

# The Middlebury People's Press.

H. BELL, Editor and Proprietor.

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## AGRICULTURAL.

### HAYMAKING.

Scythes. Procure a good scythe for every man and boy on the farm who is to do any thing at mowing. This work of cutting the grass is hard enough, with the best implement that can be made. And where the tool is poor, the work must be done either poorly or slowly—and in either case the farmer is losing more than the cost of furnishing a better instrument. We know not—(by the way, this term *scythe*, I am tired of, and shall, when it so pleases me, use the more proper representative of my single self, *fl*)—I know not that any one of the manufacturers of this article excels all others; some scythes from each factory are good, and others are not so;—if you are unfortunate enough to get a poor one, there is no economy in trying to worry through the season with it; gnawing off your grass; whetting every five minutes; fretting your own body or that of your hired man; going to the griststone every two hours;—these attendants upon a poor scythe are such consumers of time that it is better to throw the soft or the brittle thing aside at once and purchase another. As a general rule the scythe that crooks towards the point works better than the straight one—at least it is so in my hands. The cast-off scythe should not be put into the hands of the boy who is learning to mow—he wants in his feeble and unexercised hands, a sharper edge than is required by the man. Give him a good and a light one, and he will mow more than twice as fast.

*Horse Rake.* The value of this implement for use on a farm of common inequalities of surface, and of common size is often over-estimated in the advertisements and puff. But the actual worth of it justifies its purchase. We have used the revolving horse-rake for four or five seasons, on a farm where two acres is perhaps the amount mowed per day; the raking up of the thick green morning's mowing in the latter part of the afternoon, is a fitting appendage to the previous hard work of the day. The old horse who has been in the pasture all day, and has nothing to do at present but to kick flies, can greatly lighten and considerably shorten this labor; we generally save in time probably from 45 to 60 minutes, and in strength more than half. This saving towards the close of the day, comes in very opportunely, and we would not part with the rake for twice its cost.

To manage this instrument skillfully, requires some practice—but as soon as one gets a little accustomed to it, he can lay the window very well. On large farms its use must be more valuable than on small ones.—Where grain is mowed and raked up this rake is very convenient and comfortable; it takes all clean, and saves from hard hand raking.

This instrument deserves more extensive use than it has found hitherto.

*Time of cutting.* Where grasses are not lodged, it is well to cut when they are fairly and fully in blossom; but to avoid having some of the stalks get far past this state before time can be found for securing it, it is prudent to begin upon the more luxuriant fields before they reach full blossom.

*Curing.* In the early part of the hay-making season, while the grass is quite green, and much time is required for curing, it is well to be busy in turning it up to wind and sun; help it along as fast as you can—but later in the season, if the weather be good, it will be sufficiently cured the day after mowing without much assistance.

Some little matters amount to considerable in the course of the season;—in turning up hay, take the help of the wind; do this to the raking;—in raking after the cart, regard the course of the wind and the direction in which the team will next move, and so arrange as not to be obliged to rake the ground over twice. In this simple labor of raking after the cart, I have found "head work" as profitable as in any of the operations upon the farm.

*Salt.* Hay that would be liable to heat and sour because not quite cured, may often be mowed away with safety, if six to ten quarts of salt to the ton are applied. The use of salt upon nearly all the hay as it goes into the barn may be wise. I am inclined to the belief that a farm in my neighborhood on which salt has been very freely used in that way, had been greatly improved by it; that is, I think the manure has been much more efficacious in consequence of the salt applied to the hay. At home we find no hay so palatable to the stock as that which is cut young, three-fourths dried and well salted.

*Clover.* This should be cured without much exposure to the sun. I can tell a story that goes to show that clover need not be so thoroughly dried as many suppose. Last year, about the middle of June we mowed some very coarse clover-seeds beginning to blossom, and as full of sap as clover ever was. The weather was cloudy and foggy for several days, so that but little progress was made in curing it; it continued heavy and green; after four or five days, and while the cocks were damp with dew we loaded because the indications of rain were strong. It was taken to the barn, stowed away and very thoroughly salted. In four or five days it was dripping wet and burning hot; in 15 days it was mouldy; in December, it was the hay preferred above all other in the barn, by "old Bug Horn," a dairy cow that was destined to be the best animal in the town, when most of the hay, and all the corn stalks in the barn had been salted;—the salt taste was no rarity.

