The Middlebury People's Press.

A Weekly Journal, Devoted to Politics, Literature, Agriculture, Morality, General Intelligence and Family Reading.

H. BELL, Editor and Proprietor. MIDDLEBURY VT.——AUGUST 30, 1843. VOL. VIII.—NO. 17.

The People's Press,

IS PUBLISHED EVERY WEDNESDAY MORNING NORTH END OF THE BRIDGE, BY

J. COBB JR.

to whom all orders for printing Books Pamphlets, Bills, Cards, &c., of every description will be neatly and fashionably executed, at short notice.

Terms of Eighth Volume.

Village subscribers, ...	$2 00
Mail subscribers.	2 00
Individuals and Companies who take at the office $1 75 or 1'50 cents if paid in six months.	
Those who take of Postriders	$2,00

If not paid at the end of the year 2, 25

No papers discontinued until arrearages are paid except at the option of the proprietor. No payment to Carriers allowed except ordered by the proprietor

All communications must be addressed to the editor Post Paid

PEOPLE'S PRESS.

Middlebury, Aug. 30, 1843.

Third Party—Letter from Gen. Mattocks.

Gen. Mattocks having been interrogated by the Voice of Freedom on sundry topics, has given a very frank, explicit, and honest answer. It is in keeping with his character as a fearless defender of what he believes to be right; and however men may differ with him on some points, we are sure there can be none who will not respect him for his manliness. His views concur very nearly with our own. We hold, as we have before said, that the Whigs of Vermont should prefer above all others the candidate for the Presidency who comes nearest to their political standard; and in default of getting the very best, if it comes to that, they ought surely to take the next best.—Any other course is utterly suicidal to any party, and as Gen. M. suggests, the freeman who persues any other course fails to act up to the spirit of his oath. Instead of doing the best he can for the interests of the country and the state, he practically does the worst. To illustrate this: let Mr. Van Buren or Mr. Calhoun and Mr. Clay be the candidates for the next Presidency, between whom the election will lie. Let us suppose that neither is the preference of the freemen of this state above all others, yet the election of Mr. Clay is far to be preferred to that of Mr. Van Buren or Mr. Calhoun, as Mr. Clay goes for the policy of the Free States—for Protection, a sound Currency and Distribution, and both of the others against all these. In this state of things, there are four or five thousand Whigs who do not like Mr. Clay, either because he is a slave-holder or for any other reason, and they vote for a third candidate. The result is, that Calhoun or Van Buren, with his proslavery policy, and his utter hostility to all measures which the Whigs deem good, gets the vote of Vermont by a plurality; and gets it absolutely *by means of third party votes* For all practical purposes, might not that party as well vote directly for Van Buren or Calhoun? Indeed, knowing that this would be the result in the case supposed, are they not just as regardless of their professed principles and the obligation imposed by their oath, as they would be if they voted *directly* to do the very thing which they indirectly do? It seems to us too plain to be questioned. We have supposed this case, because if there be any plausible necessity for any division among the Whigs of Vermont, it will come in this shape. Still we again say, that the crisis has not come yet, and may not come. In no sort of shape can the Presidential question be justly mingled with the present election. Such is the majority in the Congress already elected that our own members cannot effect the election of President one way or another, if Congress is required to elect—while our state officers can have nothing to do with the question in any shape, save as they deposite their votes for President next year, in common with their constituents. Why divide, then?

It is worthy of remark that Gen. Kellogg and Judge Williams have not been questioned. Why not? We should like to know whether the former will go the 'whole hog' for Calhoun, slavery, Free Trade, and the robbery of the States—and whether the latter will DO THE SAME THING, by going for a third candidate?—*Watchman.*

"MAKE SPECIE PLENTY."

Benton, Van Buren, and the locofocos promised years ago to make specie plenty. It was to be so abundant as to flow up our rivers, if the people would only support locofocoism. But it never came, while locofocoism ruled in congress. It has now come to us. Since the new Whig Tariff passed, the Reports show that THIRTY MILLIONS OF DOLLARS have been brought to this country. This is the result of one Whig measure passed by the the only Whig Congress we have had for 15 years. This money is now rapidly circulating from the cities into the country. It is getting into Vermont.

