



Here shall the Press the People's rights maintain, Unawed by influence and unbribed by gain— Here patriot Truth her glorious precepts draw, Pledged to Religion, Liberty, and Law.

ST. JOHNSBURY, TUESDAY AUGUST 10, 1841.

ELECTION, SEPTEMBER 7. DEMOCRATIC WHIG TICKET.

FOR GOVERNOR, Charles Paine. FOR LT. GOVERNOR, Waitstill R. Ranney. FOR TREASURER, John Spaulding.

FOR SENATORS—CALEDONIA COUNTY. WALTER HARVEY, ELIAS BEMISS, JR. FOR SENATOR—ESSEX COUNTY. STEPHEN HOWE.

WHY DOES VERMONT WANT A NATIONAL BANK?

Under the old U. S. Bank, the manufacturers of wool, &c. at the north sold their goods at the south and west, and received their pay in a good currency, and cost them only 1-2, 1 & 2 cents on a dollar—say \$10 to collect \$1,000.

It now costs them from 15 to 25 cents on a dollar—say \$200 to collect \$1,000. About one third or one half of the woolen goods formerly manufactured at the North were sent to the South and West and sold.

And from whose pockets comes this difference in exchanges? From the wool growers of the North. The manufacturer cannot afford to manufacture goods for less than he did some years ago, and inflicting the expense of manufacturing he takes in to account his loss in getting his pay, and unless he can get the raw material for a less price, to make up his loss, he cannot manufacture. And if he can buy his wool enough lower to make up the difference, he can go on.

The result of his estimate then, is, the fixing of a price upon wool, and he instructs his agents to pay so much and no more, and the farmer must sell at the price fixed or keep his wool. If he sells he loses the difference in the exchanges, by the lesser price he gets for his wool.

And there is another reason; there is not so much done by the manufacturers when the market is so bad, and the difficulties so great in getting pay, nor is the demand so great for the manufactured goods.

And still another. The brisk operation of our factories makes a demand for the entable products of the farmers of Vermont—Beef, Pork, &c. And the demand regulates the prices. So the want of a currency of uniform value affects not only the wool grower but the price of Beef and Pork. In these articles no northern State excels Vermont, & therefore, no state is more benefited by a National Bank, which will give us a good currency, than Vermont.

To be sure, a protective tariff would aid us, and one is needed. And now shall we not give to the Whigs in Congress our support in supplying us with these measures so necessary to our prosperity or shall we let the locofocos become the victors, & continue their miserable system which is now blighting our interest. Let us encourage our servants in Congress in the good work of giving us such measures, by a strong and active, vigorous rally at the ballot boxes. A Whig triumph in the smallest town in Vermont will speak for these measures.

The revenue bill, to enable the Government to pay off the Van Buren Debt, has passed the House. To be sure, it taxes lightly some articles which are called necessities, such as tea and coffee and sugar, but it is a penalty we have to pay for keeping in power so long a corrupt Administration; yet the heaviest duties are imposed upon luxuries, silks and wines, and will afford protection to the home manufacturer of the former, and impose a heavy tax upon the rich of the cities who love high priced wines, while Vermont will pay but a trifle on the latter article. The bill imposes a tax upon some woolen goods, which will affect favorably the wool interest.

The present administration does not propose to raise any more money than is necessary, for the payment of the debt we have inherited from the last administration, and to defray the ordinary expenses of government. And they have selected those articles which will best bear taxation. The mode of raising a revenue by customs is the least felt by the consumer; the price of the article is not advanced in proportion to the duty, but is partly born by the producer and is taken from the first cost. For the sake of keeping up the consumption, the producer reduces his price, nearly in the proportion to the duty. So that in fact by a judicious and reasonable tariff, we support our government by foreign labor.

The ad valorem duty of 20 per cent, is upon the first cost of the article, and will be a little over 2 cents per pound on coffee, and 5 average, on tea, which, by a reduction of one half by the producer, will be 1 cent on coffee and 2 1-2 on tea. These articles, however, may be stricken out in the Senate.

