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BY AUTHORITY.

LAWS OF THE UNITED STATES

PASSED AT THE FIRST SESSION OF 27TH. CONGRESS.

[PUBLIC.—No. 4.]

AN ACT to repeal the act entitled "An act to provide for the collection, safe-keeping, transfer, and disbursement of the public revenue," and to provide for the punishment of embezzlers of public money, and for other purposes.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the act entitled "An act to provide for the collection, safe-keeping, transfer and disbursement of the public revenue," approved on the fourth day of July A. D. one thousand eight hundred and forty, be, and the ame is hereby repealed: *Provided always*, That, for any offences which may have been committed against the provisions of the seventeenth section of the said act, the offenders may be prosecuted and punished according to those provisions; and that all bonds executed under the provisions of said act, and all civil rights and liabilities which have arisen or accrued under said act, and the remedies therefor, shall remain and continue as if said act had not been repealed; any thing herein contained to the contrary notwithstanding,

Sec. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That if any officer charged with the safe keeping, transfer, or disbursment of public moneys or connected with the Post Office Department, shall convert to his own use, in any way whatever, or shall use, by way of investment in any kind of property or merchandise, or shall loan, with or without interest, any portion of the public moneys entrusted to him for safe-keeping, transfer, disbursement, or for any other purpose, every such act shall be deemed an adjudged to be an embezzlement of so much of the said moneys as shall be thus taken, converted, invested, used, or loaned, which is hereby declared to be a felony; and the neglect or refusal to pay over on demand any public moneys in his hands, upon the presentation of a draft, order or warrant drawn upon him, and signed by the Secretary of the Treasury, or to transfer or disburse any such moneys promptly according to law, on the legal requirement of a superior officer, shall be prima facie evidence of such conversion to his own use of so much of the public moneys as may be in his hands. Any officer or agent in the United States, and all persons advising, or knowingly and willingly participating in such embezzlement, upon being convicted thereof before any court of the United States of competent jurisdiction, shall, for every such offence, forfeit and pay to the United States a fine equal to the amount of the money embezzled, and shall suffer imprisonment for a term not less than six months nor more than five years.

Sec. 3. *And be it further enacted*, That the act entitled "An act to regulate the deposites of the public money," approved on the twenty-third day of June, eighteen hundred and thirty six, excepting the thirteenth and fourteenth sections thereof, be and the same hereby is, repealed.

Sec. 4. *And be it further enacted*, That so much of an act passed the fourteenth of April, eighteen hundred and thirty six, entitled "An act making appropriations for the the payment of the Revolutionary and other pensioners of the United States, for the year eighteen hundred and thirty-six," as provides that no bank note of less denomination than ten dollars, and after the third day of March, eighteen hundred and thirty-seven no bank note of less denomination than twenty dollars, shall be offered in payment in any case whatsoever in which money is to be paid by the United States or the Post Office Department, be, and the same hereby is, repealed.

JOHN WHITE.
Speaker of the House of Representatives.
SAM'L L. SOUTHARD,
President of the Senate pro tempore.
Approved, August 13, 1841.
JOHN TYLER.

[PUBLIC.—No. 5.]

AN ACT to provide for the payment of Navy Pensions.

Be it enacted, &c., That the sum of one hundred and thirty-nine thousand, six hundred and sixty-six dollars and six cents is hereby appropriated, to be payed out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, for the payment of pensions and half-pay chargeable on the navy pension fund: *Provided*, That all widows or children of all naval officers, seamen, or marines, now deceased, and entitled to receive or make proof of their pensions under the act of the third of March, eighteen hundred and thirty-seven, shall receive the same until the close of the next session of Congress; but no widow or children of any navel officer, seaman, or marine, who may hereafter die, shall be entitled to any pension by virtue only of any provision in the said act.

Sec. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That no officer, seaman, or marine, entitled to a pension from the navy pension fund, who receives pay from the public Treasury, shall receive more from the said fund than is sufficient to make the whole amount received from both the above-named sources epual to the pay fixed by law for the grade to which the officer, seaman, or marine may belong, as an officer in the services in which he may be engaged during the year, so that no officer shall receive pay at the same time both as a pensioner and an officer in service.