Are the people ready to give up this measure and send back this specie to other countries instead of the products of our country to pay for what we buy of other nations? If they are they have only to vote for the locofoco candidates for office. They threaten to do it when they get the power.—*The Caledonian.*

THE HAND BEHIND THE SCENE —THE WAY THE CARD IS PLAYED.

Locofocoism has had no hope of overturning the Whig abolition State Government of Vermont in an open field and in an open and honest manner; hence a mining and undermining system must be resorted to, to effect it. E. D. Barber, last year, was, by the leaders, by management and collusion with certain locofoco pretended abolitionists put upon both the locofoco and third party ticket, and did so vote. We do not say these things without convincing proof of the facts.

Soon after election last year we fell in with an active locofoco, to whom we remarked in reference to the defeat of two Whig abolition candidates for office, that many of our Whig abolitionists voted the third party ticket, while pretended locofoco abolitionists, when they came to the ballot boxes, voted the regular loco ticket, thus drawing off Whig votes to the 3d party and no locofoco votes, thus securing the election of his party candidates. "*Yes,*" said the locofoco, "*our men know better than to do that—we do not allow them to scatter their votes.*"

Another fact. In a town in this State, last year, a leading and active locofoco pretended some weeks before election to be a convert to third partyism. He blustered away, talked about the poor slave, the whigs and occasionally where it would do no hurt gave a slight dab at his old friends, to give apparent credit to the honesty of his conversion. So he got up, to appearances, a party of about equal numbers of Whigs and locofocos, and on the surface all appeared to be going on well for the 3d party. And down to the last moment the same appearance was preserved. Election came—the 30 Whig abolitionists went to the polls and voted the 3d party ticket, but where were the other 30, the locofoco abolitionists?—With their leader they had given their votes for the regular locofoco ticket. He had played the game to deceive and cheat the Whig abolitionists, and he did so, and a loud buzzah went up from the locofoco presses of the State over the great triumph of locofocoism in that place. We can give the names and places and the votes to authenticate these facts, but there seems to be no necessity for it.

We tell the tale as a warning to the sincere and honest friends of the slave—*not to be hoodwinked* this year in the same manner.—*The Caledonian.*

☞ REMEMBER, that but one of all the locofoco members of Congress from New England voted for the Tariff last year.

They all voted against it because it gave Protection to the farmer, the mechanic and working man of the Free States.

REMEMBER, that when they get the power they threaten to Repeal the Tariff, because, they say, it affords to high Protection to American Industry.

REMEMBER, that the effect of this Tariff thus far has been to bring into the country $30,000,000 of specie—to set a thousand spindles in motion—to send agents all over the country with cash in hand to buy up all the wool—and to give an impetus to the business of the country, and is scattering money in all directions which will benefit all classes and trades.—*The Caledonian.*

A DESPERATE AFFAIR took place at Manchester Vt., the last week; the leading particulars of which, as we have heard them related, are as follows:—

A Mr. French sold or bargained a piece of land to a neighbor named Robbins. The land was sowed with oats by Robbios, but subsequently, for some reason, French refused to give a deed of the land. Enraged at the refusal, Robbins threatened to shoot the first man who should attempt to cut the grain. Not heeding the threat, French sent some men to secure the crop, among whom was one from this town, Mr. Newman. Robbins was on the ground with his gun, and ordered them off, but not being obeyed, he fired upon the forward one which happened to be Newman. The charge struck one hand, mangling it greatly, and entered his side. As he fell a son of Robbins assailed his head with a pitchfork.

Both Robbins and his son were arrested and are soon to have their trial. The defences set up will be perhaps that they *were crazy!!*

Newman was alive at the last intelligence but it was feared that he would not survive long

CANAL ACROSS THE ISTHMUS OF PANAMA. A contract has been entered into by Messrs. Barting & Co. of London with the Republic of New Grenada, in virtue of which the Republic is to cede to them the line required for the projected canal, with 80,000 acres of land on the two banks, and 400,000 acres in the interior of the country The amount of toll is fixed at 8 frances per ton. The work, upon which 4000 to 5000 men are to be employed, will be completed in five years.