*Discovery among the Stars.*—M. Bessel, a German astronomer, has made one of the greatest discoveries of modern times, by having ascertained the parallax of the double star 61 Cygni. He found, from repeated observations, made from August, 1837, to March, 1840, that the parallax of a Cygni did not exceed 31 hundredths of a second, which places the distance

of that star from us at nearly 670,000 times that of the sun, or which is nearly 64 millions of billions of miles (or more nearly 63,650,000,000,000 miles). This immense distance can better be conceived when we state, that if a cannon ball were to traverse this vast space at the rate of 20 miles a minute, it would occupy more than 6,000,000 years in coming from that star to our earth; and if a body could be projected from our earth to 61 Cygni, at thirty miles an hour (which is about the rate as carriages on railroads travel) it would occupy at least 96,000,000 years. Light, which travels more than 11,000,000 miles in a minute, would occupy about twelve years in coming from that star to our earth.

## MISCELLANEOUS.

For the People's Press.

**VERMONT LITERARY AND SCIENTIFIC INSTITUTION.**  
MR. EDITOR.—Permit me through the columns of your valuable paper, to make a few remarks concerning the present and future prospects of the Vermont Literary and Scientific Institution.

It has, since its first foundation, held no inferior name with kindred institutions in our own state. While some have been closed for want of patronage and support, and others have flourished for a season and then withered in instruction, this Institution amid opposing circumstances of that nature, has been the retreat of the pleasant retreat, of many who love the acquisition of knowledge.

The building is a brick edifice four stories high, a hundred feet in length, and forty feet in breadth; containing a Boarding apartment, Chapel, a assembly room, Laboratory, Library and Recitation Rooms, and thirty private rooms for students. It is situated in the pleasant and growing village of Brandon, Rutland County, Vermont, upon a gentle rise of ground a short distance from the center of the village, giving a beautiful prospect of the surrounding scenery, and secluded from the noise and confusion of the village. On one side of the Institution flows a gentle river, on the other side may be seen, here and there, youthful groves gently towering, and in summer verdant, where the weary student may regale himself with the beauties of nature, while plodding over his dusty tomes in search of literature and science.

The former principal, Carleton Parker, resigned his duties as principal, at the close of the fall term of 1840, on account of his health, which had been on a gradual decline for some time previous, and was succeeded by O. Rockwell and C. C. Bisbee, graduates of Middlebury College. The former devotes himself to the English department, and the latter to the classical. It might be wisdom here to say, that the change of Teachers, especially of high Institutions of learning, is usually calculated to send abroad an unfavorable influence; but in this case, I have the pleasure of saying, it was otherwise. Although the former principal had by an untiring and faithful discharge of duties as principal for nearly five years, during which time he was principal of the Institution, won for himself a high reputation and name, as a teacher and scholar; and had so wasted his strength by his persevering energy, that it made it necessary for him to retire to regain his former strength and vigor; still under such circumstances a change of principals was followed with no serious result to the school;—However highly he is considered or estimated as a teacher, scholar, or member of society; however much he may have sympathized with the student surrounded by poverty, or in adverse circumstances, laboring, and struggling for an education, or encouraged the more prosperous, or ably conducted the affairs of this Institution; however highly such philanthropic actions and feelings may have endeared him in the minds of friends and pupils, the same may be said, with the greatest safety, to characterize the present board of Instruction.

There is connected with this Institution a Female Department, formerly conducted by Miss Aurora D. Skinner, now under the care of Eltona E. Shaw, a graduate of the Female Academy at Albany N. Y., and a lady of undoubted scholarship:—

The course of instruction which has been adopted is not to urge the student through a superficial course of study, but to begin a thorough course and advance with such rapidity as shall give each student time for reflection, and thereby lay the foundation upon which he may afterwards rear the superstructure of independent thought.

They are fully decided, that putting the pupil into too many studies, and giving him too long lessons in the first stage of an education, would be fatal to finished scholarship; consequently, avoided it. The text Books used in each department are good. No pains has been withheld in their selection, which has no minor consideration to their commencing a regular education. There is a fine Chemical and philosophical apparatus, and a well settled

Library connected with this Institution, which affords many advantages to the student for improvement.

And it may be added that a new and splendid Piano-Forte has recently been purchased, which presents increased facilities for the acquisition of musical knowledge.