Approved, August 16, 1841.

JEFFERSON AND A TARIFF.

Thomas Jefferson said the people of this country might as well think of clothing themselves with the skins of wild beasts, as to live without a Tariff. But the locofocos care not for what Jefferson tho't; they go against a Tariff, in league with & for the British monopolists, and thereby would impoverish our wool growers and manufacturers and *fill the coffers of* a foreign nation.—*Caledonian.*

AGRICULTURAL.

CROPS.

The wheat harvest, it may now be confidently said, will yield more than an average crop, notwithstanding partial failures in Virginia, in Pennsylvania, and in this State. Small parcels of the new crop at the South have already came into market, and have been sold for from 118 to 125 cents a bushel. The product of the United States in bread, corn and other vegetable food, is thus stated in the recent census:

Bushels Wheat raised in the U. S.	76.174,849
Do. Rye,	17,037.600
Do. Indian Corn,	297,855,958
Do. Oats,	106,376,292
Do. Buckwheat,	6,952,326
Do. Barley,	3,848,149
Do. Potatoes,	101,981,439

From the data here furnished, making a fair allowance for the States and Territories not included in the statement, it appears that nearly four bushels and a half of wheat are raised for each inhabitant; of other grain, nearly thirty bushels to each inhabitant; and of potatoes, about six bushels and a half to each inhabitant—making an aggregate of forty one bushels of grain and potatoes to each inhabitant, including men women and children, bond and free. From such a surplus, it is obvious there will be much ready for export, if any opening should offer,—*N. Y. American.*

INTERESTING TO WOOL GROWERS.

It is stated that a pack of wool (240 lbs.) will employ 58 persons a week to manufacture it into broadcloth; or to hit within the truth, will employ one person *one year*. At this rate the anunal wool clip of Vermont (three millions and a half of pounds,) will give employment in manufacturing to 14,583 persons. At a glance, then, we can see how it is that the domestic manufacturer affords a market for the farmers, First it gives a demand for the three and a half millions pounds of wool of Vermont, worth at an everage of 40 cts. per pound, $1,400,000 a year to Vermont. In the next place, it takes thousands of persons from agriculture to become manufacturers,—takes them from the ranks of producers of provisions and places them in the ranks of consumers—thus giving a good market to the farmer for his produce. And finally we will add that this increased demand for produce and for labor, increases the price of produce and the wages of industry. Such are the results of protecting domestic manufactures. Wool growers of Vermont—are you ready to sacrifice the Protective System? Will you denounce and oppose the woolen manufacturer? Indeed, this is equivalent to asking if you will pick your own pockets, for the sake of giving your property to the British manufacturers. We will not believe the people of Vermont to be silly enough to do this. untill we see them defeat Col. Paine and turn locofocoes. When they come to that, their best friends must give them up.—Watchman.

MISCELLANEOUS.

☞ Let every one read the following interesting letter from a gentleman of high rank in Washington, and see whether the veto monarchists have any reason to exult over their anticipated overthrow of the whig party.

Washington Aug. 19th, 1840.

DEAR SIR,—I wrote you a few days since, giving no very favorable account of the condition of things here. Since the date of that letter, a series of events has transpired which have put an entire new aspect upon public affairs.

On Monday came the President's veto to the Bank bill. The sensation produced by that message was deep and strong. Yet it was received with calmness and dignity. Not an expression escaped one of the whigs in the Senate unworthy of the place or the occasion, or disrespectful to the high personage whose course had apparently blasted the hopes of the party and the nation. Yet it seemed to derange and defeat the whole policy of the whigs, and to tend directly to a new and counter revolution in the politics of the country. A dissolution of the Cabinet, an explosion of the whig party, and an abandonment of the President by them, which would inevitably throw him into the arms of our oponents, and thus restore the dominion of locofocoism, was apprehended. The whigs desponded and our adversaries exulted, in the prospect of a speedy overthrow of whig ascendancy.

