

Yess! "No," said he, "they want me to paint a battle. I cannot paint a battle. I will not paint one for them."

Knowing his characteristic adherence to his purpose, Governor Everett did not then urge the request, lest it might determine him never to consent. Not long after, however, he applied again, in a more careful manner—urging that he was not limited to a battle as a subject, or to anything else, but that he was left without any limitation whatever. But his success was no better than on the previous application. The constant reply was "they want me to paint a battle—and I can't do it." It was to no purpose that remonstrance, entreaty and friendly expostulations were used to persuade a change of determination. He was inflexible, and would not listen with patience even to a mention of the subject.—Atlas.

GRAND INDIAN COUNCIL.

In the Van Buren [Ark.] Intelligencer of the 24th ult we find the following letters giving the particulars of an important Indian Council held in the Far West. The statements made below will be read with much interest by the people of the United States generally.

TABLE QUAN COUNCIL GROUND,
Saturday evening June 10, 1843.

The Indians have been collecting since last Monday, but all the tribes have not yet arrived.—Word was sent to Mr. Ross to wait for a few days, by George Buller, a Delaware, as there were ten tribes to meet at his house as they would all come together. There are delegates from eight tribes, viz.—Cherokees, Creeks, Seminoles, Chickasaws, Iowas, Kickapooas, Pottawatomies, and Osages. The Cherokees and Creeks are considered the hosts, and the other tribes the guests.

On Friday the Cherokees and Creeks received the other six tribes. Considerable ceremonies took place. The six tribes were seated in a row on benches; and after a few remarks from John Looney, a Cherokee, explaining the intention of the meeting, and after its being interpreted into the several languages, the Cherokees proceeded by their chiefs, shook hands with the six tribes, and were followed by the Creeks. There were not less than five hundred persons who shook hands with their visitors on this occasion. I could not forbear thinking that the poor fellow's shoulders would ache after the operation was over.

On Friday evening, Gen. Taylor, Capt. Bliss, his aid, and Col. Barker, Seneca agent arrived. Capt. Dawson, Creek agent, was on the ground when I arrived. On Saturday the Council was convened to receive Gen. Taylor and other officers of the Government. The Cherokees, Creeks, Seminoles & Chickasaws were ready, but they had to wait some time, as they did the day before, for the Kickapooas, Iowas, and Osages, to finish their toilet. They at length came and took their seats, and after the object of the meeting of the evening was explained, the General and other officers were received by shaking hands, the Cherokees taking the lead, and were followed by the Creeks Seminoles &c. Young Wolf then addressed the General and suite, explaining the object of the Council, but owing to the poor interpreter used by him to render the Cherokee into English, and the length of time taken to give it in several languages, I could get but few of his ideas. It was something like this:

"We are very much gratified to meet you here and shake hands with you, and welcome you to our Council. We have met together to promote peace and friendship among the several Indian tribes, and we hope soon to be able to induce our Western red brethren of the prairies to join us, and we hope they will soon learn something about the Creator, as we have. Fifteen tribes met a few years ago in this nation, and made bright the path of peace which was commenced by our fathers, and we have now met to perpetuate the same. The path is now swept clean, so that all may find their way to our Council-house. We expect several more tribes to meet us in a day or two—when they arrive, we expect to proceed to business."

COUNCIL GROUND, June 14th, 1843.
I gave you the particulars of the Grand Council up to Saturday evening. Since then delegates from five more tribes have arrived, viz. Delaware, Stockbridges, Pottawatomies, Chippewas, and Ottawa. It is probable the Council will continue for several days. The number of persons present is variously estimated at from two to five thousand. Ten Beaves are daily slaughtered and issued to their public cooks, as they are termed; besides there are several public houses, where all those who prefer, can be accommodated for money. A strict police is kept up. Some persons became a little disorderly at the commencement of the Council, showing by their conduct that they had been using intoxicating liquors; in consequence of which, a strict police has been kept ever since. That you may form some idea of the vigilance of the police company, I will mention that I learned from the Sheriff that he had destroyed about forty barrels of whisky, besides a number of jugs, bottles, and some cider kegs, which were found to contain rather too much alcohol to be formed by fermentation.