This is only a temporary measure, to continue till the compromise act ceases, when a general revision of the Tariff will take place, which will be

peal and direct taxation are but watchwords of party, one would imagine. It is good, however, to show ones true colors, and Locofocoism has now most assuredly displayed hers.

Mr Everett of Vt. wished the bill limited to two or three years at farthest. He went into a very interesting argument to show the great probability that the South would within five years be compelled to ask Congress to impose a protective duty on cotton. The progress of cotton growing in Peru and in the East Indies, was such as to make it extremely probable that the article could soon be afforded in England at four cents per pound, in which case the South could only look to the North for a market.

July 29. The Navy Pension bill, from the House, was taken up by the other branch this morning, and recommended so as to prevent an officer or seaman from receiving at the same time a pension & his pay for naval service. The bill is intended on ly to make the necessary appropriation for the payment of pensions becoming due within the year, but it was postponed till Tuesday.

The bill to revive the charters of the District Banks, was then taken up, when the Senate went into executive session. In the Senate, Mr Fillmore reported a bill appropriating about \$65,000 for the outfit of the new foreign ministry, and the bill was referred to the committee of the whole on the state of the Union, and ordered to be printed.

Mr Levy, of Florida, introduced a bill to revive the volunteer act of 1836, substituting, however, 2500 men for 10,000 as the maximum—& this bill was referred to the committee on military affairs and ordered to be printed.

The House went into committee upon the revenue bill, Mr Cushing still in the chair.

Mr Saltonstall made a very interesting speech, which was listened to with respectful attention. He pointed out, with great clearness and force, the necessity which exists for some measure of this kind, and said he had felt from the first a strong desire to vote for this bill—but he could not avoid the conviction that such a course would be injurious to the interests of the community. He took the same ground with Mr Winthrop in support of Mr Kennedy's amendment, (whose plan is to lay a twenty per cent ad valorem duty upon silks, linens, and a few other specified articles,) and expressed the same belief in the ignorance of the House in regard to the effect of this measure. It was necessary, he said, to pass a revenue law which should permanently increase the income of the government, and he did not approve of enacting a law, with a view to temporary effect only, which should have such an extensive and sweeping operation, especially with so very little practical knowledge at their disposal. He thought that in order to provide adequately for the expenses of government—for the necessary means of national defence for a portion of the late loan, and of various liabilities which had been pushed forward by the late administration, the revenue for the present year ought to amount to twenty-five millions. He was disposed, for the sake of a quiet life, to acquiesce in the "compromise," though he considered it of precisely the same effect, and no greater, than any ordinary law.

The fate of the bill is extremely doubtful. Most of those who have spoken have opposed it to a greater or less extent, and it is said that the South will not vote for it if coffee and tea are exempted from duty, and that the West will vote against it if they are not. The union of either of these interests with the opposition party will be sufficient to defeat the bill.

WASHINGTON, July 30, 1841. Mr Merrick's amendments to the District bank bill, were modified this morning so as to permit the banks to do business upon the depreciated paper of this vicinage only until the 1st March next, and were then adopted by a vote of 21 to 19, after which he bill passed to the third reading. The bill to provide for the maintenance of the pauper lunatics in the District was then taken up and finally passed and last, not least, the Home Squadron bill passed without a division, after which, no motion of Mr Linn, the Senate adjourned till Monday.

In the House Mr Wise made a speech against the revenue bill, on the ground that it violated the compromise act. Mr Fillmore made a general reply to the opponents of the measure, and the hour of twelve having then arrived, the debate was brought to a close, and some fifty amendments were offered with various success. A motion to strike out the enacting clause was rejected, 119 to 51.

Mr Lawrence's amendment, which proposed to exempt tea and coffee, was amended, on motion of Mr Clifford, so as to exempt also molasses, sugar and salt, but the entire amendment was then rejected, 112 to 87.

