

**Captain Fremont's Second Expedition.**

Captain Fremont departed on his second expedition from the little town of Kansas, on the Missouri frontier, on the 29th of May, 1843. His party consisted principally of Creole and Canadian French, and Americans—amounting in all to thirty-one men; among whom were several of those who had accompanied him on his former tour. Mr. Thomas Fitzpatrick was selected as the guide, and Mr. Charles Preuss was associated with the expedition in the same capacity as before. The party were armed generally with Hall's carbines, and were furnished with brass twelve-pound howitzer. The camp equipage and provisions were transported in two mules, each drawn by two mules, and a light covered wagon, mounted on springs, conveyed the instruments.

"To make the exploration as useful as possible, I determined," says Captain Fremont, "in conformity with my general instructions, to vary the route to the Rocky Mountains from that followed in the year 1842. The route then was up the valley of the Great Platte river, in north latitude 42 deg.; the route now determined on was up the valley of the Kansas river, and to the head of the Arkansas, and to some pass in the mountains, if any could be found, at the sources of that river.

"By making this deviation from the former route, the problem of a new road to Oregon and California, in a climate more genial, might be solved, and a better knowledge obtained of an important and hitherto unexplored region, the great object of the expedition would find its point of commencement at the termination of the former, which at that great gate in the ridge of the Rocky Mountains called the South Pass, and on the lofty peak of the mountain which overlooks it, deemed the highest peak in the ridge, and from the opposite sides of which four great river take their rise, and flow to the Pacific or Mississippi."

The route appears to have been for many days through a pleasant and level prairie country, intersected with numerous streams, in general well timbered on their margin with ash, elm, cotton-wood, and very large oak. This agreeable state of things did not, however, long continue, for the narrative says: "Shortly after leaving our encampment on the 26th June, we found suddenly that the nature of the country had entirely changed. Rare sand hills were surrounded us in the undulating ground along which we were moving, and the plains peculiar to a sandy soil made their appearance in abundance."

The fourth of July was spent at St. Vrain's fort, in latitude 40 deg. 16 min. 35 sec. north, and longitude west 102 deg. 12 min. 25 sec.

The party were in the neighborhood of Pike's peak on the 11th of July. We are told respecting the country through which they are now travelling, that "With occasional exceptions, comparatively so very small as not to require mention, these prairies are every where covered with a close and vigorous growth of a great variety of grass, among which the most abundant is the buffalo grass (*Poa distachyoides*). Between the Platte and Arkansas rivers, that part of this region which forms the basin drained by the waters of the Kansas, with which our operations made us more particularly acquainted, is based upon a formation of calcareous rocks. The soil of all this country is excellent, admirably adapted to agricultural purposes, and would support a large and permanent population. A glance at the map accompanying this report, along our several lines of travel, will show you that this plain is watered by many streams. Throughout the western half of the plain these are shallow, with sandy beds, becoming deeper as they reach the richer lands approaching the Missouri river; they generally have bottom lands, bordered by banks varying from fifty to three hundred feet in height. In all this region the timber is entirely confined to the streams. In the eastern half, where the soil is a deep, rich, vegetable mould, retentive of rain and moisture, it is of vigorous growth and of many different kinds; and throughout the western half it consists entirely of various species of cotton-wood, with a few shrubs, and in the mountainous desert—growing in sandy soils where no other tree will grow; pointing out the existence of water, and furnishing to the traveller fuel, and food for his animals."

On the 17th July, Captain Fremont visited the celebrated springs, from which the Boiling Springs River takes its name, and gives the following graphic sketch of their locality: "Leaving the camp to follow slowly, I rode alone in the afternoon in search of the springs. In the mean time, the clouds, which had been gathered all the afternoon over the mountains, began to roll down their sides; and a storm so violent burst upon me, that it appeared I had entered the storehouse of the thunder storms. I continued, however, to ride along up the river until about sunset, and was beginning to be doubtful of finding the springs before the next day, when I came suddenly upon a large smooth rock, about twenty yards in diameter, where the water from several springs was bubbling and boiling up in the midst of a white incrustation with which it had covered a portion of the rock. As this did not correspond with a description given me by the hunters, I did not stop to taste the water; but, dismounting, walked a little way up the river, and passing through a narrow thicket of shrubbery bordering the stream, stepped directly upon a large white rock, at the foot of which the river, already become a torrent, foamed along, broken by a small fall. A deer which had been drinking at the spring, was startled by my approach, and springing across the river, bounded off up the mountain."

"The upper part of the rock, which had apparently been formed by deposition, was a beautiful white basin, overlying by curdled bushes, in which the cold clear water bubbled up, kept in constant motion by the escaping gas, and overflowing the rock, which it had almost entirely covered with a smooth crust of glistening white. I had all this time refrained from drinking, reserving myself for the spring, and as I could not well be satisfied with the water, I had already made, I lay down by the side of the basin, and drank heartily of the delightful water. The annexed sketch is only a rude one, but it will enable you to form some idea of the character of the scenery and the beauty of this spot, immediately at the foot of lofty mountains, beautifully timbered, which sweep closely round, shutting up the little valley in a kind of cove. As it was beginning to grow dark, I rode quickly down the river, on which I found the camp a few miles below."

