

VERMONT PHOENIX.

Friday, May 29, 1840.

For President,
WILLIAM HENRY HARRISON.
For Vice President,
JOHN TYLER.



RALLY! RALLY! RALLY!!!

Whig Meeting.

Who will go for Tip & Tyler.

Whigs of Brattleboro, you are hereby notified that a meeting will be held at the TOWN HALL in the West Village, on Monday the 8th day of June at 6 o'clock, P. M., for the purpose of appointing Delegates to the State Convention, to be held at Burlington the 25th June next, and to transact other business of GREAT IMPORTANCE to the Whig cause.

It is desirable and important that every Whig, if possible, should be present, and that the Whigs of Brattleboro should not be behind those of neighboring towns in their efforts to secure the election of HARRISON and TYLER, and the candidates which may be nominated at the State Convention, for State officers the coming year.

WM. W. FESSENDEN,
for County Committee.

We hardly know when we have attended a more interesting and spirited political meeting, than that of the Young Men's Whig Association, which took place on Monday evening the 18th. Our inclination would lead us, did time permit, to notice the entire proceedings of the meeting, but we must forego that pleasure, and briefly state, that the gathering was large, and from the perfect silence, which reigned, (excepting occasionally a round of cheers) during the time occupied by the different speakers, we are satisfied that others were as much interested as ourselves. The meeting was ably and eloquently addressed by Judge Hyde of Guilford, Hon. W. R. Ranney of Townshend and Hon. Samuel Elliot of the West Village. Such meetings cannot fail to do good, tending as they do to keep the great Presidential question fresh in the minds of the people. We were gratified to see so many of the farmers of this and neighboring towns present, as it shows they are not forgetful of their interests and the important part which they must take in the fall elections. On the whole the meeting went off finely, and we have no doubt it will tell on the next election.

TORY MEETING AT WOODSTOCK.—It will be seen by the following article from the Vermont Times that the great gathering which was predicted by the Tory papers, of the "true Democracy," as they falsely term themselves, has taken place, and we suppose the party now consider the State safe for Van Buren. We have a word to say, about it. Gentlemen Tories, you will have to get up a number of meetings of a similar kind before this State goes for Van Buren. If we are not mistaken, you will find yourselves minus in the fall. It is always well to keep up a show and an appearance of strength if you do not possess it. Go ahead Gentlemen Locos, you will find the Whigs ready for the race at any time.

"The Van Buren State Convention assembled at Woodstock, on Wednesday last. Instead of numbering 4 or 5000, as was expected from the load call upon the 'faithful,' we understand that but 6 or 800 delegates were in attendance. A committee was appointed to nominate State officers, which, after much division, (the vote standing 17 for Dillingham and 43 for Smilie,) brought in the name of Paul Dillingham, Jr. Esq., as candidate for Governor, and E. D. Barber, Esq., for Lieutenant. How Uncle Sam's officers do love the Farmers!"

There are so many statements made in the Tory papers which are untrue, and which bear on the face of them the appearance of political falsehood, that it would be an endless task to answer them in detail. It is enough for us to say that scarcely a week passes without some villainous article appearing against the Whig party and their candidates. As much truth might be drawn from them generally as is contained in Pompey's account of what he had seen, after returning from a long sea voyage. He gives Sambo the following graphic account:—

And I had been where people lib,
Dare pork twelv inches on de rib,
(Why how you grin, I peak de trout),
An quash um quick atween my toot.
Hab trabel where dare be no know
All de year roun—an backie grow
An where de sun he be so hot,
Da hab no need ob tater, pot,
But roas um in de burnin sot,
Dat heat de water in de cann,
So dat da hab no need ob wood,
To warn de shin or dress de food.
Hab see de ashore fore he caught
Come, cook, ashore, an pipin hot
So dat you not'n hab to do
But eat and sleep de whole day troo.