Mr Pickens moved to strike out hides from the list, but the motion was rejected, 93 to 55. Mr Haberman's amendment to exempt blankets of wool not exceeding 75 cents in value, and to reduce the general ad valorem duty to 18 per cent, shared a similar fate.

Mr Winthrop moved to exempt dry red and white lead, and this motion was accepted; but his proposal to show the same favor to type metal and tallow were rejected.

WASHINGTON, July 31st, 1841. The revenue bill finally passed the House this morning, under the previous question, by ayes 116, noes 107. A reconsideration was then moved, and negatived by 115 to 99. Upon the question of retaining the title of the bill, Mr Wise made a speech against it, the character of which may be inferred from his motion to substitute for the present title the words, "A bill to violate the compromise act."

Mr Dawson said the measure was clearly within the spirit of the compromise act, and was founded upon the true (ad valorem) principle. He congratulated the country and the Whig party upon the success of a measure which was at once so vitally important to the Government in its present impoverished condition, and so nearly satisfactory to all parties, notwithstanding the variety of conflicting interest upon which it would necessarily operate.

On motion of Mr Barnard the bankrupt bill of the

Senate was taken up and ordered to be printed. A motion to lay the bill on the table was rejected by a majority of about thirty, which augurs very favorably for the measure, as the House are now perfectly aware of its details, and have had time to consider and decide whether they can vote for the precise bill which his passed the other branch. It is understood that Mr Clay leads the whole weight of his influence in its behalf, and urges that the complaints of the Northern members in regard to the bank, to which their own section is comparatively indifferent, demands of the West a return in kind.

A bill reported by Mr Morrow, of Ohio, from the Committee on the subject, extending the time for issuing land warrants to the officers and soldiers of the revolution till January 1st, 1845, was read three times and passed.

Another bill, from the same Committee, extending the time for locating and surveying lands for certain military warrants till January 1st, 1844, was read twice and referred to the Committee of the whole.

August 2, 1841. The revenue bill was received by the Senate this morning, and referred to the Committee on finance.

A memorial was presented from a meeting of Virginians in Cumberland County, against a national bank, which they held to be unconstitutional. Upon this, Mr Henderson expressed his surprise that the party in opposition had not gone more deeply into that question, during the discussion of the bank bill. This, of course, brought on a debate upon this novel question, in which Messrs. Clay of Alabama, Morehead, Calhoun and Archer participated. Mr Calhoun adopted the notion of a speedy repeal of the bank charter, about which such a blustering is kept up by the noisier Locos, and Mr Archer told him he must not expect any support from Virginia, of such a doctrine as that. After talking at some length upon this subject, the Senate concluded to address themselves to business, and took up the ratification bill. Mr Preston made an able exposition of the objects of the measure, in his usually lucid and elegant manner, and answered all the objections which have been advanced, both to what the bill provides, and to what it omits.

He said it was the aim of the government, at present, to make our exposed Atlantic frontier as defensible as possible, without loss of time, to which end the appropriations were desired to lay over to June next, as Congress was in the habit of postponing these subjects until the last of every session. The appropriations had been met out with great equality to the different sections of the seaboard—though the object had been mainly to provide for the general defence where such provision was most needful and important. In regard to the West, he said that permanent and expensive fortifications there, were injudicious on account of the constant tendency of the Indian frontier to the Westward.

As to the fortifications on the lake shores, it was far more necessary on the British side, than on our own, as they would find sufficient occupation, in case of a war, in protecting themselves from hostile incursions and domestic insurrections.

He concluded his remarks by moving an amendment appropriating \$30,000 for military surveys of our inland and Atlantic frontiers, which was adopted.

Mr Evans moved to insert an appropriation of \$40,000, for arrearages due on account of military roads and surveys, and for keeping in repair the public property, which also was adopted.