"The morning of the 18th was beautiful and clear, and all the people being anxious to drink of these famous waters, we encamped immediately at the springs, and spent a very pleasant day. On the opposite side of the river is another locality of springs, which are entirely of the same nature. The water has a very agreeable taste, which Mr. Preuss found very much to resemble that of the famous Seltzer of the Grand Duchy of Nassau."

July 20.—The narrative states: "We continued our march up the stream, along a green and sloping bottom, between the river on the one hand, and the main black hills on the other, towards the ridge that separates the waters of the Platte from those of the Arkansas. As we approached the dividing ridge, the whole valley was radiant with flowers; blue, yellow, pink, white, scarlet, and purple, varied with each other in splendor. Escarotte was one of the highly characteristic plants, and a bright looking flower *gallardia arctica*, was very frequent; but the most abundant and the most characteristic plant of this portion of the dividing grounds. Crossing to the waters of the Platte, fields of blue flax added to the magnificence of this mountain garden; this was occasionally four feet in height, which was a luxuriance of growth that I rarely saw in almost universal plantations throughout the journey."

The party were on the 24 of August on a fork of the Laraine river, in latitude 41 deg. 45 min. 50 sec. and longitude 106 deg. 47 min. 25 sec.

"At this place (says Captain F.) I became first acquainted with the *yampah*, (*anemum graveolens*), which I found our snake woman engaged in digging in the low timbered bottom of the creek. Among the Indians along the Rocky Mountains, and more particularly among the Siwashons, or such Indians, whose territory it is very abundant, this is considered the best among the roots used for food. To us, it was an interesting plant—a little link between the savage and civilized life. Here, among the Indians, its root is a common article of food, which they take a pleasure in offering to strangers; while with us, in a considerable portion of America and Europe, the seeds are used to flavor the food. It grows most abundantly, and in greater luxuriance, on one of our neighboring tributaries of the Colorado than on any other part of this region; and on that stream, to which the Siwashons are accustomed to resort every year

**To procure a supply of their favorite plant, they have bestowed the name of Yampah river. Among the trappers it is generally known as Little Snake river.**

"In the afternoon we took our way directly across the spur from the point of the mountain, where we had several ridges to cross, and although the road was not rendered bad by the nature of the ground, it was made extremely rough by the stiff tough bushes of *artemisia tridentata*, in this country commonly sage.

"This shrub now began to make its appearance in compact fields; and we were about to quit for a long time the country of excellent pastures and brilliant flowers. Ten or twelve buffalo bulls were seen during the afternoon; and we were surprised by the appearance of a large red ox. We gathered around him as if he had been an old acquaintance, with all our domestic feelings as much awakened as if we had come in sight of an old farm house. He had probably made his escape from some party of emigrants on Green River; and, with a vivid remembrance of some green field, he was pursuing the straight course for the frontier that the country admitted. We carried him along with us as a prize; and when it was found in the morning that he had wandered off, I would not let him be pursued, for I would rather have gone through a starving time of three entire days, than let him be killed after he had successfully run the gauntlet for three months. I have been told by Mr. Bent's people of an ox born and raised at St. Vrain Fort, which made his escape from them at Elm Grove, near the frontier, having some in that year with the wagons. They were on their way out, and saw occasionally places where he had eaten and lain down to rest; but did not see him for about 70 miles, when the present look on the road, and on the morning of the 10th, having unfortunately escaped Indians and every other mischance."

"The proximity of Captain Fremont to the 'Great Salt Lake,' on August 21, suggests the following observations: "We were now entering a region which we possessed a strange and extraordinary interest. We were upon the waters of the Snake which forms 'this child,' and the other; and I take him, there are at least forty boys of his size who would be called 'Rejected Addresses.'"

One little fellow, about eleven years old, with blue eyes, a fair forehead, and light chestnut hair, made a bold dash for entrance to the Hall between the legs of the sentries and succeeded in placing himself in line with the rest.

"In the year 1824, I asked a fine looking youth of about seventeen, 'we can't take you; and I've told you that once before.' 'Can't I go at all?' said the fair boy, with a look of imploring, that would have laid the keys of heaven at St. Peter. 'No, you can't go—you are too small, and we have got more work to do than we want.'"

"I asked a fine looking man, 'this child,' and the other; and I take him, there are at least forty boys of his size who would be called 'Rejected Addresses.'"

"The earnest little fellow was sent down stairs in tears, and so disappointed in not getting into a fight, that I expected all day to hear he had whipped some boy double his size."

"The little circumstance narrated below which is said to have occurred after the battle of the 26th of January, strikingly characterizes Gen. Jackson. It reflects credit, not only on himself but on the country."

