

THE MARY ROGERS MYSTERY EXPLAINED.

The terrible mystery which for more than a year has hung over the fate of Mary Rogers, whose body was found on our rocks, will be explained in the North River, under circumstances such as convinced every one that she was the victim of foul play and then murder, is at last explained. It may be recalled that she was the wife of Mrs. Lox, the woman who kept the refreshment house near the scene of her death.

About a fortnight since—as we have already stated—this woman was accidentally wounded by the premature discharge of a gun in the hands of her son; the wound proved fatal, but before she died she sent for Justice Merritt, of New Jersey, and told him the following facts: On the Sunday of Miss Rogers' disappearance she came to her home from this city in company with a young physician, who undertook for her a premature delivery. While in the hands of the physician she died, and a consultation was then held as to the disposal of her body. It was finally taken at night by the son of Mrs. Lox and sunk in the river where it was found. Her clothes were first tied up in a bundle and sunk in a pond on the land of Mr. James G. King in that neighborhood; but it was afterwards thought they were not safe there, and they were accordingly taken and scattered through the woods as they were found.

The name of the physician is unknown to us, nor do we know whether it was divulged or not. The Mayor has been made acquainted with these facts by Mr. Merritt, and we doubt not immediate inquiry after the guilty wretch will be made. The son of Mrs. Lox, as an accessory after the fact, we suppose will be—if he has not already been—arrested. No doubt, we apprehend, can be entertained of the truth of this confession. It explains many things connected with the affair which were wrapped in mystery—especially the apathy of the mother of Miss Rogers upon the discovery of her body. It will be remembered that she did not even go to identify it and made no inquiries concerning it.

Thus has this fearful mystery, which has struck fear and terror to so many hearts, been at last explained by circumstances in which no one can fail to perceive a Providential agency. Besides the guilty murderer, the secret rested with two persons. One of these, through the involuntary agency of the other, is laid upon her death bed—and then conscience, no longer able to keep silence, breathes its accusation into the ear of justice. We rejoice most deeply at this revelation, and that the scene of the unhappy victim's death is relieved of some of the horrors with which conjugal apparently well founded, had surrounded it. If we recollect aright, some physicians of this city testified with great professional confidence as to the manner of her death—describing very minutely the kind and degree of personal violence to which she has been subjected. Their statements are now shown to be false. Should not this tend to diminish somewhat the implicit reliance often placed upon the testimony of physicians in similar cases?—*Tribune*.

SUICIDE OF JOHN C. COLL.

This unfortunate man was condemned to die on Friday afternoon at 4 o'clock. The gallows was prepared, the spectators eagerly assembled to witness the execution, when Mr. C. called, clerk of the Police Office, announced that John C. Coll was dead—had committed suicide in his cell.

It appears according to the Sun, he had asked at one o'clock to be left alone in his cell so that he might prepare for death. On going to his cell at nine o'clock, for the execution, it was found that he had committed suicide by stabbing himself to the heart with a dirk knife. Thus perished this unhappy man.

An alarm of fire immediately succeeded, and the cupola of the prison, with a portion of the front building were in a short time destroyed.

The following additional particulars are copied from the Tribune:

A few minutes before 4, Sheriff Hart and Westcott went to his cell to announce to him that he was to be executed. He refused to go, and said he would not be executed. Dr. Ashton stepped into the door, but started back in horror. On looking in at the cell, the body of Coll lay stretched at full length upon his bed, his hands crossed upon his abdomen and covered with blood, and a small Spanish dirk driven into his heart, was sticking in his body. His mouth and eyes were slightly open, and the knife had been removed after its deadly wound. He was pronounced dead by physicians in attendance, the coroner took charge of the body, and the cell was locked.

