

The Middlebury People's Press.

In this Paper are published the Public Orders, Resolutions, Laws, Public Treaties, Bankrupt Notices Etc. of the United States, By Authority.

H. BELL, Editor and Proprietor.

MIDDLEBURY VT. SEPT. 13, 1842.

VOL. VII--NO. 19.

The People's Press, PUBLISHED EVERY TUESDAY MORNING AT NORTH END OF THE BRIDGE, BY J. COBB JR.

TERMS OF THE SEVENTH VOLUME. Single copies for sale at the office, \$1.75, and 100 copies for sale at the office, \$17.50.

LAW OF THE UNITED STATES. Passed at the Second Session of 27th Congress.

[OFFICIAL PUBLICATION] [PUBLIC--No. 42] AN ACT to amend a part of the town of Tipton, in the State of Rhode Island...

JOHN WHITE, Speaker of the House of Representatives. WILLIE P. MANGUM, President of the Senate pro tempore.

[PUBLIC--No. 43.] AN ACT to provide for the settlement of the claims of the State of Georgia for the services of militia.

It was the month of June, and we were descending from Rochester to Schenectady in a pocket canal boat, a mode of travelling to most people excessively annoying...

At this time, in addition to those pleasures, we happened to have a very large assortment of fine young gentlemen and ladies, by which I mean young persons well-dressed, and with whole lots of airs and pretensions.

[PUBLIC--No. 44] AN ACT to settle the title to certain tracts of land in the State of Arkansas.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That each and every owner of a Spanish or French land claim...

(thorized to administer,) that at the time he became the owner of the claim he had no notice or knowledge that the claim was fraudulent...

[PUBLIC--No. 45.] AN ACT regulating the services of the several judges in the Territory of Iowa. Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled...

[PUBLIC--No. 46.] AN ACT in relation to the district court for the Northern district of New York. Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled...

MISCELLANEOUS. HANNAH HERVEY. BY THE AUTHOR OF 'TEN YEARS IN THE VALLEY OF THE MISSISSIPPI, FRANCIS BERRIAN, ETC.'

"Such was the family in which I became an inmate. It presented the most striking contrast, and compounds, of gentle and affectionate intercourse, kept up almost in a state of want; of refinement and elegance of manners...

"Four of the five children, George and Ruth, Sarah and Thomas, were fair and balanced compounds of the character of the father and mother. Like them, they were each remarkable for personal beauty, and were gifted with the genius and poetic temperament of the father...

out in her character. So entire were my convictions, that she would not act except with the noblest motives and the highest views, that her wrong-doing, in my eyes, would have been consecrated as some perfection of right which I understood not...

"Behold me, then, an indolent, indulged, and untaught subject, removed fifty miles from home, and placed in a position as unlike that in which I had hitherto moved, as can well be imagined. But I pass wholly every thing that occurred here to myself, in order to give you, as I promised, the story of the family; and all that part of this, which has its scene laid in England, I shall despatch in a word. Mr. Hervey was an Oxford graduate, a genius, truly and emphatically such--a poet, and as sensitive, shy, and proud, as such persons generally are.

"Such was this family, promising to commence a new chapter in its history, when we heard of the commencement of the fearful ravages of the cholera at Buffalo and Rochester, and generally on the line of the canal. As my father lived at this time in Rochester, and the cottage we have passed was retired, remote, and apparently a very healthy position, it was deemed more prudent that I should remain here...

"The chief heard him out, and then said, 'Brother, you ask much, and you promise much. What pledge can you give of your good faith?' 'The honor of a man that never knew deception,' was the reply. 'The white man's word may be good to the white man, yet it is but wind when spoken to the Indian,' said the sachem.

most servile and unmanly dread of death. It was a sentiment that exercised such an absorbing and often manifest influence over his thoughts and actions, that he took no pains to disguise it. What horrors I had heard him express at the idea of death, even before his assembled family! This weakness was shared by all the household, with but one strange exception.

