

The Spirit Of The Age.

Freedom of Inquiry, and the Power of the People.

BY C. G. EASTMAN.

WOODSTOCK, VERMONT, FRIDAY MORNING, AUGUST 13, 1841.

VOL. II. NO. 67.

The Spirit of The Age.

MONDAY, AUGUST 9, 1841.

MR. JEFFERSON'S OPINION OF A UNITED STATES BANK.

"This institution is one of the most deadly hostility existing against the principles and form of our Constitution. The nation is at this time so strong and united in its sentiments, that it cannot be shaken at this moment. But suppose a series of untoward events should occur sufficient to bring into doubt the competency of a Republican Government to meet a crisis of great danger, or to vindicate the confidence of the people in the public functionaries; an institution like this penetrating by its branches every part of the Union, acting by command and in phalanx, may, in a critical moment, upset the Government. I deem no Government safe, which is under the control of any self-constituted authority, or any other authority than that of the Union or its regular functionaries. What an obstruction could not this Bank of the United States, with all its branch banks, be in time of war? It might dictate to us the peace we should accept, or withdraw its aid. Ought we, then, to give further ground to an institution so powerful, so hostile?"

The Distribution Bill.

The Federal papers in this State are continually harping upon the amount of money that will fall to the share of Vermont from the passage of the Land Bill, while they studiously avoid telling the people that the three or four millions which the operation of their bill will draw from the Treasury must, as a matter of course, be supplied by a direct tax on the people, or a tax on what the federalists call luxuries. That this is the fact, the people of the State can see for themselves, for while about \$50,000 will fall to them by the passage of the distribution bill, a tax has been raised by Congress upon TEA, COFFEE, MOLASSES, SUGAR AND SALT, or an increase of duty on all goods that now pay less than 20 per cent. and for a duty of 20 per cent. on most goods now free, which will amount to a TAX upon the farmers of the State, of just about DOUBLE the amount they will receive from the proceeds of the sales of the public lands. What the people gain by this, they can decide for themselves.

But this is not all. While the federal party have imposed a tax of 20 per cent. upon

TEA, COFFEE, SUGAR, MOLASSES, AND SALT; they have exempted from TAX,

PHYSIC, POISON, GUNPOWDER, GOD AND SILVER EPICULETTES, STATUARY, ENGRAVINGS, GEMS, PRECIOUS STONES, AND RAILROAD CORPORATION IRON.

The vote stood, yeas 116, nays 101—every Democrat, in his seat, voting against it.

The matter amounts to this. The absolute necessities of life, what the poor must have, are called luxuries and taxed enormously; while the real luxuries, such as the poor never care for, and such as the lords of the land sport, are exempted. The AUTOCRAT OF NORTHFIELD can ornament his superb halls with elegant "engravings" and costly "statuaries;" he can deck his delicate fingers with "gems precious stones"—these are NECESSARIES of life and must not be taxed! But the poor fellow who sweats from morning to night under the lash of the AUTOCRAT, must pay him, at his store, an additional tax of twenty per cent. upon what his family must have to sustain life; they are LUXURIES, and must be taxed!

The poor men of this State, if the appointment of the \$50,000 should be made, and they receive their exact share, would get about one dollar, while to make up the deficit in the U. S. Treasury which the withdrawal of his dollar will make, he pays an ADDITIONAL DUTY, a TAX of 20 per cent. on his tea, his sugar, his molasses and his salt! But he will never get a cent of the \$50,000; not a cent. It will be smuggled by the AUTOCRAT and his allies into a School Fund, and serve only to LESSEN THE TAXES OF THE RICH, while the cursed new federal tax upon the necessities of life must be borne by the poor, in addition to their present burdens. This is federalism. This is legislation upon the federal doctrine of "God help the rich for the poor can beg."

Farmers!

If you are in favor of a STATE DEBT: vote for Charles Paine.

If you are for continuing in power a State dynasty, which are every year increasing the STATE DEBT: vote for Charles Paine.