At this moment a volume of smoke and flame burst from the large window on the prison—a tremendous rush was made by those who were towards the door and by those within to make their escape. The great bell on the roof of the prison struck the alarm at the great hour of the evening, the engines were roused on the ground, but as the fire was in the very summit of the cupola, the water could not be made to reach it, and it continued to burn downwards for an hour until the whole was consumed to the roof. The great excitement prevailed all about. The great bell refused to cease in the story of his death, and a very general impression prevailed that the whole was a plot to secure his escape.

Coll presented a very singular suspicion that the cupola was set on fire; but there is no ground for belief on it. A fire is considered kept there for the accommodation of the persons employed to keep a look out for fires. He had made a very large fire yesterday, and went to see the execution. The physician thought, because of his, and thus set the cupola on fire.

A coroner's inquest was held up in the body of Coll at 7 o'clock. The fallowing is an extract from the testimony:

Dr. Henry M. Nathan, sworn. I am the physician who attended deceased. I commenced visiting him on Monday. I have made notes at my various visits—the notes extend from Monday to Thursday. Here the deceased gentleman had a long account of his various interviews with the prisoner, which was read to the jury, with much interest by the crowded audience.

Dr. Nathan proceeded. The foregoing notes relate to my visits up to Thursday. On Friday morning he expressed a wish to marry Miss H. and he gave me \$500, which he had received from his brother, which he had used to deposit in a savings bank, and I saw Miss H. afterwards was married, and for the child's benefit, to receive \$20 per month. I wanted her to be the child, which she refused. I agreed to stand as sponsor for the child, and give it a religious education, as far as I could, to which he assented. About 12 o'clock married them, and a great many things together—about 10 o'clock, had a large party with South Colton

pecting the instrument. He seemed much affected and said he had made none, and "did not think it would come to that." I gave orders for the interment myself. At 20 minutes to 2 o'clock, prayed with him and left him, wishing him to bear up with Christian fortitude to the end.

After hearing the testimony, Dr. Archer, the coroner, charged the jury that if any evidence had been furnished of any person having given the knife to Coll, he could be indicted for manslaughter; but as no such evidence was furnished, the jury would simply find what was the cause and manner of the death of the deceased.

The jury then retired, and after a brief absence returned with a verdict—that John C. Coll came to his death by a wound inflicted by himself, with a knife, on the left breast, but the jury are unable to say in what manner he became possessed of the said knife.

After the inquest, the body, which had been put in a coffin, was placed in the dead-house, to be taken for interment by his friends this night, in a vault in St. Mark's church.

It seems clear from this, that since Sunday last when he felt that he had no hope of escape—notwithstanding all his protestations of faith and repentance, and his solemn disavowal of any intent to commit suicide, this wretched man has steadily cherished the purpose to escape the gallows by killing himself. The deed tragically was closed, and his soul has been by him at the bar of his common God.—*Troy Whig*.

COL. WEBB ARRANGED.—Col. Webb, indicted for leaving the state without leave to give or receive a challenge, and also charging that he did give or receive such challenge was arraigned this morning before the Recorder, and Judge Lynch and pleaded guilty to the indictment.

On being arraigned, Col. Webb remarked that when recently arraigned for the same offense he accompanied his plea of guilty with a brief statement of the nature of his offense, and the character of the persecution, which had singled him out for punishment from a host of others who had offended in like manner, and in now again pleading guilty to the indictment, he would refer to what he had already placed on the record.

He also said, that he desired to avail himself of this opportunity to say that the general and just opinion which the estimation of the public attached to the individuals who conspired to frame the former indictment, could not apply to the grand jury who found the first bill of indictment.

Having pleaded guilty to the previous bill and escaped the penalty of the law by a mere informality in the indictment, the law officer of this Court and the first grand jury had duty to perform, which he doubted not was as acceptable to those who originated this prosecution, and boasted of their triumph in finding the first bill. He concluded by declaring his readiness to abide the decision of the Court.

When Col. Webb concluded, Mr. Whiting immediately rose and said he felt it his duty to move that Col. Webb stand committed, which the Recorder decided not to do. Col. Webb was committed to the Tombs, there to remain until his day of sentence, which will be early next week.—*N. Y. Express*.

