tangle fringed the Grand Jury will find something agin em, which they deserve, and they are snaking up to the Grand Jury, on their bellies in the grass, kind of trying to hear what the Jury are talking about." "No,"

# Easton Star.

DEVOTED TO POLITICS, GENERAL NEWS, ADVERTISING, ETC.  
Volume 4—No. 18. EASTON, MD.—TUESDAY, AUGUST 13, 1844. Whole No. 174.

**POLITICAL.**

**Who are the Friends of the Wool Growers?**  
**PLAIN FACTS.**  
The Whig press are endeavoring to tickle up the wool growers, and gaining their support by crying up the present prices of wool. It is true wool is higher now than it was last year, but the same tariff was then in operation that there is now, consequently it is not a fair comparison. Let us make a true test,—let us compare the present prices with those under the Compromise Act, and then see how stands the account. Here it is, as taken from the New York prices current:  

Under the Compromise.	Present Tariff.
1836	1839
1840	1844
Wool 60 to 70	55 to 60
	50 to 55

Thus it will be seen that wool is not as high now as under the Compromise Act, yet the Whigs are endeavoring to make the wool growers believe that the democracy are opposed to their interests. That this is not true will be seen at once by the following FACTS, which cannot be denied or controverted.  
**WOOL GROWERS READ!**  
LET FACTS ANSWER.—On the 3d of August, 1842, Mr. Preston of South Carolina, (Whig) moved to strike out the duty of 5 per cent on coarse wool, and insert 20 per cent. Here was a plain proposition for the benefit of the wool grower. Who voted for, and who against it? Let the Journal of the Senate answer. Messrs. Preston, King, Woodbury & Cuthbert, (all Democrats except Mr. Preston) supported the motion, and Mr. Evans (Whig) opposed it. The vote was taken and stood as follows:  
Yeas—Messrs. Allen, Benton, Fulton, King, Linn, McRoberts, Phelps, Preston, Sevier, Smith, of Ct., Sturgeon, Tappan, Wilcox, Williams, Woodbury, Wright and Young—17.  
Nays—Messrs. Archer, Barrow, Bates, Bayard, Choate, Clayton, Conrad, Crafts, Crittenden, Dayton, Evans, Graham, Huntington, Kerr, Mangum, Merrick, Miller, Morehead, Porter, Simmons, Smith of Indiana, Sprague, Tallmadge, White and Woodbridge—37.

WOOL GROWERS! bear this in mind; if the professions of the Whig press, can make, cannot weigh against this record. Here were twenty-seven Whigs voting down a proposition to add 15 per cent to the duty on coarse wool, and none against it. Only two Whigs (Preston and Phelps) voted for it.  
On the same day, the Tariff bill being under consideration, Mr. Benton, (Democrat) moved to strike out "seven" and insert "five," in the following item:  
"On coarse wool, unmanufactured, the value whereof, at the last port or place of exportation to the United States, shall be seven cents or under per pound, there shall be levied a duty of 5 per cent ad valorem."  
Mr. Benton supported this amendment at length, the effect of which, would practically be the imposing of a duty of 30 per cent and 3 cents a pound, on all wool costing over 5 cents, instead of 7 cents, as it now stands. It was a proposition highly important to the wool grower, and was voted down by the Whigs—the party which now professes such a tender regard for that interest, as follows:  
Yeas—Messrs. Allen, Benton, Buchanan, King, Linn, McRoberts, Preston, Smith of Ct., Sturgeon, Tappan, Wilcox, Woodbury, Wright and Young—15.  
Nays—Messrs. Bagby, Barrow, Bates, Bayard, Calhoun, Choate, Clayton, Conrad, Crafts, Dayton, Evans, Graham, Huntington, Kerr, Mangum, Merrick, Miller, Morehead, Phelps, Porter, Simmons, Sprague, Tallmadge, Walker, White, and Woodbridge—28.