A FEW WORDS TO FARMERS AND MECHANICS.—The great design which the present administration has been labouring to accomplish these eight years is, to make the rich richer, and the poor poorer. For this reason the vile Sub-Treasury Scheme is brought forward—its friends loudly proclaim the object of it to be the reduction of wages & property.—All the President's messages have tended to this. Senator Buchanan in a late speech in Congress, openly said he would like to have the wages of labourers reduced to twenty five cents per day! Yet this party is called the friend of the poor man, and the Whigs their enemies. Senator Davis in a late speech thus exposes this humbug:—

"Suppose that wages and property will be reduced one half by this bill—that is, if wages are now a dollar a day, they will be half a dollar; and if beef and mutton are eight cents a pound they will be four; and so of all the productions of the United States, and of all property created here. Upon this state of facts, as things are, the labourer would have at the expiration of twenty days' labour, twenty dollars to provide supplies for himself and family. As they will be, he will have ten dollars. Now be it remembered that we buy and sell in foreign markets by their standard of currency, and lowering wages and property here is to have no effect there, according to the reasoning of the advocates of the Bill, as their currency must regulate the price of wages & products; but cotton is to sell & goods to be bought as if no change had taken place. Goods, therefore, will come into this country no cheaper.—If then, the laborer goes into market with his money, as his wages are, he will have twenty dollars to expend in tea, coffee, and sugar, and the thousand necessities which come from foreign countries; but if he goes into it as they will—ten dollars under the operation of the new theory—it is plain, therefore, that with the same amount of labour he can purchase but half as much foreign merchandise; in other words, it will in effect be doubled in price; while it is apparently the same."

It is not to be denied, that a powerful and desperate struggle, will be made by the Tories in this State, to carry in their candidates, and we may as well understand it, and be prepared for the contest first at last. A regular organization is going on in their ranks, and they will not leave a single thing undone, which would in any way contribute to their success. It is our duty, as watchmen to sound the alarm when danger is apprehended, and we now do it, and say to every Whig buckle on your armor and keep it on, the campaign has just commenced; a few of the outposts of the enemy have been taken, but the citadel has not yet been stormed. The enemy with which you have to contend is wily and artful; resorting to any means which will favor them, not coming out as a noble foe, but lurking about and keeping up an Indian warfare which is more to be feared than any other.

Is there a Whig who will be so indifferent to the good of the cause which he has espoused, that will not from this time forward rally and hold himself in readiness for the coming political contest. If there is, he should be cast off; we want no such men; they will operate like a dead weight upon the party, retarding its progress, and injuring the cause. We tell you then, now, and we hope the warning will be heeded, that the Tories are awake, putting forth all their energies, and doing their utmost to defeat us. Shall we suffer a disgraceful defeat, when we can with ease, if we are united and diligent, win the battle. We say, no, and let every Whig freeman say no, and prepare to do his duty, and we are sure of success. There is no doubt, no uncertainty, as to the result, if we put forth the proper efforts. There is a certainty if inactivity and apathy, such as was manifested at the last State election prevails, that we shall be defeated. Wake up then, Whigs of Windham County, be at your posts, whenever the watch word of "Harrison and Reform" is sounded in your ears. Let the Tories see that you are prepared to do your duty, and that you yet remain firm and true to the great principles laid down by Washington.

PENNSYLVANIA MOVING.—This State which gave Martin Van Buren her support in 1837—seems now as it were determined to withdraw it. We have for some time observed a tendency on the part of the people of this State to rid themselves of Locco Focism and to abandon Van Buren and his wild schemes—we are now more confirmed than ever in this opinion, and are fully of the opinion that there is an equal if not more than an equal chance that Harrison will carry the State. In confirmation of these views we quote the following from the Philadelphia Herald:—

"Consternation and dismay sit on every Locco Foco face, brooding over ruin in black despair. The enemy strike their flag before a gun is fired. Pennsylvania is for Harrison by about 20,000 majority! The entire west of the State rings with his name. Every hill, every valley, displays the victorious banner of the 'log cabin and hard cider.' Never before has the popularity of a candidate grown so rapidly as that of Harrison. The great littleness of the incumbent (the only thing in which he is great) adds immensely to the torrent in favor of Harrison. This, joined to his imbecility and corruption, has overthrown Van Buren, who is now 'hore de combat.' Pennsylvania is now the safest Whig State in the Union.—So we said last December, and so we say now."