A petition is in circulation in the following words:

"To His Excellency, William H. Seward, Governor of the State of New York: The undersigned would respectfully present, that whereas J. Watson Webb, editor of the New York Courier and Enquirer, has pleaded guilty to an indictment for leaving the State with the intent to accept, and for accepting a challenge to fight a duel with Thomas F. Marshall, and is now in prison awaiting the sentence of the law; and believing that the case is one justly claiming the clemency of the Executive, we do most respectfully ask the interposition of your Excellency, and that you may be pleased to grant the said Webb a pardon."

MASSACHUSETTS. The Worcester *Examiner* states the result of the recent election in Massachusetts:

The returns which we publish to-day will show that there is no election of Governor by the people, and possibly not of a majority of the Senate. Even the choice of the Worcester county Senators is extremely doubtful. The Senate is therefore first to be filled by the two Houses in joint ballot. The constitutional candidates in each district are double the number to which the highest number of votes. Thus in Worcester county, if there be five vacancies, the Whig candidates and the Locofoco candidates, having the highest number, will be those from whom the House must elect five Senators. After the Senate is filled, the House then ballots for two candidates for Governor, from the four candidates having the highest number of votes by the people, and send the names of these two candidates to the Senate, from which the Senate elect one to be Governor.

It will be seen, therefore, that now every thing depends upon the character of the House—or in the first place it falls the Senate, and then sends up candidates for Governor.

It is doubtful which party has the majority in the House. Of the members already elected, it is quite as probable as otherwise, that the Locofocos have the majority. But a great number of towns in the Commonwealth have failed to elect at all. Upon these will depend the character of the Government. Let them do their duty like men, and the State is yet safe. We know that we need only state the case, to make every Whig in such a town buckle on his armor for the battle, and do all that man can do to win it.

THE ROGERS' PROGRESS.—In the *North River Herald* of the 15th ult. we find the following late news of an individual who will be long well remembered for his knavery in these parts.—*Civ. Herald*.

A CERTAIN SWINDLER.—A fellow calling himself Swindler, who is we believe a worthless son of the Secretary of War, passed through some time since, and took in several of our citizens for a small amount. Representing himself to be in the service of the Government, having been sent to institute some inquiries at Fort Jessup, he borrowed from one thirty dollars, and from another a horse, and proceeded to the Port. There he was very kindly treated, and made much of as the son of the Secretary. He informed that he was instructed to examine the progress of the R.R., to which point he departed. Arrived at Shrewsbury, the seat of his official duties was removed to Fort Towson. Since this he has not been heard from. To what extent he levied contributions on the route, we have no means of knowing. Out friends here, however, are minus one's money and the other his horse.

WINTER ROUTE TO NEW YORK.—On the closing of navigation, passengers will be carried from Albany to New York via the Albany and Stockbridge and Housatonic Railroad and by steamer to Bridgeport, Ct. in twelve hours. The fare will be \$5. Passengers will leave Albany at 7 A. M., and arrive in New York at 7 P. M. Thus the old route over the Highlands is superseded, and forever

Messrs Pullen & Copp (successors to Harnden) will run their Express over this route during the suspension of river navigation.—*The New York Albany, Troy, Northern and Western Mail*, ought to be transported over the same route. Who will request the Postmaster General to make this arrangement?—It should be done immediately, and then when the river closes every thing will be in order.—*Troy Whig*.

THE TARIFF—A SCENE.

