In short, and to sum up all, *should he be* JAMES K. POLK?

Every American who ponders this matter well, ought to answer *no!*

What then are the attributes which ought to attach to him who is selected out of fourteen millions, to receive the highest honor and trust in the gift of his fellow men?

He should be a great man—great in his head, great in his heart. With a mind acute, discriminating and powerful, he should be able to grasp all the vast concerns of a widely extended nation, gifted with far-seeing sagacity to devise and with energy and resources to perfect measures which look not merely at the temporary, but at the permanent interests of the people. He should have age and experience in the conduct of public affairs, that the welfare of the state may not be put in jeopardy by the follies of youth or the blunders of ignorance. He should have a fame so wide and extended, that throughout the length and breadth of the land, his name and deed should be as household words. He should have a soul, generous, expansive and benevolent, embracing all mankind in its sympathy. He should be selected for his own intrinsic merits alone.—He should be a man always devoted to the welfare of his country and ready to sacrifice himself and his hopes to secure her weal.—He should possess a lofty dignity of character, such as extorts respect even from adversaries. He should be a man, not known merely to a little section of his own country, but whose name, as the friend of freedom, of justice and of truth, is repeated and revered throughout the civilized world.

Where lives there *such* a man? At Ashland in Kentucky, and thither the people of this great union are about to send a voice, strong, unequivocal and irresistible, demanding the services of their greatest and noblest fellow citizen, in the highest of earthly stations.

THE DOCUMENTS

The nomination of Mr. Polk for the Presidency renders it fitting and proper that his views on all the great questions of national policy should be fully and fairly spread before the people, that they may act understandingly in reference to them; and we had hoped that his supporters would have distinctly set forth the principles on which they support him, and have at least referred us to the evidences of his fidelity to them. This, for some strange reason, they have neglected, and still *refuse* to do; and the world is left as profoundly ignorant of Mr. Polk's public speeches and acts, as though he had not been *fourteen years* in the U. S. Congress, two years Governor of Tennesse, and twice before the people of Tennessee as a candidate for Governor. In the latter of these campaigns he addressed the people NINETY-FIVE times from the stump; wrote out and published a number of these speeches for distribution; in addition to which he challenged his competitor, Mr. JONES, to discuss the leading political topics through the newspapers, which was accepted, and the Nashville papers bear record of the views set forth. And yet, strange to say, not one of these speeches is quoted by Mr. Polk's supporters here, nor a solitary sentiment he ever uttered previous to his nomination, permitted to see the light! How is this? *Why* is it? *Could* a man spend some twenty years in active public life and not say *something* worth repeating?—Something which would furnish a safer indication of his *real* sentiments on any given subject, than what he might say when called upon as an interested witness? It seems to us so; don't it to you, reader? But thus it is. The question of PROTECTION, is one in which we all feel a deep intererest. The supporters of Polk say he is in *favor* of protection. We ask them for the evidence—to refer us to the speech in which he advocated the doctrine. They decline! We ask them to publish any one of his speeches on the subject. They refuse! Finally, we challenge the Sentinel and Democrat to *refer* us to any act, vote, or sentiment of his, previous to his nomination, which would warrant any such interpretation; and they tell us they "are *sick* of this everlasting twaddle about protection"! Well, we will trouble them no more; but to the law and the testimony. *We* will resort to Mr. Polk's public speeches and acts, and faithfully report as we there find him. Judge ye.

In the session of 1832-'33, Mr. Polk was a member of the Committee of Ways and Means, who reported a bill,* (which did not pass.) greatly *reducing* the duties below those adopted by the tariff act of the preceding session (tariff of 1832). He made a long speech in favor of the new bill, and *against the protective system*, which will be found in the Cong. Deb., p 1162. As a specimen of that speech an extract will suffice:

"It appears from this testimony that the duties upon woolens (now fifty per cent.) may not only be reduced, *but that twenty-five per cent. will be a sufficient protection*, provided there be a corresponding REDUCTION ON THE RAW MATERIAL, and the duty be fully and fairly collected; and that the manufacturers of cottons, and especially of coarse cottons, would be able to continue their business *profitably at the reduced duty of twelve and a half per cent.* on the rival foreign article." * * * *

"I propose next to establish, by testimony equally entitled to credit, the third proposition, which is, that the manufactures of the United States were in a prsperous condition under the costing more *and for the eight years intervening* between the years 1816 and 1824, and also that the act of 1816, *afforded them ample incidental protection*."—Cong. Debates, vol. 9, page 1170.

"The WOOL GROWERS consider the duty upon foreign wool as important to their prosperity. THIS OPINION, I APPREHEND, IS FOUNDED IN ERROR. Very little wool of the middling quality, such as we produce, is imported. The kinds chiefly imported are either the finer qualities, costing more than a dollar the pound, or the coarse South American wool, costing less than eight cents per lb. *neither of which do we produce*, or if we do, to a very limited extent."

* * * * "MY OWN OPINION IS THAT WOOL SHOULD BE DUTY FREE; but as wool-growers think otherwise, we have retained a duty of *fifteen per cent.* upon the imported article"—[Congressional Debates, vol. 9, p. 1174.]

This bill was defeated; but Mr. Clay, aware that the next Congress (which was then elected) would have a free trade majority, introduced and carried through the *compromise* act, for which Mr. Polk voted; and Mr. P. has given us the reasons *why* he voted for it.

"He, and the South with him, had voted for the act, because it was a REDUCTION of the rates of the act of 1828, though by no means so low as he could have *desired* it to be; still, it was the greatest *reduction* that could be obtained at the time of its passage."—*Polk's speech at Jackson, 3d Apl. '43.*

In accordance with these views Mr. Polk, in 1834 voted in *favor* of a resolution introduced by Mr. Hall, of N. Carolina, to *repeal the compro-*[illegible]*t*, under the pretext of reducing the duties [illegible] to what was called the "necessary wants of the government." But this failed, 115 to 69.