If you are willing to pay off this constantly increasing STATE DEBT, by a DIRECT TAX: vote for Charles Paine.

Farmers!

If you are in favor of an economical administration of the affairs of the State: vote for Nathan Smilie.

If you are in favor of keeping the expenditures of the State within the revenue: vote for Nathan Smilie.

In short, if you are opposed to a STATE DEBT, DIRECT TAXES and a lavish WASTE of the money of the people: vote for

NATHAN SMILIE.

Mr. Clay's Pretended Compromise is thus justly described by Mr. Buchanan:—"The Senator from Kentucky does not, by his amendment, agree even to forswear to exercise any power which he has ever claimed. If a State dissents in the most solemn form of legislation, and forbids the location of any branch within its limits, the least clause of the amendment provides that Congress may, on the very next day, annul this dissent and establish such a branch in the face of this act of State legislation. The State sovereignty is thus sold—You may assent or dissent; but if you venture to dissent, we shall notwithstanding, do as we please afterwards, and force a branch upon you whether you will or not."

Remember,

That for the fiscal year ending Sept. 30th, 1839, the excess of the expenditures over the revenue of the State, was \$20,821,021.

Remember,

That for the fiscal year ending Sept. 30th, 1840, the excess of the expenditures over the revenue of the State, was \$23,105,191 amount in two years to \$43,926,211.

Remember,

That, by a report of a committee appointed in 1839, to examine into the subject of the STATE DEBT, it amounted, then, to about \$142,000; and that, if to this sum be added the excess of expenditures over revenue for 1839-'40, and the STATE DEBT is the enormous sum of

\$185,926,211.

The State Debt—No. 1.

During the Presidential campaign, the federal papers were extremely boisterous in proclaiming the extravagance of the general administration, and in imposing upon the people the assertion that we were already involved in a heavy national debt, and among those papers none were more loud and clamorous than the *Vermont Watchman*, and many like myself were, as it now appears, defrauded of our votes by this shameless tissue of federal falsehoods. But the object has been accomplished: we have been persuaded to vote for "Tippecanoe and Tyler too," by direct and sheer deception. By the judgment of heaven "Tippecanoe" (who was to accomplish the mighty wonders of converting the very dust of the street into cash—of raising the price of our wool to 60 cents per pound, at the very moment of his inauguration,) has been removed, and we have now to rely solely on "Tyler too," who in order to keep up the deception, has reported in the *Union* of his Secretary a National Debt of \$11,000,000; but when the same Secretary a few days afterwards was called on for the particular items, he reduces this debt to about \$6,000,000, and in this sum suppresses about half a million which should be credited to the nation, either through ignorance or for the purpose of sustaining the old falsehood, or for the purpose of putting his salt works in operation, or for some other cause, which has not yet been explained. Be that as it may, the whole cry of national debt turns out to be a sheer humbug, like that of the "gold spoons," on the author of which the vengeance of heaven has already fallen.

And notwithstanding these assertions of the *Watchman* have been fully proved false, still the Editor who is a pious man and a church-member, has not retracted them, but in his paper of the 19th inst. persists in his old game of falsehood, by undertaking to fix on his readers the impression that the State of Vermont is not in debt; and in that article makes several direct statements besides many insinuations, which—if he has examined the subject—he knows are absolutely false. Among these falsehoods are these: 1. That the State debt can be cancelled in FIVE MINUTES if the people say so, and without paying a cent beyond the debentures of the House and Senate. 2. "That for the last 8 or 9 years the annual ordinary receipts of the Treasury have more than balanced the annual ordinary expenses."

It has been the object of the leaders of the party in power in this State, for the last 12 years, with Gen. Walton for their organ, to conceal from the people all facts calculated to exhibit to them the true financial condition of the State, and this the *Watchman*, with its usual propensity for lying, seems determined to pursue.