* * * * *

But the alarm into which we were thrown has proved salutary. The whigs in Congress were never so united, nor so powerful as at this moment. We have witnessed, nay *felt* the evils of disunion among ourselves; and the imminent peril to our cause and our hopes, thro' which we have so recently passed, will teach us a lesson not soon to be forgotten.

Our adversaries, who but a few hours since were exulting in what they conceived to be our utter prostration, are at this moment feeding upon the bitterness of blighted hopes. But this is not all. The prospect brightens in another particular. *We shall have a Bank.*

The President's Constitutional difficulties are limited to the power of discounting within the several States. To a Bank, as a fiscal agent, with the power to deal in foreign exchange, he is understood to have no constitutional objection. In conformity to this understanding a Bank is projected upon this plan.

A Bank, with a capital of 21 millions, may be located in the District of Columbia, with power to issue bills for circulation, to establish agencies in any State or Territory, and to deal in *foreign* exchange, by which is meant, not merely bills drawn upon a foreign country, but those drawn in one State and payable in another. The discounting of *loeal* paper not to be allowed.

This plan, I believe, will meet the approbation of Congress; and, in my opinion, will answer, to a very great extent at least, the purposes intended by a National Bank. It can regulate the exchanges of the country, by dealing in exchange between any two commercial cities not within the the same state. It so happens, that no state contains two places of great commercial importance, unless it be NewYork; and, even in this instance, an agency at Jersey city, between which and the city of New York there is a communication every fifteen minutes during the day, would, if necessary to the business between the city and the interior of that State, afford all proper facilities.

At the same time, through the power of issuing bills, the bank might furnish a currency to such sections of the country as might stand in need of it.

Indeed, the plan proposed embraces all which was contained in the rejected bill, except the faculty of discount. This I do not regard as very important, as the local banks are fully adequate to meet this exigency, if they can once more be brought upon the footing of specie payments. The great object is to market the produce of the country, and distribute the avails among the producers. This may be effected, through the agency of such a bank, in the way in which our wool is sent to market, by the discount of our banks of drafts upon Boston. The cotton of the South and the provisions of the North-west may be disposed of in the same way. In short, as most of the produce of the country finds its market out of the State in which it is produced, it furnishes a basis for drafts upon the place to which it is consigned, and these drafts can be negociated by the proposed bank. For instance, the pork of Cincinnati, the wheat and flour and wool of Michigan find a market beyond the State. Drafts may be made upon the credit of shipments of these articles, upon New Orleans, New York, or Boston, which this Bank might discount, and thus furnish to these states a currency in the bills of the U. S. Bank, of which they stand in so much need. If this is done—if the produce of the country can be disposed of and paid for in available currency, it needs no illustration to show, that the local banks will revive as the community at large revives, and when thus restored, may furnish all the facilities necessary for mere local accommodation.

If, however, at a future day it should be found necessary to confer upon the bank the power of establishing offices of discount in the several States, it will be competent for a future Congress, with the concurrence of a future President, to do so. At all events, we secure much if we can establish such a bank as I have described, and I, for one, will obtain what I can now, and add to it whatever future contingencies may place in my power. More especially, as the proposed plan will effect the more important purposes we have in view, and will, at the same time, furnish a stock upon which the power of local discount can be hereafter engrafted. If, as I sincerely believe, we can get such an institution, falling short of what we designed, only in the particular of local discounts, (a minor consideration) we shall have effected, with the passage of the Distribution bill, and Bankrupt law, the great purposes of the session.

The Tariff, I know, lies still behind. But, by the distribution of the proceeds of the public lands among the States, we throw the whole burthen of the public expenditure upon the revenue from imposts, and prepare the way for the imposition of duties for the purpose of *revenue*, alone, which would be denied us for the purpose *protection*. This is as much as could be expected at this session. The withdrawal of three millions derived from the public lands from its previous application to the ordinary expenditure, renders it necessary to add that amount derived from customs, and to that extent furnishes additional protection to our manufactures.

To conclude, the prospect is now a speedy termination of the session, and a successful termination, so far as its great objects are concerned—and although clouds and darkness have sometime rested upon our deliberations, we have now breaking upon us the dawn of a glorious sunshine.

