

of freedom to start with, and leaving an amount of a million more to double their number in twenty years. The number of slave owners does not increase, for the large planters are constantly buying on the small ones. Hence, all the tendencies are in favor of the emancipation of the African race.—*Rocheater American.*

STEAMBOAT GRIFFITH BURNED ON LAKE ERIE!

TWO HUNDRED LIVES LOST!
Buffalo, June 17—12 o'clock, M.
Our citizens were startled this morning by a telegraph report announcing the destruction, by fire, of the Steamboat Griffith, Capt. ROBT. She left here yesterday morning, for Sandusky and Toledo, with over TWO HUNDRED PASSENGERS. When within about twenty miles of Cleveland, the boat fired, and the flames spread with such rapidity and fury as to defy every effort to extinguish them. The most strenuous efforts were made to stop their progress, but they were only subdued when the unfortunate vessel was burned to the water's edge.

The mate, after it was found impossible to save the vessel, threw himself into the Lake, and swam ashore. He proceeded immediately to Cleveland. He says that only thirty of the multitudes on board escaped, and that over TWO HUNDRED LIVES WERE LOST.

Among the lost were Capt. ROBT and wife. The passengers were mostly emigrants. Full particulars are not yet received.

FURTHER PARTICULARS of the late disaster has been received. The cause of the fire it is not yet learned. And the saved, unfortunately, can explain nothing. They were asleep and in bed. All they know is, about three o'clock—'or about daybreak—the alarm of fire was given. The shore was in sight. Hope said it could be reached, and all were still. But when the bar was struck, hope was converted into despair, and wildly, death by fire was deemed to meet death amid the waters. The passengers plunged into the lake, and but few were saved.

There was about 250 on board. The number saved is only forty! Mr. PARKS, Post Master of Rochester, Pa. says after daylight, search was made for the bodies. Two and three were taken up at a time, and they were laid upon the shore.

It was a sad sight to behold. Their requiem, the moaning of the surf; their death-place, the wild lake shore. Strange and relative lay there, young and old, as quietly and still as if in their temples thought had been burned save what might be in Heaven!

The steamer was about three fourths of a mile from the shore when she grounded, and about 15 miles from Cleveland. It is supposed the fire originated from the furnaces.

BOLD ATTEMPT AT ROBBERY.—On Saturday morning, about 1 o'clock, the watchman engaged by the Railroad Corporation at the depot in Dorchester, had his attention attracted to the Mattapan Bank building by hearing a slight noise, apparently made by the careful application of burglars' tools. Proceeding cautiously to the building he discovered two men, one of whom was prying open the shutters, while the other was at work on the door. The watchman made an attempt to seize the fellow at the window who cluded his grasp, fled round the building, and into a shed near by, pursued by the watchman. The shed being very dark, the latter commenced groping about in an effort to lay hands upon the robber, when he was astonished by the flash and report of a pistol, the ball from which passed through his cap, slightly grazing the top of his scalp. Upon discharging the pistol, the fellow attempted to rush from the shed, and was seized by the watchman, but after a short and violent struggle, got away, and took to his heels.

The watchman being armed with a single barreled pistol, drew it out and followed in close pursuit, and fired, wounding the robber, so that he fell to the ground. Upon falling, the wounded man cried out—"Thompson, for God's sake come and help me!" His comrade who had been awaiting the result of the scuffle at a short distance, came to his assistance, and placed him upon his legs, they started in the direction of the turnpike. The watchman who was then unarmed, followed, but was told by the robbers it would be dangerous for him to come too close, as they were armed, and also had friends near at hand. After proceeding a few rods, they came up with a horse and wagon, by the roadside, in which were two men, who got out and bundled the wounded man into the carriage. They then drove off at a rapid trot. It is not known of course how seriously the man was injured by the shot, but it may lead to the detection of the party. The conduct of the watchman was cool and determined, but the whole affair was so suddenly commenced, and rapid in its termination, that he had no time to call for assistance.