These facts demonstrate that the Democrats are for a higher duty on wool than the Whigs would sustain by their votes, and the inference is therefore irresistible that the professions of the Federal Whigs of great regard for the wool growing interests are mere professions devoid of sincerity and truth.  
**GOV. POLK'S LETTER ON THE TARIFF.**  
*Columbia, Tenn. June 19th, 1844.*  
Dear Sir: I have received recently several letters in reference to my opinions on the subject of the tariff, and among others yours of the 20th ultimo. My opinions on this subject have been often given to the public, and in the public discussions in which I have participated. I am in favor of a tariff for revenue, such a one as will yield a sufficient amount to the Treasury to defray the expenses of the Government economically administered. In adjusting the details of a revenue Tariff, I have heretofore sanctioned such moderate discriminations as would produce the amount of revenue needed, and at the same time afford reasonable incidental protection to our home industry. I am opposed to a Tariff for protection merely, and not for revenue.  
Acting upon these general principles, it is well known that I gave my support to the policy of General Jackson's administration on this subject. I voted against the Tariff act of 1825. I voted for the act of 1832, which contained modifications of

**WOOL! WOOL!!**  
**Who are the Friends of the Wool Growers?**  
**PLAIN FACTS.**  
The Whig press are endeavoring to tickle up the wool growers, and gaining their support by crying up the present prices of wool. It is true wool is higher now than it was last year, but the same tariff was then in operation that there is now, consequently it is not a fair comparison. Let us make a true test,—let us compare the present prices with those under the Compromise Act, and then see how stands the account. Here it is, as taken from the New York prices current:  

Under the Compromise.	Present Tariff.
1836	1839
1840	1844
Wool 60 to 70	55 to 60
	50 to 55

Thus it will be seen that wool is not as high now as under the Compromise Act, yet the Whigs are endeavoring to make the wool growers believe that the democracy are opposed to their interests. That this is not true will be seen at once by the following FACTS, which cannot be denied or controverted.  
**WOOL GROWERS READ!**  
LET FACTS ANSWER.—On the 3d of August, 1842, Mr. Preston of South Carolina, (Whig) moved to strike out the duty of 5 per cent on coarse wool, and insert 20 per cent. Here was a plain proposition for the benefit of the wool grower. Who voted for, and who against it? Let the Journal of the Senate answer. Messrs. Preston, King, Woodbury & Cuthbert, (all Democrats except Mr. Preston) supported the motion, and Mr. Evans (Whig) opposed it. The vote was taken and stood as follows:  
Yeas—Messrs. Allen, Benton, Fulton, King, Linn, McRoberts, Phelps, Preston, Sevier, Smith, of Ct., Sturgeon, Tappan, Wilcox, Williams, Woodbury, Wright and Young—17.  
Nays—Messrs. Archer, Barrow, Bates, Bayard, Choate, Clayton, Conrad, Crafts, Crittenden, Dayton, Evans, Graham, Huntington, Kerr, Mangum, Merrick, Miller, Morehead, Porter, Simmons, Smith of Indiana, Sprague, Tallmadge, White and Woodbridge—37.

WOOL GROWERS! bear this in mind; if the professions of the Whig press, can make, cannot weigh against this record. Here were twenty-seven Whigs voting down a proposition to add 15 per cent to the duty on coarse wool, and none against it. Only two Whigs (Preston and Phelps) voted for it.  
On the same day, the Tariff bill being under consideration, Mr. Benton, (Democrat) moved to strike out "seven" and insert "five," in the following item:  
"On coarse wool, unmanufactured, the value whereof, at the last port or place of exportation to the United States, shall be seven cents or under per pound, there shall be levied a duty of 5 per cent ad valorem."  
Mr. Benton supported this amendment at length, the effect of which, would practically be the imposing of a duty of 30 per cent and 3 cents a pound, on all wool costing over 5 cents, instead of 7 cents, as it now stands. It was a proposition highly important to the wool grower, and was voted down by the Whigs—the party which now professes such a tender regard for that interest, as follows:  
Yeas—Messrs. Allen, Benton, Buchanan, King, Linn, McRoberts, Preston, Smith of Ct., Sturgeon, Tappan, Wilcox, Woodbury, Wright and Young—15.  
Nays—Messrs. Bagby, Barrow, Bates, Bayard, Calhoun, Choate, Clayton, Conrad, Crafts, Dayton, Evans, Graham, Huntington, Kerr, Mangum, Merrick, Miller, Morehead, Phelps, Porter, Simmons, Sprague, Tallmadge, Walker, White, and Woodbridge—28.