Mr. Polk shortly after retired from Congress, and entered the lists for Governor in Tennessee, where he was called out on this question, nay, sought discussion—and has left on record the most ample and satisfactory testimony. We quote first from a

Synopsis of Gov. Polk's speech delivered at Jackson, on the 3d of April. 1843," written out by Gov. P. himself, and published in pamphlet form.

"He took other views, briefly presented, of the subject, and proceeded to the discussion of the protective tariff act passed by the last Congress. He showed that it was a highly protective tariff, and not one for revenue. He showed that, by the compromise tariff act of 1833, the tax on no imported article was to exceed 20 per cent. upon its value after the 30th of June, 1843. No higher tax than 20 per cent. *was* imposed on any article after the 30th of June, 1841, until the 30th of August, 1842, on which latter day the present tariff law was passed by the Whig Congress.—The Whig Congress laid violent hands on the compromise act of 1833, and broke it up."

"It was clear, therefore, that the late tariff act was not a revenue measure. It had raised the rates of duty so high as to shut out imports and consequently to cut off and diminish revenue."

"Judging from the amount of revenue received at the Treasury, under the operation of the present tariff act, for the last quarter of 1842, as already shown, it will not produce annually half the amount of revenue which would have been produced by the lower rates of the compromise act, had that act been left undisturbed."

"He was opposed to direct taxes, and to prohibitory and protective duties, and in favor of such *moderate* duties, as would not cut off importations. IN OTHER WORDS, HE WAS IN FAVOR OF REDUCING THE DUTIES TO THE RATES OF THE COMPROMISE ACT, WHERE THE WHIG CONGRESS FOUND THEM ON THE 30th OF JUNE, 1842."

This, to us is plain enough. But we sometimes do public speakers great injustice by putting an interpretation on what they say. As if to avoid the possibility of such a contingency, Gov. Polk wound up his speech on this occasion with the following avowal of his position.

"THE DIFFERENCE BETWEEN THE COURSE OF THE POLITICAL PARTY WITH WHICH HE, (MR. MILTON BROWN,) ACTS AND MYSELF IS, WHILST THEY ARE THE ADVOCATES OF DISTRIBUTION AND A PROTECTIVE TARIFF—MEASURES WHICH I CONSIDER RUINOUS TO THE INTERESTS OF THE COUNTRY, AND ESPECIALLY TO THE INTEREST OF THE PLANTING STATES—I HAVE STADILY AND AT ALL TIMES OPPOSED BOTH."—*Same Speech, as published by himself.*

Next, in order of time, we have Gov. Polk's reply to certain enquiries of the people of Memphis, on the subject of the tariff:

From Col. Polk's Reply to the Memphis Inquiries. May, 15, 1843.

QUESTION.

"5th. Are you in favor of a tariff or direct taxes for the support of the General Government?

"6th. If a tariff, do you approve of such a tariff as would give protection to home industry against foreign industry?"

ANSWER.

* * * * * * *

"I have at all times been opposed to prohibitory or high protective tariff laws, designed not for revenue, but to advance the interests of one portion of the people employed in manufactures, by TAXING another and much the larger portion, thus making the many tributary to the increased wealth of the few. I AM OPPOSED TO THE TARIFF ACT OF THE LATE CONGRESS, considering it to be in many respects of this character—and indeed so highly protective upon some articles as to prohibit their importation into the country altogether.—I AM IN FAVOR OF REPEALING THAT ACT and restoring the compromise tariff act of March 2d, 1833; believing as I do, that it would produce more revenue than the present law, and that the incidental protection afforded by the 20 per cent. duty, especially when this would be paid in cash, and on the home valuation, will afford sufficient protection to the manufacturers, and all that they ought to desire, OR TO WHICH THEY ARE ENTITLED."

J. K. POLK.

Finally, Gov. Polk proposed to his opponent, Mr. Jones, to discuss this subject through the newspapers. The proposition was accepted; and Gov. Polk led off in the *Nashville Union*, with an article which opens as follows:

WINCHESTER, May 29, 1843.

To the people of Tennessee:

The object which I had in proposing to Governor Jones, at Corrollville, on the 12th of April last, that we should each write out and publish our views and opinions on the subject of the tariff, was, that *our respective positions might be distinctly known and understood by the people.* That my opinions were already fully and distinctly known, I could not doubt. I HAD STEADILY, during the period I was a Representative in Congress, BEEN **opposed to a protective policy** as my recorded votes and published speeches prove. Since I retired from Congress I had held the same opinions. In the present canvass for Governor I HAD AVOWED MY OPPOSITION to the Tariff act of the late Whig Congress, as being highly PROTECTIVE in its character, and not designed by its authors as a revenue measure. I had avowed my opinion in my public speeches that the interests of the country, and especially of the producing and exporting States, REQUIRED ITS REPEAL, and the restoration of the principles of the Compromise Tariff Act of 1833. * * * * JAMES K. POLK.

This discussion continued through several weeks, and was finally closed by Gov. Polk, on the 26th June, 1843. The "*Union*" in ushering this closing plea before its readers, endorses it as as a "statesmanlike exposition of the *perfidy and* "*oppression manifested* in the passage of the "*late tariff.*"

From the Nashville Union, June 26, 1843.

GOV. POLK'S LETTER.

TO THE PEOPLE OF TENNESSEE.

THE TARIFF.