Another consideration is not less gratifying. It has been the policy—the *favorite* policy of the opposition to effect a breach between the President and the whigs proper, in the confident hope that he would call them (the locos) to his counsels, and thus they would come into power. But it I am not deceived by the signs of the times, the President will be very soon so identified with the great whig party of the Union, that all the efforts of the opposition to produce division among us will be fruitless.

I congratulate the whigs of Vermont upon the prospect. Let them go forward to the polls in confidence—maintain their ascendancy at home—and rest assured, their friends in Congress will do their duty.

From the Franklin Messenger.

THE ABOLITION MOVEMENT.

Our readers are aware that candidates have been nominated for office in this state by abolitionists who profess to have no regard to the principles and measures of either of the prominent political parties of the day. We have as yet said little or nothing in regard to this movement, for we have believed, and still do believe that the course which has been adopted is impolitic and will not fail to injure essentially the success of Anti-slavery efforts. To suppose that even one third of the freemen of Vermont will throw aside their political principles, cast off the candidates of their parties, and vote for other candidates solely on the ground of their abolitionism, while at the same time they can vote for candidates of their own political party who will do as much by their public acts to promote the cause of Anti-slavery as the third party candidates—we say, to suppose this much is preposterous in the extreme. Comparatively few, very few, we apprehend, will perceive any wisdom in voting, as a general thing, for third party candidates. But we have no desire to discuss this matter at the present time. We wish merely to introduce one or two extracts on this subject, to the reader.

It will be recollected that the Abolitionist State convention, in May last, nominated Ch's K. Williams for Governor, Paul Dillingham for Lt. Governor, and Henry F. Janes for Treasurer. The Voice of Freedom, the organ of the abolitionists in this State, in the same number in which the proceedings of the convention are published, contains the following editorial remarks from the editor, C. L. Knapp:

'Whatever may be said in favor of national nominations by abolitionists, or of State nominations in states where the public authorities have frowned with cold contempt upon the rising spirit of liberty, we cannot persuade ourselves that any very urgent necessity exists in Vermont for a party organization for anti-slavery purposes. Indeed, we cannot see what a Legislature, constituted wholly of out-spoken abolitionists, would be likely to do in advance of what has already been done at the hands of the present and past legislature down from 1836. For five years in succession, a large body of the people have sent up petitions to the legislature, praying legislative interposition in various forms, in favor of our outraged countrymen. As often has the legislature responded, with scarcely an exception, an almost literal compliance with those requests; and this without distinction of party. When we are invited to lift the standard of a distinct organization in this State, these facts at once present themselves, *and leave us with a great scarcity of reasons for enlisting in such an undertaking*—enlisting at a time too, when we can have no assurance that either of the existing parties will present candidates less favorable to free principles than their predecessors, and when, too, both these parties know that the presentation of a pro-slavery ticket would be as the death knell of all their hopes. No party organization can make itself very effective, without the life giving impulse of sound and substantial motives. We know it is said that the existing parties have, by their conduct at the polls, dishonored their fair professions, and cannot therefore be trusted. So far as their conduct has compromised the interests of freedom, we would be the last to palliate. The late convention, at least some of its leading members, were unsparing in their condemnation of those freemen who, at the late presidential canvass, deposited their votes for slaveholders. Nor do we justify them. *But we cannot but reflect that the very candidates now selected to bear aloft the standard of consistent abolitionism, are verily guilty of the self-same offence. Moreover, we have yet to learn that either of them has been much distinguished for his advocacy of abolitionism*, though, we are free to admit that all are quite lenient towards our cause. *We venture the prediction that no candidate a whit behind them on the score of sympathy for the slave, will be nominated by either party for the ensuing elections.**

* This prediction has been fully verified in the regular Whig nomination.—[Vt. Watchman.]

SLAVERY VINDICATED!