Every variety of dress can be seen here, from the well-dressed person down to the almost naked Osage. Plumes and feathers are worn with profusion, and in every shape that can be imagined; handkerchiefs of every color, silver bands for the arms, head, and breast, medals, beads, and hunting shirts of every shape and color, in truth I cannot give you any thing like a correct idea of the great variety of dress worn by the tawny sons of the forest. We have almost as great a variety in the color of persons as we have in dress.—Where Nature has not given the color, paint is used to supply the deficiency. Besides the various Indian tribes there are persons from almost every nation. Here are Germans, Irish, Scotch, English, Spanish and various other nations I have no doubt if a strict inquiry was made not excepting some of the sable sons of Africa.

Every day we have a dance by the Iowas, Osages, and such others as are disposed to join.—They point their bodies, and have nothing on except their flaps and leggins I suppose the dance is a kind of war dance, as they look very hideous and from the gesticulations which they make with their weapons.

I have forgotten to mention that on Monday last a flag staff of considerable height was raised and a white flag, their emblem of peace was hoisted.

RECOLLECTIONS—BY SHELLEY.

The star light smile of children, the sweet look Of woman, the fair breast from which I fed,
The murmur of the unresponsive brook,
And the green light which, shifting over head,
Some tangled bower of vines around me shed,
The shells on the sea sands, and the wild flowers,
The lamp-light through the rafters cheerily spread,
And on the twining flax—in life's young hours
These sights and sounds did nurse my spirit's fold-
ed powers.

THE HERALD.

THURSDAY MORNING,
AUGUST 3.

WHIG NOMINATIONS.

For Governor,

HON. JOHN MATTOCKS.

For Lieut. Governor,

HORACE EATON.

For Treasurer,

JOHN SPAULDING.

For Representative to Congress from First District,

HON. SOLOMON FOOT.

For Senators for Rutland County,

HON. E. N. BRIGGS.

ALANSON ALLEN, Esq.

ELISHA ALLEN, Esq.

"THIRD PARTY" ABOLITIONISM.

"The Whigs then, were equally confident that if they could get the government out of the hands of the 'Locos,' pass a bankrupt act, sell the public lands and establish a tariff, the times would be better.—Well, they too have succeeded in their plans, but are the times any better? Answer us who are working for eight dollars per month; and ye who are selling wool for twenty-five cents per pound, and can hardly sell your cattle for enough to pay the taxes on them."—"Liberty Tract" for July 1843.

As the time of election approaches, the long slumbering abolitionists are arousing themselves, and the above glaring falsehoods are contained in the first fifteen lines of their Liberty Tract for July.

The Great Alvan Stewart and the casting Rev. St. Clair have been among us, the wires have been pulled, the puppets set in motion, the command of the wires entrusted to the hands of a skilful manager here, and the embryo Wilberforces are once more arousing themselves and shaking their locks, getting ready for the approaching conflict.

But the intelligent and thinking whig abolitionists, will more than ever question the philanthropy of the ultra, hot-brained and disorganising leaders of the mis-called 'Liberty Party,' who persist in again urging the claims of the candidates of that party, to their support, after their last year's unmistakable condemnation of them. And well they may. That abolitionism, which sleeps as in death, from one election to another, and yet condemns the action of such men as Adams, Siade, Seward, Everett and Mattocks; who have done all that has been done for the cause of emancipation or the amelioration of the slave, would have condemned the cool and calculating policy of a Wilberforce, and should be scrutinized closely. But first hear what the liberty tract for July says of them.

"The character of those composing the Liberty Party has been urged as a reason for being suspicious of it; not because they are mobocrats, (for abolitionists never mob any body) or because they are immoral in any respect; but because so large a proportion of them profess religion, or are ministers of the gospel. Well, this charge cannot be denied, and for one, I am not sorry that such men are waking up to a sense of duty, and are resolving to use their political influence in the fear of God. Had they done so in years past, our halls of legislation would have been disgraced with fewer brawls, and our country cursed with less wicked laws."