AMOS KENDALL, it is strongly reported, will be appointed Postmaster General, vice C. A. Wickliffe, sent Embassador to France. We doubt whether the Sanate will think Mr. Kendall the best man for that station.—*Tribune.*

REMOVAL OF THE LAST OF THE INDIANS FROM OHIO. The Wyandotts, the last, tribe of indians in the state of Ohio, have departed for their new homes west of the Mississippi. A delegation from the tribe, consisting of three principle Chiefs, visited Columbus on Saturday week to bid farewell to the Governor, and, through him, to the people of Ohio. Jacquis the head Chief, delivered a beautiful address on the occasion, to which the Governor replied, assuring them of the good feeling of the people of Ohio towards their brethern, and whishing them happiness and prosperity in their new home. The scene (says the Statesman) was very interesting, and the sentiments delivered by the venerable Chief were worthy the head and heart of a Chief of this once and noble race. May prosperty and happiness attend this remnant of red men who have for so many years dwelt in peace and amity with our people!

WHIGS! Beware! Beware of abolition hypocrites! beware of locofoco damagogues under the games of religious sancity! beware of one Rev, St. Clair! This gentleman is now among the people of this District, holding forth, ostensibly for the abolition of slavery, but in reality for the purpose of making division in the Whig ranks.—He proposes to get up conventions in each Probate district in the 2d Congressional District—and for what? Why, he says to effect the emancipation of the slave? But why this desperate struggle just before election? Has he had a fresh revelation from heaven that this is the only time for the emancipation of slavery? or shall we beleive that he has stolen

——"the livery of the court of heaven
To serve the devil in?"——

Does not every one, who heard his political tirade in Bradford last Sabbath evening, know his *real motive* is to betray the abolitionists the friends of John Mattocks, the real and only true friend of the slave—into the locofoco time-servers and task-masters!

Whigs! abolitionists! friends of John Mattocks and Jacob Collamer in the second District, beware! Beware of a locofoco in the garb for the *Saint-ed* pleader for the downtrodden son of Africa! If you actually desire to wipe out this infamous stain upon your country's glory—the stain of trafficing in human blood! then stick to John Mattocks, the man who said "may the God of heaven hasten the time when slavery shall exist only in the infernal regions, where it originated, and where it is inflicted for crime not for color! *American Protector.*

FANATICISM.—The last Belfast (Me.) Signal gives a new feature to the fanaticism of the Millerites. It says; "On Saturday last by a flag suspended upon a liberty pole in front of Mr. Jonas S. Barrett's house, and on visiting that place We learned that Mr. Barrett was Celebrating the coming of the first year of the second coming of Christ. The flag bore the Inscription of the "*Opening, of the Seven Seals,*" and a picture representing the Bible in seven clasps, three which were broken. At 8 o'clock seven canons were fired, representing the seven thunders that uttered their voices upon the opening of the seals. The bugle and fife, were introduced, with other ceremonies and the military rattle was kept up in the pine trees set out for the occasion in front of the house. Mr. Barrett is an honest and hard-laboring man, and seems to be insane on no subject but religion. We regret that so industrious a citizen should waste his scanty funds in giviug free dinners, and propagating such enthusiasm."

AN ANCHOR TO WINDWARD.—The Millerites at the West, according to the Albany Journal, fearful that after 1843 has actually passed away, and they be regarded as false prophets, have thrown out an anchor to Windward. They have improved the doctrine of Miller by striking out 1844. The "Israelite," a paper in Indiana, which has strenously advocated the views of Mr. Miller, thus lays down one of the articles of its belief:

"With regard to the time when he Will come, we no not the day nor the hour, *nor can we speak mith certainty as to the* YEAR! but when the last signs are fulfilled, we may know that it is even at the doors. We believe that the last signs are fulfilled, say one viz. the shaking of the powers of heaven. We are looking for that sign every day, which will be followed immediately by the son of Men in heaven,"

NORTH CAROLINA.