There is a competent teacher in each department. During a long continued acquaintance with this Institution, I do not hesitate to say that I have never seen it in a more prosperous condition in a literary point of view, and if the present board of Instructors remain, it will stand first, in my opinion, on the list of Institutions both literary and scientific. This opinion was greatly strengthened by attending its last examination, in of serving that each teacher had required their pupils to be thorough in every branch they pursued; consequently the examination was exceedingly pleasing to those who were present, and the exhibition of the evening which followed the examination, and closed the term, showed much originality and depth of thought, and gave credit to its performers, and character to the school. Standing upon "prospect hill," as I do, and viewing impartially this Institution, I write these things unto you, as a just tribute due the Vermont Literary and Scientific Institution, that the public might know its true condition.

### A FRIEND OF SCIENCE.

Brandon, "Prospect Hill," June 1841.

### DECLINING TO BE DEFEATED.

Mr. Benton has been requested to become a candidate for the Presidency by some of the opposition party in Philadelphia. The following is a reply in part to the intended nomination:

Washington City, June 8, 1841.  
"Your kind letter of the 4th inst. in relation to the democratic meeting at Spring Garden, on the evening of the 3d, and the resolve there adopted to hold a meeting of the democracy of the city and county of Philadelphia to form an association to promote my nomination and election to the Presidency of the United States in the year 1844, has been received, and while I am duly sensible of the honor done me by these proceedings, and extremely grateful for the kind motives which induced them, yet I must hasten to do every thing in my power to arrest at the commencement a proceeding which, however honorable to me, cannot in my opinion be beneficial to the cause of democracy. Contentions for the first place have in all ages and in all countries, been the bane of elective governments, and I have been fully determined ever since I have been on the stage of public affairs to have nothing to do with such contentions. I have always seen and now see in the ranks of the democratic party many eminent citizens who are worthy to fill the place of President; and it is my purpose now, as it has been heretofore, to promote the election, and to support the administration (if elected) of some of these citizens. Private letters to this effect I have written to many friends in different parts of the Union, in answer to their enquiries; and what I now write to you is nothing but a repetition of what I have already said and written to many others.

**A PRINTER'S TEMPERANCE SOCIETY.**—We see by the New York Tattler that the journeymen printers of that city have formed a temperance association, the fundamental principle of which is total abstinence from all that can intoxicate. We are sorry to say it, but the members of the craft are, as a class, a little too fond of the cup, and need, we fear, more than almost any other body of artists or mechanics the good influences of the temperance principle. It is suggested, with good reason, that some additional features be incorporated with the temperance associations. A society held together by a mere pledge not to drink is a mere skeleton. People, even if they have frequent meetings, tire, after a while, of talking entirely upon one subject. Let something else be incorporated in the purposes of these institutions. Make them benevolent societies for instance, and assess the members a small monthly sum, to form a fund for the aid of their members, or their families. Or make them literary associations—to do any thing to keep up a continual interest in the association among its members. In Baltimore, whole lodges of Odd Fellows have taken the Temperance pledge, and thus made their associations Temperance as well as Beneficial societies.

**BEWARE OF GLAZED DISHES.**—The family of Mrs. Walton, of Salem, N. J., and daughter of Francis Cooper of Philadelphia, have been all of them more or less ill for several days past, in consequence of partaking of a pie which had been baked in a glazed earthenware dish, and in which, during the process of baking, a portion of the glazing matter must have been incorporated, as it was found entirely off the inside of the vessel.

**PRODUCTION AND MONEY.**—The value of the annual agricultural product of the United States, fairly estimated, is seven hundred millions of dollars! The whole amount of Bank debts is about five hundred millions of dollars; and the whole amount of paper money circulated, is about one hundred millions.

**THE MORMONS.**—A letter published in the Journal of Commerce states that Jo Smith, the famous Mormon leader, has been arrested in Illinois on a requisition from the Governor of Missouri. Great excitement prevails in Illinois relative to the Mormons. The Journal of Commerce says: There is a tract of 120,000 acres of beautiful land lying directly opposite the Mormon

settlement on the Mississippi river. This tract was given to the Half Breeds of the Sax and Fox Indians by the United States, and has been purchased from them by the whites.—Proceedings have been had in the Equity Court of Iowa to partition these lands, and Commissioners appointed by the Court to survey and divide them among the lawful claimants. Some months since, the title being then unsettled, Jo Smith received a revelation from God to the effect that the Latter Day Saints should go in and possess this fair land, and enjoy the fruits thereof. Accordingly there are said to be now about two thousand of these people residing on said lands, who claim by the highest possible title,—a title direct from the Creator; and they seem determined to set all human decrees at defiance. In addition to despoiling the lands of much valuable timber, they now forbid the Commissioners and Surveyors, on pain of death, to attempt a survey and partition. The arrest of their leader, it is to be hoped, will prevent the execution of their threat.