Look now at the leaders of this faction in Vermont. The men who arrogate to themselves all the genuine piety and philanthropy, and who so summarily condemn the action of all others in the cause of emancipation, and what do you see? A pye-bald, and speckled set of political stock-jobbers! men whose political coats glow with the radiant light of more colors than the rainbow shows, or is presented to the view by an autumnal foliage. Discontents from all political parties, whose only ruling and guiding lights are those of their own personal ambition; and while they declare that the 'cares and emoluments of office have no charms for them,' each has his eye fixed upon his own 'bright particular star,' by the light of which, he guides his bark, while hope (false hope) allures him on.

And these, freemen of Vermont! are the meek, the holy and the God-like men who are to burn fresh incense in the temple of liberty, who are to purify your sanctuaries and rekindle the expiring sparks of civil and religious freedom in your land. These are the men who announce themselves as the religious politicians, who swear themselves pure and stainless, while they condemn all others as corrupt and false, and such are the men spoken of, who would 'steal the livery of Heaven, to serve the devil in.'

The Rev. gentleman who doubtless penned this 'tract for July' is well known here, and his pious labors last year will not be forgotten.

"Seems he a dove! his feathers are but borrow'd,
For he is disposed as the hateful raven.
Is he a lamb! his skin is surely lent him,
For he's inclin'd as are the ravenous wolves.
Who cannot steal a shape, that means deceit;
Take heed, my friends! the welfare of us all
Hangs on the cutting short this fraudulent man."

What true friend then of Vermont, who feels an interest in the success of the important whig measures at present pending, will cast these principles behind him, and at the dictation of such men as give direction and color to the 'liberty party,' lend his aid effectually to build up the very party, whose feelings and policy are directly opposed to the principles which they (the third party) profess! Surely no one in his senses, will do so.

And what, we ask, are the abolitionists to gain by the election of their candidate, over that of the whigs! What evidence has Judge Williams ever given, of a purer devotion to the sacred cause of abolition, than has Mr. Mattocks!

But it is said that the 'liberty party' are to sustain men who are 'untainted with other political sentiments.' A most singular doctrine this truly—and strangely carried out. A party with but one principle, and yet pursuing a course calculated to destroy the only party in whose bosom their one principle can ever hope to find a resting place. Again we ask what evidence have the abolitionists of the entire devotion of the Chief Justice to this 'one principle,' and his surrender of all others! Who vouches for this? when and where was his confession made? and in what political Jordan were the stains of federalism and democracy, whigism and Van Buren locofocoism? washed from his garments!

But this pretension of 'one principle,' is all a humbug. In the womb of locofocoism was this misguided 'third party' conceived, and from thence born.

forth. In the spirit of locofocoism it is nurtured, and unless it is crushed by the intelligence of the people, it will soon stand forth, the full grown and firm ally of that party, and will be seen lending her aid in flooding the country with her ruinous and destructive measures of policy.

Let all take heed then, lest they sacrifice their own best interests, by yielding a too ready obedience to the dictation of these vain glorious, and self-appointed guardians of the 'rights of man.'

COUNTY CONVENTION.

This Convention was held on the 26th July and passed off well. In point of character, the assembly was highly respectable, though in numbers we are sorry to say it resembled a little too nearly a getting together of another and a smaller party.—However, this was to be expected, as it was well understood that no attempt would be made to change the Senate ticket for this county at this convention.

In accordance with this expressed understanding of the people no change was made and the names of Hon. E. N. Briggs, Alanson Allen, Esq., and Elisha Allen, Esq., are again recommended to the freemen of this county for their suffrage.

Inasmuch as they have heretofore served with so much honor to themselves and satisfaction to their constituents, it is in fair supposition (under all the circumstances) that they will be again elected. The proceedings of this convention will be found in another column.

NOMINATION OF MR. FOOT.

The Whigs of Rutland County, the friends of Mr. Foot, will be well satisfied in knowing that his nomination is well received and heartily responded to, in every section of the district.