BY A bold and deliberate attempt was made, to take the life of a Mr. How, an overseer of a gang of Irishmen, at Passumpsic Village, Barnet, last Tuesday. The facts are, as nearly as we can ascertain, the following:—

The Irishman was discharged in consequence of some misdemeanor, by Mr. How, on Tuesday morning, and was directed to the "Cap's Office" to settle. In the course of the day, he returned, evidently to create a disturbance among the laborers and Mr. H., faithful to his employers, ordered him to leave the premises, which he did reluctantly, when Mr. H. returned to his business, and while in a leaning posture, engaged in moving a dirt car, the Irishman approached, seized a pick with which he

gave a blow upon his head which 'd laid him. He remained insensible a long time, but is not, however, considered dangerous. The Irishman immediately fled, but was pursued and overtaken on the evening of the same day, and is now in custody.—*Caledonian.*

THE HERALD,

THURSDAY, JUNE 27, 1850.

IMPORTANT TO BUSINESS MEN AND ADVERTISERS

The Herald and Vermont Star are now published in connection, which combined have the largest circulation of any paper in this portion of the State, and all advertisements intended for either will be inserted in both thus affording to advertisers a better medium than can elsewhere be found.

Our circulation is to make a fair statement, and therefore our papers are not sold by retail.

JOB PRINTING.
Extensive additions having recently been made to the Herald establishment by the purchase of a large assortment of new materials of the latest style and most desirable patterns, we are happy to announce to our friends and the public that we are prepared to execute all orders at the shortest notice, and in style not to be surpassed in the city or country. Our office is the most extensive of any in this portion of the State, and we are not under the necessity of sending our work abroad to have it done, we can do it at shorter notice and on more reasonable terms than those who are compelled to do so.

V. B. PALMER, the American Newspaper Agent is Agent for this paper and authorized to take ADVERTISEMENTS, and SUBSCRIPTIONS, at the same rates as required by us. His Office are at
BOSTON, 8 Congress Street.
NEW YORK, Tribune Building.
PHILADELPHIA, N. W. corner Third and Chestnut Streets.
BALTIMORE, S. W. corner North and Fayette Streets.

WHIG STATE CONVENTION.
The Whigs of Vermont are requested to meet in State Convention at Montpelier, on Wednesday the 17th of July next, at 10 o'clock A. M., for the purpose of nominating a State ticket, and making other suitable preparations for the coming election.

In view of the importance of this election, being the first under our new Constitution, a full representation from every section of the State, is earnestly invited. It is hoped that all the members of the County Committees will be present, as it will afford them an opportunity of conferring together to adopt suitable measures calculated to continue the harmony and success of the party.

**A. P. LYMAN, Whig
JUSTIN S. MORRILL, State
DANIEL H. ONION, Com.
PORTER BAXTER, Com.
ORRIN SMITH, Com.**
May 21, 1850.

Nashville Convention at the South and Abolition Excitements at the North! How little do they effect the onward course of this great REPUBLIC! Eddies and ripples in the tide—how soon they are absorbed in the mighty current which, knowing "no retiring ebb," still keeps due on, enlarging as it goes "strong without rage, without overflowing full," and bearing upon its bosom a destiny in comparison with which the fortunes of Caesar are no more than the theme of a nursery tale! With whatever freedom or sphyany men in any part of the Union, politicians, enthusiasts, fanatics, or others, may indulge in talk concerning the unity of this REPUBLIC, and the facility with which it may be disintegrated, they would be very apt, if they should embody their ideas and purposes of disunion in an overt act, to find themselves confronted by one of the sternest and most terrific realities that ever frowned upon treason. In the mean time the talk does little harm.—*Baltimore American.*