Upon the subject of the Tariff, I have but little to add to what I have heretofore often declared to the public. *All who have observed my course know that* I HAVE AT ALL TIMES BEEN OPPOSED TO THE 'PROTECTIVE POLICY.' *I am for laying such moderate duties on imports as will raise revenue enough, when added to the income from the sale of lands and other incidental sources, to defray the expenses of Government economically administered. I am in favor of a tariff for revenue*, AND OPPOSED TO A TARIFF FOR PROTECTION. I was a member of Congress during the period that this subject excited the greatest interest. I was *opposed* to the *protective* tariff of 1828, and voted against it. I voted for the act of 1832—*because it reduced the tariff of 1828 to lower rates.* That made some reduction, THOUGH NOT AS MUCH AS I DESIRED TO HAVE MADE. I voted for the act of March 2d, 1833, (commonly called the compromise act) which reduced the rates of the act of 1832 to still lower rates, and finally brought the rates of the act of 1832 down to a point at which no article was, after the 30th of June, 1842, to be subject to a duty higher than 20 per cent. This was the law when the late Whig Congress came into power. By the tariff act of the 30th August, 1842, the compromise act was violated and repealed. I AM OPPOSED TO THE ACT OF 1842, *not regarding it to be a revenue tariff, but in many of its provisions* HIGHLY PROTECTIVE AND OPPRESSIVE *in its character. I am in favor of the restoration of the compromise act of* 1833.

Here we might rest this subject, and perhaps ought to; but we beg the reader's indulgence one step further. Mr. Polk says he is in favor of going back to the principles of the compromise act. The compromise act was predicated on the fact that the proceeds of the public lands had been disposed of by distribution, and were not to return to the treasury as a source of revenue.—Now listen to him in reference to the public lands. He is for the compromise act; but, mind ye, how determined he is to return the land money to the treasury, for the AVOWED PURPOSE of robbing *protection* of even the little "incidental" aid it might get under the 20 per cent. horizontal duty of the compromise act, that he talks of returning to! Note how constantly he is haunted with the idea of a "*protective* tariff"—"Vermont," and her "pecuniary interest" in the lands—the "manufacturing states," and N. England generally! But read. We copy from his

"*Address to the people of Tennessee, March 25th,* 1841."

"If the receipts from the sales of the public lands, amounting to several millions annually shall be abstracted from the Treasury, and give

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* The chairman of this committee was Mr. VERPLANK, who has recently abandoned the Whig party, on the ground that he is for *free trade*, and must *therefore* vote for *Polk.*

to the States, it follows that an equal amount must be raised by an increase of the Tariff, or by a tax in some other form, to supply the deficiency; and if raised by an increase of the Tariff, it requires no argument to prove that the tax will be paid in unequal proportions by the people of the different sections of the Union—the Southern and planting States bearing much the greater part of the burden. To avoid this objection, and to conceal from the tax paying portion of the Union, the fact that the ultimate effect, if not the main object of the measure, will be to afford a plausible pretext for an increased PROTECTIVE TARIFF, it is said that the increased tax may be levied on Wines, Silks, and other luxuries. Still it will be a tax upon labor, and will naturally affect the value of our products given in exchange for them. Must it not strike the advocates of distribution too, that the power of this argument is lost, when they reflect, that if luxuries are not sufficiently taxed, that the better plan would be to leave the monies arising from lands in the Treasury, to defray the public expenses, as far as they will go, and then to lighten the duties on necessaries and increase them on luxuries.

In another view, the proposed distribution is a tariff measure. If it prevail, Massachusetts, VERMONT and other States, containing within their borders no portion of the public lands, will be immediately vested with a local PECUNIARY INTEREST IN THEM. The public lands, will, in effect, be mortgaged to the several States, in proportion equal to their Federal representation in Congress, and they will have an interest in having them sold at the highest possible rates. They will have an interest in opposing the graduation or reduction of price, and in opposing the grant of preëmption at low rates to that hardy and enterprising race of pioneer occupants who have gone with their families to the West, built their 'log cabins,' opened their little farms and settled upon them, because they would apprehend that the amount of their respective dividends in the distribution would be thereby diminished.

The MANUFACTURING States would have a peculiar interest in resisting the reduction of price or the grant of preëmption to settlers at a low rate, because to keep up the price of the lands, and withhold grants of preëmption would be to check emigration, retain the laboring population at home, and thus reduce the wages of labor, and increase the profits of the capitalists engaged in manufactures. The manufacturing interests would be advanced by it for another reason. They would receive their federal proportion of the distribution, and would not contribute in the same ratio in the payment of the tax to supply the deficiency. They would, in addition to this, receive the bounties to their manufactures, which an increased tariff would afford, whilst these bounties would be paid by the South; in EVERY VIEW OF THE MEASURE, it is an auxiliary to the PROTECTIVE policy. It is presented, it is true, in the seductive, but at the same time, deceptive and disguised form, of giving money to the States out of the Federal Treasury, when it is, in truth, laying new burdens on the people. The MANUFACTURING States so understand it, and hence the Legislature of VERMONT, Rhode-Island, Connecticut, New-York, Pennsylvania, Delaware, and some other States, have, during the past and present year, passed Legislative resolves instructing their Senators and requesting their Representatives in Congress to advocate the measure. The State of Connecticut publicly declares that such is her object by passing Resolves, at the same time instructing her Senators and Representatives in Congress to "resist by all constitutional means every attempt to destroy or impair the protective policy," and to use their exertions to procure the passage of such laws as will effectually protect the labor of this country, 'the manufacturing labor,' of course, is meant. The Legislature of Pennsylvania, in the month of January last, avowed in direct terms that an increase of the tariff was their object. They passed a Resolve instructing their Senators and Representatives to advocate and vote for the distribution, and passed a second Resolve in the following words, viz:—

Resolved, That our Senators be further instructed, and our Representatives requested, to vote for such modification or adjustment of the tariff as may increase the revenue derived from imports equal to the wants of the National Government, so that at no time hereafter, under any pretext whatever, shall any money, arising from the sales of the public lands, be used by the General Government."

