"IN THE DARK AND TROUBLED NIGHT THAT IS UPON US, THERE IS NO STAR ABOVE THE HORIZON TO GIVE US A GLEAM OF LIGHT, EXCEPTING THE INTELLIGENT, PATRIOTIC WHIG PARTY OF THE UNITED STATES,"-WEBSTER.

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## SPEECH OF HON. DANIEL WEBSTER. AT FANEUIL HALL. DELIVERED OCT. 24, 1848.

[Phonographic Report for the Atlas.

Once again, friends and fellow-citizens once again and quite unexpectedly, I find myself in Fancuil Hall. And ! feel all the recollections of the past gathering upon me, I hear a thousand voices, not silent else where, but always speaking here, admonish ing me, and admonishing you, who do me the honor to be here to-night, to speak and to perform the whole duty which we owe to our country. I came here to-day, in obedience to the authority which I must always respect, the wishes of the people of Suffolk and the Whigs of the Commonwealth, that I should express to them my opinions upothe present state of the internal affairs of the country, the state of business and the occupations of men, and their prospects at hane : and I proceed in the performance of

An election of President and Vice-Presi dent of the United States is now in hand, and a choice of members for the new Congress is dready in progress. It is in vain to disguisthat the result of these elections most produce a decided effect for good or for evil, upon the interests of men and their pursuits a the present moment, and upon the prospects which lie beyond the present. There are, in fact, gentlemen, but two candidates for the Presidency, General Taylor, the Whig can date, (three cheers) and General Cass the Democraric candidate. How many cheers for him? (Hissing.) As to the support of I am sorry to say, have embraced and still pursue. I regard it in a military sense of the planse, as a mere diversion; and if the subject were not solemn, and the occasion solemn, I should say it was very much of a di

version in the theatric sense.

There are, fellow citizens, two candidates and no more, and the election of one or the other, accompanied with a correspondent e bection in point of political character of Mem bers of Congress, will produce one or the othents respect the present state of the business of the country, as it is affected by two instances of recent legislation. If General Tayfor he elected President, and if there be, to sustain his measures, a Whig Congress, there are two existing laws of the country which will be essentially modified, or alto-gether repealed. I mean those commonly called the Sub Treasury law, and the Tarit of 16. II, on the other hand, General Casbe elected, and a Congress elected at the same time, to sustain his views of public interest, both of these existing laws will be con tinued in larce.
Gentlemen, I saw this morning a speech

delivered lately in Washington by the present Secretary of State, Mr. Buchavan, a gentleman who is among the first, if not the very first of his party, in point of characing from most of the sentiment in this speech I still do its author the credit and pustice to say that it is an admirable speech. He says, having paid a just and no more than a just tribute of respect to the military character good sense and strong understanding, and the upright and pure motives of Gen. Taylor, he says of him, nevertheless, HE IS A WHIG. and that being himself a Whig, if elected President by the Whigs, and surrounded as he will be by a Whig Cabinet, he must from Whig principles and Whig measures, and that he would be faithless to his friends and his party if he did not do that. I agree to all he prompted to Whig principles and Whig measures, no more by the necessities of his deep conviction of the policy, propriety, jun-

stated one side of the case fairly, allow me to state the other. And I may say, upon the other hand, if Gen Cass be elected President, and a corresponding Congress be at the same time elected, he will carry out the Democratic platform of Baltimore, he will continue a layorer of the Sub-treasury and tariff of 1816. He will follow his bright example, whom he so much commends, Mr. Polk, and whatever, in the same career of legislation, Mr. Polk has left undone, Gen us exactly, as practical men; as men who are not carried away by theories; as men who do not attach all degree and all man tier of importance to a single idea : as men try, now and hereafter, we are brought to this position, to give our suffrages and our support, heartily and cardially to Gen. Taylor, or to withhold that support from Gene-

Ought these measures, to which I have or continued, or ought they now to be repuacted—to be set aside and to give place for other and wiser measures of Government? That is the question pending: and to begin

he, upon the future prospects of the country, it may be well to understand what is their

great propriety, ask for information from you.

