and gallant men cries out from the ground for judgment and retribution upon the lawless usurper. And so, too, he might have said, was Mexican blood shed upon that soil; upon the soil of their fathers; upon the soil of which, in that time, she had held peaceful and undisturbed possession; a soil which was then waving with the harvests of the labor of her own citizens, and which was now, for the first time, invaded by an American or Texan army; invaded, not under any authority of Congress, but by orders of the President; invaded, too, in time of peace and quiet; invaded, when no national rights or interests were there endangered or threatened; invaded, without cause and without warrant.

The President finally concludes his several pleas of justification with the declaration, that "war exists, and notwithstanding all our efforts to avoid it, exists by the act of Mexico herself." I have no desire, Mr. Chairman, to speak in other than respectful terms of the Chief Magistrate of the nation, and of his official communications to this body. But when a declaration like this is made to this body, and to the country, under the sanction and authority of an Executive communication, he who fears or fails to meet it with a flat and unqualified denial of its truth, renders but a poor service to his country and to the cause of public justice. This declaration has not only no foundation in fact, but it stands contracted by the whole record of the history of our relations and intercourse with Mexico, and is calculated, if not designed, to misguide and deceive the public mind. I have already shown that this war exists, not by the act of Mexico, but by the unnecessary and unwarrantable act of our own Administration. Is there an intelligent and honest man in the country who will not feel himself compelled to say that the marching of the United States troops from Corpus Christi to the Rio Grande, their encampment & warlike display among the Mexican settlements, among her military posts, and in the very face of Metamoras, was not the direct & sole cause of this war? Is there a man who can honestly and truly say, with the record of fact before him, that there was any justifiable or plausible pretext for this movement? The constitutional authority of the President of the United States to call out the naval and military forces of the country, to repel actual invasion even, does not authorize him to invade the territory of a foreign government, without a recognition of a state of war with that government by Congress. But, say the appologists of the President, this was our territory, and he had a right to place the army at any point he pleased within our own borders. This is together begging the question again. I deny that this was our territory, or that we had any more right or claim to it than we had to the city of Mexico itself. We had not the shadow of a shade of title to any portion of the territory between the desert and the river del Norte. But, without discussing this question, it is enough, for the purposes of my argument, that this territory was in dispute; or more correctly speaking, Texas had asserted a claim to it. The United States had not even done that. At most, then, the question of title was a pending and controverted question; and the exclusive possession of Mexico gave her the superior right. Indeed, for all national and political purposes, her's was a perfect right, in the contemplation of the law of nations, until it should be surrendered by treaty or arrested from her by conquest. If the question of boundary were not an open question; if our title, or the title of Texas, to the Rio Grande, was "clear and unquestionable," why was it left open for future adjustment with Mexico in the resolutions of annexation? If the Rio Grande was the true line of boundary, which could be established by "irrefragable proofs and arguments," why were repeated assurances given to Mexico that the question of boundary between her and Texas should be settled "amicably, and to her satisfaction?" If this river was the 'south-western boundary of the state of Texas," as the President assumes and asserts that it was why was he pressing upon Mexico the reception of a minister from us in order to adjust this very question of boundary? Was the Congress of the United States acting in bad faith towards Mexico, and was the Administration holding out false colors and false assurances in order to keep Mexico quiet during the progress of annexation, intending, when that act should be finally consummated to take forcible possession of whatever territory Texas might happen to claim, and to fix the line of boundary wherever we pleased, without regard to the rights of Mexico? Sir, if we would not charge upon Congress or the Administration a motive and design so base and dishonorable as that, we cannot justify the President in taking forcible military occupation of this disputed territory. We cannot qualify the act as anything less than a high-handed and unauthorized outrage upon the conceeding rights of Mexico.