The popular vote at the recent election in this State is with the Whigs. It is true the result cannot become at accurately in consequence of there not being any contest in three of the congressional districts, viz. 1st. 4th and 6th; in these districts we have inserted the Governor vote of 1844.

	Whig	Loco.
1st district,	5879	2142
2d "	4153	3787
3d "	3830	4184
4th "	6747	1840
5th "	3001	3142
6th "	2630	5031
7th "	3489	3644
8th "	4042	4587
9th "	3731	2833
	37,502	31,240
	31,240	
Whig majority,	46,262	
Whig majority in 1842.	4,745	

WHO ARE THE GERRYMANDERS?—The Locofoco Legislature of North Carolina so arranged the Congressional districts that FIVE Congressman of the Locofoco school are elected by an aggregate majority of 3,596; while FOUR Whig members are elected by an aggegate majority of 9,858 taking the vote of 1842 as a test in those counties where there was not any contest.

☞We perceive from the Plattsburg Republican, that an association has been formed for the purpose of adopting suitable measures to organize a new steamboat association on Lake Champlain. The following persons were appointed trustees to receive subscriptions for the construction of the boats:

Lawrence Myers, of Plattsburg, John C. Hammond, Crown Point; Caleb D. Barton, Keeseville; Jonas C. Heart, Troy; Gideon Lathrop, Albany; Isaac. Smith, New York; Isaac Nye, Burlington; H. Adams, Vergennes; S. S. Keys, Highgate; Tho's. A. Hammond, Orwell.

Capt. G. Lathrop. was appointed General Agent to procure subscriptions for the association.

A SIGN FROM MISSOURI.— We received yesterday from Lexington, Missouri, (away up the Missouri River, beyond Jefferson, the State Capitol,) an order for one Hundred copies of the life & Speeches of Henry Clay, cheap edition accompanied by the cash. This is the first order for 100 that we received so far west, though severel orders for fifty copies had reached us from beyond the Mississippi. The letter gave us the gratifyng intelligence that a club for *another* hundred was partly formed, and would send on the cash and order soon. Depend upon it, friends of HarryClay! that County of Lafayette gives a rejoicing vote at the rihgt time. We are as sure as though we had seen the official returns.

From various sources, we learn that a very salutary fermentation is now going on in Missouri, and that by no means improbable that she will swell the majority for the Great Statesman.—*Tribune.*

BREAKFAST & DNNER HOUR IN OLD TIMES. In the life of Isabella of Angouleme, who was wife of King John of England, Miss Strickland says—"In the era, at five o'clock was the established breakfast time and half past ten A. M. the orthodox dinner hour, for all ranks and conditions of men. The Court were scandalized at finding that King John never left his pillow till mid-day at which time his barons saw him, with contempt issue from the chamber of the fair Isabella. This mode of life made him far more unpopular in the 13th century, than the perpetration of a few more murders and abductions, like those which his memory stands already charged."

LETTER FROM MR. CLAY.

We find in the Nashville Banner of the 9th instant the following letter from Mr. Clay, addressed to the editor of the *Tennessee Agriculturist.* It is justly characterized as expressing, in a condensed form, the views of public policy in regard to the great interests of the country, to the maintenance and diffusion of which so many of the illustrious orator's greatest speeches have been devoted. It breathes also the spirit of elightened benevolence and comprehensive patriotism which distinguish his private and public character.—*Balt. Amer.*

ASHLAND, AUGUST, 1843.

To the Publishers of the Tennessee State Agriculturist.

GENTLEMEN: I duly received your letter requesting my present views as to the station that the Mechanical portion of our population should occupy in the United States, and also as to the subject of Home Industry and Manufactures. Although I have often had occasion publicly to express my opinions on these matters, I take pleasure in communicating them to you.

It has always appeared to me, gentlemen, that the task of administering our common Government would not be very difficult, if honesty, and liberality, and reasonable information were carried into the public councils. It was instituted to promote the general prosperity, by a faithful exercise of the powers granted by the Constitution. All parts of the Union and all the great interests of the country should, therefore, receive the parental care and attention of the Government. No one section and no one interest should desire or expect to engross its exclusive regard.

