

# THE WEEKLY TRIBUNE.

JOHN B. WILLIAMS & ROBERT H. MILLER,

"Willing to Praise but not Afraid to Blame."

PROPRIETORS.

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## WEEKLY TRIBUNE.

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### DISGRACEFUL.

The Washington correspondent of the Tribune makes the following statement which is disgraceful enough if the facts be as they are set forth by the writer.

Lieutenant Luther who was wounded in the right leg in the battle of Palo Alto, has been in the city for some time. He cannot use his leg at all, and goes about with great difficulty on crutches.

A day or two ago he called on Mr. Secretary Marcy to show his sick leave of absence from Gen. Taylor, and to request that his claims for traveling expenses and medical attendance might be allowed him. In place of receiving him with that kindness which his situation ought to have secured to him, he was unable to obtain his request. Nay, even common courtesy was denied him. He retired from the office in deep disgust, and left immediately for his home in Lancaster, Pennsylvania. The people are called upon to flock to the standard of our country, uplifted without our own territory. Men and officers meet the enemy and are killed or wounded in the encounter. The administration and its organ do not even give us the names of these brave men. They are allowed to die forgotten, or hobble about on crutches unnoticed, while the organ and its echoes are coining glory from their blood for Polk and Marcy, who never saw a field of battle nor performed one generous and unselfish act for the country. How convenient it is thus to gain glory by proxy!

The Baltimore Clipper of the 8th says: The passage by the House of Representatives, of the new tariff bill, has already, we are informed, caused a reduction in the price of particular kinds of iron, and we have heard those experienced in the business say that the effect of the final passage of the bill by the Senate, will be, to produce a suspension of business among the manufacturers of the article.

The Cholera.—A letter dated St. Petersburg, June, 1846, says: "Many journals, both Russian and foreign, have announced that the cholera had made its appearance in many towns on the Russian frontier. Such a statement is entirely destitute of foundation. The epidemic has not even approached our frontiers."

BEAUTIFUL ANECDOTE.—A gentleman recently from Washington says, that some surprise was expressed by many, that Gen. Taylor was so promptly made a Major General by Mr. Polk and the administration. A Whig Senator standing by said: "Gentlemen, Mr. Polk nor the administration made Gen. Taylor a Major General; he wrote out his claims to the title on the battlefield, and public opinion wrote out his commission.—Rep."

### FEMALE APPEARANCES.

We commend the following to the notice of all our female readers, married and unmarried, more especially to the matrons. It points a very truthful moral—too truthful as a general thing, to be agreeable.

"I see friendship, love, common sense, and common honesty sacrificed every hour, to what is called politeness. I see woman every day, as they say, out of respect to their husbands, tricked out with better dress, with better looks, and better humor to receive strangers, than to receive a husband; the rogues persuading the good easy fool, when they give their men a cleaner table-cloth, and a better dinner, that they do it out of respect for him!"

### From the New York Courier and Enquirer. LETTER FROM MR. CLAY.

The following letter from Henry Clay, addressed to a mercantile house of high standing in this city, under circumstances which the letter itself sufficiently explains, will be read with a thrill of pleasure by the hundreds of thousands of his devoted friends throughout the country. It relates to the great principle of Protection to American Industry, and utters words of wisdom at a crisis when they should not, and will not pass unheeded. In the comments upon the character and aims of the new commercial policy of England, will be found suggestions well worthy of attention; and the whole letter is one of marked interest and importance.

Our readers, we are sure, will share the delight with which we listen again to the wise and patriotic counsels of the great Statesman of the West. His letters is the more valuable, because it comes from the quiet and repose of his retirement, and not from the field of active public service. It is every way worthy of attention, and cannot be without an influence upon the current of public affairs.

ASHLAND, June 5th, 1846.  
Gentlemen—I postponed answering your favor until the arrival of the articles to which it refers, which you have been kind enough to present to me. They reached here yesterday in safety, and I request your acceptance of my thanks for them. The pleasure which we shall derive in using them, will be much increased by the fact, that both the raw material and the fabric are American. Their excellence attests the perfection which this important branch of woollen manufactures has attained in the United States, and it is the more gratifying because of the great difficulties with which they have had constantly to contend.