But it is said that she refused to receive our envoy, and, therefore, refuse to negotiate. I have not time, and it is not material, to examine the question of the sufficiency or insufficiency of the reasons assigned by Mexico for refusing to receive a minister plenipotentiary from us, although she was willing to receive a commissioner, clothed with powers *ad hoc*, to adjust all pending difficulties in relation to Texas, including the question of boundary. Mr. Castillo, in his note already referred to, says, in relation to this question, "nor could the Government of the republic extend its engagement beyond this; for, to admit any person sent by the United States in the character simply of the ordinary agents between friendly nations, whilst the grave question of Texas was still pending—directly and immediately affecting, as it does, the integrity of the Mexican territory, and the very nationality itself—would be equivalent to an acknowledgment that this question was at an end; thus prejudicing it without even touching it; and to a recognition that the relation of friendship and harmony between the two nations were from that moment in fact re-established." But the refusal of Mexico to receive a minister plenipotentiary from us, for whatever cause, could not invest the President with authority to settle the question of boundery and of territory by force of arms. Whatever wrongs & injuries Mexico may have committed towards the United States, it belongs to the President to take redress into his own hands.—The Constitution has wisely committed the war-making power to the representative body of the people. If the rejection of our minister, or if any or all of the alleged offences of Mexico towards the United States afford a sufficient and justifiable cause of war, in the judgment of the President, his duty was a plain and easy one. He had but to lay the subject before Congress, and to call upon the representatives of the people to decide the mode and manner of redress, or, if need be, to recommend to them a declaration of war. He chose not to do so, although Congress was in session here in his presence. But without notice to Congress, he assumed the authority of invading Mexico by sending an army into the territory of which she was in the peaceful and rightful occupation. Collision and bloodshed ensued, as every body supposed of necessity it must. Then, indeed, he hastens to inform Congress & the country that "war exists, and notwithstanding all our efforts to avoid it, exists by the act of Mexico herself." This information would have been more correct if he had said that war exists with Mexico by my acts, and in consequence of my successful efforts to provoke it.

But pray let us know what "efforts" were made to avoid this war? Does any one believe that if the army had been suffered to remain at Corpus Christi, or even if it had been withdrawn from Texas, that Mexico would have made war with us? There was no prospects of it while the army remained at Corpus Christi. In short, there was no prospects of a war until we actually sought after it. If, by sending an armed force 150 miles among the peaceful settlements of Mexico, causing her citizens to flee before its approach, and, in some instances, to leave their dwellings in flames; if virtually to blockade one of her principle cities, to block up its river, and to cut off its supplies; if to do all this, and before any "aggressive movement" was made on the part of Mexico, be what the President means by "all our efforts to avoid" war, the country will understand very well how to appreciate such "efforts" to preserve and maintain its peace with foreign nations. These were the kind of "efforts" that were made, and they caused what the feeblest discernment could not have failed to foresee.—Those were the very acts which instigated the first manifestation of hostilities on the part of Mexico, and plunged the two Governments into war. We had only to keep our armies away from Mexico, and Mexico would have kept her armies away from us.—This was all the "effort" that was required to "avoid" war with her. If we had grievances with Mexico, for which she refused reparation, the constitutional power is with Congress alone to authorize and direct the mode of redress. If it shall become necessary to march our armies to the field of battle, to meet a foreign foe, let it be by some other way than over the prostrate form of your constitution. If the President may assume this authority in one instance, he may in another. If he may usurp the authority of one department of the Government, he may of all. Your President has then become a supreme and irresponsible ruler. This is what we have more occasion to fear and to deprecate than war itself.

War, Mr. Chairman, with all its train of evils—war with Mexico, or with England, or with all the powers of the earth besides, is not so much to be feared by the American people, as an Executive war upon the great character of their liberties. If the liberties of this country are destined ever to be overthrown, it will be by the arm of no foreign foe. That work of destruction is in reserve for the ruthless hand of some domestic despot. Guarde well this bulwark of freedom from domestic invasion and violence; when once it falls, it falls to rise no more. These massive walls, and these solid columns which surround us, may crumble to the ground, but the hand of art may again replace them.—The devouring fire may lay in ashes your stately cities and your buttiful towns, but the energies of a free and a mighty people may rebuild them again. The Siroc's blast may sweep over this land, leaving its broad surface a blank and desolate waste, but another returning season with its showers and its sunshine, may revive its fruits and flowers. But when some ambitious leader, some "eyeless giant," starting from the "stagnate pond of despotism," shall find a guide to place his hand upon the pillows of your Constitution, and bring down to the dust this proudest and noblest fabric of human wisdom the world has ever seen, who shall again restore it in all its fair proportions of beauty and of grandure!