"All the Resolves referred to were passed by Legislatures, a majority of whose members were the political friends and supporters of the present National Administration. They have all been officially communicated to the Executive of this State, (as I suppose they have been to the Executives of all the States,) with a request that the same may be laid before the next General Assembly of Tennessee. The states of Alabama and Mississippi have passed resolves responsive to the Resolves of Connecticut, in which they maintain the OLD GROUND of the South AGAINST the "PROTECTIVE POLICY." That this State will maintain SIMILAR ground with her southern sister States, when the Resolves of Connecticut come to be considered by her Leglislature, I CANNOT DOUBT; in the face of this evidence before us, none can be so BLIND as not to see that the measure to distribute the proceeds of the sales of the public lands among the States, is but the pioneer step to the revival of the "protective tariff."

JAMES K. POLK.

"As good a tariff man as Mr. Clay!" "Good enough, Morgan, till after election!" Reader, we imagine that you understand, by this time, why the Locofocos *refuse* to publish Mr. Polk's *tariff* speeches. Do you not? If not, apply to James O'Halloran for the reason, and ask him to publish, in the True Democrat, Mr. Polk's very best speech in *favor* of protection; or, as for that matter, any speech or essay that even squints that way. See what he will say to you.

"Politicians sometimes speak one way, and vote another," said Ben. Hardin. Mr. Van Buren always spoke against the tariff, but generally voted for it. But not so with Mr. Polk. He has been in *deed*, as well as word, on *all* occasions, the enemy of protection. Search the records of Congress, and you will find that in every instance, where the protecting system was attacked, he was its ASSAILANT, its constant and uncompromising FOE. At home, at the hustings, and in the executive chair, it has always been the same.

Of the light in which his leading supporters regard him, the following, from a late No. of the Nashville Union, is conclusive:

"We wish it borne in mind, that the oppressive Tariff of 1842 has been condemned by every true Democrat, and by none more decidedly than Mr. Van Buren. *THAT ITS PROVISIONS ARE VIEWED WITH ABHORRENCE BY GOVERNOR POLK AND ALL HIS FRIENDS WE NEED NOT REPEAT.*"

The New York Plebeian goes still further, and says—

"The opinions of Gov. Polk do not require to be changed to meet contingencies. Whether the present Tariff brings $10,000,000 or $50,000,000 annually, HE IS OPPOSED TO IT."

If, in view of all these facts, the wool-growers, the manufacturers, the mechanics, the laborers of Vermont are prepared to vote for James K. Polk, or any way aid his election, let them never again complain of low prices, lack of employment, scarcity of money, or "hard times." All the consolation we can promise them is contained in the following announcement of the *Charleston Courier*, evidently made under the supposition that Mr. Polk's election was within the range of possibilities:

"*We can promise the manufacturers nothing further, than that in carrying through our fixed purpose of FREE TRADE and LOW DUTIES, it shall not be done harshly, but with due consideration of the circumstances in which BAD LEGISLATION has involved them!!*"

SIGNIFICANT INQUIRY.

As the lokies were placing a splendid gilt eagle upon the top of their pole the other day, a black man, in a subdued, half-desponding tone, inquired of a by-stander, "Do you suppose that those wings are broad enough to cover Texas and its slaves?" The man hesitated, stammered, and finally sloped. He was an owner of Texas scrip.

LOUISIANA.

O. K.

The returns are all in. We have a majority of *eight* in the lower House—the largest we have had in six years. There is at present one against us in the Senate; but Morse, who is elected to Congress in the 4th district, will be compelled to retire from the Senate, and his Senatorial district being decidedly whig, we shall then have a majority in both branches. We have gained one member of Congress, and fall but a few votes short in another district, which gave some three hundred against us last fall. The State is sound, and gives her electoral vote to Henry Clay. Stick a pin there, and remember we tell you so.

Settled.—The locos have been denying the statement that Morse, who is supposed to be elected to Congress in the fourth district of Louisiana, is a Senator of the State now, and will, if elected to Congress, leave room for the election of a Whig Senator, so as to turn the Senate over to the Whigs. Hear the Richmond Enquirer:

"The State Senate will stand as follows:

Whigs—Messrs. Allen, Garcia, Kenner, Edwards, Dupre, Morancy, Labauve, and Bernard—8.

Democrats—Messrs. White, Livaudais, Carter, Slidell, Morse, Downs, Marshall, Ledoux, and Harmanson—9. [It may be necessary to add, that should Mr. Morse go to Congress, his seat will be vacant in the State Senate. In this case, as his district is decidedly Whig, it is probable that a member of that party will be returned in his place.]"

WILLISTON CONVENTION.

Notwithstandig the rain on Wednesday, we learn that our friends assembled in good force at Williston, to hear Elder Sabin, Mr. Upham, and Mr. Marsh. Judge Collamer was unexpectedly unable to attend. The Convention was organized by the appointment of Aaron L. Beach of Charlotte, President, one Vice President from each town, and Edward A. Stansbury, of Burlington and Alexander Ferguson of Huntington,, Secretaries.

Messrs. **Read** and **Stone**, our present excellent Senators were re-nominated by acclamation.

We shall give the official proceedings next week.

UP AT LAST.

The locos have finally got up a flag staff; but if they should this year, as in 1840, have no occasion to use it, there will be so much labor lost! that's all. They had to abandon the "Young Hickory" project, and have put up a dapper looking spruce topmast, which very much resembles some sticks we have seen about the Breakwater. This is clasped to old Hickory by bands of (English?) iron and stayed with cords, in a way to withstand—we should suppose—any thing *but* a "November frost." But the Democrat says it overtops us some twelve feet; from which we infer that our cotemporary wishes it understood, that two poles are, sometimes, longer than one. Be it so. The Whigs do not pretend to soar very high, nor dive very deep, but aim at preserving the true water-line of democracy: the common level, or *proper medium*. There is a fitness in things. And there stands our pole, an entire thing of itself, erect in its *own* majesty, emblematic of the *individuality* and positive character of the State it adorns—beautifully illustrating her early history, by rejecting all alliances, disdaining extraneous aid, and, relying upon its deep foundation in the cause of eternal truth, and its own innate energy, proudly bidding defiance, single handed, to the angry elements of a world around it. There let it stand; and distant be the day when *we* have to put up sky-scrapers to catch the breeze of liberty.