We beg the scrutiny of every reader to the resolution (on our first page,) introduced to the Senate Hubbell. The same were brought before the House: of course there was an understanding with somebody, in fact there is no doubt about it, these were cooked up by leading Locofocos, and embodied the policy of the party. Look at them there is no expression of principle, nor in shadow of an expression. Are the Locos in favor of a Protective Tariff? They don't say so in their resolutions. Have they any principles of their own? None are expressed in these resolutions. Again we say—look at them. They recite that the legislature said so and so last year, and then intimate that the new Tariff does not come to that standard, especially on wool, and conclude by instructing our delegation to go for more protection on the Locofoco's attempt to balk the question by skulking behind the resolutions which a Whig legislature last year adopted and in doing that, they neither approve nor disapprove of those resolutions! As we observed in the outset, the same resolutions were introduced in the House; they came up on the last evening of the session when Mr. Cushman proceeded to strip the Locofoco's ass of the lion's skin, by offering the question by skulking behind the resolutions which a Whig legislature last year adopted and in doing that, they neither approve nor disapprove of those resolutions!

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good man is, therefore, a national loss.—*Balt. Patriot*.

FOREIGN NEWS.

LATEST DESPATCHES FROM LIBERIA.

We extract the following passages from despatches from the Colony, published in the last number of the African Repository: GOVERNMENT HOUSE, MONROVIA, August 11, 1842.

Sir: The Vandalia has not yet arrived, we are anxiously expecting her, and shall most assuredly avail ourselves of all the advantages which the visit of this vessel may afford for concluding treaties and conventions with the native tribes.

The general condition of things in the colony is as prosperous as ever, particularly at this season of the year. The general health of the people continues good. We are still in the enjoyment of the blessings of peace. The natives all around us continue friendly—peace and harmony among the colonists are pretty generally restored. Our merchants are making great preparations to prosecute their trade along the coast the coming season. They are expecting an abundant harvest of palm oil. The rice crops are also increasing.

In this part of the colony agriculture is increasing wonderfully; though we have had but few importations from abroad, our supply of potatoes, cassades, plantains, &c. have not been limited.

With fervent wishes for the success of colonization, I am, sir, most respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. J. ROBERTS, Sec. Am. Col. So. Washington.

MONROVIA, August 2, 1842.

DEAR SIR:—There seems at present a decided spirit of improvement in this part of the colony. I have not recently visited the other settlements, but I am persuaded the same is true of them. In praise of Bexley, too much cannot be said of their perseverance in agriculture, to the entire exclusion of traffic, which last, I fear, had nearly ruined too many of our young men. The improvement I allude to in this quarter is the increasing attention that appears to be given to the clearing and cultivating of farms and lots. There is an example in the persevering labor of one man, which, if followed by every one, would soon make the entire colonial settlement one fruitful garden. Mr. D. Alphin took about fifteen months since, from one to two acres of ground in a complete wilderness of bushes, and by his own assiduous labor cleared, drained, fenced, and planted it. He dug a well, too, which in the dry season enabled him to continue his planting, by affording a ready fountain for watering plants. He selected first a small house for a temporary shelter; since, he has built him a very comfortable and more roomy house. This shows what one man can do, and find time besides to much other labor. I know not to what to attribute this taste for improvement, unless a cessation of those unhappy causes which last year kept the people in a constant state of ferment.

August 5.—I have already made some remarks about improvement in the colony. I intend now to add some of the facts upon which I have formed my opinion.

In addition to what I have already stated, I shall first refer to the fact, that the editor of the Herald has been obliged by the increase of his business to erect an addition to his storehouse, which is built of stone, one story and a half high, and measures fifty feet by twenty-four. There have been five or six other stone buildings erected here of a very decent finish and sufficiently commodious. The light house has been erected at a considerable expense. The first story of the court house, in stone, is now up. The school house on Factory Island is now closed in and will be finished soon. Rev. W. Clark, of the Baptist mission, has built a large school house, storeroom attached, and dormitory. Here several frame houses have been erected, and other repaired. The Methodist church here is undergoing improvement—the Baptist church at Caldwell repairing, and the Presbyterian church also under repair, and all of them doing by subscription. But what I am most glad to see is, that the people are beginning to think that the earth is the mother of wealth and health, comfort and independence.

I might add to the list of work which has been done, that two small vessels, one of sixteen tons, and the other more than twenty, I believe, have been built within the year; two others are on the stocks, and a third for which timber is now being got.