Truer words were never uttered.—This AMERICAN UNION has a strength which few seem properly to appreciate, and which will never be understood until the formidable front of monstrous treason shall threaten its destruction.—The Union is strong in the affections of the great mass of the American people, and still stronger in the necessities and inevitable tendencies of social and national existence. There are laws of life higher than paper Constitutions, and more binding than solemn contracts; and by them this Union will stand if everything else should fail. The United States have a destiny to fulfill among the nations of the earth. That fact, and that purpose are deeply implanted in every American heart. All sections, and all classes, share the courage and the determination to which they give birth. Every American, at the North, and at the South, consciously or unthinkingly, means that this Republic shall go on in the high career on which it has already made such unparalleled progress; and he knows that UNION is the first necessity, the one thing essential to its accomplishment. No paltry questions of sectional interest, or of sectional feeling, will ever be permitted to put its existence in serious peril. The people, moreover, see and understand the hollowness of the apprehensions that are felt or feigned by politicians upon the subject. All the Disunion feelings in the country, are in the minds of politicians or fanatics—men who seek their own selfish ends at any cost, or who lack the judgment to perceive the real ends at which they aim.

For the last six months the whole country has been made to ring with talk of Disunion. It has done no harm to the Union itself,—it has rather fortified and strengthened it in the hearts of the American people. But it has not been wholly innocuous. It has fulfilled, to some extent, the purposes of those who have uttered it. It has formed the convenient cover for designs and plans, which they dare not bring forward without cover of some kind. It has been used to terrify the timid,—to mislead the weak and to excite the credulous into measures, against which their judgment and sense of justice would have revolted. It has produced a temporary effect,—created a temporary alarm in the minds of upright and devoted men, whose patriotism easily takes alarm, and who seek, in any danger, and in any de-

gree of concession, escape from dangers that seem, to their timid imaginations, impending and momentous. In this way, it has done harm.

This talk, moreover, about Disunion, and the measures that have been pressed upon the country under cover of it, have vastly increased the Anti-Slavery feelings in the Northern States. We believe it to be a fact, which will demonstrate itself in due time. It was awakened new jealousies, implanted new distrust, and created new sensitiveness upon the subject of Slavery among Northern men. Scores—thousands of men at the North, who have always regarded the whole Abolition movement with repugnance and disgust, have been powerfully affected by the correlative fanaticism which has sprung up in the Southern States, and to boldly usurped control of our Halls of National Legislation.

Events have no importance beyond the day which gives them birth. They sow seeds which never fail to take root, and in due time to bring forth fruit. *N. Y. Courier and Enquirer.*

We commend these remarks to the attention of our readers. There is great force and significance in them. In all that is said in relation to the preservation of the Union, we cordially concur. Among the people there never has been what may be called a slight shade of apprehension, that a respectable attempt that, not only would be put down, but if it required more than a constable's force to do so, it would be put down with the kindest but sternest and strongest precautions to cure the evil itself. Not only would the partial inflammation be allayed, but sure though kindly operating alternatives administered to effectually eradicate the evil of Slavery itself from the system. Vermont will abide by the Constitution in its true meaning, to the last letter, but Slavery must not take one job more.

From the Middlebury Register
RUTLAND & BURLINGTON RAILROAD—ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKHOLDERS.
The stockholders of the Rutland and Burlington Railroad, according to previous notice, met at the Court House in Middlebury, on Wednesday last at ten o'clock in the forenoon. The attendance being large it was found necessary, immediately after organizing to adjourn to the Methodist Meeting House—which again being called to order the business was at once proceeded with.

Mr. President Follett presented the Annual Report of the Directors of the Company—embracing also that of the Treasurer and Superintendent—which give a faithful account of the doings of the Directors for the past year; the almost unprecedented despatch with which the road was put in running order throughout the entire length; its business since the opening, and its present condition; and the state of the Company's finances—without any ostentation on the part of the Directors—an unusual amount of energy, perseverance, and business tact, and also considering all the circumstances, quite a prosperous and satisfactory state of things. We do not go into the particulars of the Report, as we expect soon to lay it before our readers entire.

The next business in order was the election of thirteen Directors for the year ensuing. Various propositions as to the mode of electing having been made and discussed, it was finally voted to proceed to ballot for thirteen Directors by general ticket. The balloting was postponed till after dinner, and the meeting adjourned to 2 o'clock.