A GOOD BUSINESS.—The net profits of the Steam Ship Great Western for the year 1839 amounts to \$50,000. She has conveyed 1036 passengers, 96,578 letters, 19,571 newspapers, and 1214 tons of goods, besides parcels. This is certainly a good business for such hard times.

The Whigs of New Hampshire hold a State Convention at Concord on the 17th of June.

The Tory papers have made numerous estimates as to the expenses incurred at the various Whig Conventions which have been held in different parts of the Country. We recollect seeing in some Tory paper an estimate of the expense of the Baltimore Convention, which according to their account amounted to some five or six hundred thousand dollars.—They seem desirous the Whigs should not waste their time and money. We wish they would have the same care for the public purse which they would seem to have for the poor Whigs. Wonder how much it cost to get up the great Tory meeting at Woodstock. Will our neighbor of the Democrat tell us.

NO JOHNSON, NO VAN BUREN.

The article which we copy below from a thorough going loco loco paper in Pennsylvania, shows that Col. Johnson's friends will not pass over in silence the act of the Convention in throwing him overboard. Their cause was desperate enough in Pennsylvania before, and now without any prospect of success for their favorite, we can hardly believe that much enthusiasm, in the coming contest, will be manifested for Mr. Van Buren.—N. Y. Express.

MORE TREACHERY.—A faithful public servant laid upon the shelf by a Southern intrigue and Northern craven heartedness.—It is with feelings of burning indignation that we notice the meanness and political degradation of the so-called Democratic (but more properly office hunters') Convention held at Baltimore last week. It is time that the independent press, of a true Democratic stamp, speak out, when a body of men, professing to speak the wishes of the Democracy of this Union, dare to hesitate when the question is raised between the gallant soldier and the noble-hearted patriot now filling the chair of the Vice Presidency, and some one of the many intriguing spirits who aim at displacing him.—Where was the free spirit of old Pennsylvania—pledged to support his re-nomination—when that sneaking artifice was employed in the Convention to remove the danger which they feared would attend the support of the noble Johnson? Were our delegates afraid that the chivalry of the South would bolt? Is Pennsylvania to be considered an appendage to the political despotism of Tennessee and Alabama? Is Ohio, also, to be sold for Southern votes? Is Kentucky considered so certain for the enemy that we must insult her in the person of her gallant son? Are Indiana and Illinois conceded to Harrison, that we dare to remove their gallant defender to make way for a Polk or a King? It is well for the Convention that Mississippi was not represented, or she would have spoken her rebuke in tones of thunder. But the conspirators must beware. The States of the Mississippi valley, that glorious belt of young giants, will not thus be imposed upon. New Hampshire, Arkansas, ay, Pennsylvania, will teach these aspiring demagogues that it is one thing to plot, another to succeed. We feel that, with the name of Johnson, the cause of Martin Van Buren would have prospered; but (and let all mark the prediction) the Democratic Convention have placed a worm there that may eat away the vitals of success. We fear, even while we burn with shame; we doubt the future because what can the people think of measures which have for their guide, and leading objects well, to trample at the footstool of Southern intolerance?

Richard M. Johnson is the choice of the Democratic party in all the States where the Democratic ticket can succeed. If then, he is not elected, neither can Martin Van Buren. Mark the assertion, fellow citizens, and remember it well when the ides of November arrive!—Pittsburgh Constitutionalist, (V.B.)

DONT CROWD, GENTLEMEN! ONE AT A TIME, IF YOU PLEASE! Mr. Senator Rugles has, as our readers know, published a letter intimating his determination to support the people's candidates.—Mr. Secretary Forsyth has issued a card in which he declares that "union and concert of action are not now to be anticipated" among the partisans of the Federal Government, and that "according to the present state of things, no friend of the Administration can hope for an election by the people." Mr. Postmaster-General Kendall has resigned his office, and by keeping up the show of attachment to Mr. Van Buren's flickering administration, is to become an occasional "contributor" to the Globe for the next six months. Madam Remor adds that both Mr. Paulding of the Navy and Mr. Poinsett of the War Department, are preparing to quit the sinking ship of state. We look upon this general description as rather incredible. The mariner who through carelessness or ignorance has driven his vessel among the breakers, may at least save himself from disgrace by sticking to the ship till she goes to pieces. Our political pilots, insensible to all but fear, are preparing to abandon their posts ere their craft has struck and though the roar of the surf is still distant.—Albany Gazette.