And what I have to say upon it, I say with

And those gentlemen who choose to say that And what I have to say upon it, I say with deference to your knowledge and experience.
What then is the present state of things? I suppose I may say that there is a very un-

for manufacturing labor, and a great con-

There are before me hundreds of men who, with some capital, like all other men of busious classes of society, engaged in trade. manufactures, commercial men, and the like.

and more rich; the active and industrious classes have been more and more embarrassed; and the poor have been growing more and more poor, every day throughout the whole year. And in my judgment, further, so long as this Sub Treasury lasts, so long as the present rate of duties and customs lasts -that is to say, so long as the tariff of '46 of the aggravated poverty of the poor, will go

versy with the Bank of the United States, in predicted. which the public monies were deposited. He withdrew those public monies from the Bank of the United States, in And instead of going into general principles and statements, I have thought it would be of the United States in the year 1833. Well, how then should he keep the public money?

abstracting it from the business of society, that difficulty.

some of our own members? We are requested to take back Mr. Van Buren, Suh Treas cie or coin in the banks is the only safe base

thus referred, to be now further prolonged those who have been with us, been with us ars would naturally lead to a curtailment by with that system which is called the Sub ing as we ordeavored to upbold, the necessity ny more such turns will it take to put the pa-Treasury system. Ought that to be continued? Is it useful? Do the horizon classes find it to protect their intercents? In their, does Government find itconscent for husiness purposes?

The depression of the Sub-treasury of the personal delies in the continuent of the state of the banks and the operation of the state of the banks

usual scarcity of money, or high price in money, in the community at the present moment; achusetts. Why let me again hear the friend of Mr. Polk in his recent speech at Washington; that it has now continued for more than twelve months, without any apparent abates right to speak for his party as any other man right to speak for his party as any other man right to speak for his party as any other man right to speak for his party as any other man ment. I suppose I may say that there is a in the country. He puts the questions to be great depression of industry and stagnation just as they were in '40, or rather in '44. He of business, and discouragements to the oc. cupations of men. I suppose I may say with uphold this noble Sub Treasury and this glo truth, that there is a diminished demand rious tariff of '46, and those who would sacrif

legiously destroy either one or the other.

Then what are we to believe? Here are servatism in its reward. Now, is this a Then what are we to believe? Here are true, though short, presentation of the state of our brethren who take leave of us, and say that everybody agrees that we must have a tariff but what sort of a tariff! They might as well say every body agrees that we must have a ness, have occasion also for occasional funds. form of Government-but what sort of Gov-Do they find, and do they admit, and do they feel that money is scarce and dear? Do some sort of weather to-morrow, but what sort they find, in the daily operations of affairs in their own sphere of active life, that they are embarrassed on account of the dearness of views of policy : one of them belongs to the money? All that, I suppose everybody can Whigs, because they are Whigs, and the othanswer for himself. I suppose it is too notorious to be regarded for a moment, and having put this question to the active, industrious classes of society, engaged in trade, ington, let me say, so long will this tariff quesand expecting to receive, if they were to speak, but one answer for them all, I would, an is manly and fair. He does not go about in the next place, put the question to the rich now, as he did in '44, to tell the people of men of the country, to the capitalists, to the men who have money to lend. I would ask

business of the country. I am glad to say that there is no more shunning and cheating—that the question is put fairly to us in Massachu-setts, fairly to Pennsylvania, fairly to the Unies of the Government, and between the

rich, of distress of the industrious classes, and before going on to other things, that this Subtreasury, the invention of Mr. Van Buren, is such thing as locking up in chests and boxes, shall state it as iar as I can inform mysen of it.

Gentlemen, I am not about to argue, either aftive in the much abused and independent against the Sub-treasury, or against the tariff treasury. Is there any civilized people upon the earth that separates the interest of commerce from the interests of the people? Is there any such thing known in England, or France, or wherever a spirit of commerce had pervaded the people? I knew not of it.

Sentendent, I am not about to argue, either against the sub-treasury, or the interests of the people? I knew not of it.

The Independent Treasury, then, is a preventative against expansions and fluctuations in the country, against the course of thing them to the trial, to inquire into their details one of the people? I knew not of it.

more satisfactory to you, and more indulgent towards myself, to present to you the operathe did not see fit to leave them as they were before there was a United States Bank, in the Lands of collectors, to be drawn as want-the Lands of collector eign commerce. And now I have been at ed it at the time, and placed them in depose the lanks. That experiment failed in 1836 the results as I have learned them. I state and 1837, and with a great explosion, these that the truth is this; when money is plenty, State Banks blew up.