The whigs of Windham and Bennington counties, by their magnanimity and devotion to correct principles, have proved themselves worthy of the name they bear—Whigs of Vermont! But one sentiment seems to pervade the party throughout the entire district, and that sentiment is 'union.'

It was of course to be expected that our friends of Windham and Bennington would have sectional and personal feelings in this matter as strong perhaps as was felt by us of Rutland County—yet we see the same disposition manifested to sacrifice those feelings of preference, for the glorious 'cause,' which would have been shown by the whigs of Rutland county, had the selection of a candidate been made adverse to the unanimous feeling here expressed.

We copy the following from the whig papers in Bennington and Windham counties as an evidence of the feelings there exhibited in view of this nomination. The Bennington State Banner in speaking of the convention and nomination says:

"As was to be expected under the circumstances, a lively interest was felt and manifested by the friends of the different individuals, whose names had been mentioned in connection with the nomination. It was a zeal, however, springing from, and subservient to, their attachment to the glorious whig cause. And when it became necessary, all individual preferences were promptly, cheerfully and cordially surrendered. This was nobly done, and like true whigs as they all were. Of the nominee we can say, as we could have said of either of the other individuals mentioned in connection with the nomination, had the choice fallen on him, he is every inch a whig and is worthy and will receive the cordial and triumphant support of the gallant whigs of the First Congressional District of Vermont. Mr. Foot accompanied his acceptance of the nomination with a brief and eloquent speech, in which he frankly and freely expressed his sentiments on the great subjects of the 'Tariff,' the Currency and Slavery. He runs the dividing line between the two parties and rendered it as clear as a sunbeam. He contrasted the principles of the locofoco party, their vacillating non-committalism on the Tariff, their Sub-Treasury hard money, ultra destructive measures in regard to the Currency, and their dough-faced truckling to the Slaveocracy of the South, with the republican principles of the whig party, their uncompromising devotion to the protective system, a sound uniform Currency, and the maintenance of the Rights of the North against the aggressions of the slave spirit of the South. His remarks met a hearty response from the Convention. The enthusiasm with which his speech was greeted is an earnest of his success at the polls, where he will be elected by an overwhelming majority, as the able and faithful Representative of Seventy-Five Thousand intelligent and patriotic Freemen of Vermont."

From the Bellows Falls Gazette.

DISTRICT NOMINATIONS.

We received too late, last week, the proceedings of the District Convention at Manchester, to accompany them with any remarks of our own. Perhaps with a little selfishness, which makes a man prefer his neighbor to a stranger, we should have wished that the nomination might have been made from this county. But of the result we cannot complain. The candidate selected meets with our most hearty and unqualified approbation.—Heretofore in his public life we know that he has at all times ably and faithfully performed his duty. In placing him in a higher situation, in a position where he can have an opportunity for a more extended display of his powers of mind, we believe that the Whigs of the District, while they honor him, will do great credit to themselves.

The proceedings of the Convention were conducted in a manner too fair to leave any doubt that the wishes of a majority of the Whigs of the District were fulfilled by the nomination of SOLOMON FOOT.—In a district containing such an extent of territory, extending in one direction almost a hundred miles, composed of counties whose inhabitants have little intercourse with each other, and where a nomination involved almost the certainty of an election, it might well be supposed that there would exist a great diversity of feelings and interests. It might be supposed that those feelings and interests would operate unfavorably to the success of our party. Upon this subject we have had our fears, but are most happily disappointed. As in 1840, the Whigs of this district are determined to go into the contest under the good old motto 'In Union there is Safety.'

In the two other Congressional Districts in this State in which the Whigs have decided majorities their candidates are acknowledged to be men of whom no District in the Union would have reason to be ashamed. We are proud to say that in all the qualities which fit a man for the duties of a Legislative Assembly, Mr. Foot is fully their equal. Few men are more eloquent—possessed of superior talent, quick perceptions, and of that prompt and ready power in debate which at once grasps the subject under discussion and is so important in public life, he will in doing the State service, also do honor to her discrimination of his constituents.