These facts demonstrate that the Democrats are for a higher duty on wool than the Whigs would sustain by their votes, and the inference is therefore irresistible that the professions of the Federal Whigs of great regard for the wool growing interests are mere professions devoid of sincerity and truth.  
**GOV. POLK'S LETTER ON THE TARIFF.**  
*Columbia, Tenn. June 19th, 1844.*  
Dear Sir: I have received recently several letters in reference to my opinions on the subject of the tariff, and among others yours of the 20th ultimo. My opinions on this subject have been often given to the public, and in the public discussions in which I have participated. I am in favor of a tariff for revenue, such a one as will yield a sufficient amount to the Treasury to defray the expenses of the Government economically administered. In adjusting the details of a revenue Tariff, I have heretofore sanctioned such moderate discriminations as would produce the amount of revenue needed, and at the same time afford reasonable incidental protection to our home industry. I am opposed to a Tariff for protection merely, and not for revenue.  
Acting upon these general principles, it is well known that I gave my support to the policy of General Jackson's administration on this subject. I voted against the Tariff act of 1825. I voted for the act of 1832, which contained modifications of

**THE FARMING INTEREST & THE TARIFF—PRICES OF PRODUCE, &c.**  
**WHEELING, VA. June 11, 1844.**  
I am thus far on my way to the heart of the Mississippi Valley, via Washington, &c. I am happy to be able to inform you that the prospect of abundant crops is most encouraging through the section of country I have thus far travelled over. I never saw heavier, finer or better crops of wheat and rye. The wheat fields begin already to wear a brown golden hue, indicating the near approach of harvest. Oats and corn look remarkably well. While the fields exhibit such pleasing hopes of abundance, the orchards are no less fruitful. These are literally bent beneath the weight of young and growing fruit. As far as I can learn the whole grain country of the great Valley of the Mississippi gives promise of abundance. What is to be done with these great and increasing agricultural products? Flour in your market at present is very low. Here it only commands about \$3 to \$3 40 per barrel, which the farmers say affords poor remuneration for their labor and toil. The very low price to which their products have fallen, would be better borne, but for the fact that all they consume has materially advanced in price, which leaves them no profit, or very little, of their labor. I am gratified to find, however, that the effect of the present, and indeed of all Protective Tariffs, is getting to be better understood by this hard-working portion of our people. An old hard-fisted farmer, whom I found sitting in his porch in the heat of the day, about the hour of his dinner, where we had stopped to water our horses, asked me where I came from? I told him. "What was flour selling for when you left?" I replied, "from \$4 60 to \$4 62 1/2 per bushel." "We can't make it," said he, "on the best lands we've got and then send it to New York and sell it at that price. The fact is," continued he, "our produce has got so low, and all we consume so high, that turn and twist as we will after toiling and sweating a whole year, at the end of it we find ourselves no richer than we were at the commencement; and those who happen to be in debt find it impossible almost ever to get out." "What can be the cause of this state of things?" said I, "your crops are good and abundant?" "True," our land is good, we work well, and our crops are good crops; but we get little for all we raise. The Tariff diminishes the demand for it in other countries; we consume it at home, and hence its value is reduced—Congress, by putting a heavy tax on our iron, sugar, salt, cotton and woolen goods, prevents our buying from other nations, which makes these things come high. Hence we are losers both ways, and have become hewers of wood and drawers of water, for our Eastern Manufacturers and Louisiana sugar-growers." "Perhaps," said I, "you raise too much wheat, &c. Couldn't you produce less, and get on better?" "In that case," said he, "we should be worse off than ever; for by raising all we possibly can, we find it difficult at the end of the year to make both ends meet. If more food was all that we needed, we should then get on very well; but we have our families to clothe with cottons and woolsens, and to supply with hats and shoes. We have to buy iron for our ploughs and horse shoes, salt for our meat and sugar for our coffee. We have the schoolmaster to pay in ready cash—we must give the minister something—we must take a newspaper, & buy school books for the children. We must pay county and state taxes. All these things, take away from us the little cash we get from the merchants for our produce, leaving little in the end, to begin the new year with."  
"Whom do you intend to vote for as President and Vice President?" "Polk and Dallas," promptly replied the old man.—"Why," said I, "people say Clay is a man of great talents than Polk, and ought to be elected." "That may possibly be true," said the old man; but I am seventy years old, and have always made it a point to go for principles and not for men. I voted for Thos. Jefferson, and have all my life been a Democrat, and acted in opposition to the Federalists. I understand Mr. Polk is an honest man, and possesses sufficient talents to make a good President; that he sticks to principles, and is sound to the core. I and my neighboring farmers will cast our votes for him."  
I assure you the injustice of the Tariff is more generally discussed and investigated among the farmers of the country than it ever has before. They begin fully to understand its merits and operations. They know and feel that the idea of having a better home market created for the produce than they can find abroad, by means of a Protective Tariff, is one of the vilest humbugs that ever entered the human brain. When I see and hear of the vast and rich fields of grain advancing to maturity beneath the genial sunshine and rain, and consider the heavy remnants of last year's yield in our markets, the question arises, what is to become of all this immense surplus? The few people employed in manufactures cannot eat any more of it than their stomachs will digest.—For Congress to pass a law against importations is just the same thing as to pass a law against exportations of produce, and is about as rational as the passage of a law to dam up the Mississippi and drown whole counties of wheat and corn plantations, under the plea of regulating trade!