But, perhaps the Mosaic patch-work of hickory trees, spruce poles, oak cross-trees, iron bands, shrouds, and other paraphrenalia adapted to a sloop's mast, are more befitting a party animated by no controlling, lofty principle of action, but great at *combinations* and *expedients*; blown hither and thither, they know not why or wherefore; who are now practically engaged in trying to paddle our woollen mills across the Atlantic, and whose policy, carried out, would plant on the lee shore of our country ship's masts enough to save the necessity of planting another amphibious non-descript like unto that whose advent we took up our pen to chronicle. But we have no disposition to multiply words on the subject.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT.

It is a privilege with us to occasionally find reason to applaud our opponents.—They have certainly betrayed good sense in applying to an accomplished whig artist for a crowning ornament to their flag-staff. Mr. **Searl** has done himself and the town credit, in executing decidedly the best Eagle we have ever seen; and we undertake to say, it cannot be beat. Sherman has a very good one on the Burlington, which was carved in New York, but it will bear no comparison.

By the way—unless the lokies take better care of this bird than they have of Chapman's Rooster, it will fly away, for a certainty.

SPRUCE *vs.* HICKORY.

Amid the battle's fearful crash,
When fought our sires for victory,
They trusted not in spruce or ash,
But in their firm old Hickory.—*Loco Song.*

This verse may be true as regards "our sires," but it does n't hold good of the Locos of this region.

The little hickory sapling that was to have adorned the top of the old one now standing in the park, has been cruelly abandoned since its disgraceful tumble, and sure as fate, a "*spruce*" stick has been raised to take its place!

Rather awkward that, for the verse above quoted. But the "young hickory" was found too *small* to surmount the *old* one, and bear the national eagle which now perches on the spruce! The sons of "our sires" propose to try the "ash" next November,—and we doubt not they will find it firm and strong.

BORROWED OF THE TRUE DEMOCRAT.

It would be discourteous to our neighbor of the True Democrat to decline the tender of the above illustration for the use of our columns; and we the more cheerfully accept the offer, in consideration of the fact that our neighbor has omitted to give the design that interpretation which its ambiguous character seems to demand.

The coon-skinning is evidently no go. It was commenced "in advance of the mails"; but the O. K. which the sunbeams of the actual returns reflect upon the old coon's ribs put a damper on that operation, and you will observe that the operator is trying to tuck back what he has done, and wait for the "official canvass"!

"Chapman" too, it will be observed, has taken a *safe* position aloft, where he can "see just as well." He has already lost a fine tuft of feathers about the throttle, and seems not in the least disposed to run the risk of being again touseled by "that old coon."

The man behind the tree is a holder of Texas scrip, who believes the great cause of freedom depends upon Polk's election! but who at the same time *expresses* the mortifying conviction that, as things are going in Louisana, he will lose the opportunity of calling on the United States for half a million of dollars.

The chap in the tree top is one of those thieving rascals who fled to Texas to escape the state prison. Hearing that Texas was coming into the Union, he cut stick again, and finally "treed" on the borders of Louisiana the day before election. The result however, has satisfied him that the "father land" is not anxious for his return, and he is now swinging his hat and glorying in the conviction that Texas will remain, yet awhile, the asylum for rogues and rowdies.

The *black flag* waving over a poor *slave* seated upon a sugar hogshead, *with a rope around his neck*, speaks for itself. It was designed to celebrate a Polk triumph; and nothing could have been more appropriate. It speaks trumpet-tongued of the real designs and ultimate ends of locofocoism. Polk was nominated to secure annexation; annexation is sought for to extend and perpetuate slavery; and upon the result hangs the fate of millions of human beings. The *True* democracy of the North, however, go for Polk, and in the event of his election, will be first, as we have the evidence before us, to apply the halter and aid in riveting the chains of slavery; and then tantalize the poor wretch about to be sold into everlasting bondage, by reminding him that the glorious flag of freedom floats over a new, a *rich*, territory—of slaves! We commend the True Democrat for its frankness; but we have not words to express the deep indignation with which such an outrage ought to inspire every New England heart.

P. S. The T. D. is the organ of a liberty party, we believe, and occasionally reads lectures on the subject! Is there an individual in this community so blind as not to see the real drift of locofocoism and its associates.

FUNNY.

To see a Loco Editor put on a wise countenance and predict that the Liberty party will not be cheated by the Whigs into voting for Clay, and then in the next breath call all creation to go for Polk!

AS WE EXPECTED.

The True Democrat neither retracts its infamous charge against Mr Slade, nor attempts to sustain it by testimony. Why not? It has no testimony; and the original intention was mere slander. Hard run.

☞ Your advertisement will appear next week.

REAL ESTATE.

An opportunity—such as does not often present itself—is now offered to some one desirous of locating himself in Burlington. The property advertised by Mr. Adams comprises an elegant brick House, upon the Square, an office appurtenant, and the most productive garden in the place.

HINESBURGH.

We are requested to give notice that there will be a Whig meeting held at Hinesburgh village on TUESDAY the 6th inst. and that the Hon. WILLIAM SLADE will address the people at half past one o'clock, P. M. The Whigs of the County are invited to attend.

SHELBURN.

The Hon. JACOB COLLAMER, will address the Whigs of Shelburn on Thursday the 8th inst. at 7 o'clock P. M. The adjoining towns are invited to be present.

RAIL ROAD.

There is to be a Rail-Road Convention at Rutland on the 8th inst. We cannot this moment lay our hand upon the call; but it is signed by Timothy Follett, and some twenty or thirty other leading men upon the route.