By this time Mr. Van Buren come into office, and summoned an extra session of Congress, which assembled, I think, in December, 1837; and Mr. Van Buren and his coun-sellors produced that day as an original idea —and it was altogether original,—as of their own invention,—and it was of their own in-own invention,—and it was of their own invention,—and it was of their own invention, for in that respect they stole no man's thunder,—they produced this project of what they called a Constitutional Treasury, or Sub-treasury, which was to lock up in the charge of the Government every dollar the Government every dollar and distress, because its inevitable effect, when which the Government received, until it money is searce, is to make it scarcer, and should be called for by the Government,— and when it is difficult to be had, to increase

and obstructing busices proceedings.

That system prevailed. The country tried it. It lasted during Mr. Van Buren's administration; and you and I, and all other That was the basis upon which they made Whigs in the country, laid our hands to the their issues for the accommodation of the merwork, to expose the bad character, the use- cantile world. The Sub-treasury had at that tessness, and inconvenience, and mischie-vous operation of this Sub Treasury; and, bundred thousand dollars; but in the course of opon that, the Whigs of the country turned commercial events, within one mouth that re-Mr. Van Buren out of office. Yes, gentle-lation was greatly changed, for on the 29th of men, there was no question which had more September the banks had but forty-six hunto do with the overthrow of Van Buren's addred thousand dollars, while the Sub Treas-Well, gentlemen, as James Buchanan has ministration, and the election of Gen. Har-rison in December, 1840, than this very ques-bundred thousand. Thus, in a few days more tion of the Sub Treasury. Don't we all than a month, the banks parted with twelve hundred thousand dollars of specie, and the And new, by the way—it it be by the way

Sub Treasury obtained the additional sum of and not too far out of the way-what are we one million. This change in the relation be-Whigs requested to do by many members of tween the amounts of money in these respecthe community, and I am sorry to say by tive deposites, at once created a great scarcity ury and all. We are requested to pass judg-ment against ourselves for our decision in banks in one month lost twelve hundred thou-And I see men in this Common- sand dollars of coin, they must, of course, draw wealth-individuals, and thank God they are in their circulation, not merely to replace the not a great number-who, at the period of twelve hundred thousand dollars, but to rethat discussion, in Congress and out of Con-gress, with a voice as distinct as mine, and talents far greater, opposed, decried and con-tical men uderstand that. If a bank looses a demned the Sub-treasury system, as the certain quantity of specie, it must curtail its greatest evil any Government could inflict upon a commercial people, such as ours; I or four times that extent. I know that the see them now taking Van Buren, Sub-treas-ory and all, and locking him up in their grasp as fast as they can.

proportion may be stated as three to one, but it is more likely to exceed that proportion than to fall short of it. Then this withdrawal of so nere, been with us in the presence of these images of great men, which hang around us,—denouncing as we denounced, the policy of the government of Van Buren's time, upholding as we ondeavored to uphold, the necessity of a proper medium of currency for the real manner of the second proper medium of currency for the real manner of the second proper medium of currency for the real manner of the second proper medium of currency for the real manner of the second proper medium of currency for the real manner of the second proper medium of currency for the real manner of the second proper medium of currency for the real manner of the second proper medium of currency for the real manner of the second proper medium of currency for the real manner of the second proper medium of currency for the real manner of the second proper medium of currency for the real manner of the second proper mediately, thus placing it in the power of foreign consigners of goods coming to this country to depress the money market at pleasure. They may transfer from the banks into the circle of my habits, I mean the fisheries. (Laughter.) To the extent of the interest, I understand that the Cod and Mackerel Fisheries of the substance of these country to depress the money market at pleasure. They may transfer from the banks into the circle of my habits, I mean the fisheries. (Laughter.) To the extent of the circle of my habits, I mean the fisheries. (Laughter.) To the extent of the circle of my habits, I mean the fisheries. (Laughter.) To the extent of the circle of my habits, I mean the fisheries. (Laughter.) To the extent of the circle of my habits, I mean the fisheries. (Laughter.) To the extent of the circle of my habits, I mean the fisheries.

present state, in regard to the business and which we would oppose, this tariff of 1846, But it seems that this Secretary of the Treas-On that point, gentlemen, I might, with necks, as it has proved itself little else; these