**CURE FOR CANCER.**—The following receipt is said to be a cure for a cancer. Take wool scrotel and pound it well in a mortar; strain it through a cloth and dry it down. Cut a piece of cloth or leather a little larger than a cancer, and spread a thin coat and apply it—it will give much pain. Take epsom salts for the blood every day, but not enough to physic. It may take a week before it is all out; when you suppose it all out, then to cleanse it, take garget root, (some call it cocum,) pound and strain as above and dry it on a plate. Apply plaster of ant and dry it until healed. Should the sorrel plaster prove so painful as to prevent the patient from resting at nights, it may be taken off for a few hours. The sorrel grows in low hemlock land, the leaves about as large as red clover, in the shape of three hearts. The garget or cocum is frequently found in some parts of the country, on the road side. It grows about as high as a man's shoulders, and bears a cluster of dark red berries.  
The Albany Daily Advertiser says that the above has been found efficacious in the cure of cancer in that city.

**SINGULAR AND FORTUNATE RESCUE.**—We learn from the Exchange reading Room Books, that the schooner Herald, arrived at this port yesterday from Boston, fell in with on the 19th inst. in lat. 38, 40, long. 72, 30, a brigantine capsized and nearly full of water. The schooner Washington from North Carolina was lying near and the crews of the two vessels cut a hole through the bow of the brig, and to their great surprise found a little boy twelve years of age; whom he soon released from his dark and solitary confinement. When found he was sitting on the cask, with his feet in water, but had plenty of provisions near him. As soon as he saw daylight he commenced singing merrily, and was taken on board the schooner Washington.  
The boy stated that he was from Jamaica, but could not tell how long he had been in confinement and supposed the rest of the crew of the brig had perished. The captain of the Herald did not learn the name of the brig or that of the captain, but from the fact that a boat was picked up at sea on the 14th inst. by the captain and crew of the brig Sir Lionel Smith, from N. York for Kingston, Jamaica, which was capsized on the 10th inst., and a boy drowned (as was supposed) in the wreck, it is reasonable to infer that this is the same vessel. If so, the little fellow must have been in his gloomy and lonely prison for nine days. Such a miraculous escape is scarcely to be found on record.—*Amer.*

An excellent rule for living happy in society is never to concern one's self with the affairs of others, unless they desire it. Under pretence of being useful, people often show more curiosity than kindness.  
"My 'expected breder,' said a venerable looking preacher of the Ethiopian race, 'blessed am I dey dat 'specks nuttin, for dey aint to be disappointed.'"  
A farmer lately wrote to a committee of one of the Eastern Agricultural Societies thus: "Gentlemen, you will have the goodness to enter me on your list of cattle for a bull."  
A cutting reply.—A poor beggar boy applied for alms at the house of an avaricious preacher in — and received a dry mouldy crust. The divine inquired of the boy if he could say the Lord's prayer, and was answered in the negative.—"Then," said the rector, "I will teach you that, 'Our father'—'Our father?' said the boy 'is he my father as well as yours?' 'Yes, certainly.'" "Why then," replied the boy, "how could you give your brother this hard crust of bread?"