The main pillars of Society are Agriculture, Commerce, including Navigation, and Manufactures, including the Mechanic Arts. Owing to the peculiar position of the United States, agriculture requires but little protection, and that confined to a few branches of it. It is otherwise with the other two interests. They require some protection against the selfish legislation and rivalry of foreign Powers, which, to make it beneficial and effectual, should possess two qualities, moderation and stability, intimately connected with each other. Without moderation, other interests would feel that they had been unjustly dealt by, dissatisfaction would ensue, and that stability in legislation so desirable in all business pursuits, would not be secured.

Protection to Manufactures and Commerce is in fact, whatever it may be in form, encouragement to Agriculture. The cultivator of the soil is conscious of the great advantage of having alongside of him the blacksmith, the wheelwright, the saddler and harnessmaker, the tailor, the hatter, the shoemaker, the cabinetmaker, and masons and carpenters. His comforts and theirs are both increased by such proximity, and they are enabled to augment their respective productions. But of what avail would it be to multiply them, without Commerce, foreign and domestic, whose office is to distribute the surplus produce of Agriculture and of the fabrics of the Mechanic and Manufacturer?

I am so far a friend to free trade as to think that, within the limits of the Union, it should be entirely unfettered, and perfectly equal between all interests and all parts of our country. But to that free trade which would throw wide open our ports to foreign productions without duties, theirs remaining closed to us, or our admission allowed only upon the condition of high duties and severe restriction; which would compel a resort to taxation, instead of the customhouse, to supply the wants of the Federal Treasury; and which would leave our domestic industry unprotected and exposed in an unequal contest with the rival productions of foreign Powers, I am utterly and irreconcilably opposed. I had hoped and supposed that all would have cheerfully rallied around a Tariff which, seeking to supply the Treasury with an adequate revenue for an honest and economical administration of the Government, should at the same time incidentally, by proper discrimination, extend reasonable protection to such branches of our domestic industry as needed it. That is all which is now asked or insisted upon. But even that moderate and equitable basis for the final settlement of this great and vexed question, encounters strong and decided opposition.

The Mechanic Arts, from the commencement of the operation of our present Constitution, have constantly enjoyed some degree of protection from Government in the form of duties imposed on fabrics of foreign mechanics; and I think it ought to be continued.

With respect to the station which that portion of our population engaged in mechanical pursuits ought to occupy in the United States, I think that all citizens, native and naturalized, without any regard to their respective vocation, should enjoy such consideration in society as is due to their virtue and intelligence, their industry, sobriety, and general deportment.

With cordial acknowledgment, gentlemen for the sentiments of esteem and confidence which you have done me the honor to express tow rds me,

I am your friend and obedient servant,
H. CLAY.

MESSRS. CAMERON & FALL.

SHALL WE GO BACK?

The one leading measure only which the whigs were able fully to establish—a Protective Tariff—has been in operation less than a year, and the honest locofocos are compelled to allow that it has worked wonders for the country—brought to us some $30, 000,000 of specie—revived business—and is now gradually and surely restoring depressed wages, and redeeming with incredible rapidity the country from the wreck and ruin into which locofocoism had plunged it. All this they have to confess. yet they are willing for the sake of party to undo the Tariff and send us back again headlong into the vortex from which we are rapidly rising.

The questions come home to us—will we do it? Shall Vermont proclaim her voice in condemnation of Protection? These questions we shall decide at the polls, and how shall we decide them? A Whig triumph alone will be an emphatic NO. A Loco Foco victory will be an emphatic YES. The country will so look upon the result of our coming election. Are the people ready to answer the questions?—*The Caledonian.*

FARMERS! THINK OF THIS!!