The afternoon was chiefly occupied with balloting for Directors, which resulted in the choice of the following persons:
Timothy Follett, Burlington.
Samuel P. Strong, Vergennes.
Charles Lindsey, Middlebury.
John A. Conant, Brandon.
Chester Granger, Pittsford.
George T. Hodges, Rutland.
Nathaniel Fullerton, Chester.
William Henry, Bellows Falls.
Paris Fletcher, Bridport.
John Howe, Boston.
Nathan Rice, "
B. T. Reed, "
John Bradley, Burlington.

Mr. Elliot, of Keene, having previously declined being a candidate, Mr. Bradley of Burlington, was elected in his stead. Otherwise the Directors are the same as last year.

Sundry resolutions were passed in the afternoon, which will accompany the report of the Directors. The following were the most important:
1. To pay the interest due Stockholders, in new stock, at par.
2. To apply to the Legislature for permission to issue bonds to an amount not exceeding \$1,500,000.
3. To request the Legislature to so amend the charter as to allow the company to diminish the number of Directors, at their discretion.

The meeting as before intimated, was very large, and great interest was manifested in the affairs of the Corporation. The stockholders appear to have dispersed with renewed confidence in the success of the road, with entire satisfaction with the able management of its concerns thus far, and with expectations of a steadily increasing prosperity in time to come.

We cannot suffer this occasion to pass without congratulating our readers, and especially those of them who are stockholders, at the result. Our great work in Western Vermont is accomplished, and upon its successful accomplishment we as a people have a right to be proud; and at the same time the strong feeling of gratitude rises in our breasts towards those noble friends in

Boston who bravely stood by us in those darkest hours of the dubious night now passed into a slight streak of day dawn, surely preannouncing a long and we trust an endless as well as bright day.

We entertain no shadow of a doubt not only of the generous and ceaseless flow of usefulness to the people, but also of dividends to the stockholders. We trust none of those among us who have put their hard earned savings into this enterprise, will now suffer themselves to be jeered or fleeced or intimidated or discouraged into an abandonment of their shares in this preeminently safe investment. We have a board of Directors of the very staunchest business men in the country. They have put their hearts into this business as well as liberally of their fortunes. We have their pledge, as men of integrity, that the matter shall be conducted to the end upon the square with Vermont honesty.

We know the men and we accept the pledge. We say the security is good. The highest rate of accommodation to the public, and of dividends to the stockholders, will be the stars by which they will steer their course, and in a road well located, and well managed these lines are coincident. Their labors have been long, arduous, and often, it may be, unthankful; but they will have their reward in the consciousness of a good thing well done.

TEMPERANCE LECTURE.
We are requested to state that Mr. S. M. HULETT, the successful champion of Temperance, will Lecture at Rutland Village, on Saturday evening next. Also at the Brick Church in Castleton, on Friday Evening. Mr. Hulett being somewhat known in this section, the friends of Temperance will of course be present.

We perceive that the Press generally are loud in their condemnation of the recent disgraceful attack of Forest upon Willis. In this we fully concur. When such men as Edwin Forest so far forget themselves as to commit acts of rowdiness worthy alone of Mike Welch or Isaiah Rynders, they cannot expect the public to look with less favor upon those acts than had they been committed by those somewhat notorious characters themselves.

The 'Free Democracy' of Rutland County hold their Convention on the 4th of July at the Court House in Rutland.

RUTLAND MARBLE.
To the Editor of the Rutland Herald
SIR:—I have long waited for some one better qualified than I am to call the public attention to the extent and manner in which the marble quarries of Rutland are now worked, and to the probable extent to which they must be immediately worked upon the completion of the railroad from Rutland to Whitehall, and from Rutland to Troy. These quarries are situated in the westerly part of Rutland, from four to five miles from the village of East Rutland. They naturally divide themselves into two quarries, each very distinct in its formation, and in relative position to the hills of which they constitute the basis and the bulk as well as in many important qualities. The quarry mainly worked by the Messrs. A. W. Hyde, is situated upon the south side of the road leading from Rutland to Whitehall, and the quarries worked by the West Rutland mining company, and by William F. Barnes, for himself and others are upon the north side of the same road. Both quarries are alike in this particular, that at a very low expense a railroad track can be placed along side by which the blocks, with a derrick, can be swung from the quarries to the cars if desired. For many kinds of marble, especially for large sized blocks, the advantages of this must be very great. The quantity now raised has been estimated by Mr. A. W. Hyde, a gentleman of the very best opportunity to form a correct estimate, as equivalent to thirteen thousand five hundred tons annually, of which seven thousand three hundred tons went to Whitehall, for which the sum of \$30,650 dollars was paid for land transportation. Assuming this statement to be correct, at the very low price of \$30 per ton for the marble sent to Whitehall, and \$15 per ton for the average value of the marble sent elsewhere, the value of the marble raised in Rutland, in 1849, will be \$297,000. Upwards of four hundred men are now employed in this business, and when it is remembered that this is all labor and profit, its importance becomes at once manifest. This business has grown to its present magnitude in eight years, under the disadvantage of twenty-two miles of extremely difficult land carriage to reach Whitehall, its leading