**RHODE ISLAND.**  
A letter appears in the Boston Bay State Democrat of Monday week addressed to the editors, and signed by twenty-three citizens of the State of Rhode Island, giving their reasons for abandoning the Whig party at the present time. According to the Democrat, "they are all gentlemen of standing and respectability in Rhode Island, and took a prominent part in the election of HARRISON in 1840. The Hon. WAGER WEEDEN was one of the HARRISON electors, and the Hon. JOHN PAINE has for a number of years been a member of the Legislature from Smithfield." In their letter of renunciation, after giving the reason which induced them to vote for "Tippecanoe and Tyler too," in 1840, they proceed to state the ground of their present course, as follows:  
"The recent popular movement in this State has completely torn the mask from these pretended lovers of freedom, and incontestably proved to us, as it will to all who faithfully study its history, that the Whig party in this country are the determined enemies of equal rights, and of all rational liberty."  
"But if we are compelled to dissent from their principles, we deem it still more our duty to protest against their practices. Without going, at this time, into particulars, we feel bound to declare, in general terms, that, viewing the leading measures of that party by the light of those great first principles to which we have alluded, and which no attachment to party shall ever force us to surrender, we now perceive that they are

utterly destructive of the rights of the people, and, in the highest degree, detrimental to the true prosperity of the nation. The shameful acts of proscription lately practiced by the Whigs of this State, taken in connection with the acts and speeches of leading Whigs every where, evidently evince a settled design on the part of that party to deprive the laboring men of all participation in political affairs, and to reduce them to the condition of abject bondagedo which that class is subject in the old world."  
"For these reasons, we have come to the conclusion that we can no longer act with a party who are perpetually warring against the spirit of our institutions, and the best interests of our people, without proving recreant to our country and mankind. From this moment, therefore, we solemnly disclaim all sympathy with their doctrines, all participation in their doings. But while we unhesitatingly and indignantly dissolve our political connection with the Whig party, we find, by studying the principles and examining the measures of the Democratic party, that from the days of that apostle of liberty, Thomas Jefferson, to this hour, (with the exception of a few who have very unworthily borne the name, in Rhode Island,) they have not only asserted, the great doctrines of popular sovereignty and equal rights, and shown themselves the unwavering friends of the people and of human liberty. To this party, therefore, we openly and cordially profess our adherence; and, in union with them, we intend, to the best of our ability, to labor for the elevation of James K. Polk and George M. Dallas to the Presidency and Vice Presidency of the United States."  
Wager Weedon, John Paine, John Paine, Samuel H. Wales, Peter W. Ferriss, Philip B. Stinnes, Jesse Calder, William C. Barker, A. H. Stillwell, Lewis Carr, John C. Davis, Samuel Young,  
John Paine, Elie Brown, John H. Weedon, Samuel Ashley, C. M. Nestell, Cephas Holbrook, Daniel M. Paine, Laban C. Wade, Isaac Elsbree, Albert Cook, Samuel Warner,  
John S. Eddy, Samuel H. Wales, Peter W. Ferriss, Philip B. Stinnes, Jesse Calder, William C. Barker, A. H. Stillwell, Lewis Carr, John C. Davis, Samuel Young,  
From the Hartford Times, TEXAS.  
All the old Federal bigotry and narrow-mindedness that was exhibited in opposition to the admission of Louisiana, is now revived in the bosom of the whig party against the admission of Texas. The same stale arguments that were so impotent in the one case, will be as unsuccessful in the other, and the opposition to Polk and Texas will be as futile as was that against Jefferson and Louisiana.  
The Federalists opposed the admission of Louisiana because it would extend our territory, increase the slave power, and cost money; and precisely the same reasons are urged by them against the admission of Texas. The democrats not fearing the stability of Republican institutions as many of the Federalists do, entertain no fears with regard to their extension over the whole valley of the Mississippi; they believe that one hundred and sixteen millions of acres of unappropriated lands in Texas are worth paying for, and will constitute a valuable addition to the public domain; they do not imitate the Federalists in calculating the exact balance of power between the South and North, as if these two sections were natural enemies, nor would they oppose a new territorial measure because the South desired it, or because it might possibly increase their representation. But in reference to the admission of Texas Mr. Clay gives it as his opinion that it would add new strength to the free States; he says that Texas would be divided into five states, that only two of these would be slave States and that "the other three lying West and North of San Antonio being only adapted to farming and grazing purposes, from the nature of their soil, climate and productions, would not admit of" the institution of slavery.  
Do the Whigs place any faith in Mr. Clay's anti-Texas letter? Do they believe what he says to be true? If they do, they are only playing the part of knaves and hypocrites in objecting that the re-annexation of Texas would give a greater proportionate strength to slave institutions. It is part of their old game of courting the abolitionists, and endeavoring to obtain their influence for Mr. Clay.  
The Democrats scorn such petty tricks; they neither insult or count the abolitionists; they neither entreat their support or deprecate their opposition. We know that they cannot, consistently with their professed views, support either Mr. Polk or Mr. Clay, and however we may dislike their political action, we do not desire to interfere with their political rights. But the Whigs seem to consider the abolitionists as their property; if they will vote for Henry Clay, the whigs will endorse them as patriots; if they vote against Henry Clay, the Whigs will regard them as rebels.