> If this be so, this very operation led to the secessary, curtailment of three and a half or four millions of dollars, from the commercial operations of the city of New York. Now, this demand of the Sub Treasury could be made in a day, and when made in one day, or one week, it must be answered in one day or one week. But then no Banks could make the curtailment in one day or one week, or one ing the community—what is the consequence of that? The consequence is inevitably to in-spire a due mistrust and apprehension among strain them from what they would therwise do, for fear that events should show that they danger of ruin. Now the merchants and dealers of the country, the superintendents of Banks, here and elsewhere, keep an accurate account of the imports and exports of specie, the imports and exports of specie, stances and facilities in England. Every man despecially in the State of Pennsylvania are iron and coal. I propose to say a few words only upon the first, upon her iron.
>
> Gentlemen, if there be any duty in political the imports and exports of goods, of the bal- stances and facilities in England. Every man

Why, as I have said, ye yourselves are witthis. A fluctuation from day to day in the what they consider a very fair price; and I should expect to receive from them a very cheerful and satisfactory answer.

In my judgment, gentlemen, for a whole year back, the rich have been growing more and more rich; the active and invested in the purposes and sustained the purposes and sustained the purposes of the country. I am glad to say that the government of this land. hem whether money is not now to be had at their candidate is more of a tariff man than money market; not from good to bad, but

Gentlemen, upon this subject let me show you how I, with my means for information, and my limited intercourse with men of busi ness, here in the capital of New Englandnion, respecting the Sub Treasury and the with some degree of acquaintance and intercourse with men of business in the commertariff of '46 and something like the tariff of '42
—that is, a protective tariff.

Now gentlemen, I may be permitted to say, before going on to other things, that this Sub
—Mr. Buchanan. In his speech four or five days ago, he said, 'Where, since the Almighty in from degree to degree, to an end which I still his favorite. As far as I remember, it has first placed man upon the earth, has there received no rebuke at the Buffalo Convention; been any to compare with ours in rapid and And in the first place, gentlemen, as to this constitutional Sub-Treasury, which is liked by so many because they do not like, I suppose, to violate the letter of the Constitution, though they may violate its substance; I look many likes one of the constitution though they may violate its substance; I look many likes one of the constitution. is such the greatest deceptions, and as one of the least plausible political fraudsever produced by party management. Is there a civilized country in the world that knows any such thing as locking up in chesis and boxes. men, what is, in point of fact, the operation of its sweeping course, except from the expan-

And now, historically, let me ask, how did it arise and what is its origin? Why, it is all very plain! Gen. Jackson had a contromanufactures—a great and growing interest which must be ever dear to the country.' Now, if the commercial interest and manufacturing interets see that, then nobody has a right to complain; if they see that the Sub Treasury prevents fluctuations instead of producing them; if they see that this Sub Treas-ury has not protected the interests of manufactures if they see that under the operation of this Sub Treasury and Tariff of '46, the iron mills are all flourishing,—the wooleh mills all going on everywhere, in great prosperity—if they see all that, then Mr. Buchanan is entire-

ly right.
Now these remarks of Mr. Buchanan-I speak with respect-contain two propositions. One is, that the Sub Treasury has, in fact, prevented fluctuations. Now, for one, I should say that, within my recollection, there has never been so great a fluctuation in the money market as we have witnessed for the last two years. Many of you have memories long en-ough to go back and review, in your own minds, the transactions of the past fifteen years. Did youwever know such great fluctuations of the money market as you have wit-nessed in the last two years, with the exception that its fluctuations were between prices

they not prosper? Thus fostered and protect-ed, how many of them have, within the last my friends here would have founded an indict-Among our most important manufactures here at the North, essential to the prosperity of the that the false evidence is made known; and I

onnected with this Sub Treasury: Three- this, I have already said, that if it be the pleaconnected with this Sub Treasury: Threefourths of all the importations from Europe are
on foreign account; our importing merehants
know nothing about it. If you go to State
Street in Boston, or Wall Street, in New
York, and ask what importations are coming,
they tell you they do not know. It is ascertained, and I believe it is true beyond question
that three-fourths of our importations from
Europe are sent to this country on foreign account, consigned to commission merchants.—
They are sold, and their proceeds are remitted, and our merchants know no more of their

this, I have already said, that if it be the pleasure of the country to elect a Whig President
is existing law will
ind that out. Why, gentlemen, I was in New
York last week, and while there, one gentleman of the Cass party said to a Whig, "we
shall elect Gen. Cass; there is no doubt of
that," "But how?" "Why, the Liberty Party, four years ago, helped us to elect Mr. Polk
against the Whig candidate, and the Free Soil
Party will do just the same thing now." And
therefore, I say to those to whom I know to be urged in every varety of form, to vote with that party! Eve-

probable coming, or their amount, than any oody else. Therefore there is no knowledge among us, and can be no knowledge among judge of the men.