The Buffalo Commercial Advertiser, after a statement from this paper relative to the amount of cotton and other manufactures exported from the United States to China, very pertinently asks:

"How many barrels of American flour, beef, pork, lard and butter were sent to China as a component part of the above 15,000,000 yards of cotton cloth—as a component part of the lead, razor strops, &c. exported to that country this year under the fostering influence of the Whig Tariff?—Would a single particle of these agricultural products have been sent to the Celestials, in the shape of breadstuffs and provisions? In the name of common sense then, tell us, who can, why our farmers are not most deeply interested in sustaining domestic manufacturers. and the protective policy?

Yes—sure enough—why are not the farmers more interested than all other classes in the preservation of the tariff? Every man, woman and child engaged in manufactures in this country, consumes every year many dollars worth of the farmers products. If these persons were not engaged in manufactures they would in all probability be engaged in agriculture, of course they would not need the products of other persons engaged in the same pursuit. Consequently the farmer would be deprived of a most valuable market. If he could send his potatoes, wheat, oats, rye, corn, turnips, beets, carrots, hay, beef, pork, mutton, veal, poultry, eggs, butter and cheese, to Europe, and dispose of them there, he would not be quite so badly off if the home market should be destroyed. But this is impossible. A few barrels of wheat, and a few pounds of pork or butter and cheese is all that he can dispose of abroad, and these only at uncertain periods. The English, French and German farmers want their own home markets for themselves, and their governments have too strong a sense of justice to throw them open to foreigners.

Now, if the American farmer does not have his home market secured to him, how is he to live? And how can a home market be secured, unless by encouraging Home Industry; or in other words, by aiding to build up in our own country a variety of trades which shall give employment to variety of people who do not till the earth, and who will, consequently, require the necessaries of life from those who do till it?

Every yard of cloth which is made in this country, requires for the sustenance of those who make it, a certain amount of beef, or other animal food, flour, potatoes and other vegetables. milk. butter, lumber for houses to shelter them, iron to fasten those houses together, leather for shoes and other purposes, and a variety of other articles we have not room to enumerate. Now, all these articles are the products of the soil; and those who own, and those who till the soil, derive whatever profit is made by their sale. Can it be doubted, then, that a tariff which builds up manufactures is an essential advantage to the farmer?—*Troy Whig.*

A WORD TO ANTI-SLAVERY WHIGS.

One of the first efforts in the last Congress was to rescind the odious twenty-first rule, on which the ayes were 86 whigs and 5 locos—noes 14 whigs and 79 locofocos. Every whig from the Free States voted Yea, and so did 13 Southern whigs: while forty five locofocos from the FREE STATES voted Nay, with the remainder of the slave members! On Mr. Slade's resolution for abolishing slavery in the district of Columbia,—on the questions arising on Mr. Winthrop's report touching the inhuman treatment of colored seamen—and on the resolution for repealing an act of the territory of Florida, virtually enslaving free mulattoes and negroes—there was the same political division, the whigs of the North being unanimous against slavery, and the locofocos generally acting with the South. Do not these votes prove beyond the shadow of doubt, that the only effectual way to resist the slave power is to *sustain the whigs?* Yet how does the third party operate? It is clear they cannot elect their own men, and that every vote which they cast in Vermont counts against the most decided antislavery whigs. Practically, then, every such vote is in favor of the slave power.

Watchman.

☞The Patriot is still harping upon the "ten millions pounds of that [wool] costing 8 cents and under, imported from Sept. 1841 to Sept. 1842"—which, that paper avers, is "equal to three fourths merino," and "as fine as the average of Vermont wool." Well—what of it? That was *before* the Whig Tariff went into operation; it was imported under Mr. Clay's Compromise, if the Patriot pleases—under that act which was forced upon the country by locofocoism; while under the new Tariff, the importation of that wool has already been DIMINISHED MORE THAN EIGHT TENTHS.

N. B. Last year the Patriot declared that it preferred FREE TRADE to the Whig Tariff, which has now nearly excluded this cheap, fine, foreign wool!

Watchman.