## A STRIKING FACT.

A few days ago, Mr Cameron, of Pennsylvania, presented to the Senate the proceedings of a meeting of "Democratic citizens residing in the valley of Wyoming, expressing their entire opposition to any alteration in the tariff of 1842;" among the prominent actors at which meeting was Hendricks B. Wright, Esq., the President of the Baltimore Convention which nominated Polk and Dallas, and by which the famous resolutions were adopted of which so much has been said, and in conformity has been said, and in conformity to the doctrines of one of which Mr Dallas professed to consider himself pledged to give the casting vote if favor of the "British Tariff"—a tariff of which Senator Cameron truly said: "If the bill had been drawn by a British Statesman it could not have discriminated more in favor of British workmen"—a tariff which Senator Niles declared in his place "not one third of the Senators approved"—a tariff which Senator Benton brands as contradictory, yet such a tariff, thus disparaged by those who voted for it—threatening in its results the most disastrous consequences—this tariff, repudiated and scoffed at by a considerable number of the very men who, under some strange infatuation, have nevertheless voted for it—this odious and inefficient measure, which is to bankrupt the treasury, to lead to a large national debt, to diminish the wages of labor, to derange the currency, to check our manufacturing prosperity, to cripple our commerce, and to paralize agriculture—this abominable measure has been forced upon the country by means which its own friends dare not avow, and which they even shrink from characterising! And this is done too, in pretended conformity with a pledge said to have been given in the resolutions of the Baltimore Convention, in the teeth of the fact that the President of that Convention is seen among the number of its active opponents and uniting with his "Democratic" neighbors of Wyoming in the declaration that Polk and Dallas would never have been nominated by that body, had it been presumed that they were opposed to the tariff of 1842, against whom that resolution professes to have been levelled! The annals of party perfidy, abounding as they do in acts of treachery and fraud, furnish no case surpassing this in magnitude and enormity.—[Richmond Whig.

*Capt. May's own description of his Charge*—Having had the pleasure of a long conversation with Capt. May, we finally asked him to give us a description of his charge that we might get the exact particulars. The gallant Captain twisted about his long beard, evidently somewhat confused, and after considerables hesitation said:

"Why you see the fact is any of the boys would have given their lives, to have had the chance to have charged the batteries, only I was the lucky one in getting the order. After the old man gave the order I rode down the road, my men following of course, where we met Ridgely; he blazed away, and let me pass, and we just rode over the guns, and that is all about it."—[N. O. Tropic.


# THE HERALD.

THURSDAY MORNING, AUGUST 13


## Whig Nominations.

*For Governor,*

**HORACE EATON**

of Enosburgh.

*For Lieutenant Governor,*

**LEONARD SARGEANT,**

of Manchester.

*For Treasurer,*

**ELISHA P. JEWETT,**

of Montpelier.

*For Senators for Rutland County.*

JOSEPH H. CHITTENDDN, of Orwell.
GEORGE T. HODGES, of Rutland,
JOHN FOX, of Wallingford,

*For Representative to Congress from 1st Dist.*

**WILLIAM HENRY,**

of Rockingham.

☞The complaints of the industrial classes throughout New England—in view of the blow struck at their interest, by the repeal of the tariff of 1842 and the substitution of the odious free trade bill of Mr Welker—continues to pour in upon us; and notwithstanding the efforts now being made by the Locofoco press of the North to "whistle courage" into the hearts of their followers, *all* the *real* tariff men of every party here, stand aghast in view of the ruinous and deplorable effects which they conceive are sure to follow in the wake of the present ill-advised revenue bill of the present Administration. But the "*beginning* of the end" has not come yet; and if the mere apprehension of such a change in our revenue law produces the effects which we see all around us, what, we ask, are we to expect when this law shall go into full and active operation? The Locofoco press, to be sure, after having the party spur applied, and the whip of the party driver cracked about their ears, now attempt to convince their readers that his tariff law is, "after all, not so bad a one—and upon the whole a far better one than that of 1842."

Now we ask no one to take the *assertion* of any man in reference to this question.—The people of *Vermont*, thank Heaven, are sufficiently well informed, sufficiently intelligent, to judge in this matter without a guide, be that guide Whig or Loco. We only ask that the industrial classes of Vermont—the manufacturer, the mechanic, the farmer, and the day laborer—all take this bill, compare it with the bill of 1842, and judge for themselves. This they should do, and we doubt not they will. Let the manufacturer—whether of Woolen, Cotton, Paper, Glass, Iron, or the workers of our ore beds and marble quarries—take this bill of Sir Robert Walker & Co., and see the cut-throat policy displayed in it, so far as his interest is concerned. And so let the farmer look to the way in which his interest is protected;—and the mechanic—the blacksmith, the tailor, the shoemaker, the hatter, the carpenter, and so on through all the trades—let each man look for himself, as to the beneficial results likely to come to him by this change of policy. Is he a *Whig*, and sees that he is to be benefited by this change, let him at once go over to the Locos, for to them is he indebted for this bill. Is he a Loco, and sees that he has been led into the support of men who are false to their tariff friends, and now surrender the doctrine of Protection to the Slave power—let him at once abandon the black flag of Locofocoism, join in the cry of REPEAL, that is now ringing throughout the land, and placing himself under the banner of the Whigs, aid in procuring the *restoration* of such a tariff law as will afford full and ample protection to the free labor of the North.