"In all ages, and in all countries, it has been observed, that the cultivators of the soil are those who are least willing to part with their rights, and submit themselves to the will of a master."—WM. H. HARRISON.

"THE PEOPLE OF THE UNITED STATES—May they ever remember that to preserve their liberties, they must do their own voting and their own fighting."

WM. H. HARRISON.

Ten years have elapsed, since President Jackson's administration first entered upon the great work of "improving the currency." If the currency keep on "improving" for the next ten years just as it has been improving for the last, pray what sort of a thing will it be in 1849? Can even a loco loco imagination conceive?—Louisville Journal.

The St. Louis Gazette shows that a tobacco chewer who consumes two inches of solid plug in fifty years chaws up six thousand three hundred and seventy-five feet of plug, making nearly one mile and a quarter in length of solid tobacco, half an inch thick and two inches broad, and this costs him one thousand and ninety-five dollars!

From the Natchez Miss. Free Trader Extra.

FRIDAY EVENING, May 8—6 o'clock.
DREADFUL VISITATION OF PROVIDENCE.

About one o'clock, on Tuesday, the 7th inst., the attention of the citizens of Natchez was attracted by an unusual and continuous roaring of thunder to the southward, at which point hung masses of black clouds, some of them stationary, and others whirling along with under currents, but all driving a little east of north. As there was evidently much lightning the continued roar of growling thunder, although noticed and spoken of by many, created no particular alarm.

The dinner bells in the large hotels had rung, a little before two o'clock, and most of our citizens were sitting at their tables, when, suddenly, the atmosphere was darkened, so as to require the lighting of candles; and, in a few moments afterwards, the rain was precipitated in tremendous cataracts rather than in drops. In another moment the tornado, in all its wrath, was upon us. The strongest buildings shook as if tossed with an earthquake; the air was black with whirling eddies of house walls, roofs, chimnies, huge timbers torn from distant ruins, all shot through the air as if thrown from a mighty catapult. The atmosphere soon became lighter, and then such an awful scene of ruin as perhaps never before met the eye of man became manifest. The greater part of the ruin was effected in the short space of from three to five minutes, although the heavy sweeping tornado lasted nearly half an hour. For about five minutes it was more like the explosive force of gunpowder than anything else it could have been compared to. Hundreds of rooms were burst open as sudden as if barrels of gunpowder had been ignited in each.

As far as glasses or the naked eye can reach, the first traces of the tornado are to be seen from the Natchez bluff down the river about ten miles, considerably west of south. Sweeping across the Natchez island it crossed the point below the plantation of David Barland, Esq. opposite the plantations of P. M. Lipice, Esq. in the Parish of Concordia. It then struck the Natchez bluff about a mile and a half below the city, near the mansion called the "Briers," which it but slightly injured, but swept the mansion late of Charles B. Greene, Esq. called the "Bellevue," and the ancient forest in which it was embosomed, into a mass of ruins.

It then struck the city through its whole width of one mile and included the entire river and the village of Vadaia on the Louisiana shore—making the path of the tornado more than two miles in width. At the Natchez Landing on the river the ruin of dwellings, stores, steamboats, flat boats, was almost entire from the Vidalia ferry to the Mississippi Cotton Press. A few torn fragments of dwellings still remain, but they can scarcely be called shelters.