A VICIOUS BOY NOW A MURDERER! We have a short history of Abner Rogers Jr., now about to be tried in Boston for murdering the keeper of the prison, from which we learn that, while a boy his parents neglected his education, and permitted him to roam about with a number of idle boys who infested the town of Newbury, Mass. He commenced his career with idleness; next he left the school and despised the instruction it afforded; then he scoffed at the admonitions of those who tried to guide him in the path to future happiness and honor as a man and a citizen; he despised all their counsels, spent his time with lazy boys like himself, who swore, smoked, chewed, drank rum, congregated in idle squads; and laughed at the wise boys of the village as they passed to school or to industrious employments At the age of nineteen he was sent to prison for passing bad money, and, from one step to another, he soon ascended the ladder of crime to where he now stands, on the topmost round, about to step off on the gallows, there to end his career at the early age of thirty. This is only one among a thousand instances of the danger of commencing to do wrong. When a boy once begins, no matter how small the beginning may be, he steps into a rail car on the top of a steep hill, down which he will run with feaful rapidity, and he dashed into destruction in an abyss of crime below.—*Salem Gazette.*

THE BIBLE.—The following passage from Mr. Webster's speech at Bunker Hill, dedeserves to be circulated far and wide in the journals of the country:

"It has been said with very much veracity, that the felicity of the American colonists consisted in their escape from the past. This is true so far as respects political establishments, but no farther. They brought with them, a full portion of all the riches of the past, in science, in art, in morals, religion, and literature. The Bible came with them. As it is not to be doubted, that to the free and universal reading of the Bible, is to be ascribed in that age, that men were much indebted for right views of civil liberty. The Bible is a book of faith, and a book of doctrine; but it is a book which teaches man his own individual responsibility, his own dignity, and equality with his fellow man."

Two Weeks Only!

Two weeks from next Tuesday the election takes place. *Are you ready; whigs,* to RALLY EVERY VOTE? We fear not. But it must be done. Trust not that the locos will be backward. They will do their best, and the third party will—*help them.* Remember, that last year the third party sent five locofocos to the Senate. They will do it again, and do worse we fear, unless EVERY WHIG DOES HIS DUTY.

Watchman.

LOOK ON THIS PICTURE:

Statement of the expenses of the U. States from the 4th of March, 1841, to the 3d of March, 1843, inclusive:

Heads of Expenditures.	From March 4, 1841, to March 3, 1842.	From March 4, 1842, to March 3, 1843.
Civil, miscellaneous and foreign intercourse	$6,215,946 49	$6,865,451 68
Military	13,903,898 41	8,248,917 83
Naval	6,246,502 83	7,963,677 66
	$26,366,247 73	$23,078,047 17

The above is exclusive of payments on account of trust funds, the public debt, and Treasury notes.

T. L. SMITH. Register.

Treasury Dep. Register's Office, July 19, 1843. [Madisonian.

The above is for two years of what the Vermont Patriot calls 'coon management.'

AND NOW ON THIS:

Expenses exclusive of public debt, &c.	1837,	$37,164,037 15
"	1838,	39,455,838 35
"	1839,	37,614,936 15
"	1840,	29,226,533 81
Total, 4 years,		$142,561,945 46
Average under Mr. Van Buren,		$35,640,486 38 a year.
" the coons,"		24,722,192 45 "
Annual saving by "the coons,"		$10,918,283 93!!

Blow away at the coons, Jerry. It is evident that your old friends, the Sub-Treasurers and Swartwouters, can't flourish much by way of pickings and stealings, so long as these coons have the watch of Uncle Sam's Treasury. *Watchman.*

WOOL.—For fleeces there has been during the past week rather a limited demand, with a good supply at market. Pulled scarce, Foreign coarse, stock gradually decreasing; and of better qualities the supply is small, compared with the quantity on hand at the close of Spring months. NONE BUT INFERIOR QUALITIES CAN BE IMPORTED UNDER THE LOW MINIUM.—*Atlas Review of Boston Market Aug. 8, 1842.*

Mark that! here is a man residing in one of our principal ports, and whose duty it is to state the simple facts for the information of business men. On his statements business men rely. He denies, point blank, the story of the locofoco electioneerers, by affirming that NONE BUT THE INFERIOR QUALITIES of Wool can be imported under the minimum (7 per cent) duty.—*Watchman.*

QUERY!