On the 26th of January, 1821, our informant met, at the table of Sir George Acheson, many distinguished Englishmen, then in Paris. The conversation turned on the then pending presidential election, and fears were expressed that Gen. Jackson, if elected, would be endangered, in consequence of his high handed exercise of power, as evinced during his command at New Orleans. The necessity on the part of our informant of explaining to the English gentlemen, was suggested by the prompt and generous conduct of one of the guests, Col. Thornton, of the 86th, an officer well known for his gallant character, and whose regiment suffered severely in the attack of the 26th of January. He testified in the handsomest terms to the conduct of General Jackson, as an amiable and faithful commander on that occasion, and declared that he had not the least objection to his being elected, and had he any say allied to New Orleans, he would have been captured. As to the charge of unparliamentary hostility, Col. Thornton declared that in all the intercourse by flag and otherwise, Gen. Jackson had been peculiarly courteous and humane, and proceeded to state that, on the day after the battle, the British were permitted to bury their dead lying beyond a certain distance from the British lines, and that the soldiers' entrenchments—all within the line being buried by the Americans themselves. As soon as the melancholy duty was performed, the British General was surprised at receiving a flag, with the sword, epaulettes and watelets of the officers who had fallen, and a note from Gen. Jackson, couched in the most courteous language, saying that a pair of epaulettes was missing from the British, and that he was making, and when found they should be sent to him. These articles—always considered fair objects of plunder—were rescued by General Jackson and thus handed over, with a request that they might be transmitted to the relatives of the gallant officers to whom they had belonged.

"This anecdote and the frank and soldier-like style in which it was given, turned the whole current of feeling in favor of the General, and drew forth the expression of applause from all parts of the table. 'For myself,' said our informant, 'I felt a flush on my cheek, and a thrill of pride through my bosom, and in my heart I thanked the old General for proving to this chivalrous act, that the defenders of our country were above the sordid feelings of mercenary warfare.'"

The United States National Magazine for September, in reviewing a book called "Battles of the British Navy," by Joseph Allen, a task which implies only pointing out the glaring mistakes, tells an anecdote of the immortal Decatur, which, to us at least, is a new one. It is the following: In the month of his assurance, intimating that Decatur was mistaken in the identity of the Macedonian, and that he tried to escape when he discovered the command of Capt. Carden. To show the absurdity of such romance, the Magazine tells the following anecdote: "Before the war, Captain Carden and the Macedonian were at Norfolk; Decatur was there, too, and a warm intimacy was formed between the two. One day, Carden and Decatur were joined in friendship two landladies. While discussing naval affairs one day, Carden said, 'Decatur, your ships are good enough, and you are a clever set of fellows; but what practice have you in war? There's the rub. One of these days you will probably have a brush together, and if I catch your ship at sea, I will knock her into a cocked hat, Stephen.' 'Will you,' said Decatur; 'I will not have you say that.' The bet was agreed on, and the conversation closed.

"But a few months elapsed ere the war that had been threatening commenced, and the two captains, by some singular coincidence, met. The results of the action are known. Capt. Carden, on going on board the United States, was received by a lieutenant at the gangway, to whom he tendered his sword. 'No, sir,' said the officer, 'but to the Captain.' 'And where is the captain?' said the Englishman. 'He is standing aft there; that is the gentleman, sir, in a tarquin hat and round jacket.' 'Carden went aft, and his feelings on meeting, under such circumstances, his old friend, may be imagined. As he offered his sword to Decatur, that officer said, 'No, Carden; I never take the sword of a man who has been in a fight with me.' But Decatur knew where they lay, and he laid his hand on Carden's shoulder, 'I will take that hat, my dear fellow.'"

"In transferring to the United States the suite of Capt. Carden, a fine band was included. In the afternoon, when dinner was announced in the cabin, Capt. Carden said to Decatur, 'those musicians are very nice; and I have a great deal to say to you. I will have them with me.' 'Very well,' said Decatur; 'we will have them up.' The band was ordered on deck to play, and Com. Decatur was asked what air he would like to hear. 'Let them play Britannia rules the Waves,' said he, with a sigh.

The low spite which characterizes the English nation, always prompts them to calculate a successful enemy. We have seen pamphlets which were written in England in different languages, and circulated in immense numbers on the continent of Europe many years ago, the object of which was to prove Napoleon a personal coward, and such rubbish was not without its effect.—N. Y. News.

**The Country is Safe.**

Messrs. Editors.—Yesterday morning I was much amused with something I saw at Anrory Hall, in the street, in connection with the volunteers who throng around the American standard, desirous of planting it still further on Western soil. And the idea it gave me of the great amount of latent patriotism in this country, was one full of satisfaction and of complacency.