Let all recollect that they are on the first day of the coming month to *denounce* or *endorse* the bill recently passed by a Locofoco Congress;—and surely, on such a question, Vermont will speak in a tone not to be misunderstood.

THE VETO.—The President's Veto of the bill for the improvement of the navigation of Rivers and the construction of Harbors—and which was passed by a decided majority in Congress—has, as it well might, created quite a sensation throughout the country. In a pecuniary point of view, Vermont had comparatively but little interest in this matter,—only $100,000 by the bill being appropriated for improvements on Lake Champlain. But in another view of the case, Vermont, and all New England, had a deep interest in the success of this bill; and if she had not, she surely could not be entirely indifferent to the great interests of her western sisters. It is well known that the commerce of the western Lakes and Rivers has become of immense importance,—equal it is said, in tonnage and value, to one half the commerce of all the nations of Europe,—and yet our vast 'inland oceans' are almost entirely destitute of safe harbors, and consequently the lives and property of our people are constantly exposed. But, says the President—our means must be husbanded—and *the Government will want all the money to carry on the existing war with Mexico.* The Evening Journal, in speaking of this matter, says:

"The construction of Harbors and the improvement of Rivers, for the protection of lives and property upon the vast western oceans and seas, are, in the estimation of President Polk, "objects of no pressing importance!" But a war for the extension of slavery and the conquest of Mexico, demands not only all the means of the government, but it is to incur an enormous national debt! And this man who is scattering millions with a thriftless prodigal hand, has the impudence to talk about "husbanding our means!" Indeed the whole paragraph insults the understanding, as it outrages the rights and interests of the American People."

☞The "*Woodstock Age*," in speaking the praises of the new Tariff Bill, says, that it should not be forgotten that Messrs. *Collamer, Foot, and Marsh, all voted against it.*

Very true; and it would be well for the Age to "always remember and never forget," that *Mr Dillingham*—the only Locofoco Representative from Vermont—did not *dare to vote for it.*

## MASTER WM. C. LANGDON.

☞Young Master Langdon, well-known to many citizens here by his amusing 'Historical Cards,' leaves this day for the North where he intends to publish a new edition of his cards upon English history. We take pleasure in assuring our editorial friends that Master Langdon is a lad, not only of great cleverness, but of perfect uprightness, and that he possesses a manliness of feeling quite beyond his years. We invoke for him their kindness.—(N. O. Picayune.

We have within the few past months, through the medium of our exchanges, seen many complimentary notices of the young gentleman named above—and we hardly know when we have been more pleased than we were in a short interview which we had with him a day or two since. He is, in his manners and conversation, an exceedingly interesting young gentleman, and though a *youthful man*, he has, by the ingenuity displayed in the *conception* of his admirable "GAME OF HISTORY"—and in the perseverance which he has manifested in the performance of the necessary labor and study for its completion—shown himself most certainly a *manly youth.*

This game is played with cards,—each pack containing 79 cards,—36 of which represent the different sovreigns of England, from William the Conquerer to the present time. The remaining 43 are what he calls the "Nobility Cards." These contain the names of the most distinguished, their parentage, and many items of interest connected with them. Each of the Monarchial Cards has the name of one of the Sovreigns of England, his generation from William the First, the time of the commencement and end of his reign, his parents and consort, his family name and number, his surname, the manner of his death, age, and the most remarkable events of his day, &c., &c.

The game is necessarily simple, and of course the player who is most familiar with English History, wins. As a means of impressing upon the mind the Chronological order of events connected with history, we think the plan here devised most admirable; and simply as a genealogical table of the Nobility of England, these cards are worth the price asked for them.

Master Langdon passes this way on his route from New Orleans to Boston—to which latter place he is going for the purpose of getting out the *third* edition of his cards in the best possible style—with a view to visit his connexions and friends in this county, and with the hope that many there would be disposed to aid a young *Vermonter* in his laudable efforts to obtain the means—by his own exertions—of completing his education. He designs, on reaching Boston, to get out the third edition of his English cards with all possible dispatch, and at the same time he intends to publish a game of American History on the same plan and in equal style. His subscription list we are glad to see is already large, and any who desire to add their names can have the opportunity, by applying to *W. E. C. Stoddard*, of this place, or to *E. C. Woodward*, of Castleton.