☞*We* have a quotation for the wool-growers: If, when the Locofocos are, as they say, in favor of the wool-growing interest, they use every effort to lower the duty on wool, wouldn't it be well if they would turn round and oppose that interest, so that we might hope that acting with their accustomed consistency, they would labor to raise the duty as high as the sachems in this region claim that it ought to be?

And another. If every Locofoco in Congress who spoke on the subject of wool tried to reduce the duty thereon, how long would it take Locofocoism, if in the ascendency, to get the duty up to the notch requisite to allay the pious apprehensions of the beauties who congregated at Essex, and talked about "using all honorable means" to raise the duty? And again: The said gentlemen at Essex promised to "petition" to have the duty on wool raised. Now, will they petition Mr. Charles Brown, or Mr. C. Gag Atherton, or Mr. Cave Johnson, or Smith of Virginia, or James I. Roosevelt, of Richard D. Davis, or New Hampshire Eastman, or who? The next House will be Loco. and we presume they will do whatever such blessed brethren as St. Tammony and Co. desire. We should like to see Breakwater present a wool petition to I. A. Eastman of New Hampshire, or Charles Brown of Pennsylvania. The colloquy would be something as follows: "Mr. Eastman, here is a petition from the "Democracy" of Vermont, for a higher duty on wool." "What's that sir? a higher duty on wool? Why sir, the present duty smacks of protection, and you cannot be so green sir, as not to know that "opposition to the doctrine of protection is one of the cardinal principles of the democratic party." "True enough sir, I so understand it, and so do my brethren who have signed the petition, but the rascally Whigs have it all their own way in our State by being friends of protection, and we thought to make a shift for a trifle of capital, by getting up this petition, and having it published as a Democratic measure. Be assured sir, we wish the petition, (as between us) to be understood only in a Pickwickian sense, not by any means desiring to sacrifice a 'cardinal principle.'" "All right, all right sir, but you had better confine your tariff operations to your own chimney corners, for it will only embarrass the 'Democracy' in Congress, to receive tariff petitions from the brethren. You see it is of precious little importance to the party whether you get whipped by 5,000 or 10,000, in Vermont, and you may as well give us this protection humbug first as last, and come out in your true colors, as free trade men." "Well sir, I don't know but we shall have to go it, but it will raise a great laugh, up in Vermont, and we might as well make permanent investments in Salt River lands. Good morning sir." *Bur. Free Press.*

CONSISTENCY.

At the Loco District Convention which was held here on Tuesday last Mr. Senator Smalley of this town introduced the following resolution.

Resolved,—That we have perfect confidence in the political principles, integrity and talent of the Hon. John Smith, and pledge ourselves, each and all, to use all fair and honorable exertion to secure his election to Congress.

At a "Democratic" district convention which was held in this vicinity in August, 1834 an address was adopted which contains the following paragraph—and ☞DAVID A. SMALLEY, ESQ.☜ was chairman of the committee which reported it.

☞ ☞ ☞ ☞ ☞

"He, (Mr. SMITH,) belonged to the old "Federal party, was the opponent an REVILER of Jefferson and Madison—the "STRENUOUS OPPOSER OF THE "LAST WAR, and found exerting all his "influence to thwart the government in the "prosecution of it; and if we may judge "from his past political course, he has not "discarded the principles by which he was "then governed."

Such is the man, according to Mr. Smalley, (and the address was unanimously adopted by the convention) in whose ☞POLITICAL PRINCIPLES the Loco Focos of this district have perfect confidence!

Free Press.

PREACHING POLITICS.—Mr Garrett Smith—who is well known throughout this State and the Union, as one of the chief promoters of Abolition, has given public notice that he means to employ the *Sundays* between this time and election "in preaching politics."

Mr. Smith assigns as the reason for this course, that his own private business requires his undivided attention during week days—and yet that looking upon preaching politics as "a Heaven commanded duty," he cannot forego it, and therefore takes Sunday for it all the hazards—of thus seeking to divert men's minds and hearts on that day from its more clearly "Heaven commanded" duties, to the exciting topics of earth. *Whig.*