There is another object to which my atten-

cate of the banks and the operation of the laboring classes; I see with pain order of the laboring classes; I see with pain order of the Sub-treasury in this city. I suppose it prohable to be the banks and the operation of the Sub-treasury in this city. I suppose it prohable to be the banks and the operation of the Sub-treasury in this city. I suppose it prohable to the state of the banks and the operation of the Sub-treasury in this city. I suppose it prohable to the state of the banks and the operation of the Sub-treasury in this city. I suppose it prohable to the state of the banks and the operation of the Sub-treasury in this city. I suppose it prohable to the state of the banks and the operation of the Sub-treasury in this city. I suppose it prohable that there may be loug from the treasury in this city. I suppose it prohable to the secretary of the Treasury in this city. I suppose it prohable to the state of the banks and the operation of the Sub-treasury in this city. I suppose it prohable to the secretary of the Becretary of the Secretary of the Sub-treasury in this city. I suppose it prohable to the treasury in this city. I suppose it prohable to the the sub-tail bit. That there may be long before I shall as the sub-the sub-t

by the banks at the rate of interest to which allow me to call them so, the fraternity of the they are limited; and if we then take the rates line, if there are any here from Cape Ann, known to have been paid by private borrow-ers to private lenders last year, the rate of in-terest for the last twelve months can hardly So much, Gentlemen, for a few of the inbe considered under ien per cent. Now, we stances that I have ventured to select of the have to carry on the business of the country effects of this applauded tauff of 1816, upon —I mean the men of business—with money the fortunes of Massachusetts and the Northat this rate, while in England it is certain that ern States, it is not quite half that. Therefore a man of And now

Now we appeal to you, to-day, if this tariff from the State of Pennsylvania? Who doubts has vindicated itself? If it has answered its its ends? If it is of the character ascribed to be wrote, stating it to be the duty of every it? I say, now, that it is a party measure, strictly and entirely. I do not know but in the House of Representatives, here, and there a man straggling from his party voted for it or against it, but in the body of which! have the honor to be a member it was attailed. Democratic vote. Well, the Senate was equally divided, and how was it disposed of? the United States, from the State of Pennsyl-

what portions of the country? Pray, is South Carolina helped by it? It is in fact a measure dictated by South Carolina; it is a measure in which the South took the initiatory much its wont, followed. There are menof the North, who see the sun in the South, and they think they see all other light there. Now is a great cotton-growing State. Now that the see Carolina looming up like one of the Southern constellations; she will become rich; she is enfranchised and set at liberty; hereafter she takes a great lead, and her cotton will enrich

the people.

Pray what has been the result? These glowing sentences were on the lips of her eloquent men, when her cotton was from ten to eleven cents a pound; those words had hardly cooled, when under this protection by Free Trade, and under this admirable Tariff of 1846, which put down all other abominable tariffs, her cotton is down to five and a balf

And Pennsylvania! [Here Mr. Webster paused, and put on a significant look, which caused great laughter.] Why, gentlemen, it caused great laughter.] Why, gentlemen, it happened to me to be in Pennsylvania in the fall of '44, before the election took place; I addressed multitudes of people in Philadelphia at Valley Forge and Pottsville, in the midst of in other places : and what did I see along the road from Philadelphia, through Pennsylvania to the mines of Pottsville ?flags, holding out

"POLK, DALLAS AND THE TARIFF OF '42," six months, sunk away and come to nought? ment on, for false tokens, for false pretences. country and employing large capital, do we not see them sinking away every day? Where is the result of that lostering care?

Gentlemen, there is another consideration

Gentlemen, there is another consideration

that the false evidence is made known, and the people of Pennsylvania are ready for a new trial. It is proper to try the case over again, when the fraud is discovered.