**DIVIDING THE SPOILS.**—Our readers will remember that the Mayor of St. Louis offered a reward of \$5,000 for the detection and punishment of the murderers of Baker and Weaver. A committee of the council have made the award, and divided the sum between fourteen persons. Edward H. Ennis, the negro who lodged the first information, receives \$1,200, twice as much as any of the others.

**REMARKS OF MR. SLADE, of Vermont.**  
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.  
Tuesday, June 2, 1841.

The question being on a proposition of Mr. Adams to amend a resolution adopting the rules of the last Congress, by adding, "excepting the 21st rule which is hereby rescinded," (which rule excluded the reception of abolition petitions &c.) Mr. Slade said he did not rise for the purpose of continuing the debate on the merits of the question, if, indeed its merits had been actually reached in the discussion. He felt compelled to say that so far as the question had been discussed with a reference to the agency which the respective parties in the last Congress had in the adoption of the 21st rule—and the discussion had been mostly confined to that—its merits had not been touched at all. He deemed it of no importance to go into an examination as to the propriety of the rule. Whether it was a measure of the last Administration or of its opponents, did not affect its true character. He perceived no good that could result from bringing up these reminiscences. Its only effect would be to divert the House from the true question before it, and throw it into an interminable sea of debate, on points which had nothing to do with the question.

Mr. S. said his purpose had been, and still was, to refrain from discussing the 21st rule, or the subject of slavery, at the present session. When the proper time should arrive, he would have much to say on the question of slavery, and why the rule should there be an attempt to adopt it. But he came here at the present session for a different purpose. He came with an expressed determination to present no abolition petitions, and with a confident belief that nobody would present them; and he would add, with a confident belief that the friends of the rule in question would refrain from pressing it—that they would not force upon the House a question which must necessarily lead to a protracted debate, and trench upon time which ought to be devoted exclusively to the objects which formed the necessity for the extraordinary session. He had not believed that the friends of the rule would, in the absence of all necessity for it, undertake the experiment of gagging, six months in advance, merely for the sake of showing their power of doing it. The rule expired on the 3d of March last. He had thought they would be willing to let it sleep at least until the first regular session of Congress; and that he might be permitted to enjoy the satisfaction of conscious freedom during the intervening period—especially as he had felt what he now avowed, no disposition to exercise that freedom to the annoyance of any body.

To show the House what had been his views on the subject, and the course he has deemed it his duty to pursue, he would beg permission to read to the House, a communication he had addressed to the leading abolition paper in Vermont touching this subject. A correspondent of the paper having suggested that petitions should be sent to Congress at the Extra-session, praying for the rescinding of the 21st rule, he (Mr. S.) had thereupon addressed to the Editor the following:

[See a previous number of our paper.]  
In one particular, Mr. S. said, he had been mistaken in the communication he had just read. His impression had been that abolition petitions were withheld from presentation at the extra session, of 1837; but upon examination of the Journal of that session, he found that the following resolution had been adopted, viz:

Resolved, That the action of the several standing committees of this House on all matters not embraced by the Message of the President of the United States to the two Houses of Congress, communicated on the second day of the current session, be suspended until the commencement of the annual session of Congress in December next; and that the consideration of all petitions on such suspended matters, be also postponed to the period above specified.

Under this resolution, all petitions of every description, not coming within the scope of the President's Message, were laid on the table and passed over to the next session. But few abolition petitions, however, were presented. He was not able to find that he had presented a single one during the session. Those which were presented went on to the table, not under a slavery gag rule, but because they did not fall within the range of business to which it had been deemed proper to confine the extra session.

For the accomplishment of the purpose he had suggested, Mr. S. said it seemed to him that a portion of the amendment of his venerable friend from Massachusetts (Mr. Adams) was unnecessary and for this, if for no other reason, he hoped the gentleman would so modify it as to omit that part which contemplated the rescinding of the 21st rule. If his friend should decline the modification, he would move to amend his amendment by striking out the words "which is hereby rescinded." He did this for two reasons. In the first place, there seemed to be an absurdity in undertaking to rescind a rule which was no longer in existence. The leading significations of the word rescind, are, to lop, or cut off—to annul—to repeal. All these necessarily suppose that something is in existence, upon which the rescinding process is to operate. Before the 4th of March last, all these acts might have been performed upon the 21st rule, because it was in being. But it had ceased to be. It was dead. He would let it remain so. To undertake to rescind the rule seemed to him as absurd as to attempt to repeal a law which had expired by its own limitation.