market, the badness of whose roads are and were a proverb. With a short land carriage now, it has rail road transportation by the way of the Rutland & Burlington Rail Road. Even this short land carriage, with the loading and unloading is equivalent to a charge of at least a dollar per ton. In fourteen months from this time the marble at the quarries may be placed in the cars, and in the natural order of business, with the single exception of a bridge at Rose's Point, (an obstacle which I hope to see removed) without transhipment may be placed at Ogdenburgh, at Buffalo, at Boston, and at New York.

That in the same manner, so far as the natural and convenient course of business shall render desirable, it may be placed not only at all the intermediate points of importance, which lie on the direct road to these great markets and depots of commerce, but also, at every considerable town in New England, New York, and in two years from this time, I might add Pennsylvania and Ohio. In addition to this, upon two of the routes, as matter of absolute certainty, and (in my judgment) upon the third, a wise and enlarged—I will add—a noble self-interest, will command great cheapness of transportation. First to go south as far as Troy, there will be the competition between two rail roads, and from Whitehall, a third channel by Canal. Marble is a article admirably adapted to rail road transportation, and more especially, when that transportation is to be for long distances without re-loading. The marble in the outset would be loaded into the cars of the Troy & Rutland railroad, and that Company never could afford to have it taken out of their cars till they reached Troy, if they could get a dollar and a half per ton. Transportation then, to the City of New York, and to the intervening places in the valley of the Hudson; could not be more than two dollars and fifty cents per ton, and more probably, would be as low as two dollars. There would be many circumstances to render the rate higher in the direction of Boston. But in case it should turn out, as I believe it will, that marble in the block is a great and important American staple, susceptible of immense increase and amplification of manufacture, not merely for domestic use, but also for foreign exportation, then Boston would be anxious that in her market the price of such a staple should not materially exceed that in the now leading city of the continent. The amount of trade North, in the direction of Burlington and Ogdenburgh would be very great; it might in the outset, and for some years, exceed that in any other one direction. For a long time, and to an immense amount it might go, in what would otherwise be empty cars upon their return trip as far as Ogdenburgh, and there meet the germ of a future New York, sitting at the foot of the American Mediterranean, upon whose waters the product of but a few millions of hardy pioneers, now floats a commerce more than half equaling in value, the commerce of all Europe with all Asia. What then are a few of the reasons why Rutland should be the place for the production, and perhaps, exchange of this staple, which since the dawn of civilization has been the favorite material upon which the tool of the artist, the chisel of the sculptor, and the busy brain of the architect, has exhausted itself in the erection alike of the Mausoleum, the Palace, and the Temple. In the first place, within the town of Rutland, there are at least ten leading varieties of Marble, with well defined differences not only of color, but also of texture, closeness and direction of grain, mechanical strength of fabric, and undoubtedly, in proportion and kind of chemical constituents. Should you include also the minor varieties, distinguishable, chiefly, by color the list of plainly marked varieties, would be at least, forty. All of these quarries lie within convenient reach of the railroads now built and building; and most of them could be reached by arms, or side tracks of from eighty to one hundred rods in length. Next, in the marble business, beyond almost any other business, concentration of capital, labor, and skill, produce the greatest amount of economy; or, in other words, afford the product at the lowest price to the consumer, and still retain the largest proportion of profit to the producer. Thirdly, I will not say unlimited cheap and available water power, directly upon the line of the rail road may be found, but more than would be sufficient to manufacture twice the quantity of marble now used in the United States. Fourthly, but not by any means the least important consideration, the business has now, for the last eight years been pursued by a large number of men who have acquired the skill and capacity to well conduct it, as is best

