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THE WEEKLY TRIBUNE, a very large paper, for the Country, is published every Saturday morning, at the price of \$2 per annum, in advance.

THE TRIBUNE.

CIRCULAR

To the People of the State of New-York.

Fellow Citizens:

The Senior Central State Committee, appointed by the recent State Convention of the Whig Party, are constrained to address you in exposure and refutation of some of the more prominent and glaring misrepresentations set afloat in the canvass now approaching its consummation.

We do not propose to restate or re-argue the general positions or views of the Whig Party. These are fully and ably set forth in the Addresses of the Whig State Conventions, and to them we unqualifiedly refer every candid inquirer after truth. But there are one or two incidental points most unfairly presented by our adversaries on which we ask your attention.

And first, of the State Works, State Debt, and Repudiation. We are accused in one breath of striving to roll up an enormous State Debt of Forty or Fifty Millions, and thereby involving the People in a labyrinth of oppressive and endless Taxation, and yet of being hostile to the collection by Tax of Revenue necessary to sustain the credit and preserve the faith of our State—in other words, of Repudiation! Neither of these reckless assertions has any foundation in truth. We are indeed in favor of promptly and vigorously, so far as may be, pressing on our several lines of unfinished improvements to completion, because we undoubtedly believe that the surest and speediest way of averting the necessity of Taxation and reducing the burthen, while increasing the productive wealth of the People.

Our completed Public Works, costing in the whole less than Fifteen Millions of Dollars, are now burthened with the heavy charge of supporting uncompleted and unproductive Works which have already cost a larger sum. We insist that the most palpable considerations of economy and security demand the completion of these now useless but expensive Works, so that the heavy investments already made in them shall no longer remain a dead weight upon the resources of the State, but shall contribute toward the payment of the interest annually chargeable upon them.

There is no shadow of truth in the charge that we are favorable in any event to the Repudiation of our State Debt, or any part of it. We protest against the imposition of a Direct Tax, by the same bill which directs a stoppage of the Public Works, because we consider it in that connection unnecessary, and because we believe that the State Works, promptly completed, especially if aided by the annual receipt of New-York's just and equal share of the Public Land Proceeds, will abundantly sustain themselves. Had the object of the Tax been to aid in the completion of the Public Works, so that our fellow Citizens might have enjoyed the use of them, and the State have been reimbursed for the expense of their construction, it should have had our united and cheerful approval. If there be any one doubt as to which party would be most likely to propose and justify Repudiation, let them study the recent history of Mississippi and Michigan.

Short-sighted indeed will be the policy of those interested in the upholding and strengthening of our State credit, if they commit their interests to the tender mercies of the political allies of the Western and Southern Repudiators. Experience has by this time abundantly proved that the Tax and stop policy is not likely to restore the Public Credit. How should it? Suppose a private citizen, who had invested \$100,000 in a block of stores, mills, or of factories, and, having completed them, should give them over to his creditors, and then, asserting that he had exhausted his means and could go no farther, would such a course be likely to invigorate his credit? Would any trust a man who had avowed himself not only so desperate in circumstances, but so incapable of doing business? Your experience and good sense will readily suggest the answer.

The Whig policy, on all the main points of difference between us and our opponents, is plain and unequivocal. The restoration of a SOUND AND UNIFORM CURRENCY for the People of the whole Union; the systematic, effective, permanent Protection of our Home Labor against depressing and ruinous foreign competition; the prosecution of our INTERNAL IMPROVEMENTS, and the DISTRIBUTION OF THE PUBLIC LAND PROCEEDS to the States—these are the objects inscribed broadly on our banner—the measures for which we earnestly contend. Unconnected as they may superficially appear, they are in reality parts of the same comprehensive, beneficent AMERICAN SYSTEM designed directly calculated to elevate and improve the condition of the toiling millions of our countrymen. A Protective Tariff will secure steadier and more ample employment with a fuller reward to the productive labor of our Country; a UNIFORM NATIONAL CURRENCY will contribute largely to this end, by restoring to labor the four or five per cent. now subtracted from the average price of its production to pay twenty thousand brokers for their necessary services in facilitating the exchanges of values; INTERNAL IMPROVEMENT more signally advances the same purpose by bringing to every man those fruits of other's labor, which he needs, cheaper than he could otherwise obtain them, and by opening to them a choice of accessible markets for his own products at an immensely reduced cost of transportation, securing to every one a better reward for his exertions than he could otherwise hope to obtain; and the LAND DISTRIBUTION combines with, and is essential to protection, by securing our Home Industry against sudden and ruinous changes in the Tariff; by corresponding with the capricious and fluctuating receipts into the Treasury from Public Lands, while at the same time it will contribute most beneficially to Internal Improvement, by affording means for a barrier against Taxation. This path of these distinct features of the Whig policy interweaves with and is auxiliary to every other, while all together minister to the great end of increasing the activity and productiveness of our Home Industry, and promoting the comfort, increasing the wealth, and securing the independence of our People.