Now, gentlemen, passing for a moment from

Now, gentlemen, passing for a moment from ted, and our merchants know no more of their of public men will do other things and support

ground; and the result is, as it was not formerly, that both the Codfish and Mackerel are

ist at all.

I have said that I supposed that money has not been known to be dearer for a long time. I suppose that if we take the quantity loaned I suppose tha

have, if not acted imprudently, incurred great danger of ruin. Now the merchants and deal-

ance of trade, and can prepare for it, because a shock of that sort does not come like lightning—they have some premonition of it. But

The see the result of this.

I leave the Sub-Treasury, now, and turn to the tariff of '46. Certainly I shall not argue try, surely it must be that which protects the great masses of men in their daily employ. I know what duties belong to Government in who can calculate what will be the policy of the Government, or what, in a particular day or week, will be the amount of imports, if half a dozen vessels arrive in a day—who can foresee it? Who then can foresee, out of this money now in the reality of the Parks of money now in the vaults of the Banks, what of the land; it has been in operation for two tion proceeded, the objects of Government bequantity can be demanded in an hour? Therefore, so far as I can learn, there is a constant apprehension and fear.

Why, as I have said to constant with the say that it is a measure new came more various—to regulate commercial world in modern the co ern times—it is a tariff of duty altogether ad valorem, with no specifications, with no just discrimination in favor of domestic industry and products. If any body can find a tariff like that, let it be produced. When under discussion in the Senate, we said all we could against it, and we said some pretty provoking things, but there was not a word uttered in its support. Its friends nominatined a most judicious silonee. One of them arose, and by an almost unnatural force of specia cried out. almost unnatural force of speech cried out, "The tariff will vindicate itself," and sat down.

support it? Will Mr. Dallas support it? Every body said yes. Who doubts Mr. Dallas

> honor to be a member it was strictly a party vote. I know that Mr. Jarnigan voted for it, but his constituents in Tennessee instructed by the confidence, and gave their great vote to Mr. Polk and Mr. Dallas. It much Mr. Polk and Mr. Dallas. It him so to vote, his masters were Democrats; had a when this question came up, he obeyed his masters, and his was therefore a Mr. Dallas himself in the Chair, a native of nade Mr. Polk President, and Mr. Dallas Vic qually divided, and how was it disposed of?
> By the casting vote of the Vice President of
> Tariff was equally divided upon the question of prestrating the tariff of '42, he gave hi we years, who is helped by this tariff of 1846 question. The Tariff of '42 was abolished and this tariff of '46 established in its stead by his easting vote.

> Gentlemen, I think that the candidate pr posed by our opponents, and that those who support him most vigorously, are of a danger ous character. I think that in looking back to the past, we see that he and they are mer who have opposed the settlement of the Ore think they see all other light there. Now is South Carolina any richer for this tariff? She is a great cotton-growing State. Now that the Eastern boundary. (Great cheering.) And tariff is passed, now that we have free trade. one thing further strikes me, that while there views were heard in either house of Congress and through the columns of all the newspa big with taunts, threats and defiance to Eng-land, they are the men that in our councils in all our legislation upon tariffs and currency. pet exactly the part that a British minister would most desire they should.
>
> I know that confidence is to be placed by

man in man. I feel the conviction that I must repose trust in somebody's hands to stand at the head of the nation, to uphold our essentia interests, and to preserve the honor and peace of the country. I have made up my mine and I give that trust to the Whig nomination—to Gen TAYLOR. (Three cheers.) I think he is bound up and wound up in his own principles and his own declaration; I, think with Mr. Buchanan, that he is a Whig. and I think he will be elected by the Whi (Applause.) I think he will surround himsel as Mr. Buchanan says, with a Whig Cabine and I believe he will honestly and faithfully adopt and pursue Whig principles and Whig Now I know that on a certain other topic