J. LAWRENCE DAY, Rev. R. R. GURLEY.

MURDER.—A most brutal murder was committed in the town of Keaville, Essex County, on the night of the 12th inst. David Bishop, a mechanic, returned to his home late at night, and beat his wife until she was nearly dead. It is supposed that the brute threw her from a bank upon the rocks of a small stream near the house. He was found perfectly unconcerned in the morning, with the body of his murdered wife horribly mangled, lying on the bed. He pretended she had fallen and fainted. The villain was committed for trial.—*Albany Daily Advertiser*.

COLT'S MARRIAGE.—The New York Commercial, speaking of this singular marriage, says, the marriage ceremony was performed in that narrow cell by the Rev. Dr. Nathan. What a bridal scene! The marriage hall a prison cell! The prospect from the bridal window the bridegroom's gallows, on which he was sentenced to die a felon's death in a few short hours. What an anticipation for a bride! Ere the set of sun with mourn over the ignominious grave of him with whom her reputation and fortune were just linked by the sacred ties of love and matrimony!

How many of them are repealers? W. B. Maclay, M. G. Clinton, and Richard Davis, Locofoco members of Congress, elect from this State, the advocates of Free Trade *per se*, and so also, doubtless, are many of their brethren. Can any one inform us of the exact number of these Repealers?—*Troy Whig*.

Michigan. The first elections show that the Locos have again carried it.

Mr. Clay has been nominated for the Presidency by a Whig State Convention in Tennessee.—*Troy Whig*.

WHIG STATE CONVENTION.

MONTEPELIER, Nov. 7, 1842.

Met pursuant to adjournment. Mr. Canfield, from the Committee appointed to nominate a State Committee, reported the following list, which was adopted, viz:

Calvin Townsley, Brattleboro, John A. Pratt, Woodstock, E. P. Walton Jr., Montpelier, George A. Allen, Burlington, Erastus Fairbanks, St. Johnsbury, Harmon Canfield, Arlington, John A. Conant, Brandon, Artemus Cushman, Warren.

The delegates from the several counties presented the following list of county Committees, which was adopted, the chairman of the County Committees constituting the Committees for the several Congressional districts:—

Addison.—Harvey Bell, Middlebury, chairman, W. T. Parker, Vergennes, Kent Field, Shoreham, A. P. Roscoe, New Haven, T. H. Kidder, Starksboro, Joseph Simonds, Whiting.

Chittenden.—Cassius P. Peck, Burlington, chairman, Wm. Harmon, Shelburne, Luther P. Blodgett, Jericho, Franklin—Orlando Stevens, St. Albans, chairman, Wm. C. Wilson, Bakersfield, John H. Hubbard, Franklin.

Grand-Isle.—Samuel Adams, Grand Isle chairman, A. C. Butler, Alburgh, Wm. E. Phelps, South Hero.

Mr. D. W. C. Clark, from the committee appointed to report resolutions presented the following: Resolved, as the deliberate sense of this Convention. That the cordial commendation of the people of this State is justly due to our Senators and Representatives in Congress, for their patriotic persevering, and patient efforts to secure the enactment of the present Tariff Law: a law which will greatly tend to relieve the distress and embarrassment under which the country has so long suffered; that we recognize in the cry of "Repeal," which has been sounded in our ears, that union of Treachery to the best interests of the people, and indifference as to what constitutes those interests, which has been effected by the obscene intermingling of Tylerism and Locofocoism; that we join issue with our opponents on this great question of "repeal," and stand forth as the unconditional advocates of "Protection to American Industry, for the sake of Protection."

Which resolution was ably discussed by Hon. Wm. Upham, Senator elect, in a speech of about an hour.

The resolution was then adopted, and the Convention adjourned.