Knowing that at the Hall I should see divers 'good and true men' enrolling themselves under the banner of their country, that which our friend O'Connell still thinks can be 'pulled down,' I went off my landing, and ascended the broad stairs. Arriving at the landing place, I was obstructed an entrance by two sentinels who stood there guarding the Hall with crossed bayonets. Nevertheless, I looked in as well as I might, and saw a double column of fine looking men, of ages ranging from nineteen to twenty-six, and all of complexions, from fair to ruddy—well understood that white blood ran through the veins of all. The enthusiasm seemed to be very great, and the fire of the American Eagle was in the eyes of all. Some appeared much younger than nineteen, and had been 'permitted' to enroll themselves by aid of a stalwart form, which belied their years. Several faces stood on the stairs with me, gazing on, with the curiosity of children. They all looked on me with interest, and I was made sensible that all of them had made victims of 'Rejected Addresses.'"

"One little fellow, about eleven years old, with blue eyes, a fair forehead, and light chestnut hair, made a bold dash for entrance to the Hall between the legs of the sentries and succeeded in placing himself in line with the rest."

"In the year 1824, I asked a fine looking youth of about seventeen, 'we can't take you; and I've told you that once before.' 'Can't I go at all?' said the fair boy, with a look of imploring, that would have laid the keys of heaven at St. Peter. 'No, you can't go—you are too small, and we have got more work to do than we want.'"

"I asked a fine looking man, 'this child,' and the other; and I take him, there are at least forty boys of his size who would be called 'Rejected Addresses.'"

"The earnest little fellow was sent down stairs in tears, and so disappointed in not getting into a fight, that I expected all day to hear he had whipped some boy double his size."

"The little circumstance narrated below which is said to have occurred after the battle of the 26th of January, strikingly characterizes Gen. Jackson. It reflects credit, not only on himself but on the country."

On the 26th of January, 1821, our informant met, at the table of Sir George Acheson, many distinguished Englishmen, then in Paris. The conversation turned on the then pending presidential election, and fears were expressed that Gen. Jackson, if elected, would be endangered, in consequence of his high handed exercise of power, as evinced during his command at New Orleans. The necessity on the part of our informant of explaining to the English gentlemen, was suggested by the prompt and generous conduct of one of the guests, Col. Thornton, of the 86th, an officer well known for his gallant character, and whose regiment suffered severely in the attack of the 26th of January. He testified in the handsomest terms to the conduct of General Jackson, as an amiable and faithful commander on that occasion, and declared that he had not the least objection to his being elected, and had he any say allied to New Orleans, he would have been captured. As to the charge of unparliamentary hostility, Col. Thornton declared that in all the intercourse by flag and otherwise, Gen. Jackson had been peculiarly courteous and humane, and proceeded to state that, on the day after the battle, the British were permitted to bury their dead lying beyond a certain distance from the British lines, and that the soldiers' entrenchments—all within the line being buried by the Americans themselves. As soon as the melancholy duty was performed, the British General was surprised at receiving a flag, with the sword, epaulettes and watelets of the officers who had fallen, and a note from Gen. Jackson, couched in the most courteous language, saying that a pair of epaulettes was missing from the British, and that he was making, and when found they should be sent to him. These articles—always considered fair objects of plunder—were rescued by General Jackson and thus handed over, with a request that they might be transmitted to the relatives of the gallant officers to whom they had belonged.

"This anecdote and the frank and soldier-like style in which it was given, turned the whole current of feeling in favor of the General, and drew forth the expression of applause from all parts of the table. 'For myself,' said our informant, 'I felt a flush on my cheek, and a thrill of pride through my bosom, and in my heart I thanked the old General for proving to this chivalrous act, that the defenders of our country were above the sordid feelings of mercenary warfare.'"

The United States National Magazine for September, in reviewing a book called "Battles of the British Navy," by Joseph Allen, a task which implies only pointing out the glaring mistakes, tells an anecdote of the immortal Decatur, which, to us at least, is a new one. It is the following: In the month of his assurance, intimating that Decatur was mistaken in the identity of the Macedonian, and that he tried to escape when he discovered the command of Capt. Carden. To show the absurdity of such romance, the Magazine tells the following anecdote: "Before the war, Captain Carden and the Macedonian were at Norfolk; Decatur was there, too, and a warm intimacy was formed between the two. One day, Carden and Decatur were joined in friendship two landladies. While discussing naval affairs one day, Carden said, 'Decatur, your ships are good enough, and you are a clever set of fellows; but what practice have you in war? There's the rub. One of these days you will probably have a brush together, and if I catch your ship at sea, I will knock her into a cocked hat, Stephen.' 'Will you,' said Decatur; 'I will not have you say that.' The bet was agreed on, and the conversation closed.

"But a few months elapsed ere the war that had been threatening commenced, and the two captains, by some singular coincidence, met. The results of the action are known. Capt. Carden, on going on board the United States, was received by a lieutenant at the gangway, to whom he tendered his sword. 'No, sir,' said the officer, 'but to the Captain.' 'And where is the captain?' said the Englishman. 'He is standing aft there; that is the gentleman, sir, in a tarquin hat and round jacket.' 'Carden went aft, and his feelings on meeting, under such circumstances, his old friend, may be imagined. As he offered his sword to Decatur, that officer said, 'No, Carden; I never take the sword of a man who has been in a fight with me.' But Decatur knew where they lay, and he laid his hand on Carden's shoulder, 'I will take that hat, my dear fellow.'"