The House went into Committee of the Whole this morning—Mr John C. Clark of New York in the Chair, and took up the bank bill from the Senate. Mr Sergeant of Pennsylvania, opened the debate with a historical view of the action of Congress, the Supreme Court, and the different Presidents, upon the question of constitutionality—drawing thence, as he proceeded, powerful arguments to prove the complete settlement of the whole question in the affirmative. His speech evinced the most complete familiarity with the subject, and was distinguished by terseness and cogency of reasoning. He proved that Jefferson, in sanctioning the bill which in 1804 authorized the bank to establish branches, had exercised the very power which his name had so often been used to discountenance, and that Madison, not only when in 1816 he signed the charter, but in his veto message of 1815, when he "waived the question of constitutionality," had assumed that the question was finally decided and set at rest—so that whatever might have been his private opinion upon the question, considered as a new one, he was not at liberty, as President of the United States, to veto a charter upon the ground that it was not allowed by the Constitution.

Messrs. McClellan, of New York, Saunders, of North Carolina, and Kennedy of Indiana, spoke against the bill, and Mr Stuart, of Virginia, in its favor.

Mr Mason, of Maryland, obtained the floor, and the Committee rose—after which, Mr Morgan proposed for consideration, a resolution that the debate should cease on Friday next, and the House adjourned.

Mr Chadwick—I noticed in your paper of July 20, a statement signed L. J. of the time his corn, which he says is an early kind, began to show its tassels and silk. I plant the large 8 rowed corn, which is about 10 days later than the early kind. It began to show its tassels and silk as follows:

Table with 4 columns: Tassel, Silk, Tassel, Silk. Rows show dates from 1825 to 1841 for different years.

FLORIDA WAR.—Information has been received at the Department of War from Col. Worth, commanding in Florida, of a very favorable character. The colonel appears to be pushing the war against the Seminoles, with that vigor and energy, which was expected of a man of known military skill, determination and action. The Indians, harassed in their strong hold by our troops, unexpectedly at this season of the year, and their corn and vegetables destroyed, evince a disposition to yield; and if no truce should be ordered by the government, it is probable that the war in Florida will soon be brought to a close.

at the next session. New York city will pay three times the amount of duties under the Revenue Bill, that the whole State of Vermont will.

ENGLISH IMPORTERS AND A TARIFF. In our large cities there are many men—influential and doing heavy business in the mercantile line—foreigners or co-partners with foreign merchants, capitalists and manufacturers. They are mostly from England and are Englishmen, sent over to extend the business of the large establishments in England, and import a large share of the goods which come to this country from foreign countries.

These men are uniformly opposed to American interests and industry, for they speak the opinions and desires of their partners at home, and are exerting all their influence to break down the manufacturing of the United States. And in doing so, they go against a Tariff, in conjunction with the Nullifiers of the South and the locofocos of the North. They are, in fact, for free trade—for admitting foreign manufactures and products free of duty. It is for their interest to do so—for then they would through the advantages of the pauper labor system of England, drive manufacturers of this country to a relinquishment of their business & destroy the market for American products or force us into competition with their penny a day pauper system of labor, and the prices of our products down to the European Standard.

Such must necessarily be the case—for without protection, competition would be direct between the labor of the United States and their half paid labor. Such might do for the South, where they do not pay for labor, but not at the North where the employer & laborer think "the laborer worthy of his hire."

We remarked last week, what is notorious in the seaports, that pamphlets are in circulation, written by Englishmen or by men in English interest against a Protective Tariff, and for free trade or its equivalent, low duties on importations.

It is the very same doctrine maintained by the locofocos in Vermont in relation to a tariff—indeed it is locofoco doctrine—the same as was endorsed by the locofoco Legislature of New Hampshire at its last session and the locofoco convention in Vermont a few months since—it is Nathan Smilie's doctrine, that is—"LET AMERICAN INDUSTRY TAKE CARE OF ITSELF,"—and within two weeks there have been public meetings of the locofocos in New York City denouncing a Tariff, and the like, made up in part of foreigners and the Lordly agents of the Monopolists of Great Britain.