Since the commencement of the anti-slavery enterprise, the abolitionists of the North have had the field of controversy almost entirely to themselves; the South refusing to discuss the subject, and replying to the arguments of their Northern brethren with outbursts of passion, brick-bats, and other equally *argumentative* weapons. It has ever been asserted by the abolitionists that all they asked was a full and free discussion of the subject of slavery—being fully convinced that if the intrinsic enormity and sinfulness of the system could be fairly exposed, it would be heartily repudiated by every Christian and friend of human rights and political economy. We have for years been convinced that the South could not long maintain their disgraceful position upon this subject, but must, sooner or later, admit light and truth to the minds and consciences of slaveholders, and thus open an effectual door for the removal of this deadly evil. The recent course of Messrs. Stuart and Botts, Representatives in Congress from Va., on the subject of abolition petitions, we considered as an evidence that the South are coming to their senses on this subject. We now have to record a fresh proof that the slaveholders are assuming a different attitude towards the abolitionsts, and are entering the common field of argument; but we blush for an American and a professed Christian minister, who attempts to prove that slavery is consistent with republicanism, and "enforeed in the rules an regulations of the Old and New Testament churches!"—*Lamoille Whig.*

A young sprig of the law once attacked the political character of Roger Sherman, during the pending of a case in Court. Mr. Sherman rose and remarked that he should not discuss politics with the gentleman, but he was willing to argue questions of law, chop logic, or even to split hairs with him.—'Split *that* then, said his opponent, at the same time taking a hair from his head, and holding it over to Sherman. 'May it please the honorable Court,' retorted Sherman, 'the gentleman did not understand me, I said split *hairs*, not *bristles*!'

☞ REV. JOHN PIERPONT, of Boston, has been acquitted of the charges of immorality and neglect of pastoral duties brought against him by certain of his congregation. The charge of harshness and want of courtesy in some of his correspondence with his opponents was sustained, and Mr. P. censured thereon, but the Council refused to dissolve the pastoral connection. So the distilleries are vanquished.

From the Lamoille Whig.

LETTER FROM GOV. CAMP.

The subjoined letter from Lt. Gov. CAMP has been received by an individual of this place, in reply to certain interrogatories as to his opinion of the propriety of forming a distinct political anti-slavery party, and also what he deems the best course for those whigs who are dissatisfied with the nominee of the whig party for the office of Governor. As Mr. C. has been a prominent anti-slavery man, and as he had been spoken of as candidate for Governor by those unfriendly to Col. Paine, it may not be amiss to make public his views upon these subject.

Derby, 11th August, 1841.

DEAR SIR,—Your note of the 9th inst. was received yesterday, to which I can, at present, give but a brief reply for want of time. Hereafter I may communicate my views more fully on the question of an Anti slavery political organization, as duty and inclination may prompt. I know of no reason now, why the opinions I have heretofore expressed are not sound.

My knowledge of Col. Paine will hardly enable me to answer your question whether it is best to sustain his nomination. I have heard his character questioned for a year or two past, but have never found *evidence* to convince me that he might not *consistently* be supported by the most upright and conscientious man. As regards the expediency of *nominating* him, it is of little consequence whether unfavorable reports were well or ill founded. *If they extensively prevailed*, as I understand they do in this case, the nomination should not have been made. The safety of the party, and of the State should not be put in jeopardy for the sake of any man. But the duty of sustaining a nomination, already made, (and in the ordinary and approved method by convention,) seems to rest upon somewhat different grounds. As one of a party in the majority, I would never put in nomination one, who, it might reasonably be feared, would not succeed; but if such an one was *fairly in* nomination, objections must be of a very grave character, and well sustained, to justify withholding my vote. I understand fears are entertained that the disaffection is so general that Col. Paine cannot be elected. Undoubtly, if he was as innocent as Joseph in Egypt, the great body of the freemen will never know it, and therefore the nomination may have been unfortunate. Judge Williams, it seems, at the eleventh hour declines. This I apprehend is unfortunate also, as it will tend directly to aid the election of your loco neighbor. Under the circumstances, I have concluded to support Col. Paine, and rather think it the duty of all whigs to do so, if they can conscientiously.