The citizens of Burlington are requested to meet at Howard's on Saturday evening, to appoint delegates.

NOTICE.

The Commencement of the University of Vermont will be holden on the first Wednesday in August. The public exercises of the Society for Religious Inquiry will be on the Monday evening preceding. The anniversary of the Literary Societies, and the Exhibition of the Junior Class will be on Tuesday afternoon and evening. Besides the usual Commencement exercises, an address will be delivered before the Alumni on Wednesday.

The gentlemen expected to speak before the Societies are Rev. Mr. Wickham, Prof. G. W. Benedict, Rev. Mr. Colton (a poem), and Charles Adams, Esq.

The usual time for examination for admission to the University will be on Tuesday, at 8 o'clock, P. M.

J. WHEELER, *President.*

July 24th.

Clay Club.

The next regular Meeting of the *BURLINGTON CLAY CLUB* will be holden at the Court House on *MONDAY EVENING* next, *August 2.*

S. N. Parmalee, Esq. will address the Club.

U. V. M.

The University Institute and Phi Sigma Nu Societies will hold their annual celebrations at the new brick church, on Tuesday, the sixth day of August, commencing at half past one o'clock, P. M.

An address is expected from Geo. W. Benedict, Professor in the University, and a poem from Rev. Walter Colton, of the United States Navy.

The procession will move from Howard's Hotel at one o'clock. By order of the Societies.

FRED'K A. WEAD, *Sec. for Inst.*
J. A. WAINWRIGHT, *Sec. for P. S. N.*

Died,

In Shelburn, on the 26th inst., Mrs. Lucy Maria, wife of Franklin H. Morehouse, and daughter of Hyman Holabird, aged 30 years.

In Peacham, Esther, wife of His Excellency John Mattocks, 52,—a lady greatly endeared to her family and community, and particularly to the Methodist Episcopal Church, of which she was a member and a bright ornament.

In Jericho, on the 27th inst. very suddenly, in consequence of rupturing a vessel near the heart, Nathaniel Blackman, Esq aged 64 years.

In this town, on the 29th inst. Ellen Maria, only child of William Weston, aged 2 years and 11 months.

On Thursday afternoon, July 25th, Amos P., Infant Son of James E. and Percis D. Brinsmaid.

SELECT SCHOOL.

MISS L. B. STACY will commence her Fall Term on Wednesday, the 14th of August, to continue 12 weeks.—Scholars are expected to enter at the commencement of the term.

Tuition.

English branches,	$3,00
French,	1.00
Drawing,	3.00

School room one door west of Miss Ranney's shop, up stairs.

Burlington, August 2, 1844. 9

CIRCULATE THE DOCUMENTS.

THE Life and Public Services of the Hon. James Knox Polk, with a compendium of his speeches on various public measures, together with a sketch of the Life of the Hon. Geo. M. Dallas. For sale by

Aug. 1 1844. 9 V. HARRINGTON.

FOR SALE.

I WILL sell the sell the place where I live consisting of a House and Office adjoining in perfect order. Terms, one thousand dollars in hand, balance in four yearly payments, if desired. To those who are not acquainted with the place it may be well to say, it is situated on the south side of the Court House Square, having a large front and a large and good garden attached to it. C. ADAMS.

July 29, 1844. 9

FARM FOR SALE.

SAID Farm is situated in Essex, on Brown's river on what is called Bliss' street, two miles from Essex centre and one mile from Jerico corners consisting of three pieces, viz. the homestead and a wood lot containing eleven acres covered with hard wood, and forty acres of Plain land which is well adapted to corn and rye. The homestead farm contains one hundred acres of first rate land, well watered, and divided into mowing, tillage, pasture and wood land, all well fenced. There is on said farm a good and convenient house, well calculated for a dairy, one wood shed, two barns, a cider mill, and other out buildings, all in good repair. There is also on said farm an excellent orchard of choice fruit trees, also a thrifty growing maple orchard. Said farm is situated near a good school house. The subscriber being desirous of leaving this part of the country for the West will sell cheap. For farther particulars enquire of the subscriber on the premises. He also offers for sale two hundred Sheep. Those wishing to purchase would do well to call soon.

OLIVER GOODHUE.

Essex, July 29, '44. 4w 9*

THE SELECT SCHOOL,

FOR GIRLS AND BOYS, will be again commenced on Monday, Aug. 12. (Rooms over H. Mayo's Store, west side the Square.) The Teecher, now being free from other duties, will devote his *whole* attention to the interests of the School, and feels confident in saying to the citizens of this village and vicinity, that its advantages will not be *inferior* to those enjoyed in most Academies. It will be his earnest and constant endeavor, to pursue such a course of discipline, as shall secure at once the intellectual advancement, and moral improvement of his pupils.

Tuition, per quarter, from **$3,00 to $4,00.**
" " week, " **30 to 40** cts.

Those, who do not attend the period of one term in succession, will have their tuition charged by the week.

9 w3 J. M. BUELL, *Teacher.*

NOTICE.

ALL persons are hereby notified that the firm of ROELOFSON & RATHBUN, for the manufacture of Broadcloth at the Burlington Mill Factory in Colchester, is dissolved by mutual consent.

C. ROELOFSON,
S. R. RATHBUN.

July 29, 1844. 9 w3

NOTICE.

ALL persons are hereby notified that the firm of ROELOFSON, RATHBUN, & CO., for the manufacture of Broadcloths at the Burlington Mill Company's Factory, in Colchester, is dissolved; and that Samuel R. Rathbun is authorized to arrange and settle all the unclosed business of said firm; to receive payment of all sums due to said firm, and pay and satisfy all sums due from the same.

Colchester, July 29th, 1844.

CHRISTIAN ROELOFSON,
SAMUEL R. RATHBUN,
[9 w3] SIDNEY BARLOW.