"In transferring to the United States the suite of Capt. Carden, a fine band was included. In the afternoon, when dinner was announced in the cabin, Capt. Carden said to Decatur, 'those musicians are very nice; and I have a great deal to say to you. I will have them with me.' 'Very well,' said Decatur; 'we will have them up.' The band was ordered on deck to play, and Com. Decatur was asked what air he would like to hear. 'Let them play Britannia rules the Waves,' said he, with a sigh.

The low spite which characterizes the English nation, always prompts them to calculate a successful enemy. We have seen pamphlets which were written in England in different languages, and circulated in immense numbers on the continent of Europe many years ago, the object of which was to prove Napoleon a personal coward, and such rubbish was not without its effect.—N. Y. News.

A sailor being summoned to give testimony before a court, was questioned of the price as to his religious creed. "Are you an Episcopalian?" "No, sir." "A Catholic?" "No, sir." "A Methodist?" "No, sir." "What are you, then?" "I am captain of the fore-top, sir."

**Communication.**

RUSH COUNTY, Ia., Aug. 30, 1845. The election being over, the Whigs have carried all before them in this county, and the Locos have a majority in the Legislature and politics somewhat subsided so that I feel that a portion at least of your readers are cool enough to take an impartial view and decide correctly on matters and things of greater bearing than the election, and some pleading in the case, I have ventured to devote a few moments to the scanning the doctrine or opinion of our members elect to the Legislature, as held forth by them publicly in their speeches before the election.