Now let us examine whether "the ordinary annual receipts have for the last eight or nine years exceeded the ordinary annual expenditures." We commence with 1839, and it appears from the Auditor's report of that year, that the annual expenditure was \$53,066.28, of which \$5,221.33 were applied to the School fund, thus leaving the ordinary expenditure at \$47,844.95. The amount of receipts into the Treasury that year, (including a balance in the Treasury at the commencement of the year of \$7,809.82,) was \$59,160.63, leaving the amount of receipts \$51,350.81; of this sum \$5,535.25 was received for the School fund, thus leaving the ordinary receipts of that year applicable to the School fund, \$45,815.56, showing an excess of expenditure over the receipts of \$2,029.39.

In 1831, it appears from the Auditor's report, the expenditures were \$62,878.90, of which \$9,586.00 were applied to the School fund, leaving the ordinary expenditures \$53,292.90. The amount of receipts was (including the balance of \$4,994.35 in the Treasury) \$77,062.05, leaving the actual receipts of the year \$72,067.70, of which \$10,131.99 were received for the School fund, leaving the amount of receipts applicable to the expenditures \$61,935.71, and a balance in favor of the State of \$8,642.81.

In 1835, the amount of expenditures as per Auditor's report, was \$98,056.97; of this sum \$3,953.24 was applied to the School fund, and \$2,321.78 to the Safety fund, making the annual expenditures \$91,776.95. The whole amount of receipts was \$120,779.43; of this sum there was in the Treasury at the commencement of the year, \$2,827.00; there was received for Safety fund \$2,301.24, and for School fund \$17,084.12, leaving the balance of receipts applicable to the expenditures \$97,667.07, leaving a balance in favor of the State of \$5,890.17, and \$22,722.49 in the Treasury. This balance seems to have arisen not from the ordinary means of revenue, but from borrowed funds, to wit: of the School fund as per report in 1834, \$9,192.38, and in 1835 \$14,025.78, also borrowed of J. R. Langdon \$7,500.00, which amounts in all to \$30,718.16; thus it is seen that the apparent balance in favor of the State did not arise from the ordinary annual receipts, but from the creation of a debt, which leaves a balance against the State after expending the ordinary revenue and the balance of \$13,110 in the Treasury in 1834, of \$1,509.83, besides a debt of thirty thousand dollars.

In 1836, it appears from the report, the expenditures were \$102,677.55, of which \$2,676.70 were applied to the School fund, leaving the ordinary expenditures \$100,000.85. The whole amount of receipts were \$108,150.49; of this sum \$22,722.46 were in the Treasury at the commencement of the year, \$3,122.22 were received for Safety fund, \$17,223.64 for School fund, in all \$43,068.32, which leaves the amount of receipts applicable to the expenditures, \$65,082.17; and of this sum \$12,200.00 were borrowed of the banks of Burlington and Montpelier, thus reducing the ordinary receipts to \$52,882.17, and leaving a balance against the State of \$46,918.68, to pay which there was in the Treasury \$5,472.91.

In 1837, it appears from the Auditor's report, that the whole amount of expenditures was \$755,828.37; of this sum, \$975.54 was applied to the School fund, \$636,273.51 was delivered to Trustees of Surplus Revenue, and \$19,252.90 loaned to several towns, making the annual ordinary expenditure \$99,326.42. The amount of receipts for the same year was \$761,768.99; of this amount \$609,086.79 was U. S. Surplus Revenue, \$18,132.70 was for School fund, and \$3,703.35 for Safety fund; in all, \$690,922.84, which deducted from the whole amount of receipts, leaves \$64,846.15, of which last sum \$5,472.91 was in the Treasury at the commencement of the year, and \$1,000 borrowed of the Bank of California, leaving the annual ordinary revenue of that year \$58,373.24, and this deducted from the ordinary expenditures, leaves a balance against the State of \$10,913.83, to pay which, a balance is reported in the Treasury of \$5,946.62. The Auditor makes a further report, in which the account is carried up to the 30th Oct. 1837, in which he states the additional expenditure at \$19,127.88, and the receipts at \$25,857.60, of which \$600 was received for Safety fund, and \$1,424.68 for School fund, and also includes the former balance in the Treasury of \$5,946.62, making the additional ordinary receipts \$17,892.30, leaving a balance in favor of the State of \$8,764.42, which deducted from the deficit at the end of the year, leaves still a balance against the State of \$2,149.41, to pay which there was reported as in the Treasury \$16,729.72.