On both sides of the Atlantic, the policy of affording protection to domestic manufactures appears to be under consideration in the national legislatures. The British Minister has brought forward a measure embracing the doctrines of free trade, not, however, without exceptions of several, and some very important articles. The manufactures of Great Britain have reached a very high degree of perfection, by means of her great capital, her improved skill and machinery, her cheap labor, under a system of protection long preserving, and rigorously enforced. She moreover possesses immense advantages for the sale and distribution of her numerous manufactures in her vast colonial possessions, from which those of foreign powers are entirely excluded, or admitted on terms very unequal with her own.

I am not therefore surprised that under these favorable circumstances, Great Britain should herself be desirous to adopt, and to prevail on other nations to adopt the principles of Free Trade. It shall be if any of the great nations of the continent should follow an example, the practical effects of which will be so beneficial to her and so injurious to them.

The propriety of affording protection to domestic manufactures, its degree, and its duration, depend upon the national condition and the actual progress which they have made. Each nation, of right, ought to judge for herself. I believe that history records no instance of any great and prosperous nation, which did not draw its essential supplies of food and raiment from within its own limits. If all nations were just commencing their career, or if their manufactures had all made equal progress it might perhaps, be wise to throw open the markets of the world to the freest and most unrestricted competition. But it is manifest, that while the manufactures of some have acquired all the maturity and perfection of which they are susceptible, and those of others are yet in their infancy, struggling hard for existence, a free competition between them must redound to the advantage of the experienced and skillful, and to the injury of those who are just beginning to naturalize and establish the arts.

No earthly gratification to the heart of a statesman can be greater than that of having contributed to the adoption of a great system of National Policy, and of afterwards witnessing its complete success in its practical operations. That gratification can be enjoyed by those who were instrumental in establishing the policy of protecting our domestic manufactures.—Every promise which they made has been fulfilled. Every prediction which they hazarded as to the quality and quantity of the domestic supply, as to the reduction of prices, as to the effect of competition at home, and as to the abundance of the public revenue, has been fully realized. And it is no less remarkable that every counter prediction, without the exception, of the opponents of the policy, has, in the sequel, been entirely falsified.

Without tracing particularly the operation of our earlier Tariffs, adjusted to both the objects of Revenue and Protection, and coming down to the last, it seems to me that if there ever were a beneficial effect from any public measure fully demonstrated, it is, that the Tariff of 1842, beyond all controversy, relieved both the Government and the people of the United States from a state of pecuniary embarrassment bordering on bankruptcy.

Entertaining these views and opinions, I should deeply regret any abandonment of the policy of protection, or any material alteration of the Tariff of 1842, which has worked so well. If its operation had been even doubtful, would it not be better to await further developments from experience, before we plunge into a new and unexplored theory? Scarcely any misfortune is so great to the business and pursuits of a people as that of perpetual change.

I am sensible that I have extended this letter to a most unreasonable length. I hope you will excuse and attribute it to the beautiful fruits of a favorite and cherished policy which you have kindly sent to  
Your friend and obdt servt,  
(Signed) H. CLAY.

A GOOD ONE.—The Louisville Democrat says: One of the deserters from the "Jessamine Blues" had been desiring his address to a lady. After his inglorious return home, he hastened to visit the fair one; but alas! she refused to see him—hurrah for her! He plead that he had returned home just on her account. Such a plan to win a Kentucky lass we never did hear of!

### From the Southern Literary Messenger. THE TEAR OF REPENTANCE.

I saw a fair young maiden,  
With sorrow on her brow,  
And heart with grief o'erladen  
Before the altar bow:  
I heard the shout of gladness,  
That hailed her coming there;  
Yet on her face was sadness,  
Upon her cheek a tear!

Her words went not to Heaven  
In accents loud and high—  
Her bloodless lips had given  
No supplicating cry.

Yet, tho' she had not spoken,  
Upon her white hand there  
Glittered one truthful token—  
Sparkled a fallen tear!

And I had seen the fountain  
Play in the morning light—  
The rainbow o'er the mountain—  
The starry skies at night:

I had seen Beauty gleaming  
With many priceless gems—  
And laughing eyes when beaming  
'Neath flowery diadems—

Yet ne'er had such emotion  
O'er all my senses crept:  
I mark'd that maid's devotion,  
And hid my face and wept!