WATER-Cure for the Ladies. A popular Work on the health, diet and regimen of Females and Children, and the prevention and cure of diseases; with a full account of the processes of Water Cure, By Mrs. M. L. Shew, 50 cts.

CHEMISTRY, as exemplifying the Wisdom and Beneficence of God. A prize essay by George Fowler, Ph. D. 50 cts.

HARPERS Illuminated Bible Nos. 5 and 6, by
Aug. 1. 9 A. EDWARDS.

Nathaniel Blackman's Estate.

STATE OF VERMONT, }
District of Chittenden, ss. }

AT a Probate Court holden at Burlington, within and for the District aforesaid on the 31st day of July, A. D. 1844, an Instrument purporting to be the last Will and Testament of NATHANIEL BLACKMAN, late of Jericho, in said District deceased, was presented to the Court here for Probate by Selim F. Blackman, the Executor, therein named.

Therefore it is ordered by said Court, that public notice be given to all persons interested therein to appear before said Court, at a session thereof to be holden at the Register's office in said Burlington, on the 17th day of August, A. D. 1844, and contest the probate of said will, and it is further ordered that this order be published three weeks successively in the Burlington Free Press, a newspaper printed at Burlington, in this State, the last of which shall be previous to the day assigned, as aforesaid for hearing,

Given under my hand at the Register's Office, this 31st day of July, A. D. 1844.

9w3 Wm. WESTON, *Register.*

To Dentists—A Card,
DENTAL SUPPLIES AT TWO-THIRDS THE USUAL PRICES.

J. H. POTTER, Manufacturer of the best MINERAL TEETH, No. 71, Locust St. Philadelphia. Agents in Burlington, Potter & Hawley, Court House Square. Teeth, Gold and Tin foil, files, &c. &c. Gold Solder from 18 to 22 carats fine which runs perfectly on 18 20 or 22 carat gold and remains perfectly bright in the mouth. Call and see.

Luther Loomis' Estate.

STATE OF VERMONT, }
District of Chittenden, ss. }

AT a Probate Court held at Burlington, in and for said District, on the 20th day of July, A. D. 1844, Present, Charles Russell, Judge.

An instrument purporting to be the last will and testament of LUTHER LOOMIS, late of Burlington, in said District, deceased, being presented to the Court here by John N. Pomeroy and Henry Loomis the executors therein named, for probate; the said Court doth appoint the third Wednesday in August A. D. 1844, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon at the office of the Register of said Court in said Burlington for proving said will; and doth order that all persons interested or concerned therein be notified to appear before said Court at the time and place aforesaid and then and there contest the probate of said will, if they have cause, for which purpose said court doth further order that public notice thereof be given by publishing this order in the Free Press, a newspaper printed at said Burlington, three weeks successively previous to the time appointed for hearing.

Dated at Burlington, in the District of Chittenden, the 20th day of July, A. D. 1844.

8 w3 CHARLES RUSSELL, *Judge.*

FARWELL'S Men's Pumps and Goat Skin Booties, Ladies' Black and Col'd Half Gaiters, Walking Shoes, Kid Slips, and Buskins. Just rec'd by

H. W. CATLIN.

July 24, 1844. 8

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

THE subscriber has for sale

216 ACRES OF LAND,

lying in the South part of Williston and St. George, half a mile from the road running from Williston to Hinesburgh, well watered, and a portion of it fine Meadow Land, adapted to the keeping of Cows and Sheep, and well fenced. The Farm has on it

TWO DWELLING HOUSES,

3 Barns, and a first rate young orchard.

Also,

For sale, *Ninety Acres of Land* lying half a mile south of Williston, with a Dwelling House, Barn and Orchard on it

The undersigned has for sale 167 Acres of Land in Jericho, lying one mile East of the Jericho Centre meeting-house, well watered, with a Dwelling House, Barn and 2 Orchards.

Also, **140 SHEEP** for sale.

The subscriber is about to change his residence and will sell the above property at a low price and on a reasonable length of time.

ELI CHITTENDEN.

Williston, July 26, 1844. 8 w8

LAWS OF VERMONT.

REVISED STATUTES of the State of Vermont, fine Edition, in calf binding, only $2.50, by
8tf A. EDWARDS.

NEW BOOKS.

THE INVALIDE, or Pictures of the French Revolution, by C. Spindler, author of the Jew. 25 cts.

THE CABIN BOOK, or Life in Texas. 3 parts. 37½ cents.

AFLOAT AND ASHORE, or the Adventures of Miles Wallingford, by the author of the "Two Admirals," "Wing and Wing," &c. &c. 2 parts. 75 cts.

SMUGGLERS OF THE SWEDISH COAST, or the Rose of Thistle Island, by Mrs. Emilie Carlen. 25 cents.

PHANTASMION, Prince of Palmland. By Sara Coleridge. 2 vols. in one. 50 cents.

THE LOG CABIN, or the World before You. By the author of "Three Experiments," &c. 50 cts.

MACAULAY'S MISCELLANEOUS ESSAYS.—Part 5. 25 cents.

MIRROR LIBRARY, No. 26, containing the Epicurean, a tale of Thomas Moore. 25 cents.

HEWITT'S ILLUSTRATED SHAKSPEARE, No. 14. 12½ cents. (Back numbers furnished, and any part sold separately.)

New supply of Willis Gaylord Clark's OLLAPODIANA. 4 Numbers—25 cents each.

PRAIRIE BIRD, by Charles Augustus Murray.—25 cents.

NARRATIVE AND RECOLLECTIONS OF VAN DIEMAN'S LAND, during a three years Captivity of Stephen S. Wright, with an account of the Battle of Prescott, and other facts relating to the Patriot War. [8] By A. EDWARDS.

DRAPER, ALDRICH, & FRINK,

WHOLESALE DEALERS IN
DOMESTIC & FOREIGN DRY GOODS,
No. 67 Liberty Street, near Broadway,
NEW YORK.