In 1838, the Auditor reports the expenditures at \$67,248.31, of which \$2,771.03 was paid to towns as their proportion of surplus money, leaving the ordinary expenditures \$64,477.28; and the receipts are reported at \$74,348.33, of which \$7,733.49 was for School fund and \$3,754.90 for the Safety fund, which deducted, leaves \$62,859.94; of this sum, \$16,622.81 was the balance in the Treasury at the commencement of the year, thus leaving the ordinary receipts of the year \$46,237.13, and a balance against the State of \$18,240.15, to pay which was reported in the Treasury \$7,099.49. A further report is also presented this year, by which it appears that the expenditures up to the 12th of October, were \$7,021.07, and the receipts \$19,874.43, of which \$935.98 was for the School fund, \$225 for the Safety fund, and \$7,099.49 balance in the Treasury. Sept. 30th, which deducted from the receipts, leaves \$11,613.96 as the ordinary receipts, which reduce the balance against the State to \$6,626.72.

In 1839, it appears by the same officer's report, that the ordinary expenditures were \$71,625.55, and the whole amount of receipts \$77,863.86; of this \$11,567.40 was for School fund, \$3,175.20 for Safety fund, and \$12,853.26 was the balance in the Treasury at the commencement of the year, thus leaving the ordinary receipts of the year \$64,005.20, which deducted from the whole amount, leaves the ordinary receipts \$45,377.84, and the balance against the State of \$26,247.71, to pay which there was in the Treasury \$6,238.31.

In 1840, it also appears by the Auditor's report, the whole amount of expenditures was \$90,724.92; of this, \$3,500 were for the revision of the Statutes, and \$1,450.03 for expenses of the troops on the frontier, expenses which do not usually occur, which deducted from the above, leaves the ordinary expenses \$85,774.89. The whole amount of receipts was \$81,185.59; of this, \$2,137.68 was for Safety fund, \$7,886.86 for School fund, \$6,238.31 was the balance in the Treasury last year; \$5,000 borrowed of A. Willard and \$680 borrowed of Montpelier, which sums deducted from the whole amount leaves the ordinary receipts at \$59,247.74, and a balance against the State of \$26,527.15, to pay which the balance in the Treasury was \$60,000.

Thus, Mr. Editor, taking the annual report of the Whig Auditor, the statement of the *Watchman* is proved basely false; and to those same reports Gen. Walton has daily access, and knows the above statement to be correct. Of course his statements are wilfully false, and in a subsequent number I will endeavor to show his other statements in relation to the State Debt to be equally false, and also to show the probable cause for his imposing such gross deception upon his readers.

SCRUTATOR.

July 30th, 1841.

WEDDED LOVE.

The following lines are inexpressibly tender. They are addressed by a young wife to her desponding husband.