In the second place, Mr. S. said he objected to the attempt to "rescind" the rule, because such an action if not absurd, was unnecessary. What purpose would be answered by rescinding, which would not be answered by merely dropping, the rule? He would avoid giving the act an unnecessarily offensive form to any. He believed there were many who had no disposition to revive the rule at the present session, if ever, who would not vote to rescind it. It was dead, and they were willing to let it remain so. They might vote to leave it out of the revised rules, but would not go beyond this. And why should they? Why put the proposition in such a form as to leave them no alternative but to rescind, or retain the rule? Why not permit them to give a vote which should have the effect merely to drop it.

And who would object to dropping it? There would, probably, be no petitions presented at the present session; for to act on it if there should be, they might be sent over to the next session under a general resolution which should thus dispose of every thing not embraced in the President's Message. Why, then, should the rule be pressed? Did gentlemen wish to anticipate the discussions of the next session? Was there not business enough necessarily growing out of the present crisis without consuming the time by forcing the discussion upon the House which an attempt to revive this odious rule must necessarily produce? Let gentlemen consider upon whom would fall the responsibility of the consumption of time. For himself, Mr. S. said he desired to do the business rendered indispensable by the existing crisis as soon as possible. The people expected this. They had a right to expect it.

Mr. S. said he might perhaps be asked why, since he urged the absence of all necessity for the rule at the present session, there was any necessity for dropping it? If there should be nothing for it to act on, would it not be harmless? Why, then, oppose it? No freeman (said Mr. S.) need be asked why he should resist a denial of his right, because he did not desire to exercise it, and it was therefore unnecessary to enforce the denial. But in this case, if the rule was to be enforced for the time being, it would probably be enforced for the entire Congress.

Mr. S. said he had, before leaving home, expressed a belief that the "odious 21st rule" would not be passed at the present session. Some of the abolitionists had derided him for his credulity. He was in the habit of leaning to the favorable side in judging of men; and he would not abandon the position he had taken in this case, until the rule should be actually forced upon him.

Mr. S. expressed his surprise that those who depreciated a continuance of the abolition excitement could insist on the adoption of the 21st rule. He could give no assurance that a refusal to adopt the rule would stop excitement on the subject of slavery; but he would say that its re-adoption would very greatly increase it. The results of the rule, in Maryland, (Mr. Johnson) had contended that the adoption of the rule had had the effect of laying the abolition excitement, both here and elsewhere, and that it should, therefore be continued. Mr. S. said he had determined to avoid at this time going into a discussion of the merits of the rule; but he must take the occasion to say, that the gentleman from Maryland was greatly mistaken in his estimate of the effect of it. It was true it had, to some extent, kept excitement out of this hall; but it had not allayed it elsewhere. The gentleman was evidently ignorant of the depth and strength of the feeling which prevailed at the North on the subject. While the gentleman was dreaming that abolition would be dead, it was, in fact gathering strength from his own efforts to suppress it.

There was, (said Mr. S.) a great mistake prevailing in regard to the effect of gag resolutions and gag rules. It was taking a narrow view of the subject to look only at the immediate results of those measures here.—Those must know very little of the nature of the abolition excitement, who think to stop, or retard it, by denying the right of petition, and forbidding discussion in this Hall. They ought to know that, if obstructed in one channel, it will find another. The stream will roll on, obstruct it who will. Who would think of stopping the Potomac by a dam? Raise it mountain high, and the waters will rise with it and either sweep it away, or force a passage a round it, and roll on to the ocean. It was just so with abolition.—It mocks at gag resolutions and gag rules.

And let gentlemen beware of the direction which their own ill-advised measures might give to the abolition excitement. There was already a "third party" in existence, with candidates for the Presidency and Vice Presidency in the field. That party had been forced into being by the gag resolutions, and rules which had been adopted here, and by kindred measures in favor of slavery elsewhere. The re-adoption of the gag rule at this time would give a tremendous impulse to the movements of that party. Let gentlemen beware of the consequences of the act they were about to perform.

the assumption that nobody would be disposed, now to offer any thing for the action of the House upon which it could operate; or if they should, that it might be laid upon the table, not under a rule—odiously applicable to this subject alone, but under a resolution which should exclude from consideration, at this session, all subjects not embraced in the President's Message. It seemed to him that the whole House, North, South, East, and West, might come together on this ground, and that the act might go forth to the country, not as a triumph of abolition or anti-abolition but as a measure dictated by a sense of the urgent necessity of occupying all the time of the House in the great business for which it had been called together.