"LET INDUSTRY TAKE CARE OF ITSELF," was the unvarnished language of the resolutions of the Van Buren State Convention of Vermont a few weeks since. "Let industry take care of itself," is the response of the Anti-Tariff meeting in New York—"Amen" about the British Monopolists and enemies of America.

What say the woolgrowers and laborers of Vermont? Is not this a foreign doctrine? But it is called "democracy," by the locofocos. It may be their British Democracy—it is not our democracy—it is not American democracy—it is not Whig Democracy.

It is policy in the agents of Britain and her subjects to denounce a National Bank, a Tariff, &c. in this country, for, having a Tariff of duties on our goods that go to England and also a Bank of their own; they can better affect injuriously our interests and increase their own wealth.

"COME OVER AND HELP US."

The locofocos have brought out an orator in N. York City in favor of repealing charters, against a Tariff, and for locofocoism, and who, reader, think he is? Why, his name is Major Davezac—from the other side of the big sea, we presume—and how long it has been since he left a foreign army we are not advised; but he talks as slipperly against the Whigs taxing British goods to protect our own industry and to pay off the Van Buren Debt, and support Government, as does our brother of the type at Danville—and goes for the same doctrines, though not of the same kith and kin. Fine times these, when American citizens are to be ordered down in what they think will render them happy and prosperous and independent of other nations, by Majors of a foreign land, paid or unpaid.

A CUD FOR THE SUB TREASURIES TO CHEW. If the price of wool has fallen 5 cents on a pound (and the locos say it has) during one year under their beautiful Sub Treasury Law, how long a time would it require for the operations of that system to bring the price of wool down to the European standard, say to 12 and 15 cents per pound? Think ye it would take more than three years more when by it all paper money is to be repudiated?

The N. Y. Journal of Commerce is often quoted as "a Whig paper" by the loco press, from which they copy articles against whig measures and men. The Journal is not a whig paper, and the principal editor is a locofoco. It goes for British interest against a Tariff—for the money changers and Shylocks of Wall Street and against a National Bank.

On the passage of the Bank Bill in the Senate only one Senator voted for it whose State is not clearly in favor of a Bank—Preston of S. C.—while nine others representing States that have given a popular vote in its favor and whose Legislatures are also in its favor, and two where both branches of the Legislature are Whig, voted against it—in all, eleven. Had the Senators voted with their States the Bill would have passed THREE for it, to one against it.

Do the Whigs in Orleans and Essex understand the meaning of the apparent listlessness of the leading locofocos of these Counties? If they do not now we can assure them they will have an exposition to their sorrow about election time unless they wake up and go into the contest armed to the teeth.

The Bills of the Bank of St. Albans, are received at the Suffolk, and current like the bills of other sound banks in N. England.

From the Middlebury People's Press. LOCO'S ANTI-TARIFF.

It is well known that Gen. Jackson came to the administration with high professions in favor of protection to domestic industry. But he scarcely been warm in his seat, before the whig pent who crept around the executive mansion whispered in his ear, that dominion always rests on the south of Mason's and Dixon's line, and the tariff was insufferable. It is true, in 1820, he hated to John C. Calhoun, he issued his proclamation against the tariff nullifiers of South Carolina. But, to allure to his standard the Southern Interest, at the very moment he was signing that proclamation, he was penning the message which, in a few days afterwards he delivered to Congress, in which he declares that the tariff must be reduced to the standard of revenue, and the whole scheme of protection be limited to the articles of domestic manufacture, which are indispensable to our safety in time of war. In the spirit of hostility to protection, the Secretary of Treasury recommends a reduction of the tariff wools to the amount of six millions, and allowing in the same line of policy, Mr Verplanck leading partizan of the administration, introduced a bill into the house reducing the duties on goods to fifteen per cent, which Mr Niles, a sensible statesman declared, would dismantle manufactories of the country, and sink one hundred millions of capital invested in them, to nothing. All this would have been overwhelmed under the wave, by this remorseless combination of the Government with the south, had not Mr Calhoun opposed his compromise bill to obtain, as he names a few years of existence for the expiring manufactures of the country.