Come rouse thee, dearest! 'tis not well
To let thy spirit brood
The darkly o'er the cares that swell
Life's current to a flood;
As brooks and torrents, rivers, all
Increase the gulf in which they fall:
Such thoughts, by gathering up the rills
Of lesser grief, spread real ills;
And, when their gloomy shades, conceal
The landmarks hope would still reveal.
Come, rouse thee now! I know thy mind,
I know thy strength awake;
Proud, gifted, noble, ardent, kind—
Strange that thou shouldst be thus shaken!
But rouse a fresh cheer energy,
And be what Heaven intended thee;
Throw from thy thoughts this weary weight,
And prove thy spirit truly great.
I would not see thee bend below
The angry storms of earthly woe.
Full well I know the generous soul,
Which warms thee into life;
Each spring which can its power control,
Familiar to thy wife:
For deem'st thou she could stoop to lift
Her fate upon a common mind?
The Eagle-like ambition, nursed
From childhood in her heart, had first
Consumed with its Promethean flame
The shrine that such her soul to shame.
Then rouse thee, dearest, from the dream
That fetters now thy powers!
Shake off this gloom! Hope sheds a beam
To guide each cloud that lowers;
And though, at present, seems so far
The wished-for goal, the guiding star
With peaceful ray would light thee on,
Until its bound be won:
That quenchless ray, thou'lt ever prove,
A fond, undying WEDDED LOVE!

THE BANK COMPROMISE.

The Boston Courier (Fed.) seems to have a right idea of Mr. Clay's late amendment to the Bank Bill. It says:

It will be seen by the letter of our Washington correspondent, that the Bank Bill has passed the Senate by a majority of ONE; and that this immense majority was obtained by an amendment, which Mr. Clay and our correspondent call a "compromise." With the amendment itself, nor with the bill establishing a national bank, is it our purpose now to find fault. But to call it a "compromise," which provides for an arbitrary exercise of power by Congress in opposition to the will of the people of a State, and authorizes the establishing of a branch of the bank in any State, although the legislature thereof may expressly prohibit it, seems to us one of those philosophical absurdities, for which the present age is likely to secure for itself a crown of immortality.

After quoting the amendment at length, the Courier goes on:

If there be any thing in this, partaking of the nature of a compromise, in the common understanding of the term, we hope our Washington correspondent will point it out to us; for we cannot discover it. We cannot perceive in what way it can reconcile the objections which some honestly entertain to the establishing of branches in the several States, without the consent of State legislatures. We presume that no one, not as wise as Mr. Sumner of Rhode Island, as CONVENTIONS as Mr. Preston of South Carolina, and as INDEPENDENT as Messrs Bates and Choate of Massachusetts, is able to make the discovery. It seems to our poor apprehension that it would have been quite as honest, and equally complimentary to the intellect of those who doubted the constitutionality of the BRANCHING power, to let the bill pass as originally reported.

THE DOCTRINE OF REPEAL.

The doctrine of "Repeal" is charged to be a new feature in the Democratic creed. This is false. The creed of the Democrat is necessarily short; it needs no additions. Though comprised in but a few words it yet embraces all that is requisite for the well-doing of the community. It can be expressed in short sentence: *Equal protection to all—Favors to none.* In this is embodied the whole matter. It may be subdivided, and more fully expressed in the following manner: 1st. Government is created for the protection, preservation and defense of the lives, persons and property of those who establish it. When it has done this, by the passage of such laws as will punish those who violate the rights, persons, or property of others, its legitimate functions extend no farther. 2d. Each succeeding Congress or other Legislative body, is as rightful as independent as that which preceded it, and can alter, amend, modify or repeal all and every act that has previously been performed by the Legislature. If injury is done to individuals, that injury or proof of damage and right to demand it, is to be repaired.

In our opinion the foregoing is the very essence of the Democratic creed, and is all a Democrat need or does entertain. Those who differ from it or require a more complicated one, or a different action on the part of the Government, whatever other name they may assume, have no legitimate claim to that of Democrat.—*New Era.*

THE RIGHT DOCTRINE.

The Washington correspondent of the *Journal of Commerce*, in alluding to the debate in the House, on the Tariff, says:

"Mr. McKen speaks very able in favor of free trade doctrines and direct taxation, which was the democratic, just, and economical mode of taxation."

This is the right doctrine. If a direct tax were laid upon the property of the country for the support of Government, the people would then be able to learn the extent to which they are taxed. Now the poor man, with nothing but his labor to support his family, pays as much for the support of the Government as the rich man living upon the interests of his millions, without labor. And this is called a democratic government.—*Democrat.*

MORE WHIG OUTRAGES.