**MR. CLAY'S REPORT.**—We are sure that no reader who professes to feel an interest in the Political concerns and general welfare of our common country will fail to consider carefully and earnestly the Report of Hon. HENRY CLAY, from the Select Committee of the Senate on the currency and Finances, in favor of establishing a National Bank. So brief, so clear, so forcible a document could only emanate from one of the master minds of the age. The great leading characteristic of Mr. Clay's mind and course is a hearty frankness, a fearless devotion to the best interests of the country regardless of temporary misconceptions and blinding prejudices. Through the long night of enthroned delusion and folly, he never hesitated to declare his unwavering conviction that a National Bank is indispensable to the integrity of the country and the stable Prosperity of the Union. So with that other master-spirit of our age and continent, DANIEL WEBSTER. When smaller men were fain to make issue with the embattled hosts of Corruption on the "Standing Army," or some other less important or less relevant matter, Mr. Webster, like Mr. Clay, stood forth in stern encounter with their wildest pleader on the failure of the Administration to preserve a Sound and Uniform Currency, and every where—at Saratoga, at Patchogue, in Wall Street—proclaimed his unshaken conviction that a National Bank was indispensable to the well being of the country. Such fearless, undoubting appeals to the intelligence and good sense of the People not only take hold of their judgment, but beget a confidence in return. The sycophantic and empty declaimer may win the popular ear in time of general indifference to public affairs; but in seasons of peril, of storm convulsions, the People place their trust in those who have evinced a manly confidence in them, by braving temporary prejudices and appealing to their understandings alone.

We rejoice to perceive that the difference of views alleged to exist between President TYLER and Mr. CLAY, of which so much has been said in the Herald and other Loco-Foco journals, is substantially reduced to a single point—viz: the unaided power to establish Branches in the States. The President (whose views, we presume, are presented by Secretary Ewing) prefers that no branch be established in any State except by express consent of said State; Mr. Clay, on the other hand, contends that such a restriction would be fatal to the objects of chartering the Bank, and suicidal as abandoning if not virtually denying the power of Congress to establish one and clothe it with adequate powers to exercise a salutary control over the currency. This suggestion is a most and forcible; though we apprehend no practical difficulty would be found in obtaining the consent of any State to the location of a Branch therein. We think the difference may well be compromised by allowing the establishment of Branches wherever Congress with consent of the President, may think proper to direct.—We hope such will be the course taken; but we counsel the friends of National Prosperity at Washington to waive any subordinate point rather than hazard the loss of the charter.

**HON. HENRY BLACK** of Bedford, Pa. has been elected to Congress in place of Hon. Charles Ogle, deceased, by a vote nearly as follows:

Counties.	Black, Whig.	Pison opp.
Bedford	1446	569
Somerset	1254	653
Cambria	moj. about 140	

Whig maj. 1383 | 2703 | 1329

The Loco-Foco papers of this city—The Sun, Herald and Journal of Commerce included are openly and bitterly hostile to any Protection of American Industry by discriminating or countervailing duties on imports. This is fair and manly, though wrong. But throughout the rest of the State the organs of that party treat the great cause of Protection most injuriously. They do not show their hostility, but keep up a deadly guerrilla warfare upon the principle, in a manner most revolting to every ingenious mind. The Albany Argus takes the lead in this course. Thus that paper on Monday follows The Sun in attempting to show that Mr. Ewing's proposition of an indiscriminate impost of twenty per cent. on all imports now admitted free will operate to the detriment of the Hating business of this city, because certain Furs will then be taxed which are now admitted free.

The compound fallacy and unfairness of this argument is evident at a glance. Who ever before confounded a simple, indiscriminating Revenue Tariff with one for protection? Who did Mr. Ewing ever assert that his temporary Home Industry, as the Argus pretends? Mr. E. proposes a purely Revenue Tariff for the present, leaving the question of Protection unsettled. His enemies belie him by styling it a Protective measure and abuse him because it is not. And, to cap the climax of their inconsistency, these enemies of Protection call upon the Hatters to bestir themselves in opposition to any Revenue duty on Furs, lest it should diminish the Protection now enjoyed from a twenty-five per cent. duty on foreign Hats? Was there ever so feeble an excuse for faultfinding?—The Log Cabin.