shown from the fact, that in carrying it on under all the disadvantages before mentioned, as a body, they have acquired wealth by it. In doing this, too, they have made a large investment in fixed capital; such as mills, houses, shops, and machinery, and the most important of all, in the opening of the quarries. I think a very low estimate of the fixed investment in mills, &c., in Rutland, and in those dependent upon using the Rutland marble, including their various shops, fixtures, and houses for operatives, would be one hundred and twenty five thousand dollars. Secondly, in opening the quarries, a least one hundred thousand tons of material has been taken out, which from the necessity of the case, for the want of a market for the cheaper marble, such as may be used in Architecture and for like purposes, was obliged, for the want of cheap means of transportation, to be got out in the cheapest manner possible and thrown away. It has made a most splendid yard, however, for future operations, and Providence had provided a swamp that was just fitted to receive it. At least fifty thousand tons of this was of better material for building than the average of the marble buildings of the cities of New York and Albany. As affording vantage ground and scope for the immediate pushing of further operations commensurate with the importance of the subject, and to take advantage of the very crisis of "the flood which leads on to Fortune, I estimate this work, as being now worth, at the very lowest, two hundred thousand dollars. With these advantages, as other valuable quarries present themselves, they naturally condescend with and become auxiliary to these, thus so fairly and broadly started.

[TO BE CONTINUED.]

CELEBRATION AT CASTLETON.
At a regular meeting of Good Samaritan Division, No. 89, S. of T. at their Division Room, in Castleton, June 12th, 1850, it was then resolved, unanimously, that we will have a Celebration of our Order on the 4th of July next. Whereupon the W. P. appointed the following Brothers a Committee of Arrangements:
E. S. Carr, J. N. Northrop, D. Underwood, W. B. Colburn, J. G. Whitlock, J. Harrington, B. W. Burr.

After the meeting of the above Committee, it was Resolved, That the following Divisions be especially invited, viz: Killington Division, East Rutland, Marble Valley Division, West Rutland, Mountain Spring Division, Pittsford, Otter Creek Division, Danby, and Friendship Division, Wallingford to join us in our Celebration.

The above named Divisions have signified to us their acceptance of our invitation. We also respectfully request our friends and citizens of Castleton, and neighboring towns to attend. An appropriate address will be delivered on the occasion.

We hope to see the 4th of July next, a day so fraught with hallowed associations, an array of worth and respectability gather around the standard of Temperance.

TROY CONFERENCE ACADEMY—ANNIVERSARY EXERCISES—EXAMINATION OF CLASSES, Monday, Tuesday, and Wednesday, July 15th 16th and 17th.
Exhibitions—Thursday, July 18th Ladies at 10 o'clock, A. M.; Gentlemen's, at 2 o'clock.
Address before the Young Men's Lyceum, Wednesday evening, by John W. Fowler, Esq., Principal of the State and National Law School.
Address before the Philomathean Society, Thursday evening, by Prof. John Foster, of Union College.
JOHN NEWMAN, Principal.

From the Brattleboro Tribune.
The MACOMBER TROUPE gave a decidedly rich musical feast to a large audience, on Tuesday evening, in the Hall of Fisk's new Hotel. Some apology, perhaps, ought to be offered for them on account of the hall, which is not calculated for such purposes, and therefore the talent of the performers could not be fully appreciated, but no other could be had. Yet, for 'a that, and 'a that,' the audience were pleased—delighted. It was Mr. Coveit's first appearance (we hope not his last) in B., though he has been a star in the musical world for many years. He possesses a voice of great compass and power, and sings with a spirit and elegance seldom equaled. His comic pieces are admirable, and of a higher tone than those sung by Dodge, and to our taste, far better executed. His medley, composed by himself, of 20 different airs, is worth the price of admission. We have known him many years, and as a 'songster,' has few equals.