Tea and Coffee to be Taxed—How the Federalists insult the People.

Let every one who loves a cup of tea or coffee, as they take either, recollect that the Whigs have taxed both, and taxed them as luxuries. Whenever a female in the upper tier of a theater appears flaunting with jewellery, or an officer in grand epaulettes, call to mind, good people, that epaulettes and jewellery are necessities of life! Yes, they are. By act of Congress, tea and coffee have become taxed luxuries, and precious stones, gems, statues, paintings and engravings, all necessities! The poor have plenty of them, because they cannot do without them. "They are necessities of life!"

But if an old woman, of either sex, sips tea as a comfort, let her remember that it is a luxury which the poor ought not to enjoy untaxed. There is a tax of 25 per cent. on the luxuries, tea and coffee, while jewels and pictures and the like are free as necessities! Such is the law. Iron and coal, the jewels of Pennsylvania, find no favor in Congress. What though some factories are prostrated and their owners driven to bankruptcy?

What though a score of merchants are ruined, said Filmore, Chairman of the Committee of Ways and Means, (see his speech, in short, in the *National Intelligencer* of the 31st July) "are there no patriots and will they not readily suffer for their country's good? If they will not, we'll relieve them—by a bankrupt act. Here am I, and all my Whig associates; look at us; we get but eight dollars a day for running the country, with stationary, &c. The Secretary of the Treasury, poor fellow, receives but about twice as much for helping us in doing the job; and shall a pack of fellows complain because we bring them to the benefit of a bankrupt bill?" The wretched! No. Perish commercial! Perish manufacturers! But let the Whigs carry out their magnificent schemes. What says that Ewing and I, and most of the other Whigs, are ignorant lawyers, and know nothing of the business we are tinkering at. But isn't he another? And Saltonstall, and Swallow-Barn, Kennedy, and all of them, what are they but lawyers? He wiser than Ewing and I! Then perish tea! and perish coffee! Let commerce be ruined! It will be but temporary. Shut up a few factories. Can't the fools open them again under the compromise act? If they can't, they are not patriots. That's all. They don't love the "general welfare"—which is constitutional. There's the Chairman of the Special Committee on Finance, Little Sergeant, too. With what patriotic constancy and State fidelity he never created every one of his stupor colleagues, Whig and Loco Foe!—his city colleagues, Toland, among the rest. Oh! he's a man after my own heart. He never desires a corporation! Not he. Perish iron! Perish coal! Perish all but taxes on the luxuries of life, which the very rich alone even have, and the poor only hear of. Long live to jewels and busts. Down with tea and coffee. Hurrah for corporations!

That's the way the Federal Whigs speak in Congress, and we beg the people to remember! That is the kind of language they indulge in while speaking of their constituents. Tea and coffee for the poor are called by the Whigs luxuries, and taxed accordingly—while gems and precious stones, &c. for the rich, are called by them things of necessity—and are voted upon to be imported free of duty! Oh, beautiful consistency. These are the friends of the poor man! These are the swindlers who cried out so lustily, and promised us "Harrison and Better Times." God bless 'em, if they get much better our Poor Houses and Penitentiaries will be filled to overflowing, while our cities will soon be desolate places, where the wolf will howl, and the tall rank grass will grow, without hindrance or interruption.—*Phila. Times.*

THE NATIONAL DEBT.

The conservative *Star and Times* has the following article:

"THE LOAN.—It is said that the agents of several English Banks are now in this country, with authority to take part of the new Government loan of \$12,000,000."