great fears are inspired elsewhere, as well as in this State, to affect the election. I know that in a most respectable society in New Jar and I heard it again and again said that Mr. sey and Pennsylvania, and containing num. Polk was a greater friend to the productive in-The next proposition is, that protection to manufactures is afforded by the Sub Treasury. So Mr. Buchanan says; but I can hardly think date! I may venture to say that all expectations of Pennsylvania than the Whig canditate of Pennsylvania than the Whig canditate of Pennsylvania than the Whig canditate of Pennsylvania than the Free Soil Party, or for Gen. Cass. I the Free Soil Party of Pennsylvania than the Free Soil Party of Pennsylvania than the Free Soil Party of Pennsylvania than the Free Soil Party or for Gen. Cass. I the Free Soil Party of Pennsylvania than the Free Soil Party of Pennsylvania the Pennsylvania the Free Soil Party of Pennsylvania the Pennsyl so are Duchanan says; but I can hardly think it is quite respectful to the intelligence and understanding of this community, to hold such a doctrine. I should think he supposed us ready to swallow camels of any size. The Sub Treasury foster manufactures! The Tariff of 46 foster manufactures! Then why do then not respectful to the intelligence and tion, founded upon this assurance, has failed now, in a manner not a little mortifying. I may venture to say that all expectation, founded upon this assurance, has failed now, in a manner not a little mortifying. I have formed a pretty general acquaintance in those States which I have members and then not five the people of Pennsylvania, if it had been a case the society of Friends. In thirty years acquaintance in those States which I have members and the society of public life, I have formed a pretty general acquaintance in those States which I have members and the society of public life, I have formed a pretty general acquaintance in those States which I have members and provided upon this assurance, has failed to provide a supposed us regarded it then, and I regard it now, as false evidence, the use of false signals and false to which I have the honor to know a great many men of this Society,—the Society of Friends. In thirty years are provided upon this assurance, has failed in the society of public life, I have formed a pretty general acquaintance in those States which I have members and provided upon this assurance, has failed in the society of public life, I have formed a pretty general acquaintance in those States which I have members and provided upon this assurance, has failed in the society of public life, I have formed a pretty general acquaintance in the society of public life, I have formed a pretty general acquaintance in the society of public life, I have formed a pretty general acquaintance in the society of public life, I have solved in the society of public life, I have solved in the society of public life, I have solved in the society of public life their private character. I may not venture to speak to all of them, because, personally, I have no acquaintance with them all. But, I have acquaintance with some, friendship for some, great personal regard for some, and to them I may venture to speak. And I would say to them in the first place, that whatever else may be asserted before them, every vote given for Mr. Van Buren is a vote for Gen. Cass; and the friends of Mr. Cass, I think, wil Tork last week, and white there, one genticman of the Cass party said to a Whig, "we shall elect Gen. Cass; there is no doubt of that." "But how?" "Why, the Liberty Party, four years ago, helped us to elect Mr. Polk against the Whig candidate, and the Free Soil Party will do just the same thing now." And of Accounts again of Accounts again speak, whom I know to be urged in every variety of form, to vote with that party! Eveor pass another class of public measures; and, BY VOTE THEY GIVE IN THAT DIRECTION as we like or dislike the measures, so must we goes for Gen. Cass. The question is, do they prefer Gen. Cass to Gen. Taylor, as a man of peace-aye, as an Anti-Slavery man. tion has been a little turned, not exactly pro- I say to them, as I say to you; and they do not suppose me, I trust, to be a pro-slavery man.

—I say to them and to you, upon my honor and conscience, that I believe under the present circumstances of the country, we are far more secure against the further progress of Slavery and the Slave power under the administration of Gen. Taylor, than we are under the administration of Gen. Case. (Applause.) I will say that here. Let it be recorded, and let the result bring to the test the justness of the prophery.

would enable the banks to make an issue of a plausible, inasmuch as it may be supposed that I can only express the fervent hope, in Divine would enable the banks to make an issue of a million and a half of money, besides what is now in circulation. As it is, it answers no useful purpose in society, but rather inspires terror and distrust, and for all the uses of society it would be just as well that it did not exist at all.

I have said that I supposed that million and a half of money, besides what is a destined to other ports as well as our own, there is a great disadvantage well as our own, there is a great disadvantage to the people of the United States, still; because, when there was no re-exportation or debenture, they commanded the whole of our own market, and to command the whole of our own market, and to common the command the whole of our own market, and the command the whole of our own market, and the command the whole of our own market, and the command the whole of our own market, and the command the whole of our own market, and the command the whole of our own market, and the command the whole of our own market, and the command the whole of our own market, and the command the whole of o

> VERMONT AGRICULTURAL AND HOR-TICULTURAL SOCIETY.

cultural and Horticultural Society was he'd at the Court House, at Montpelier, on Thursday, the 20th instant, William J. Hastings, Esq. Vice President, in the chair.