Then first, as to the saying of some of the Whig party—AM A JEFFERSONIAN DEMOCRAT. I have always been a JEFFERSONIAN DEMOCRAT. Now as I am one that always has supposed that principle, and not a name, made a Democrat, I will enquire for a moment what principles divided Mr. Jefferson and Andrew Hamilton, the acknowledged head of the first political party in the United States, and how they correspond with the doctrine or policy of the parties of the present day. We learn from authentic history, that one of the first great questions on which these men differed in sentiment was, a National Bank; Hamilton for, Jefferson against. Then, the question of a bill to establish a Branch, after the Institution had been chartered, with a provision for it, without ever giving an opinion that we have yet seen in favor of the Institution. How stand the present parties on this question? Another great question was the assumption of the State debts by the General Government. Hamilton for, Jefferson against. How stand the present parties on this question? Who introduced a bill into Congress a few years ago for that purpose? Who supported it? Who is it that advocates a distribution of the proceeds of the sales of the public lands to pay the interest on the State debts where the Whigs are in the majority, and the Locos are in the minority, to raise money to pay these debts with a high tariff, for Jefferson against. Which party advocates a high tariff in these days? Some one may possibly say, 'It is not what we advocate a high tariff for—it is for protection.' But I ask how are you to get money to supply the wants of the Government, if you do not raise it by a high tariff? Another question was, a system of Internal Improvement by the general Government. Hamilton for, Jefferson against. How stand the present parties on this question? Who introduced a bill into Congress a few years ago for that purpose? Who supported it? Who is it that advocates a distribution of the proceeds of the sales of the public lands to pay the interest on the State debts where the Whigs are in the majority, and the Locos are in the minority, to raise money to pay these debts with a high tariff, for Jefferson against. Which party advocates a high tariff in these days? Some one may possibly say, 'It is not what we advocate a high tariff for—it is for protection.' But I ask how are you to get money to supply the wants of the Government, if you do not raise it by a high tariff? Another question was, a system of Internal Improvement by the general Government. Hamilton for, Jefferson against. How stand the present parties on this question? Who introduced a bill into Congress a few years ago for that purpose? Who supported it? Who is it that advocates a distribution of the proceeds of the sales of the public lands to pay the interest on the State debts where the Whigs are in the majority, and the Locos are in the minority, to raise money to pay these debts with a high tariff, for Jefferson against. Which party advocates a high tariff in these days? Some one may possibly say, 'It is not what we advocate a high tariff for—it is for protection.' But I ask how are you to get money to supply the wants of the Government, if you do not raise it by a high tariff? Another question was, a system of Internal Improvement by the general Government. Hamilton for, Jefferson against. How stand the present parties on this question? Who introduced a bill into Congress a few years ago for that purpose? Who supported it? Who is it that advocates a distribution of the proceeds of the sales of the public lands to pay the interest on the State debts where the Whigs are in the majority, and the Locos are in the minority, to raise money to pay these debts with a high tariff, for Jefferson against. Which party advocates a high tariff in these days? Some one may possibly say, 'It is not what we advocate a high tariff for—it is for protection.' But I ask how are you to get money to supply the wants of the Government, if you do not raise it by a high tariff? Another question was, a system of Internal Improvement by the general Government. Hamilton for, Jefferson against. How stand the present parties on this question? Who introduced a bill into Congress a few years ago for that purpose? Who supported it? Who is it that advocates a distribution of the proceeds of the sales of the public lands to pay the interest on the State debts where the Whigs are in the majority, and the Locos are in the minority, to raise money to pay these debts with a high tariff, for Jefferson against. Which party advocates a high tariff in these days? Some one may possibly say, 'It is not what we advocate a high tariff for—it is for protection.' But I ask how are you to get money to supply the wants of the Government, if you do not raise it by a high tariff? Another question was, a system of Internal Improvement by the general Government. Hamilton for, Jefferson against. How stand the present parties on this question? Who introduced a bill into Congress a few years ago for that purpose? Who supported it? Who is it that advocates a distribution of the proceeds of the sales of the public lands to pay the interest on the State debts where the Whigs are in the majority, and the Locos are in the minority, to raise money to pay these debts with a high tariff, for Jefferson against. Which party advocates a high tariff in these days? Some one may possibly say, 'It is not what we advocate a high tariff for—it is for protection.' But I ask how are you to get money to supply the wants of the Government, if you do not raise it by a high tariff? Another question was, a system of Internal Improvement by the general Government. Hamilton for, Jefferson against. How stand the present parties on this question? Who introduced a bill into Congress a few years ago for that purpose? Who supported it? Who is it that advocates a distribution of the proceeds of the sales of the public lands to pay the interest on the State debts where the Whigs are in the majority, and the Locos are in the minority, to raise money to pay these debts with a high tariff, for Jefferson against. Which party advocates a high tariff in these days? Some one may possibly say, 'It is not what we advocate a high tariff for—it is for protection.' But I ask how are you to get money to supply the wants of the Government, if you do not raise it by a high tariff? Another question was, a system of Internal Improvement by the general Government. Hamilton for, Jefferson against. How stand the present parties on this question? Who introduced a bill into Congress a few years ago for that purpose? Who supported it? Who is it that advocates a distribution of the proceeds of the sales of the public lands to pay the interest on the State debts where the Whigs are in the majority, and the Locos are in the minority, to raise money to pay these debts with a high tariff, for Jefferson against. Which party advocates a high tariff in these days? Some one may possibly say, 'It is not what we advocate a high tariff for—it is for protection.' But I ask how are you to get money to supply the wants of the Government, if you do not raise it by a high tariff? Another question was, a system of Internal Improvement by the general Government. Hamilton for, Jefferson against. How stand the present parties on this question? Who introduced a bill into Congress a few years ago for that purpose? Who supported it? Who is it that advocates a distribution of the proceeds of the sales of the public lands to pay the interest on the State debts where the Whigs are in the majority, and the Locos are in the minority, to raise money to pay these debts with a high tariff, for Jefferson against. Which party advocates a high tariff in these days? Some one may possibly say, 'It is not what we advocate a high tariff for—it is for protection.' But I ask how are you to get