The agents of English Banks are not only ready to take a mortgage of twelve millions on the land and labor of the people of the U. S., and pay them in British goods, but they are kind enough to attend at Washington and to aid by their counsel and advice, in carrying out the federal measures of relief to the people, by running them in debt to obtain the means of loaning money to a great bank, to speculators and stock-jobbers. The scheme for bringing this country into penury subservience to the stock operators of England, is in a train of accomplishment. First, we are to have a national debt like England—then a national bank like England; to these we are to add a re-assertion of the state debts or a mortgage of the public domain to the bondholders of England, to secure them 100 dollars for 60 dollars paid by them on the stocks of many of the states. The public domain, instead of being reserved for the benefit of freemen and subject to their control, is to be mortgaged to and controlled by the lordly stock-jobbers of London.

When the proposition for issuing U. States stock to be exchanged for state stocks was first broached, after Mr. Webster's mission to London, it was confidently asserted that the money dealers would take a 4 1/2 per cent. U. S. stock at par. When the times for action arrived, however, the federalists authorized a 12 per cent. stock to be issued instead of a stock bearing an interest four and a half per cent. "The English Bankers," alluded to by the *Star and Times*, probably told the federal members of Congress that they must have a 12 instead of a 4 1/2 per cent. stock. In the first place the bill was reported for a 5 per cent. stock.

We have indeed fallen on the evil times described by Mr. Jefferson, during the existence of the old bank and the ascendancy of federalism, when he says, all the administrative laws were fashioned on the model of England and so passed. We doubt, however, whether the influence of the British money changers has ever been so open and direct as at the present time. The mission of Mr. Webster to England, seems to have emboldened the stock operators to such a degree that they have sent representatives to the extra session of Congress from the stock dealers of London, and these persons have actually opened a correspondence with the Secretary of State!—*Argus.*

Literary Curiosity.—At one of the book stores in New York, there is a copy of Pliny, on good paper, with a large margin and clear type, printed in 1476. The New York American says it is therefore three hundred and sixty-five years old, and cost at the time it was printed, certainly not less than \$50, which would amount now, computing at seven per cent. per annum, compound interest, to seven thousand nine hundred and forty million, four hundred and ninety-eight thousand, nine hundred and forty dollars, eighty-four cents! It can be bought, we understand, for twenty dollars, and is in remarkable good preservation.

The editor of the *Lafayette Chronicle* gives the following as a part of the ladies' fashions for June: "Neck and shoulders naked. Hair to be brushed on the cheeks, after the style of a man's whiskers. Bustle like a garden roller. Bonnet like a coal scuttle. Rouge for the face—two pounds."

LOOK AT THIS!!

The New York Herald, a whig paper, says, the fate of the revenue bill is exceedingly doubtful in the House. If the land bill is to fail in the Senate, which is understood to be very probable, there will be no pretext for it (the revenue bill) under heaven, and what ever may be the fate of the land bill, the tremendous change in our commercial system contemplated by this measure, must be regarded as premature, inconsiderate and unwise legislation. What is the proposition, and what is to be its effect? Mr. Ewing recommends the imposition of 20 per cent ad valorem duty on all free articles, as a temporary measure, to supply the immediate wants of the Treasury, and the bill carrying out this view is to take effect on the first of September next, one short month after its passage, it shall become a law. A temporary measure? And what will be the effect of this temporary measure? It will put no additional money in the Treasury—Merchants will not import to any extent under this augmentation of duties, if it is to be temporary merely.—What then will be the effect? It will put twenty or twenty-five dollars into the pockets of every merchant who has one hundred dollar's worth of these articles on hand, without putting one cent into the Treasury. It will compel the consumer to pay twenty per cent extra on every article embraced in the bill. It will enrich the merchant at the expense of the poor laboring man who consumes the articles, and the Government will gain nothing—noting comparatively—but the exactions of the people for such hasty and imprudent legislation.