In answer to your question respecting myself, it will be sufficient to say, I have uniformly resisted all importunity to become a candidate, until since the scism arose, and fears began to be expressed for the result. I have recently consented to be named to the State committee as a candidate to fill the vacancy, *if Col. Paine should decline*. In no event could I consent to run *against* him. If individuals should use my name, or the name of any other person, solely for the purpose of securing a full whig vote, I suppose no one could censure them; but any thing like an organized opposition by whigs, I could not countenance or excuse.

Very respectfully Yours,
D. M. CAMP.

"THE FARMER LAMOILLE!"—"THE FARMER OF LAMOILLE!"—shout the locofoco papers. "*The Farmer of Lamoille!*" with a vengeance! say we. He's the '*worst kind*' of a "farmer." By the 'arts of the trade' he has wormed more poor men into his debt, and taken a mortgage, and eventually a deed of their 'farms,' than any other man within our knowledge. That's the way he 'FARMS' it!
Lamoille Whig.

KENTUCKY.—The whigs bear undisputed sway in this state; but there have been a few spirited contests on non-political grounds. In Fayette county there has been a great struggle between the Clay and Wickliffe families, and Robert Wickliffe jr., is chosen delegate, over C. M. Clay, by 106 majority. Hon. Richard M. Johnson, late Vice President, is elected Delegate from Scott co., without opposition.

ERRORS OF THE "AGE."

REMEMBER,

That the fiscal year ending Sept. 30th, 1839, the excess of the expendatures over the revenue of the State, was $20,821 02!—*Age*

The excess was only $10,406 5[illegible]—error $10,414 47!!

REMEMBER,

That for the fiscal year ending Sept. 30th 1839, the excess of the expenditures over the revenue of the State, was $23,105 19!—*Age.*

The excess was only $13,098 63—error $10,006 56!!

The Age next asserts that a committee in 1839 reported the State to be indebted about $142,000; the *fact* was, the committee reported the debt then to be $134,083 39, and deducting taxes in arrear and money on hand, the report stated debt to be only 88,527 38. Next the Age adds its grossly exaggerated excess of 1839 and 1840 to the State debt—when the fact is that the excess of 1839 had already been included in the debt by the report of the committee!! So much for the veracity of this loco foco organ. Its falsehoods are so outrageous that not one whit of its statements can be relied on for a moment. We advise our readers to turn to the Journals of 1839 and 1840 and consult the auditor's reports. From the expenses deduct money borrowed and ballance on hand,—and from the receipts deduct all money borrowed, payments on schools and safety fund, and the balance against the treasury and it will be found that we are right and the Age outrageously wrong.—Watchman & State Journal.

LOCOFOCO FRIENDSHIP OF THE POOR.

Last year the locofocos were rabid for the subtreasury and a hard money currency, the inevitable consequence of which would be to reduce the wages of the laborer here, as such a policy ever has done elsewhere.

Last year, too, they were against the Land Bill, which would give Vermont from $50,000 to $100,000 per year,—money that might go to educate the children of the poor, or to reduce the taxes of the people.

But these were but the beginnings of their kindnesses to the poor: now they go also for the destruction of the Tariff, and with it, the destruction of domestic manufactures, the ruin of the markets of the farmers for wool, beef, pork, butter and cheese, and the prostration of every branch of Domestic Industry. They go, too, for Direct *Taxation*, to send a federal tax gatherer into every house, and to force from the State every dollar of specie that can be raised; and finally, when the Whigs in Congress propose to go back to the policy of Monroe, "of blessed memory"—to sustain the industry of the country by a Tariff, and hold out to labor the prospect of its sure and just reward, by means of a sound National Currency—these kind and considerate lovers of the poor, propose to dash the cup of prosperity from the poor man's hand, and steel the bread from his mouth, by threatening a *repeal* of all these measures. If this is the friendship which the poor are to receive, Heaven have mercy on them!—*Ib.*

From the Spirit of the Age.

FARMERS!

If you are in favor of a STATE DEBT: vote for Charles Paine.

If you are for continuing in power a State dynasty, which are every year increasing the STATE DEBT: vote for Charles Paine.

If you are willing to pay off this constantly increasing STATE DEBT, by a DIRECT TAX, vote for Charles Paine.