The bass of Mr. Hector, is the richest we ever heard, deep, smooth and strong, and inspires the feeling soul with a sublimity indescribable. Of the Masses Macomber's, it would

be useless for us to speak, as their high reputation for musical talent is too well known and appreciated in this vicinity. Their names are sufficient to attract an audience. Their performances upon the violin and violoncello, elicited much applause.

On Tuesday afternoon, they gave a gratuitous entertainment to the patients of the Insane Asylum. Quite a number of our citizens were present, and we must say, that we very seldom have spent an hour more agreeably. It certainly was interesting to us to witness an audience of insane persons, listening to the sweet charms of music; and to notice the effect—how they were moved, many of the females alternately weeping and laughing, according to the spirit of the song. They enjoyed it, and their joy and gratitude seemed unbounded, manifesting it in word and action. It was a repast to them, and no doubt the memory of these whose kindness prompted them to prepare it, will long be cherished in the minds of those for whom it was given.

They are going up the river, and we recommend them to our brethren of the press.

"TARIFF PANIC"
The free trade organs are just now busy in charging the Whigs with a desire to create a tariff 'panic.' But the charge is unfounded. No such desire is entertained. Unfortunately, however, facts enough are being daily developed, without resorting to speculations or fictions, to forcibly impress the public mind with the necessity of a change of policy, so far as regards the domestic industry of the country.

Iron-works, giving employment to over twenty thousand men, have been suspended within the past two years. These twenty thousand men would earn ten millions of dollars per annum, if employed. But the Free Trade Democracy of the country say that this vast sum shall be taken from the pockets of the iron-workers of the United States, and paid to the operatives of Great Britain! If the statement of this fact is calculated to create a 'panic,' the responsibility must rest with those whose measures made it a fact, and not with those who gave it publicity.

But the mischief resulting from the policy which has thrown this number of iron-workers out of employ, does not end with the evils endured by these men themselves. It reaches every other interest in the country. These men, when employed at their trade, produce iron, but they consume every other commodity usually required by the working classes of the country. The ten millions of dollars which they would have earned would not have remained in their pockets. It would have been exchanged for the thousand products of the mechanics, farmers, grocers, and merchants of the country. A million would have been expended in the erection of comfortable homesteads.—Another million would have been expended with the milliner, tailor, shoemaker, and schoolmaster. Another, with the merchant and grocer. And three or four millions with the farmer, the butcher, and the baker. And each interest would, to that extent, have shared in the benefits which always flow from well-requited Home Labor.

These ten millions of dollars, however, instead of being thus beneficially and profitably diffused through our own community, are sent abroad, and find their way into the pockets of the artisans, traders, and agriculturists of Great Britain. So that, while the iron-worker is most directly injured by the policy which has compelled the suspension of the establishments in which we found employment, other interests suffer indirectly, through him. It is this fact, followed out through all its phases, which demonstrates the absurdity of the arguments so frequently cited by the enemies of protection, that while free trade may temporarily injure manufacturers, it benefits all other interests who are the consumers of the commodities manufactured.

Let us look for a moment at the effect of this policy upon the farmers of this country. Each of these 20,000 men thrown out of employment have others dependent upon him. Including women and children, the number is at least 100,000. These 100,000 persons will consume the equivalent of 500,000 bushels of wheat per annum. If (as must be the case if the existing tariff is continued) these men are driven to agriculture, they will cease to become consumers and become producers. In a year or two, instead of purchasing 500,000 bushels of wheat, they will have 1,000,000 to sell! It requires nothing more than the statement of a fact like this, to show how deeply important the protective policy is to the farmer as well as to the manufacturer.

But we must go a step farther. By having these 20,000 men thrown out of employment, the American farmer will not only lose a market for half a million of bushels of wheat, but as that amount of wheat will be consumed abroad during the process of the manufacture of the iron heretofore made by these discarded American iron-workers, we will import, with the iron, that quantity