D. M. CAMP, President. E. P. WALTON JR., Secretary. E. A. STANBURY, Secretary.

POLITICAL ASPECTS. The Globe and Madisonian have drawn the sword and thrown away the scabbard; and if they are to be regarded as the organs of the parties to which they belong, then is the breach between the present administration and the locofoco party, wide as the gulf that separated the rich man and Lazarus. We alluded the other day to the course of the Globe touching the position of President Tyler and his friends, and we now copy the following extract from a late number of that paper for the purpose of illustrating the spirit in which this warfare is waged, and the sort of weapons used.

"Tunica, however should not forget that we cannot trust the cause of our heart to the keeping of those who, having for ten years in vain sought its sacrifice, have now, for their own sakes abandoned their associations, to bring the party against which they have so long conspired to their embrace. Our correspondent tells us that the chief to whom he is so grateful for being a thorn in the side of Whiggery, was once wedded to the Democracy; that he has only had a liaison with the bastard issue of Old Federalism, would now be happy to abandon the mistress to whom he has dedicated so many years of his prime, and give the degree of his passion to the wife whom he divorced, traduced, conspired against, and sought to destroy. Well; injured wives are apt to retaliate. A repentant husband, patching up broken vows with fresh promises, coming with downcast eyes and imploring forgiveness, very apt to renew the early kindness of the affectionate bosom that once cherished and trusted him. But this never happens, we think when the roving Lothario returns to his home with a retinue of his paramours. And how is it with Mr. Tyler, whose political *crimes* consist in long-protracted aberration or our correspondent, would excuse on the score of a very sudden renunciation of his way of life, and a very short repentance? He returns to his family with a train of the most notorious political prostitutes—not to say the varied bands—ever known in this or any country. The question is, whether an honest virtuous family should welcome such a company to its embraces; and not only welcome it, but submit all its domestic interests to their control, and become responsible, as a family, for the good conduct of the new comers, and stand or fall in the estimation of the world on the respectability they may hereafter establish?"

"In our opinion, the Democracy can manage its affairs very well without the aid of any of the renouncing Coons, who have quarrelled with, and been driven away from, their fraternity. If they now get shelter from those to whom they have before done all the mischief in their power, they must be content with the hospitality the house may afford to such guests, and not expect that its keeping will be entrusted to them."

Globe 11th inst.

While the Globe is waging this war upon the administration at Washington, Mr. Benton is off in Missouri, denouncing Webster, Spencer, Cushing, and what he is pleased to term "the disgraceful British Treaty."—Meanwhile the Argus begins to break cover for Mr. Van Buren in New York. We copy the following as we find it in the last number of that print.

Mr. BEARDSLEY and Mr. VAN BUREN. Samuel Beardsley, who has just been elected to congress from the Twentieth District, addressed a letter to some of his friends on the 2d of November, a few days previous to the late election, in which, among other things, he says:

"Present appearances very plainly indi-

cate that the democracy of this state will rally in favor of the nomination of Mr. Van Buren, and these indications accord with my own feelings; but the whigs and bolters will, no doubt, be then as now, unitedly opposed to him. If any supposes I shall be found in their ranks, he may have reason to think it necessary for me to go before the public and refute these slanders. But I have no apprehension as to myself, nor do I see any sufficient ground for believing that any such thing is called for by the demerits of the county. The thousand and one stories of hostility to Mr. Van Buren, and of combinations and plots to aid the election of Mr. Calhoun and others to the Presidency, are, as far as relates to myself, utterly groundless; as shameless fabrications as ever were propagated."

But here again the difficulty arises.—While "appearances very plainly indicate" that Mr. Beardsley and the Argus that Mr. Van Buren is the man on whom locofocoism can rally, the friends of Mr. Calhoun regard it as very preposterous to think of giving any man a third nomination—a thing wholly beyond reason, and an infringement of the precedent set by Washington.