In the upper city, or Natchez on the hill, scarcely a house escaped damage or utter ruin. The Presbyterian and Methodist churches have their towers thrown down, their roofs broken and walls shattered. The Episcopal church is much injured in its roof. Parker's great Southern Exchange is level with the dust. Great damage has been done to the City Hotel and the Mansion House, both being unroofed, and the upper stories broken in. The house of sheriff Izod has not a timber standing, and hundreds of other dwellings are nearly in the same situation. The Court House at Vidalia, parish of Concordia, is utterly torn down, also the dwelling house of Mr. M. Whorter and of Messrs. Dunlay and Stacey, Esqs. The parish jail is partly torn down.

But now the worst remains to be told.—Parish Judge Keeton, of Concordia, was instantly killed while at dinner at the house of Mr. Stacey. He was a noble and esteemed man. No other person was killed in Vidalia, although some others were hurt. At the Natchez Landing, out of fifty or sixty flat boats only six are now afloat. Those best acquainted suppose as many as one hundred flat boats were drowned in the river, which swelled instantly to the height of six or eight feet.

The steamboats Hinds, Prairie and the St. Lawrence were destroyed and sunk at the Landing, and the Vidalia ferry boat on the river—more or less persons being lost in the two first named boats.

From the ruins of the Steamboat Hotel, Mr. Alexander, the landlord, his lady and bar keeper, were dug out alive, as also Timothy Flint, the historian and geographer, and his son, from Natchezhookes, La., besides Dr. Taliaferro and many others. Mrs. Alexander is considered dangerously injured. Two of her children were killed in her arms. As many as nine dead bodies have been dug from the Steamboat Hotel.

The number of burials which have taken place to-day is about fifty, and many are still in a dangerous and dying condition.

As soon as possible we shall publish a list of the names of the killed, wounded and those missing whose bodies have not been found.

Meanwhile we beg the indulgence of our kind friends and patrons for a few days; in which time we shall be able to get our office in some order. The Free Trader office building has been crushed in and much shattered. We are all in confusion, and surrounded by the destitute, the houseless, the wounded and the dying. Our beautiful city is shattered as if it had been stormed by all the cannon of Austerlitz. Our delightful China trees are all torn up. We are peeled and desolate.

A public meeting has been held by the citizens in the court house to-day, at which Col. James G. Wilkins presided, and F. L. Claiborne, Esq. was secretary. Addresses were delivered by J. M. Hewitt and J. M. Duffield, Esqs. and resolutions offered by the latter gentleman and others appointing relief committees, &c. &c.

The City Hotel, through the kindness of the proprietor, Noah Barlow, Esq. has been thrown open to the wounded. Doctor Polard, with his usual promptitude, has taken the Tremont House for an addition hospital, Stephen Duncan, Esq. having generously offered to be responsible for the rent.

The neighboring planters are generously

sending in large gangs of slaves to assist in clearing the streets and digging the dead from the ruins.

Correspondence of the N. Y. Express.

WASHINGTON May 21st—Thursday Eve.
THE SUB-TREASURY BILL.