money to supply the wants of the Government, if you do not raise it by a high tariff? Another question was, a system of Internal Improvement by the general Government. Hamilton for, Jefferson against. How stand the present parties on this question? Who introduced a bill into Congress a few years ago for that purpose? Who supported it? Who is it that advocates a distribution of the proceeds of the sales of the public lands to pay the interest on the State debts where the Whigs are in the majority, and the Locos are in the minority, to raise money to pay these debts with a high tariff, for Jefferson against. Which party advocates a high tariff in these days? Some one may possibly say, 'It is not what we advocate a high tariff for—it is for protection.' But I ask how are you to get money to supply the wants of the Government, if you do not raise it by a high tariff? Another question was, a system of Internal Improvement by the general Government. Hamilton for, Jefferson against. How stand the present parties on this question? Who introduced a bill into Congress a few years ago for that purpose? Who supported it? Who is it that advocates a distribution of the proceeds of the sales of the public lands to pay the interest on the State debts where the Whigs are in the majority, and the Locos are in the minority, to raise money to pay these debts with a high tariff, for Jefferson against. Which party advocates a high tariff in these days? Some one may possibly say, 'It is not what we advocate a high tariff for—it is for protection.' But I ask how are you to get money to supply the wants of the Government, if you do not raise it by a high tariff? Another question was, a system of Internal Improvement by the general Government. Hamilton for, Jefferson against. How stand the present parties on this question? Who introduced a bill into Congress a few years ago for that purpose? Who supported it? Who is it that advocates a distribution of the proceeds of the sales of the public lands to pay the interest on the State debts where the Whigs are in the majority, and the Locos are in the minority, to raise money to pay these debts with a high tariff, for Jefferson against. Which party advocates a high tariff in these days? Some one may possibly say, 'It is not what we advocate a high tariff for—it is for protection.' But I ask how are you to get money to supply the wants of the Government, if you do not raise it by a high tariff? Another question was, a system of Internal Improvement by the general Government. Hamilton for, Jefferson against. How stand the present parties on this question? Who introduced a bill into Congress a few years ago for that purpose? Who supported it? Who is it that advocates a distribution of the proceeds of the sales of the public lands to pay the interest on the State debts where the Whigs are in the majority, and the Locos are in the minority, to raise money to pay these debts with a high tariff, for Jefferson against. Which party advocates a high tariff in these days? Some one may possibly say, 'It is not what we advocate a high tariff for—it is for protection.' But I ask how are you to get money to supply the wants of the Government, if you do not raise it by a high tariff? Another question was, a system of Internal Improvement by the general Government. Hamilton for, Jefferson against. How stand the present parties on this question? Who introduced a bill into Congress a few years ago for that purpose? Who supported it? Who is it that advocates a distribution of the proceeds of the sales of the public lands to pay the interest on the State debts where the Whigs are in the majority, and the Locos are in the minority, to raise money to pay these debts with a high tariff, for Jefferson against. Which party advocates a high tariff in these days? Some one may possibly say, 'It is not what we advocate a high tariff for—it is for protection.' But I ask how are you to get money to supply the wants of the Government, if you do not raise it by a high tariff? Another question was, a system of Internal Improvement by the general Government. Hamilton for, Jefferson against. How stand the present parties on this question? Who introduced a bill into Congress a few years ago for that purpose? Who supported it? Who is it that advocates a distribution of the proceeds of the sales of the public lands to pay the interest on the State debts where the Whigs are in the majority, and the Locos are in the minority, to raise money to pay these debts with a high tariff, for Jefferson against. Which party advocates a high tariff in these days? Some one may possibly say, 'It is not what we advocate a high tariff for—it is for protection.' But I ask how are you to get money to supply the wants of the Government, if you do not raise it by a high tariff? Another question was, a system of Internal Improvement by the general Government. Hamilton for, Jefferson against. How stand the present parties on this question? Who introduced a bill into Congress a few years ago for that purpose? Who supported it? Who is it that advocates a distribution of the proceeds of the sales of the public lands to pay the interest on the State debts where the Whigs are in the majority, and the Locos are in the minority, to raise money to pay these debts with a high tariff, for Jefferson against. Which party advocates a high tariff in these days? Some one may possibly say, 'It is not what we advocate a high tariff for—it is for protection.' But I ask how are you to get money to supply the wants of the Government, if you do not raise it by a high tariff? Another question was, a system of Internal Improvement by the general Government. Hamilton for, Jefferson against. How stand the present parties on this question? Who introduced a bill into Congress a few years ago for that purpose? Who supported it? Who is it that advocates a distribution of the proceeds of the sales of the public lands to pay the interest on the State debts where the Whigs are in the majority, and the Locos are in the minority, to raise money to pay these debts with a high tariff, for Jefferson against. Which party advocates a high tariff in these days? Some one may possibly say, 'It is not what we advocate a high tariff for—it is for protection.' But I ask how are you to get money to supply the wants of the Government, if you do not raise it by a high tariff? Another question was, a system of Internal Improvement by the general Government. Hamilton for, Jefferson against. How stand the present parties on this question? Who introduced a bill into Congress a few years ago for that purpose? Who supported it? Who is it that advocates a distribution of the proceeds of the sales of the public lands to pay the interest on the State debts where the Whigs are in the majority, and the Locos are in the minority, to raise money to pay these debts with a high tariff, for Jefferson against. Which party advocates a high tariff in these days? Some one may possibly say, 'It is not what we advocate a high tariff for—it is for protection.' But I ask how are you to get money to supply the wants of the Government, if you do not raise it by a high tariff? Another question was, a system of Internal Improvement by the general Government. Hamilton for, Jefferson against. How stand the present parties on this question? Who introduced a bill into Congress a few years ago for that purpose? Who supported it? Who is it that advocates a distribution of the proceeds of the sales of the public lands to pay the interest on the State debts where the Whigs are in the majority, and the Locos are in the minority, to raise money to pay these debts with a high tariff, for Jefferson against. Which party advocates a high tariff in these days? Some one may possibly say, 'It is not what we advocate a high tariff for—it is for protection.' But I ask how are you to get money to supply