It is useless, perhaps, to speak of Mr. Foot's

opinion upon the political questions which divide the country. The Convention which presented his name to the freemen of the District, would nominate no one but a perfectly reliable Whig.—None but such are presented to the consideration of its members. And nominating Mr. Foot they knew they were selecting a candidate who would devote his whole time and energies to the interests which they believe to be most important for the welfare of the country.

"EVERY BODY KNOWS 'OLD PUT' IS A COWARD."

No one forgets the answer of 'Old Put,' in reply to a threat, that in case he did not fight a duel, he should be posted as a coward.

Mr. Mattocks, in view of the abuse at present so freely bestowed upon him by the Locofoco press, might say with equal propriety—fire away gentlemen, 'every body knows' John Mattocks is a traitor to his country's interests, a blackleg and a scoundrel.

It was long after 'Old Put' was entombed, before a man was found base or bold enough to attempt to prove him a coward; and we imagine the man in Vermont cannot yet be found, who will attempt to prove any of the base charges brought against Judge Mattocks.

It has long been the adopted plan of the Locofoco party in this State, to flood the country with their radical doctrines of policy—berating the tariff, distribution, and all the prominent Whig measures—twisting figures and mis-stating facts, to deceive the people, until a few weeks before each election, when their true flag is hauled down, false colors are raised, and the ship of Locofocoism is cleared for boarding. Then comes the shout of Old Federalism, Coon skin Whigs, Lawyers, Ruffie Shirt and Silk Stocking Gentry, Two dollars a day and Roast Beef, Log Cabins, Moral Reform and Hard Cider! and with these cries, they enter upon the contest vainly hoping that by these shouts, and their malicious, though harmless, abuse of the Whig candidates, to withdraw the attention of the freemen from the true questions at issue.

This is an old game, and has been played regularly each fall for the past few years, in this State; and with their recollection of their many defeats, one would suppose they would begin to regard the plan of attack as a hopeless one. But nothing daunted by the often expressed condemnation which has year after year come from hill, mountain and valley of the "Green Mountain State"—as confident as ever (judging from their papers) are they that this year, they will successfully delude the intelligent and patriotic Vermonters, and induce them to turn traitors to themselves and their own true interests. To effect this, the basest means are resorted to—the vilest weapons used; and their brains, 'more busy than the laboring spider, are ever weaving treacherous snares to trap their enemies.' But the webs wove by such machinery, can never hold a genuine, living Yankee!—and, as far as Vermont is concerned, if the Locos are flattering themselves with the hope of success, by the means which they now are using, they are again doomed to a bitter disappointment.

In the Principles of the Whig party, the people of Vermont, at least, think they see the true interests of the State. And while they thus regard those principles as the basis of their political faith, the conservative party of the country, the Locos may fool themselves by shouting Federalism, Coonism and Reform! till they are hoarse, and continue to brand the Whig candidates as Tories, traitors, wine-bibbers, blacklegs and debauchees, till they are as grey as rats, and yet will the enlightened freemen of Vermont, guided by the light of that 'Star that never sets,' continue unwavering in the support of such principles as they deem to be the correct ones, undeterred by the low and miserable slang of party opposition.

Great Yield of Corn from one Kernel.—In June, 1842, a single kernel of corn sprouted and came up by accident in the garden of Paul Hulet, in Pawlet, which produced 19 ears, 5451 kernels; and which measured 1 quart 3 1-2 gills, and weighed 2 lbs. 4 oz. There were many missing kernels on the ears, but on the tassel there was 211 kernels.—Con.

RUTLAND COUNTY WHIG CONVENTION.

In pursuance of previous call, a Convention of the Whigs of Rutland County met at Rutland on the 26th July, and was called to order by D. W. C. Clarke, Esq., and organized by the appointment of Hon. Obadiah Noble, President, and G. H. Beaman, Secretary.