The scheme of the Experimenters is at length before the House in Committee of the Whole, and under the full tide of debate.—Thus early in the discussion, I can assure you that the Bill will be resisted to the last. The Whig members are determined to oppose the Bill in every form and feature, and this they do under instructions from their constituents. That the Administration members may have no excuse for opposing this determination in reference to the neglected action on the Bills for the support of the Army and Navy, they twice and thrice and earnestly entreated the members to take up the appropriation Bills before the action upon the Sub-Treasury Bill. This was denied them and denied the country too. Should immediate legislation become or be considered necessary upon either of the two more important Bills now in Committee of the Whole, I have deemed it expedient to say thus much to prepare you for a long, exciting and able debate upon the Sub-Treasury bill. Regarding the measure as obnoxious upon every principle of patriotism and justice, believing that it is designed to build up the Executive and to pull down the people, convinced that the country cannot prosper under the continued operation of the law, unwilling to give the President the keys of the Treasury, and disbelieving the doctrine that men are honest just in proportion as they are led into temptation,—for all these and many reasons as important, the whig members will unite in an uncompromising opposition to the bill. The only power of resistance to the combination on the part of the Executive left to the opposition is to combat and expose the favorite measure of the party which is forging chains for the people. Ye, who are for building up the power of the Executive,—who believe that the President should hold the purse and wield the sword,—ye, who while Executive influence has increased from the few and natural channels which flow from the fountain head under the Constitution, to the torrents which are coming from every valley, under the mighty accumulation of Executive power,—come ye to that royal jubilee which in a Republic makes the Executive a king,—a ruler over both the civil and the military forces,—over the finances where collected and the revenues as received,—ye, too, who have mourned as ye have seen this little stream swell and expand till it has become like the ocean—behold how weak ye are when resisting the mighty power of the Executive! It is decreed that the Sub-Treasury Bill shall pass, that the wages of the poor man shall be kept low, that Republican America shall be modelled after the hard money governments of monarchical Europe. The rich here are to be kept rich, and to be made richer than they are by making the poor poorer than they are. The cry is, that "prices are too high," that "paper money must be abolished," that the "limited amount of gold and silver in the country is sufficient to do the business of the country" that "we must manufacture a piece of goods here as cheap as a piece of goods can be manufactured in Germany, or France, or any of the hard money governments of Europe." With such opinions and arguments the Sub-Treasury Bill is brought forward, and for the same good that resistance to tyranny is an obedience to God, the Sub-Treasury Bill will be resisted, until its merited demerits become thoroughly known to the people.—The whole structure will be dissected & exposed until the parts are seen and known by the people as they are by the officers of the general government. The provisions which propose an Executive Bank, which advocate the making of two currencies, which operate in the diminution of wages, which multiply the number of Executive Agents and which increase the probability of a misapplication or loss of the public money will all be canvassed and exposed. It is probable, that at least, four score speeches will be made upon the bill, and that the discussion will not terminate for three weeks. All this resistance, many will say is idle since the bill must pass. Not so. The only power left to the minority is resistance and exposure. Take this from them and you yield every thing. The first year of the Sub-Treasury system, may be the last. The infernal machine designed to destroy, others may become the instrument of death to the inventor.

This Sub-Treasury was before the House until the adjournment to-night. Mr. Cushing, of Mass. is in the midst of a very able and practical speech. Nothing could be better. The only fault is that it is too much of a good thing. Yours, E. B.

From the Madisonian.

PLUNDERING THE TREASURY

TO SUPPORT THE GOVERNMENT PRESS.

The Administration Party in the House of Representatives decided yesterday, by a deliberate vote, the publishers of the Globe shall continue to receive for executing the printing of the House, TEN PER CENT more than other men actually offer to do the same amount of work for!

For the particulars of this characteristic proceeding of the spoilsmen, we refer to the Congressional report. It appears from the evidence presented by the committee, that two offers have been made to execute the public printing; one at the rate of TWENTY-FIVE PER CENT less than the prices fixed by the joint resolution of March 3d, 1819; and the other at the rate of twenty per cent less than those prices. A resolution was offered by the minority of the special committee reciting these facts, declaring that the House does not deem it expedient to pay the Printers a higher rate of compensation than the prices at which other persons competent to do the work, are willing to perform it; and proposing to fix the prices accordingly. This was voted down by the partisans of the Executive; and a proposition of the majority of the Committee to make a reduction of only fifteen per cent was adopted.

Even this moderate reduction, still leaving the prices extravagantly high, the Ad-

ministration managers have conceded with the utmost reluctance. The proceedings of the Committee show that no original proposition or plan for the reduction of the prices was submitted at first by the Chairman, (Mr. BLACK of Georgia upon whom the Globe has so frequently lavished smiles and encomiums.) That gentleman was drawn into a sanction of the reduction of fifteen per cent, as the lower of the two propositions for that object, when he found that all the other members of the Committee were in favor of reduction to a greater or less degree.