I felt Earth's gift to Heaven  
Could never be more dear—  
No brighter gem be given  
Than was that limpid tear!

Oh, when the young heart giveth  
Its fresh warm love away,  
And through pure faith receiveth  
Joy which will live for aye;

When, down the warm cheek flowing,  
The tear that sorrow shed,  
With virtue's light is glowing,  
And sparkling in its bed.

And when the heart is lightened  
Of sin, and guilt, and shame,  
And the dull eye is brightened  
With pure Religious flame;

Oh, surely then beside us  
Some Heavenly power is near—  
Some angel light to guide us—  
To gild that falling tear!

### PATRIOTIC NULLIFIERS.

Pickens, a South Carolinian, who, some years ago, declared on the floor of Congress that he was born insensible to fear, is abusing Mr. Calhoun, in public speeches in South Carolina, because that distinguished Senator saw fit to oppose Mr. Polk on the Oregon question and to doubt whether war with Mexico existed by any act of Mexico, as the lying preamble to the war bill asserted. Pickens thinks the man who could chop logic and draw metaphysical distinctions between a state of hostilities and war, as Mr. Calhoun did, deserves the execrations of a free people, and is fit only to fill a coward's grave.

Pickens, like another uproarious orator of the nullification faith, Gen. Hamilton, talks nothing but daggers. These fellows slaughter the enemies of the country most unmercifully in their speeches. According to their beautiful logic, all men are cowards who do not pant to hear the snort of their war-horses on the banks of the Rio Grande, and are no patriots unless they are eternally striving to promote war with Great Britain. From the valor of tongue manifested by these brave orators, one would think that nothing but dungeon walls could prevent their rushing to the battle-field wherever such a delightful place presented itself. But it so happens that, wherever the lungs of a Loco-foco are particularly valiant, there is sure to be a cowardly heart near at hand. Why there should be this antagonism between the heart and lungs, we are not sufficiently versed in the profundities of physiology and psychology to say. Perhaps it is wisely arranged by nature that, in order to keep a patriotic pair of lungs from running into all sorts of difficulties with their ferocious proprietors, a heart, thoroughly indisposed to fight and thoroughly afraid of danger, shall always beat alongside of them for the salvation of the other portions of the body.

Where can two more prodigiously heroic talkers than Pickens and Hamilton be found? That is one question rather difficult to answer, we presume, and here is another quite as much so: Why do not these belligerent fellows go and fight in the war they discourse so eloquently about?—*Loco Jour.*

The "Lancaster Democrat," a Pennsylvania Democratic paper, does not seem to relish the financial project of the Administration of its own choosing; and, in fact, very plainly insinuates, in the following paragraph, that the good people of Pennsylvania were shamefully duped at the late Presidential election:

"We regret—deeply regret—the false position assumed by the Administration in relation to the existing revenue laws. Before the present Administration came into power, from the representations of prominent prints and politicians, we were induced to believe that no change was contemplated by Colonel Polk and his immediate supporters in the tariff of 1842. Nay more: in common with our brethren of the Democratic Press of this State, we endeavored to make others entertain the same belief, and with what success is now a part of the political history of the country. At nearly every gathering of the Democracy during the memorable campaign of 1844, 'the tariff of 1842,' was recognised among the

other orthodox rallying cries—was inscribed upon the banners; and peripatetic orators insisted, and insisted with truth, that the country was indebted for this great measure to Democratic votes. It was as well known then as it is at the present time that the electoral vote of Pennsylvania would have been lost to Col. Polk had he appeared before the people as the opponent of the existing revenue laws. Others may change their views on this subject from fear or from interested motives; but we intend to stand where we have always stood: to insist upon the fulfillment of solemn pledges; and to resist, with becoming energy, every attempt to thwart the wishes or sacrifice the interest of the people of this great State. We speak within bounds when we say that nine-tenths of the citizens of Pennsylvania are opposed to any alteration or modification in the tariff of 1842.