At the time to which we have alluded, there was scarce an anti-tariff man in Vermont. We felt that the American system, lay at the foundation of our growing prosperity, and our deep conviction of its salutary operation, was loudly expressed on all public occasions. With such a state of public sentiment, the Jackson party in Vermont did not openly to contend.

Soon, however, following the lead of party, adherents of Gen. Jackson in this state, began to talk insidiously about a judicious tariff; and unconstitutionality of a tariff designed for a protection; then to denounce a high pressure tariff, and from that time to this in conversation and through the press, echoing the war cry of the south against protection, they have most thoroughly poisoned the minds of their followers and fixed in them settled and deadly hostility to a system, which alone can ensure the prosperity of the country.

This long smothered hatred to the tariff with brazen effrontery, they have at length avowed. At the last State convention, composed of the leading men of the party, the following resolution passed.

"Resolved, That the true principle of the federal Government is to confine its action to the objects specifically enumerated in the constitution leaving industry to regulate itself."

We rejoice that this demerited party have unmasked themselves, and openly defined the position which for years they have secretly occupied and that the broad banner of opposition to protection is fully displayed to the people of Vermont with this motto inscribed, "Industry must regulate itself." Thus one great object of our revolutionary struggle, and of the adoption of our glorious constitution, to free ourselves from British monopoly is at once relinquished, by denying the Government the power of protecting domestic industry which must "regulate itself." Thus our country is converted into a wide spread theatre of speculation and enterprise, over which her merchants and manufacturers may roam unrestrained and gather a golden harvest while our own farmers are reduced to bankruptcy and our ports are thrown open to every species of foreign fabric and production, while our are either utterly excluded from the shores of nations, or made to pay a heavy tribute to governments, to carry out the fatal doctrine "industry must regulate itself." Thus are we compelled to toil year after year, the price of the great staples of the country reduced to a mere wholly ruinous to the producer, and to lay the humble avails of the sweat of our brow to the feet of British monopolists, to preserve the estimable policy of suffering "domestic industry take care of itself." Thus a nation of eight millions of people, are forced to shut up their shops, send their gold and silver across the Atlantic to pay for foreign manufactures, which much better be fabricated at home, and amount to a debt of forty millions, not to be paid by the productions of our soil, which, by an unchangeable policy, Europe refuses to receive, but in scanty remains of metallic wealth which they covet may not yet have exhausted, to carry out the principle that domestic industry "must take care of itself."

But such is the withering policy which years ago the locofoco party throughout the land have been secretly fostering, and now openly avow. A policy which would render us dependent of wood and drawers of water to English capitalists, to the latest generation, which would defenda est Carthago to the dearest interests of New England, and against which every intelligent Vermonter should award eternal opposition.

The present ruinous condition of the country, but a fortunate of the withering blight which would come over all the best interests of the land, crippling commerce and manufacturing, and at length crushing the farmer in the soil, should the locofoco principle of free trade be allowed.

The bold stand which the humble village of Isaac Hill and New Hampshire locofocoism has taken at this time, furnishes a strong additional argument to the whigs of Vermont to arouse themselves for the next election, and carry the war to the very altars and residences of the destruction of their present itself. This odious doctrine, which with others, their opponents have now pronounced, leaves nothing wanting but unanimity among the Whigs to give them a finishing stroke at the next election.

Ridicule and personal abuse are the only weapons now left for their defence, but which they now avail them in our enlightened country. The people are tired of their miserable cant, of their rag barons, bank aristocrats, from the masses of men, who for years, past experience has shown, assumed the specious garb of democracy, and securely to plunder the public treasury, and to violate popular rights at the feet of Executive power.