utterly destructive of the rights of the people, and, in the highest degree, detrimental to the true prosperity of the nation. The shameful acts of proscription lately practiced by the Whigs of this State, taken in connection with the acts and speeches of leading Whigs every where, evidently evince a settled design on the part of that party to deprive the laboring men of all participation in political affairs, and to reduce them to the condition of abject bondagedo which that class is subject in the old world."  
"For these reasons, we have come to the conclusion that we can no longer act with a party who are perpetually warring against the spirit of our institutions, and the best interests of our people, without proving recreant to our country and mankind. From this moment, therefore, we solemnly disclaim all sympathy with their doctrines, all participation in their doings. But while we unhesitatingly and indignantly dissolve our political connection with the Whig party, we find, by studying the principles and examining the measures of the Democratic party, that from the days of that apostle of liberty, Thomas Jefferson, to this hour, (with the exception of a few who have very unworthily borne the name, in Rhode Island,) they have not only asserted, the great doctrines of popular sovereignty and equal rights, and shown themselves the unwavering friends of the people and of human liberty. To this party, therefore, we openly and cordially profess our adherence; and, in union with them, we intend, to the best of our ability, to labor for the elevation of James K. Polk and George M. Dallas to the Presidency and Vice Presidency of the United States."  
Wager Weedon, John Paine, John Paine, Samuel H. Wales, Peter W. Ferriss, Philip B. Stinnes, Jesse Calder, William C. Barker, A. H. Stillwell, Lewis Carr, John C. Davis, Samuel Young,  
John Paine, Elie Brown, John H. Weedon, Samuel Ashley, C. M. Nestell, Cephas Holbrook, Daniel M. Paine, Laban C. Wade, Isaac Elsbree, Albert Cook, Samuel Warner,  
John S. Eddy, Samuel H. Wales, Peter W. Ferriss, Philip B. Stinnes, Jesse Calder, William C. Barker, A. H. Stillwell, Lewis Carr, John C. Davis, Samuel Young,  
From the Hartford Times, TEXAS.  
All the old Federal bigotry and narrow-mindedness that was exhibited in opposition to the admission of Louisiana, is now revived in the bosom of the whig party against the admission of Texas. The same stale arguments that were so impotent in the one case, will be as unsuccessful in the other, and the opposition to Polk and Texas will be as futile as was that against Jefferson and Louisiana.  
The Federalists opposed the admission of Louisiana because it would extend our territory, increase the slave power, and cost money; and precisely the same reasons are urged by them against the admission of Texas. The democrats not fearing the stability of Republican institutions as many of the Federalists do, entertain no fears with regard to their extension over the whole valley of the Mississippi; they believe that one hundred and sixteen millions of acres of unappropriated lands in Texas are worth paying for, and will constitute a valuable addition to the public domain; they do not imitate the Federalists in calculating the exact balance of power between the South and North, as if these two sections were natural enemies, nor would they oppose a new territorial measure because the South desired it, or because it might possibly increase their representation. But in reference to the admission of Texas Mr. Clay gives it as his opinion that it would add new strength to the free States; he says that Texas would be divided into five states, that only two of these would be slave States and that "the other three lying West and North of San Antonio being only adapted to farming and grazing purposes, from the nature of their soil, climate and productions, would not admit of" the institution of slavery.  
Do the Whigs place any faith in Mr. Clay's anti-Texas letter? Do they believe what he says to be true? If they do, they are only playing the part of knaves and hypocrites in objecting that the re-annexation of Texas would give a greater proportionate strength to slave institutions. It is part of their old game of courting the abolitionists, and endeavoring to obtain their influence for Mr. Clay.  
The Democrats scorn such petty tricks; they neither insult or count the abolitionists; they neither entreat their support or deprecate their opposition. We know that they cannot, consistently with their professed views, support either Mr. Polk or Mr. Clay, and however we may dislike their political action, we do not desire to interfere with their political rights. But the Whigs seem to consider the abolitionists as their property; if they will vote for Henry Clay, the whigs will endorse them as patriots; if they vote against Henry Clay, the Whigs will regard them as rebels.