It is thus that the National Treasury is plundered for the support of the Administration press. Not satisfied with ordering, day after day, an unprecedented and enormous number of extra copies of almost every document, however useless, to be printed—squandering the public money on THIRTY THOUSAND copies of Salt Documents, which nobody will ever read or care about—THIRTY THOUSAND reports of the committee for the destruction of State Credit—THIRTY THOUSAND dialogues between the Secretary of the Treasury and Mr. Benton, designed to prove that thirteen millions of dollars are less than thirty-nine millions, and so on to the end of the chapter; not content with this continual extravagance, they must give the Executive Printer TEN PER CENT over and above what would be a most liberal compensation, even if there was economy in the amount of printing ordered, instead of the wildest extravagance and prodigality. The honest hard-working people of this country will look upon this extra-allowance of ten cent in no other light than as an electioneering fund, taken from the public purse, with the view of sustaining the Presidents official organ in the great contest which is now going on between the office-holders and the people. The order has gone forth from headquarters that the Globe must be strengthened, its contributors increased and its circulation extended far and wide. AMOS KENDALL himself has descended from the station of a Cabinet Minister to give the assistance of his abilities as a party advocate; experienced, vigorous, astute, and never standing on ceremony with truth or conscience when a political object is to be gained. He has already given an example in this city of the means by which he intends to force an increased circulation of the paper to which he has allied himself—of his manner of raising that subscription to the Extra Globe, on his own account, of which he told the public, Messrs. Blair and Rives had kindly offered him the profits during the present season.

A subscription paper has been presented to each of the Clerks in the General Post Office Department drawing a salary of a certain amount; and they have been requested to put down their names for six copies of the Extra Globe at five dollars! Every body is aware that although this modest application is quietly made as a request, it will operate as a mandate, to be disobeyed at the peril of dismissal from office. The same system will be pursued towards all the officers and agents throughout the land. A general tax is to be levied to increase the resources of the paper, and pay for the services of an ex-member of the Cabinet.

All these instruments, means, and appliances will fail to accomplish the purposes of their authors. Our trust is in the PEOPLE. They have taken their own cause into their own hands. They will recognize and support their best defenders; and break down and trample in the dust the wooden oracles set up by pampered power to advise and govern them.

MONSTROUS CORRUPTION.

The Florida war furnishes, perhaps, as remarkable instances of the corrupt administration of the government as anything which has yet been disclosed in the conduct of our rulers. How "much remains unsung" we cannot even guess. Mr. Proffit, of Indiana, moved in the House of Representatives for a committee to examine into the conduct of this war. He stated and offered to prove, among other things, that purchases had been made at New Orleans, of articles for the use of the army, amounting to over \$500,000, and that the very same articles were sold for \$53,000 and sold to the very same men of whom they were bought! Amongst the items were the following: Wood was bought at New Orleans and delivered in Florida at a cost of \$95 per cord. There was plenty of wood to be had for the cutting within one mile of the camp. Sugar was bought at 13 cents a pound and sold for three cents; coffee was bought at 18 cents a pound and sold for 6 cents; corn was bought at \$1.60 a bushel, and sold for 7 cents! Mr. Proffit offered to prove this, all of which is derived from official documents—and he asked for a committee, even one favorable to the administration, to examine into the subject. The Van Buren majority REFUSED to GRANT it, because it was "out of order" and "inconvenient!" How long shall such things be endured? How long shall such monstrous corruption be suffered, and be covered up from the eyes of the people by party management and party trickery?

OLD VIRGINIA A TRAITOR!

The Dover (N. H.) Enquirer mentions that some of the Loco Foco papers, infuriated at the result of the late election, denounce Virginia as a Traitor to the Republic! This insane taunt recalls to mind a familiar and stirring incident in the early history of the Old Dominion. In the course of one of those exciting debates in the Virginia House of Burgesses, shortly before the breaking out of the Revolutionary War, the celebrated PATRICK HENRY, in a most animated and eloquent philippic against the tyranny of British rule, burst out with the words, "Sir, Caesar had his Brutus, Charles the First his Cromwell, and George the Third—Here Mr. Henry was interrupted by cries from all parts of the House of "TREASON, TREASON!"—And George the Third, resumed the orator, with kindling eye and trumpet voice, "may profit by their example. If this BE TREASON MAKE THE MOST OF IT!" Such will be the response of the sons of Virginia to those who now stigmatize her opposition to Federal misrule and oppression as Treason to the Republic.—Albany Advertiser.