The "Cleveland Plaindealer," a leading organ of the fifty-four party in the West "speaks right out in meeting" after the following fashion:

"Let the Tariff stand!—It may seem strange to see such an exhortation in a free trade journal, nevertheless, we mean what we say. The South have got their President, cabinet and foreign ministers; they have got three of the four Major Generals of the Army, with 500,000 men at their command; they have got all of Texas and 'some more,' and have given away the best half of Oregon to Great Britain. They have got the Chairman of the Committee on Foreign Relations, and they have got the appropriation bill for our Western harbors, in their breeches pockets. Now, they want a reduction of the tariff, and then they are willing this Congress should adjourn. We go for an immediate adjournment, in order to let the Tariff stand. Put through Mr. Hannegan's resolutions, and leave it for the next Congress to take care of the Tariff. If we grant every thing to the South now they will have absolute power in the next Congress, having no more favors to ask of the northern and western 'dough faces.'"

It must be confessed that the "fifty-four-forties" cut a ridiculous figure. They have been fairly out-generaled by their progressing friends in the South, and we are not surprised that they feel a little waspish.

Hon. James Pollock, of Pa., in his speech on the Tariff on Saturday last, stated he himself listened to a speech from the Hon. James Buchanan, now Mr. Polk's Secretary of State, declaring that "he had served in Congress both with Mr. Clay and Mr. Polk; that he was personally intimate with them both; and he was well acquainted with their opinions; and he then went on to declare that James K. Polk was a better tariff man than Henry Clay, and that he believed the Tariff of 1842 would be safer in Mr. Polk's hands than it would be in Mr. Clay's. [Great sensation. Voices. "Did you hear that? "Did you hear him say so?" "Is that possible?"]

Mr. P. repeated the statement. He had heard Mr. Buchanan use these words.

Mr. Pollock father stated that at one of the great Polk meetings in Pennsylvania, during that canvass, a banner was borne at the head of a procession inscribed—

"James K. Polk and the Tariff of 1842—We dare the Whigs to repeal it!"

Every wise and discreet man, although he may believe the new constitution will be ratified, should nevertheless look to the contingency of its rejection. Notwithstanding the out-givings of popular opinion on the subject seem most plainly to indicate its adoption by a majority of the people, yet it may be rejected, and it is—what then? In that event the high duty of equalizing representation will devolve on the next Legislature; for the existing system is an outrage on popular government and should no longer be borne. Hence no man should be elected to the next Legislature who is not known to be a true friend of equal representation. All candidates should stand pledged, in the event the new constitution is rejected, to exert themselves next winter, if elected, to reform the existing abuses on that subject. The representative principle is verily the foundation—the sub-sil, so to speak—of representative government. Yet so long as the old constitution stands, a minority who is confessedly opposed to liberal measures, will elect a majority of the members of the Legislature. Therefore, although we hold that all candidates should be known to be fast friends of representative equality, we have no assurance that this minority which rules the State will send members to the Legislature pledged to sustain that principle. Indeed we greatly fear they will not. Let the people throughout the State give timely attention to this subject, and not lose sight of its momentous importance. With reference to this question no man should vote at random. All should have assurance that the men for whom they vote are true friends of equal representation, resolved in the event of the rejection of the new constitution to stand by that principle, and labor for its adoption, in the next Legislature.

Representation in Missouri must be equalized, and that at an early day. The people should no longer tolerate the present iniquitous system by which a small minority rules and taxes the majority.—*Mo. Statesman.*

"YOU ARE THE CAUSE!"—Said a young man to his mother. "I am just going into eternity; there is nothing before me but misery—black despair, and you are the cause of it. You allowed me to break the Sabbath with the gun and angling rod, and thus was I introduced to that series of crime which in ten years has brought me to perdition." She turned from his bedside and with a heart-rending groan left the room.

A LOVE SCENE.—"Kiss me Kate."  
"No, sir-ee."  
"Why not Kate. Do I not love you better than anything else?"  
"My goodness gracious! I should think so! What a fool you are, John!"  
"Why so Kate?"  
"Why, No sir-ee means yes."  
Scene closes—John in an enviable position.

### ARRIVAL OF THE BRITANNIA.

FIFTEEN DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.—The steamship Britannia arrived at Boston on the morning the 4th inst., and the news was received in Philadelphia by express, from whence it was communicated to the Baltimore Sun by magnetic telegraph. We make up from that paper, the following summary:

The news is of considerable importance, and very interesting, particularly so far as relates to the reception of the news of the victories of Gen. Taylor on the Rio Grande.