Laborers and consumers look at this picture, drawn to the life by a whig. What think now of the professions of the whigs last fall compared with their practice before they have been in power five months. This is but the beginning of trouble and the end is not yet. How did they shed the excruciating tears over the "poor laboring man," and the wages of labor, when they wanted your votes, and how do they treat you now they have got them?—Where are those "better times" and "high wages" which they promised you? Twenty per cent. tax on all the tea, sugar, coffee, molasses, &c. which you use, to begin with, and this to go, not into the Treasury, but into the pockets of the rich merchants—and how much do they raise your wages? Pause and think of these things.—*N. Y. Gazette.*

Senator Pierce of New Hampshire, in his speech in the U. S. Senate, after allowing a United States Bank, if we were to have one, to loan money to members of Congress, read from the Bank Report presented to the Senate in 1834, by the present President of the United States, "Senate Documents, second session, twenty-third Congress," page 220. From that document it appeared that in 1831 there was loaned to fifty-nine members of Congress, the sum of three hundred and twenty-two thousand one hundred and ninety-nine dollars. In 1832 the year when the bank charter was arrested by the veto of that stern old man who occupied the house and hearts of his countrymen, there was loaned to fifty-four members of Congress, the sum of four hundred and seventy-eight thousand and sixty-nine dollars. In 1833, the memorable panic year, there was loaned to fifty-eight members, three hundred and seventy-four thousand seven hundred and sixty-six dollars. In 1834, hope began to decline with the bank, and so, also, did its line of discounts to members of Congress; but even in that year the loan to fifty-two members amounted to two hundred and thirty-eight thousand five hundred and eighty-six dollars.—*New Era.*

LET THE PEOPLE REMEMBER.

That Mr. Ewing in his official report, estimates the expenses of Government for 1841, at \$31,358,502; that the actual expenses of Government for 1840, are stated in the same report, at \$27,863,473.51; and that the "retrenchment" therefore of the Federalists the first year, is an addition of three millions and a half to the public expenditures! This addition, too, is recommended at a time when the late Secretary of the Treasury thought there could be a *RETRIBUTION* in the expenses of Government, of about four millions! Mr. Woodbury recommended to *REDUCE* the Government expenses about FOUR MILLIONS; but Mr. Ewing is in favor of increasing them about the same sum! Under Mr. Van Buren's Administration, the National Expenses underwent a gradual reduction, every year; but the new Administration proposes a large increase of expenses, the first year of its existence! Such is the effect of "change for the sake of change," and such the fruits of "Harrison and Better Times." Well may the poor retort upon Daniel Webster his own sneering inquiry, when he gloried in the disasters of the last year, and ask with equal meaning, if this is the entertainment to which they were invited.

Knoxville (Tenn.) Argus.

KEEP YOUR PROMISES.

Patrick, my boy, how are you? I want you to come and saw up my wood pile. What do you say?

"Och, your honor, and sure I would be glad to do the same job, and two dollars a day it is I ask and the trifle matter of the babe." "Two dollars a day, and beef, Patrick? why what do you mean?"

"And sure, yer honor's reverence, isn't Mr. Harrison made President? And didn't yer honor tell me, when Harrison was president, and March was come, that two dollars a day and roast beef it was we should have? And sure, yer honor's reverence, two more of yer blarney to us."

The poor whig orator did not know what to say in reply to his full's speeches, thus rehearsed to him, and left Patrick without any further reply.

NEW DEFINITIONS.

The Charleston Mercury gives the following, among others, as new definitions for 1841:

"Fiscal Avarice."—A long spoon to feed politicians out of the Treasury window, and save them the trouble of breaking down the door.

"Relieving the people."—Taking money from those that have, to pay the debts of those that have not.

"Tinkering the Currency."—Making gold and silver the standard of value.

"Restoring the Currency."—Benishing gold and silver, and making bank notes a legal tender.

We have rarely seen any thing more brief and comprehensive than the following:

"Never lend to pauper or fellow."

"We are sorry to say the author's name is not known.—*Pic.*"

"Price of Wages."—The common laborer in the county of Rockingham, England, it was lately stated in the House of Commons, does not receive above two, or two and a half pence per day, as wages, and upon this small sum he is compelled to subsist.

It's hard work to look at the sun without winking; it is hard work to look at some girls without feeling inclined to wink.

</