True to his appointment the sachem came, Judge W. received him with marks of respect, and introduced his wife, his daughter and the little boy. The interview that followed was deeply interesting. Upon its results, the judge conceived that his security might depend, and he was, therefore, exceedingly anxious to make a favorable impression upon the distinguished chief--He expressed to him his desire to settle in the country; to live on terms of amity and good fellowship with the Indians; and to be useful to them by introducing among them the arts of civilization.

"I have put my life into your hands," said the judge, "is not this an evidence of my good intentions? I have placed confidence in the Indian, and I will not believe that he will abuse or betray the trust that is thus reposed."

boy on the knee of the chief, and kneeling at his feet, burst into a flood of tears. The gloom passed from the sachem's brow, but he said not a word. He arose, took the boy in his arms and departed.

confidence returned; or the LITTLE BOY AND INDIAN CHIEF. One of the first settlers in Western N. Y., was Judge W., who established himself at Whitesboro--about four miles from Utica. He brought his family with him, among whom was a widowed daughter with an only child--a fine boy about four years old. You will recollect that the country around was an unbounded forest, and this was the domain of the savage tribes.

"But this is not all; and the 'worst doctrine' of the champion of Nullification, appears to be regarded as his crowning excellence--as the clearest proof of 'far-reaching insight and profound patriotism,' as appears by this paragraph: His worst doctrine--as many will consider it--the doctrine of nullification, is but the doctrine of state rights carried to the final point; and then slowly returned, placed the

conclusion. It is a doctrine, sustained entirely by the resolutions of Madison in 1798, and so far from being destructive and dangerous to the Union, is the very safeguard of its integrity,--an extreme, but appropriate and rightful remedy for the abuses of a tyrannical and exacting federal government.

THE NEW TARIFF. We present to our readers, this morning on the first page, the anti-Revolution Bill, as it has been passed by both branches of Congress, and approved by the President. As the bill itself occupies so large a portion of our paper, we have little room for comment on the measure. TYLER notified the House of Representatives of the fact that he had signed the Bill--but did not communicate his reasons or doing so. He ought to have indicated to the country, what his inducement he had to approve the Bill. One of his principal objections to the former Tariff was, that it interfered with the Commerce Act. This bill is certainly not free from the same objection. Yet as matters are have obtained a Tariff--and in 1842, the People will rid themselves of Tyler and of his obligations. Hence T. and John DAVIS will set matters right.

THE TARIFF LAW. We may congratulate our readers that the session of Congress has not closed without the enactment of a Tariff. The details of the act as given in yesterday's American will speak for themselves. The protective features of the law appear to be strong enough; it would have been better for revenue if a small duty had been laid on tea and coffee. To the persons of a different mind, who in Congress the country is indebted for this law. We regard it as the first effective step towards a restoration of a wholesome state of things--although such is the large stock of unimproved goods now in the country that it will require time to give them a market. Nevertheless, many important interests are saved from utter prostration. Long and ardently have the Whigs in Congress labored for this attainment. Against the unexpected difficulties which embarrassed their progress they brought patriotic industry, much endurance, and a self-sacrificing spirit. If all has not been achieved, and they hoped to accomplish and attempt, for the public good, the faith of failure rests not with them. In view of the singular and most perplexing opposition which they were obliged to encounter from Executive caprice, and the direct hostility of political adversaries, it is a matter of agreeable surprise to find that stability may be secured to this salutary Tariff policy, it is necessary that the Whigs of the country should come up strongly to sustain it. Already the cry of 'Repeal' is heard. The new measure will be assailed with all the fierceness of inveterate party animosity by those who hold the ultra doctrines of free importations. Experience has taught such politicians nothing but increased abstinence; or having gone too far to retract in their hostility towards protection, they seem now resolved to throw all upon a desperate cast, and make this question the test of their political strength and of their skill as party managers. The Richmond Equivocal says of the act--'We never can acquiesce in its provisions. The Tariff is an inflexible force to be used, they can expect no permanence, no stability, to such an act of oppression. It never can command general acquiescence--but Repeal! Repeal! it is watchword.'