KEEP constantly on hand as extensive an assortment of Staple and Fancy Goods as can be found in the City; a large proportion of which are especially adopted to the

VERMONT TRADE.

Merchants visiting New York are requested to call, and prices will be found satisfactory to the

CLOSEST CASH BUYERS.

The advertisers are watchful to take every advantage in the fluctuations of the largest markets, and, enjoying the benefit of great business facilities, with long experience, are prepared to offer

EXTRA INDUCEMENTS

to purchasers who are obliged to contend with the strongest competition. 4m8eop-2-2-

STRAY HORSE.

STRAYED about three weeks since, a small BAY MARE, with a star in the forehead, and some fifteen or sixteen years old. Whoever will give information where she may be found, shall be suitably rewarded. MAXHAM BLAIR.

Burlington, July 25, 1844. *

James Miner's Estate.

STATE OF VERMONT, }
District of Chittenden, ss. }

THE Hon. the Probate Court for the District of Chittenden: To all persons concerned or interested in the estate of JAMES MINER, late of Milton, in said District, deceased, testate,

Greeting.

Whereas, James Miner, of Monkton, in the County of Addison, hath filed his petition in writing, in said Court, representing that he is one of the Devisees under the Will of the said James Miner, deceased, and as such Devisee holds one undivided half of all the real estate of which said deceased died seized and possessed in common with the other Devisees in said Will named; that he wishes to have his share set out to him that he may hold the same in severalty; and praying said Court to order partition thereof to be made among the devisees entitled thereto, and to appoint commissioners to make such partition according to law.

Whereupon, the Court aforesaid doth assign and appoint the 2d Wednesday in August A. D. 1844, at the office of the Register of said Court, in Burlington in said District, at ten o'clock in the fore noon for hearing and deciding in the premises; and doth also order that all persons interested or concerned in said Estate be notified to appear before said court at the time and place aforesaid to make objections, if any they have, to the petition of the said James Miner aforesaid by the publication of the substance of said petition together with this order in the Burlington Free Press, a newspaper printed at said Burlington, three weeks successively, the last of which publications shall be previous to the time set for hearing.

Dated at Burlington, this 24th day of July, 1844.

8w3 CHARLES RUSSELL, *Judge.*

PORTRAIT PAINTING.

MR. E. M. FIELDING, Portrait Painter, has taken a room at No. 26, American Hotel, where he will be happy to wait upon the people of Burlington in the way of his profession. He has the experience of ten years study and practice to offer as a guaranty to those who may desire to obtain the likenesses of themselves or their friends in an enduring form.

He of course will ask no one to take a picture which does not prove satisfactory. He has had much success in obtaining good likenesses, both in New York and several of the Southern States, and flatters himself, that the inhabitants of this village will be satisfied with his labors in the line of his art.

Specimens of his painting may be examined at his room.

Mr. F. offers for sale a first rate *Daguerreotype apparatus* with chemicals, plates and cases, to any person who may wish to purchase them.

Burlington, July 10, 1844. 6

NOTICE.

THE Firm of **KERN & SPEAR** being dissolved by the decease of Mr. Spear, the subscriber hereby gives notice that he continues the business of Merchandize at his Store on Church street, on his own account. All contracts made by the late firm of Kern & Spear, and all debts due from the firm, will be met and discharged by the subscriber. Those indebted to the late firm will please call and settle.

DANIEL KERN.

July 25, 1844. [8]

STRAYED

BROKE from the pasture of the subscriber on the 29th day of June last, a BAY MARE. She is seven years old, bay, with two or more white feet, switch tail, heavy mane, a star in her forehead, rather small size. Whoever will give information to me or Geo. K. Platt of Burlington where she may be found will confer a favor and shall be satisfied for their trouble.

SAMUEL B. PLATT.

Colchester 19th July, 1844. 8

JUST RECEIVED by **H. W. CATLIN** an assortment of Florence, Braid, and Straw Bonnets, Bonnet Ribbons, Black Laces, Gloves, Mitts, Shawls, Hdkfs. &c. &c. Also, 1000 Yds. Heavy Gray Cloth, cheap for Cash or Wool.

July 24, 1844. 9

FOLIO BIBLES.

SPLENDID Folio and Quarto Bibles, suitable for churches, at the Cheap Cash Bookstore, by
8tf A. EDWARDS.

JOSEPH MAILHOT,
BOOT AND SHOE MAKER.

RESPECTFULLY informs the public, in and about Burlington, that he will do all work that he may be favored with, in the best manner, and on the lowest terms possible. His shop in under the Office of H. Leavenworth, Esq., and near the Office of the Free Press.

Burlington, 25th July, 1844. 8tf

IMMEDIATE RELIEF!

FROM Diarrhœa, Dysentery, Summer Complaint, &c. &c. (which are common at this time of the season) may be had by the use of Jayne's Carminative, at PECK & SPEAR'S.

July 11, 1844. 6

LEAD PIPE, &c.

3 TONS Lead Pipe ¼ to 1½ in. bore; 3 rolls Sheet Lead; 12 cwt. sheet Zinc; 30 Bags Shot assorted Nos. by STRONGS & Co.

June 14, '44. 2

SUGARS.

12 BBLS. Porto Rico and Muscovado Sugar, also Loaf, Lump, Powdered and crushed Sugar for sale by. S. M. POPE.

June 14, '44. 2

CANDLES AND SOAP.

5 BOXES sperm Candles, 20 do. Tallow Candles, 20 do. Bar soap, 2 do. Castile soap, 3 do. Fancy toilet do., 10 do. shaving do. by STRONGS & Co.

June 14, '44. 2

HATS! HATS!!

1 CASE "Alvords" Moleskin Hats, just rec'd and for sale by S. M. POPE.

June 14, '44.