The object of the meeting &c. being stated by the President, the Hon. Robert Pierpoint moved that Hon. E. N. Briggs, of Brandon, ALANSON ALLEN, Esq., of Fairhaven, and ELISHA ALLEN, Esq., of Pawlet, be nominated and recommended by this Convention to the freemen of this County as suitable candidates for their support for Senators to represent this County in the Senate of Vermont for the ensuing year—which was carried with great unanimity.

On motion, it was voted that the County Committee report the names of 3 persons in each town in the County, to act as town committees, which committee reported the following names, which were approved and appointed:

Benson, Dr. J. Norton, E. H. Aiken, Horace Knapp, Brandon, C. W. Conant, Lyman Briggs, Jesse Hines, Castleton, Wm. Sanford, Eli Ames, A. K. Wheeler, Orwell, A. L. Catlin, Thos. A. Hammond, Jos. Chittenden, Sudbury, James K. Hyde, Wm. P. Hyde, Enoch Smith, Jr., Hubbardton, C. S. Rumsey, W. Flagg, Piny Holmes, Fairhaven, C. M. Willard, Hiram Hamilton, Asahel H. Kidder, West Haven, Wm. Green, Hiram Colman, Curtis Kelsey, Poulney, Ammon Bailey, Philo Hosford, J. B. Beaman, Pawlet, David Wheldon Jr., Gerry Brown, Robert Clark, Clarendon, Stephen Fowler, Thos. Stewart, Philip Briggs—Mendon, Edward Mussey, Tisdale Lincoln, R. Houghton, Timmouth, Dexter Gilbert, Jay W. Noble, Tilly B. Norton, Wallingford, Harvey Button, Robinson Hall, Nath. Ives, Danby, Geo. O. Vail, Nathan Smith, Caleb Paris 2d. Pittsford, Harry Simonds, Chas. T. Colburn, Jesse Barnes, Pittsfield, Amos Holt, Peleg Bowe, P. Child Jr., Rutland, Wm. Gilmore, B. F. Blanchard, Wm. Green, Sherburne, Wm. Clark, David Colton, Chas. Shed, Cullen, D. B. Bogue, Charles Beebe, Capen Leonard Jr., Mt. Holly, D. T. Hanton, Chauncey Cook, Thos. H. Bixby, Shrewsbury, Jonathan Buckmaster, Joseph Needham, Hannibal Finney, Wells, Raymond H. Hopson, Levi Lewis, Nelson Paul, Mt. Tabor, Gideon S. Tabor, Azel Kelly, Wm. Andrews, Ira, Pardon W. Wilkinson, James Gilmore, Brady Fish, Middletown, Jonathan Morgan, Lucius Copeland, Eitakim Paul.

On motion of S. H. Hodges, Esq., Resolved, That one Senator should, in the opinion of this Convention be appointed anew from this County at least once in every two years. Resolved, That the County Committee be requested

to publish the above resolution in calling the County Convention next year.

On motion, Resolved, That we cordially respond to the nomination of John Mattocks, Horace Eaton and John Spaulding, for the offices of Governor, Lieut. Governor and Treasurer, and pledge to them the support of the Whigs of Rutland County.

Resolved, That we give our hearty approbation to the nomination of Solomon Foot, as a candidate for Congress from the 1st Congressional District, confident in the belief that the freemen of Rutland County will render such a response to the ballot as will be alike honorable to him and to themselves.

On motion it was ordered that the proceedings of this Convention be published, whereupon the meeting was dissolved.

OBADIAH NOBLE, President.

Geo. H. Beaman, Secretary.

From the Woodstock Mercury.
STATE SCHOOL FUND,
No. 4.

Several of the States have funds designed for the present benefit of common schools and other literary institutions. These funds are the result of the sequestration of lands for that purpose, in the early history of the country. It is not known that a fund accumulated by direct taxation at any Vermont. Funds, based on real property, as a form of rent charge, will have a degree of permanency, which can never be realized, when a fund is founded essentially in personal securities. Doctor Franklin's fund, instituted for the benefit of a needy class in Boston, exhibited on paper great facilities of accumulation, and permanency, but the futurity of such paper funds, and their utter impotency to resist the power of accident and chance, was long since seen in the dissipation of that fund. Rents charged upon land are probably as stable and enduring as any pecuniary assurance, which has been devised; and still, that even this is liable, to disappoint the landlord, will be admitted by all, who are acquainted with the tenor, by which lands are held in and about Albany, and the frequent necessity, which has existed for calling out a military force to assist in collecting the rents when due. In this case it is understood that the lands were sold subject to a re-charge, which always remains an incumbrance on the land. The rent is an interest, with which the landlord never parted.