the wants of the Government, if you do not raise it by a high tariff? Another question was, a system of Internal Improvement by the general Government. Hamilton for, Jefferson against. How stand the present parties on this question? Who introduced a bill into Congress a few years ago for that purpose? Who supported it? Who is it that advocates a distribution of the proceeds of the sales of the public lands to pay the interest on the State debts where the Whigs are in the majority, and the Locos are in the minority, to raise money to pay these debts with a high tariff, for Jefferson against. Which party advocates a high tariff in these days? Some one may possibly say, 'It is not what we advocate a high tariff for—it is for protection.' But I ask how are you to get money to supply the wants of the Government, if you do not raise it by a high tariff? Another question was, a system of Internal Improvement by the general Government. Hamilton for, Jefferson against. How stand the present parties on this question? Who introduced a bill into Congress a few years ago for that purpose? Who supported it? Who is it that advocates a distribution of the proceeds of the sales of the public lands to pay the interest on the State debts where the Whigs are in the majority, and the Locos are in the minority, to raise money to pay these debts with a high tariff, for Jefferson against. Which party advocates a high tariff in these days? Some one may possibly say, 'It is not what we advocate a high tariff for—it is for protection.' But I ask how are you to get money to supply the wants of the Government, if you do not raise it by a high tariff? Another question was, a system of Internal Improvement by the general Government. Hamilton for, Jefferson against. How stand the present parties on this question? Who introduced a bill into Congress a few years ago for that purpose? Who supported it? Who is it that advocates a distribution of the proceeds of the sales of the public lands to pay the interest on the State debts where the Whigs are in the majority, and the Locos are in the minority, to raise money to pay these debts with a high tariff, for Jefferson against. Which party advocates a high tariff in these days? Some one may possibly say, 'It is not what we advocate a high tariff for—it is for protection.' But I ask how are you to get money to supply the wants of the Government, if you do not raise it by a high tariff? Another question was, a system of Internal Improvement by the general Government. Hamilton for, Jefferson against. How stand the present parties on this question? Who introduced a bill into Congress a few years ago for that purpose? Who supported it? Who is it that advocates a distribution of the proceeds of the sales of the public lands to pay the interest on the State debts where the Whigs are in the majority, and the Locos are in the minority, to raise money to pay these debts with a high tariff, for Jefferson against. Which party advocates a high tariff in these days? Some one may possibly say, 'It is not what we advocate a high tariff for—it is for protection.' But I ask how are you to get money to supply the wants of the Government, if you do not raise it by a high tariff? Another question was, a system of Internal Improvement by the general Government. Hamilton for, Jefferson against. How stand the present parties on this question? Who introduced a bill into Congress a few years ago for that purpose? Who supported it? Who is it that advocates a distribution of the proceeds of the sales of the public lands to pay the interest on the State debts where the Whigs are in the majority, and the Locos are in the minority, to raise money to pay these debts with a high tariff, for Jefferson against. Which party advocates a high tariff in these days? Some one may possibly say, 'It is not what we advocate a high tariff for—it is for protection.' But I ask how are you to get money to supply the wants of the Government, if you do not raise it by a high tariff? Another question was, a system of Internal Improvement by the general Government. Hamilton for, Jefferson against. How stand the present parties on this question? Who introduced a bill into Congress a few years ago for that purpose? Who supported it? Who is it that advocates a distribution of the proceeds of the sales of the public lands to pay the interest on the State debts where the Whigs are in the majority, and the Locos are in the minority, to raise money to pay these debts with a high tariff, for Jefferson against. Which party advocates a high tariff in these days? Some one may possibly say, 'It is not what we advocate a high tariff for—it is for protection.' But I ask how are you to get money to supply the wants of the Government, if you do not raise it by a high tariff? Another question was, a system of Internal Improvement by the general Government. Hamilton for, Jefferson against. How stand the present parties on this question? Who introduced a bill into Congress a few years ago for that purpose? Who supported it? Who is it that advocates a distribution of the proceeds of the sales of the public lands to pay the interest on the State debts where the Whigs are in the majority, and the Locos are in the minority, to raise money to pay these debts with a high tariff, for Jefferson against. Which party advocates a high tariff in these days? Some one may possibly say, 'It is not what we advocate a high tariff for—it is for protection.' But I ask how are you to get money to supply the wants of the Government, if you do not raise it by a high tariff? Another question was, a system of Internal Improvement by the general Government. Hamilton for, Jefferson against. How stand the present parties on this question? Who introduced a bill into Congress a few years ago for that purpose? Who supported it? Who is it that advocates a distribution of the proceeds of the sales of the public lands to pay the interest on the State debts where the Whigs are in the majority, and the Locos are in the minority, to raise money to pay these debts with a high tariff, for Jefferson against. Which party advocates a high tariff in these days? Some one may possibly say, 'It is not what we advocate a high tariff for—it is for protection.' But I ask how are you to get money to supply the wants of the Government, if you do not raise it by a high tariff? Another question was, a system of Internal Improvement by the general Government. Hamilton for, Jefferson against. How stand the present parties on this question? Who introduced a bill into Congress a few years ago for that purpose? Who supported it? Who is it that advocates a distribution of the proceeds of the sales of the public lands to pay the interest on the State debts where the Whigs are in the majority, and the Locos are in the minority, to raise money to pay these debts with a high tariff, for Jefferson against. Which party advocates a high tariff in these days? Some one may possibly say, 'It is not what we advocate a high tariff for—it is for protection.' But I ask how are you to get money to supply the wants of the Government, if you do not raise it by a high tariff? Another question was, a system of Internal Improvement by the general Government. Hamilton for, Jefferson against. How stand the present parties on this question? Who introduced a bill into Congress a few years ago for that purpose? Who supported it? Who is it that advocates a distribution of the proceeds of the sales of the public lands to pay the interest on the State debts where the Whigs are in the majority, and the Locos are in the minority, to raise money to pay these debts with a high tariff, for Jefferson against. Which party advocates a high tariff in these days? Some one may possibly say, 'It is not what we advocate a high tariff for—it is for protection.' But I ask how are you to get money to supply the wants