The above is succeeded by a call upon the farmers, who are opposed to all these things, to vote for Nathan Smilie: and such are the hollow and hypocritical pretences by which the Age would gull the intelligent farmers of Vermont into the support of locofocoism. The Whigs for a state debt: why, the Age and the Patriot have all along been constantly drowning the ears of the people with charges that the Whigs are for having Congress assume the state debts. The Whigs for increasing the state debt: never has a Whig of Vermont uttered the sentiment. The Whigs for paying off the state debt by direct taxation: never—never! they have constantly insisted that an increased tax was unnecessary, and in 1839 they voted down the attempt of Stephen S. Brown and the locofocos to increase the annual state tax. The issue, thus put by the Age, is utterly and entirely false. The locofocos are the men who were for increasing the direct tax in 1839; and they are now urging the destruction of the tariff, and a resort to direct taxation. The very number of the Age, from which the above is clipped, contains the declaration that *direct taxation*,—coupled with the free trade notions of British monopolists, British jobbers in New York and South Carolina Nullifiers,—is "THE RIGHT DOCTRINE." Out upon such vile hypocrisy as this.—*Ib.*

From the Vt. Watchman.

STATE EXPENSES.

A correspondent of the Spirit of the Age has waded through the Auditor's Reports from 1829 to 1840 inclusive, (excluding 1832,) with the purpose of proving that the ordinary expenditures have exceeded the ordinary receipts. The writer seems really to think that he has accomplished his purpose, and accuses the whigs and ourselves particularly, of all manner of deception and falsehood about state finances. We have a simple fact to give, which dissipates these charges of falsehood, and puts the lie in the right quarter: in the "*ordinary expenses*" this writer has included every cent paid for the State House! In other respects, the article is entirely delusive, and rather than review it in detail, we propose to give a plain and unvarnished account of the state finances.—The two falsehoods which the writer charges upon us are, an assertion that the state debt can be cancelled in five minutes, if the people say so, without the payment of a dollar; and second, our assertion that the ordinary receipts of the state are beyond its ordinary expenses. Now to a plain statement of facts.

On the 18th of Oct. 1839, the entire indebtedness of the state was $134,083,39; from this deduct $36,317.60 for taxes due and unpaid, and the real indebtedness was $97,756 93

Deduct paid in 1840 on this debt 5,000 00

$89,765 69

And for money borrowed in 1840 payments on account of school and safety fund, and balance due the treasurer, 18,098 63

Leaving the entire state debt on the 30th Sept. 1840. $107.864 32

This sum of $107,864 32 constitutes the entire indebtedness of the state over its receipts (or *means*, rather, as the sum due for taxes was yet to be received,)—the entire excess of expenses over means, from the foundation of the government. Here, then, we take the amount paid for the state house; it was $117,077 23—being nearly $10,000 *more* than the state debt, and hence it is demonstrated that the ordinary means have been *more* than the ordinary expenses. Now as to the other statement: we are at a loss to see any falsehood or deception in it—utterly at a loss to see what can prevent the legislature from transferring, at any moment, if the people so wish, the School Fund to the State Treasury. We mean that Fund treated of in the Revised Statutes, page 118, and which cannot be used for schools for centuries to come, as the law now stands. That found amounted, on the 30th of Sept. last to $126,643 48—being enough, with the fund derivable from taxes due, to pay the whole state debt, and leave a large surplus in the treasury. Now it seems to us that our view of this matter is entirely fair and easy of comprehension to every reader. It certainly is a *true one*, taken from the official documents. There is nothing about which even a quibble can be raised, save as to the amount due from unpaid taxes; what that actually was on the 30th of Sept. 1840, we do not practically know—probably it was about the sum due in the previous year, as stated above.—We only add, that we do not say that the wisest plan would be to divert the School Fund to the treasury; we do say that it *can* be done, and the people be entirely relieved from the necessity of any addition to the state taxes. If Vermont ever gets her share of the public lands, that may go into the treasury, and the income of the School Fund may at once be applied to the support of schools. We prefer that course: in our opinion it is utterly unjust and unwise to withhold