The genius of our constitutions is adverse to the accumulation of property in large masses, to be held in perpetuity. In monarchies and other governments, less free and popular, than our own, their constitutions favor such accumulations of property, and laws are enacted to secure its enjoyment and use, to the nobility in perpetuity.—Such a state of things harmonizes well with a mixed monarchy, where one constituent of the government is a privileged hereditary nobility.—Such an order is essential to such a constitution of government; this cannot be sustained without property, and property cannot be secured in perpetuity to a family, without the aid of the constitution and laws, and for this end laws are framed to perpetuate property in noble families. It is a part of the policy of such governments to secure equal rights, but to maintain a privileged class. The case is not so with our constitutions, but these and our law favor the diffusion of property and the security of equal rights. The constitution of the U. S. allows no title of nobility, and the 36th Section of the Constitution of Vermont the legislature are required to regulate estates, as to prevent perpetuities. There is nothing in our national or state constitutions to favor order of nobility, or to secure a perpetuity of property. Without one or the other or perhaps both of these, it is difficult to perceive how a fund, consisting in mere personal securities, or at best mortgages on real estate, can be maintained in perpetuity, against the whole genius of our constitutions and laws. These constitutions and laws may be regarded as public sentiment embodied in this subject; and these are surely adverse to perpetuity.

The English statute denominated *de donis*, authorizing estates tail, was passed for the benefit of the nobility, without the concurrence of a House of Lords, for whose benefit the act was passed, it could not be repealed; and still that law by its effects, became a public grievance, the courts of law, in the administration of justice, virtually repealed, or rendered void the operation of the law, by various methods adopted on its face to bar the entail. The law existed for about 200 years, before this attack, which virtually destroyed it, in spite of the power of the legislature. But if in said and iron constitution of England, such a law and one so emphatically curbing with the pride and promotion of the peer and privilege of the king and nobles, could be so easily swept away by the force of public sentiment, and against the will of two out of three branches of the legislature, what purpose chance has such a law as gives life to the entail fund to survive when the freemen of Vermont shall feel the grinding operations of the law, wrenching from them in the shape of taxes \$240,000 yearly in addition to all their other pecuniary burdens! this sum is the amount of the tax, at 6 per cent. or \$3,000,000, to be annually collected for the support of schools. Such a sum of things could not endure and it seems to us that no reflecting mind can entertain the thought of the permanency of such a system. It could not exist in any free State. The people will tax themselves to any extent, when the necessity of the thing is manifest. In the payment of the tax, the will of the taxpaying community is not to be consulted, and, in the estimation of the debaters of the State, the system would contain the elements of subjection and bondage, and would break away from what they would consider a yoke too grievous to be borne.

\$40,000!

Be it known that over forty thousand dollars in cash have been paid for wool in the village of Montpelier this season. There has been an improvement of its prices already, and the reduction of the stock of wool on hand will prepare for future advances. And why is all this? We answer these are the fruits of the new Tariff, which has not yet run a year. Oh! this great nothing Tariff, which our Locofoco friends so much condemn, while they support the measure voted against it because it is too high! They voted it will be any better by a Free Trade Locofoco Congress?—or is it not wiser to vote out and out Protective men, such as are all the Whig candidates for Congress in Vermont? Vermont Watchman.

"What can the matter be?" It is two weeks blessed day since Mr. Foot received his nomination, and yet not a word of abuse of him from the Locofoco press have we seen, up to this time. Respectable gentlemen, you surely have some choice words left in your vocabulary. How would it do to call him a thief or a highway-man! Do call him a thief, or a highway-man! Really, it is a very suspicious character.