The officers of the Society for the ensuing year, were appointed as follows:

Charles Paine, Northfield, President. Vice Presidents.

Leonard Sargent, Manchester, for Bennington Co. Geo. T. Hodges, Rutland, Rutland Wm. Nash, New Haven, Addison H. S. Merse, Samuel W. Reyes, Highgate, Chita-nden Franklin Grand Islo Samuel Adams, South Hero, Ariel Hunton, Hydepark, Wm. J. Hastings, Craftsberr, Roderick Richardson, Waitsfield, Orleans Reuben C. Benton, Lunenburg, John Porter, Hartford, Quechee.

Omnige Mark Crawford, Putney, E. C. Tracy, of-Windsor, Recording Secly. C. T. Hopkins, Burlington, Cor. Sec.y. Geo. W. Sentt, Montpelier, Treasurer.

E. P. Jewert, Montpelier, Anditor Francis Wilson of Hinesburgh, George W. Col-amer of Burre, and Jos. W. Howes of Montpe-

C. Goodrich of Burlington, David Read of Colhester, and Rev. S. R. Hall of Craftshury, Pub-

shing Committee. The following resolutions were presented by C. loodrich, Esq. and adopted.

Resolved. That we rejoice in the increasing resperity of the County Agricultural Societies f Vermont, and that we carnestly invite the cooperation of their friends in a State Society, as a eans of readering their prosperity permanent

Resolved, That the improvement of our staples, the best direction of our industry mall its depart ments, and the adaptation of it to changing cir-cumstances, are objects that may justly claim the continuance and increase of Legislative patron-

creased attention to the cultivation of fruit and that in order to the successful prosecution of this object, it is the duty of this Society to prosecuta the necessary inquiries in regard to both native and foreign varieties, and to bay the results before

Resolved. That measures ought to be taken to diffuse is a couve sent form, and to preserve per-manently, the information collected from time to time by the Agricultural Societies of Ver-

Resolved, That the Executive Committee bo equested to take such measures as they way deem spedient to obtain the nid of the feet luture a the presention of the objects of the Society. On motion of J. W. Howes, Esq.,

Resolved, That we recommend the Vermont State Agriculturist, published by C. T. Repkins, at Burlington, to the favorable consideration of the friends of Agriculture throughout the State On motion of Roy S. R. Hall.

Voted. That the proceedings of this paretime e published in the Daily Journal, and other pa-ers friendly to the object.

## Vermont Legislature.

Reported for Walton's Dully Journal. SENATE.

THERSDAY, A. M. Oct. 26. Mr. Stewart offered a resolution apsointing a committee of three from each House to inquire into the expediency of prosecuting the Geological survey-pass-

Bills introduced. By Mr. Stewart, an act to establish county work houses-read and referred to a committee of one Senator from each county, who were announced by the chair to consist of Messrs. Stewart, Kidder of Ben. Mead, Fox, Colburn, Keyes, Hamilton of Chit. Carpenter, Hubbard, Hall, Redfield, White, Crawford and Davis.

The bill from the House relating to Pres. Electors and Members of Congress was taken up, and the amendment proposed by the House was concurred in.

Reports. The engressed bill to moorporate the Troy and Canada Junction Telegraph Co. was read a third time and Adjourned.

HOUSE. The following elections were made in joint assembly: J. McM. SHAFTER, of Burlington, Sec-

1st ballot. 2d. J. McM. Shafter, 117 120 H. R. Beardsley, 64 62 S. B. Colby, 53 Homer E. Royce, Wm. P. Badger, LUTHER CROSS, of Montpelier, Sasgeant-at-Arms.

Luther Cross, 121. Wm. P. Bucger 54, Rufus R. Riker

SHAS H. Hopges, of Ruthard, Auditor of Accounts against the State.

Silas H. Hodges 120, Stephen Smith 62, Royal Hatch 48, Silas Rogers 1. ELECTION OF U. S. SENATOR.

The House resumed the special order, being the resolution to proceed to elect Senator this afternoon. Mr. Heaton moved to lay it on the table, and make it the special order for 10 a. m. Tuesday next;