And this brings us to the single additional topic on which we propose to correct some of the more obvious and important misrepresentations of our opponents—namely, THE ATTITUDE AND COURSE OF THE TWO PARTIES ON THE SUBJECT OF PROTECTION TO THE LABOR OF THE COUNTRY. We fear from all parts of the State, but especially from those more distant from the great centers of intercourse, that our opponents are endeavoring to impose on those not fully informed on political topics that they are, equally with us, if not more emphatically, the advocates of a Protective Tariff, and that the votes and exertions of their Representatives were efficient in securing it! This is to date an experiment on popular credulity, and one which must not be allowed to succeed. It is quite enough that the men who directed and commenced the construction of the Erie Enlargement and Lateral Canals, who made the loan of three millions to the Southern Road, because we were allowed to charge us with their cost because we had gone forward in good faith to fulfill the contracts and consummate the undertakings in which they had involved the State. It is entirely too true that the very foremost man among those who projected the Erie Enlargement, and who grossly delusive and erroneous estimate, involved

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FIRE INSURANCE.—The Mutual Insurance Company of the City of New York, Incorporated 1798—Capital, \$300,000—has been re-chartered and re-authorized against loss of damage by fire at the reduced rates of premium. Office, No. 52 Wall Street.

A. B. McDONALD, Secretary.  
GEO. IRKLAND, President, of 6m

INSURANCE against Fire at Reduced Rates, by the HARTFORD FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.—This long established and well known institution, having been in active operation upwards of thirty years, continues to insure every description of property against loss or damage by fire at the lowest rates, at its usual office, 55 Wall Street.

JOHN NEILLSON, Jr., President.

MERCHANTS' FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.—Capital Half a Million of Dollars—Office No. 38 Wall Street.—This Company continues to insure against loss or damage by Fire, dwelling houses, warehouses, and other buildings, ships in port, merchandise and household furniture, and every description of property, on terms as favorable as any similar institution in this City.

JOHN LAWRENCE, President.

ATINA Fire Insurance Company of N. Y.—Office No. 57 Wall Street.—Insure against loss or damage by fire on dwelling houses, stores, goods, furniture, and household furniture, on terms as favorable as any similar institution in this City.

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MUTUAL INSURANCE.—On Dwelling Houses and Furniture only, profits returned to the Assured. THE HOUSEHOLDERS' MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY, Office 40 Wall St., for separating the insurance of Dwelling Houses and Furniture from that of Stores and Merchandise.

It is well known that almost all the losses incurred in the business of insurance, are the result of the burning of valuable houses and furniture.

THE HOWARD INSURANCE COMPANY.—Office No. 51 Wall St.—This Company continues to make insurance against loss or damage by fire, and is authorized to receive deposits.

WILLIAMSBURG FIRE INSURANCE CO.—Office in Grand, near First Street, Williamsburg—Agency Office, 64 Wall Street, north-west corner of Pearl Street.

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GLAZED HARDWARE PAPER.—36 inches by 40 inches, 100 reams; 24 by 34, 100 reams; 20 by 30, 100 reams; 16 by 24, 100 reams; 12 by 18, 100 reams; 8 by 12, 100 reams; 6 by 9, 100 reams; 4 by 6, 100 reams; 3 by 4, 100 reams; 2 by 3, 100 reams; 1 by 1, 100 reams; 1/2 by 1/2, 100 reams; 1/4 by 1/4, 100 reams; 1/8 by 1/8, 100 reams; 1/16 by 1/16, 100 reams; 1/32 by 1/32, 100 reams; 1/64 by 1/64, 100 reams; 1/128 by 1/128, 100 reams; 1/256 by 1/256, 100 reams; 1/512 by 1/512, 100 reams; 1/1024 by 1/1024, 100 reams; 1/2048 by 1/2048, 100 reams; 1/4096 by 1/4096, 100 reams; 1/8192 by 1/8192, 100 reams; 1/16384 by 1/16384, 100 reams; 1/32768 by 1/32768, 100 reams; 1/65536 by 1/65536, 100 reams; 1/131072 by 1/131072, 100 reams; 1/262144 by 1/262144, 100 reams; 1/524288 by 1/524288, 100 reams; 1/1048576 by 1/1048576, 100 reams; 1/2097152 by 1/2097152, 100 reams; 1/4194304 by 1/4194304, 100 reams; 1/8388608 by 1/8388608, 100 reams; 1/16777216 by 1/16777216, 100 reams; 1/33554432 by 1/33554432, 100 reams; 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