In allusion to this subject, the Alabama Tribune, Mr. Calhoun's organ, after expressing great sorrow that Mr. V. Buren should have been defeated in 1840, and extolling his previous services, add:

"But when for this his friends claim as his due another nomination at our hands, we are forced to ask, when will there be an end to all this? Suppose him our candidate in 1844, and that 'the same old coin,' which beat him in 1840, should again be too much for him—will he not have the same claim to our favor in 1848? And what in the mean time is to be done for the equal merit of Calhoun Buchanan, Cass, Benton, Wright, Woodbury, and the other worthy sons of whom Democracy boasts? After enduring the perils of the fight shall they be overreached with none of the laurels?"

Regarding this then, as a sort of Kilkenny light, from which the administration has nothing to expect but abuse, it would seem that President Tyler has come to the conclusion to suspend "those pressing invitations" which have been flowing in so freely of late from the Globe school of politicians. Hence the following significant paragraph in a late Madisonian.

CAUTION. A Democratic journal in Maine seems inclined to censure the President for hesitating to act in certain cases named by the paper. Surely our friend has observed the assaults of the Globe, and will pardon the President if he pauses until it is ascertained whether the Globe's friends in congress intend to co-operate with it in its unjustifiable attack on the Administration. We believe the Globe is striving to prevent action in the cases referred to, and in other cases of still greater importance.—*Madisonian*.

STOP THAT PAPER. It is generally in very bad taste to say much about one's self. But we think our case may be brought under a justifiable exception. The establishment of a good paper as the organ of general intelligence, which advocates those moral and political principles which a large portion of the community approve, should be deemed an event of no little consequence, and challenge general support. Such a publication we flatter ourselves we have established in the county of Addison. We have placed it upon the broadest footing possible for a country paper. We have twice enlarged its dimensions—repeated and strenuous efforts have given it general circulation throughout every town and district of the county (the city of Vergennes and vicinity only excepted). For the patronage we have hitherto received from the whig party, we certainly have every reason to be content, although it is no more than sufficient to keep the People's Press in a tolerable condition. But recently we find our subscription list gradually diminishing, and we have much ground to believe for reasons in our way disparaging to us as the conductor of the publication.—The excuse most common is the necessity of curtailment in these hard times, and the newspaper which should be the last, is the very first thing selected for excision. It seems to us that this notion of robbing the head, for fear the appetite may not be fully satisfied, is not a little disparaging to the intelligent people of Addison county. But we would ask our political friends if they have no hopes of better times? And how can they expect them if they cease to struggle, and break the most efficient weapon which is wielded against the enemy. We speak of the press in general as the most efficient engine in the political struggle. It decides the public mind, awakens the slumbering strength of the party, and rallies all to the field of battle. We take some little credit to the People's Press for the increased strength of the whig party in the county of Addison as manifested by the result of the last election. Although the times are necessarily a little bettered by the passage of the tariff, we have still to fight for its perpetuity. A mighty contest is before us. *Repeal, Repeal*, is the watchword sounded along the ranks of both the northern and southern sections of the locofoco party, and the whigs have yet to strive with all their might to retain the footing of public property which the country has attained. The People's Press is ready for the battle to the full extent of its ability. If you value its efforts sustain it. It wants the subscription of many more than are now on the list to keep it in its present expanded and beautiful condition. Few will suspect any speculation in this too often failing business. We expect and desire nothing beyond a decent support. If the whigs believe we earn our bread, let us have it, otherwise let the People's Press go down. We can live without it!

PEOPLE'S PRESS.

Middlebury, Nov. 29, 1842.

THE WHIG CAUSE.

The reverses which have recently overtaken the whig party have filled the minds of many with gloomy forebodings. We will not suppress the fact, that our opponents sail under such seductive colors as to allure to their support mighty masses of our population to fortify their hopes of future triumph. The specious doctrine of free trade, which is one of their most peculiar articles of faith, secure to them at the south one-third of the political power of the Union. Attached to this solid body is the great commercial community, who erroneously conceive all protection except to navigation and foreign trade as a drawback upon their enjoyment. Next come a vast multitude of the laboring classes at the north, who are easily deluded into the belief that all is well when they can cheapen the necessities of life at the expense of the sweat and toil of