The corn bill has triumphed in the Committee of the Whole in the House of Lords, by a majority of thirty-three. Consequently all fears as to its final passage are at an end.

There has been a decline of one-eighth pence in the cotton market, though the demands continue steady.

In England and Ireland the wheat and potatoe, as well as other crops, have a fine and prosperous appearance, and the prospect of a plentiful harvest was considered good on the 19th ult., when the Britannia sailed.

Sir Robert Peel's retirement is more confidently spoken of than by former arrivals—there is, however, nothing positively known yet with regard to his intentions in this respect. It is based on the supposition that on the completion of his great measures he will retire from active life.

The war between the United States and Mexico engrosses public attention. The victories of the Americans on the Rio Grande, has changed public feeling, both in England and France, from sympathy for the Mexicans to contempt. This change of opinion, however, is as unjust to the Mexicans as the former feeling was to the Americans. The Mexicans deserve much credit for their gallant stand, and it was only the superior tact and energy of General Taylor and his brave little army that overthrew them.

M. Guizot's organ is still pointing out the necessity and policy of France and England interfering by a joint action of some kind, to protect Mexico from what it terms the rapacious and tyrannical conduct of the United States, in seizing on the territory of a weak and unfortunate nation. The government organ, however, does not touch on the subject and the probability is, that the organ of M. Guizot is used as a feeler to ascertain the views of the people in regard to such a movement.

Death of the Pope of Rome.—His holiness, the Pope of Rome is dead, having expired suddenly on the 1st of June. Cardinal Frazoni, it is said, is the person most likely to succeed him.

Paris, June.—The Journal des Debats lately published a remarkable article on the state of affairs between Mexico and the U. States. Our contemporary, says an English paper, asserts that Mr. Polk has only gone against Mexico to compensate for his defeat in Oregon, and to regain popularity. It thinks Mexico is totally unable to resist the United States, and that existing hostilities will result in its dismemberment. It thinks that the States will endeavor to seize the Californias to make up for their being obliged to lose Oregon, and that the Californias are infinitely more valuable.

It views all this with regret, but beyond a few sneers at Mr. Polk, for whom it appears to have cherished the most profound contempt, it says nothing offensive to the United States. It points out the necessity of France and England interfering in the matter, in order to bring about a reconciliation, and to protect Mexico. It alleges that France has interests at stake in Mexico which call promptly for such interference.

The attempted Assassination of Louis Philippe.—Le Comte, the attempted assassin of the King of the French, has been brought to trial, condemned and executed as a parricide; that is to go barefoot to the scaffold, wearing a shirt outside his dress, and to have his head covered with a black veil, to remain standing on the scaffold whilst the sentence was read to the people, and to be then beheaded. On the trial he stated that he had no accomplices, and was not the tool of any political faction.

Germany.—The German papers announce that the Emperors of Russia and Austria, and the King of Prussia, are to meet at Vienna in September next.

### OREGON TREATY.

The Washington correspondent of the New York Tribune gives the following as the substance, though not the exact words, of the Oregon Treaty:

ARTICLE I.—The 49th parallel of north latitude from the Rocky Mountains to the sea, with a line from that point round the south of Vancouver's Island, through the straits of Fuca to be the boundary between the two countries.

ART. II.—From the point where the 49th parallel N. L. shall be found to intersect the great northern branch of the Columbia river, the navigation of the said branch to be free and open, to the Hudson Bay Company, and all British subjects trading with them, to where the said branch meets the main branch of the Columbia; thence down the main stream to the ocean, with free access into and through the said river or rivers: it being understood that all the several portages along the line thus described, in like manner to be free and open. In navigating said river or rivers, British subjects with their goods and produce shall be treated on the same footing as citizens of the United States. The United States to make regulations respecting the navigation of said rivers, not inconsistent with the Treaty.

ART. III.—In future appropriations of the territory south of 49 deg., the possessory rights of the Hudson Bay Company and British subjects who may be already in occupation of land or other property, lawfully acquired, to be respected.

ART. IV.—The farms, lands and other property of the Puget's Sound Agricultural Company on the north side of the Columbia, shall be confirmed to said Company. In case the United States, for public or political purposes, should wish the said lands, or any part thereof, the property so required shall be transferred at a proper valuation, to be agreed upon between the parties.

ART. V.—Ratifications to be exchanged within six months;