☞Congress, it is supposed, adjourned on Monday; and surely all must rejoice to learn the fact. With their proceedings the Southern wing of the Locofoco party, with Polk, Walker, and Ritchie at its head, are highly delighted. Even the *President*, it is said, feels comfortable in the contemplation of his past few months work. And why should not a southern Slaveholder's President so feel? A war with Mexico, for slavery, which will cost at least 100,000,000 of dollars—the destruction of the Tariff—and the re-creation of the Sub-Treasury—are all matters calculated to give unspeakable joy to the southern wing of the Democracy.

## ELECTIONS.

State Elections were held on Monday, Aug. 4d, in Alabama, Kentucky, Indiana, Illinois and Missouri; and North Carolina on Thursday, August 6th. The remaining elections this year will be held as stated below:—

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| In Vermont, | Tuesday, | September | 1, |
| Maine | Monday | " | 14, |
| Georgia, | Monday, | October | 5, |
| Arkansas, | " | " | 5, |
| Maryland, | Wednesday | " | 7, |
| South Carolina, | Monday, | " | 12, |
| Pennsylvania, | Tuesday, | " | 13, |
| Ohio, | " | " | 13, |
| Misisippi, | Monday, | November | 2, |
| Michigan, | " | " | 2, |
| New York, | Tuesday, | " | 3, |
| New Jersey | " | " | 3, |
| Massachusetts, | Monday | " | 9, |
| Delaware, | Tuesday, | " | 10, |

The Bill to organize a Territorial Government in Oregon, was passed on Thursday last in the House. An amendment proposed by Mr Thompson of Pa., to exclude Slavery from the Territory forever, was adopted by a vote 108 to 43.

The Government has contracted, says the Cincinnati Commercial, for the delivery of 500 barrels of pork, at Santa Fe, for the use of the Army.—It is computed that this pork will cost the Government, when at that point $25,000! The cost of other freight will be in proportion.

The correspondent of the Baltimore American says: The bill for the payment of French Spoliations was signed by the presiding officers and sent to the President to-day. The sub-Treasury bill was also laid before him and the bills for the relief of the heirs of Robert Fulton, and for establishing the boundaries of Wisconsin, and virtually for the admission of Wisconsin in the Union.

Since the above was put in type we learn that the President has again exercised the Veto power, and returned the bill relating to French Spoilation. As the President has, since his veto of the Harbor bill, asked for two millions of dollars more to buy *peace* with Mexico, we suppose that "all the means of the Government" are *now* wanted for *that* purpose.

☞We are glad to learn that the stockholders of the Lake Champlain and Connecticut River Railroad are walking up to the work with the true spirit. Assessments to quite a large amount have been paid in, in anticipation of the specified day of payment.

*For the Herald.*

MR. EDITOR:—Allow me to correct an error I saw in your last paper.—"The Faculty and Corporation of Castleton Medical College" have not "formed a Temperance Society." The act of Incorporation never granted to the College the power, and privilege of forming Temperance societies, or advancing the improvements of the day, except in the "healing art." I have learned that one or two gentlemen of the Corporation, also three of the Faculty, have joined a Temperance society, erected for the special benfit of the Students, and "Hon. Z. Howe" is Secretary, who seems to be renewing his age in the good cause, having lately also joined the "Young Men's Temperance Society."

I am for restricting any corporate body to their corporate powers and wish no false impressions; therefore publish this correction and you will serve the cause of VERITAS

Castleton, Aug. 10, 1846.

*For the Herald.*

*Mr Editor*,—Allow me to refer you and your readers to the following extract from a town and county record which can be found in a file of the Rutland Herald, dated January 18, 1831.

"'ALPHAPRAXOMEGAIN' SOCIETY."

Lorenzo Sheldon, *President*,
J. C. DEXTER, *Vice President*,
Henry L. Sheldon, *Secretary*.

RESEARCH.

THE VULCAN IRON WORKS, Troy, we regret to learn, stopped work on Thursday morning, on receiving news of the passage of McKay's bill. They have recently erected a large rolling-mill, and contemplated expending $200,000 per annum and employing 200 men in their business. A heavy order from the proprietors to Townsend and Co., iron-foundaries, Albany, has been countermanded.—Forty workers of *Wrought* Nails in Albany for the various hardware dealers of that city are thrown out of work—the dealers being supplied for the fall trade, and having found that they can buy cheaper thereafter from England. We never heard of Whig legislation influencing American labor in this way. We hope the Vulcan Works will yet be encouraged to resume and go on. Let no works be stopped while there is a reasonable chance of running them without loss. We must have a change next Congress, if not next winter. *N. Y. Tribune.*

RAILROAD ACCIDENT.—A most lamentable accident happened on the New Jersey Railroad, yesterday. An extra train had been chartered by an association of the order of Rechabites, belonging to Newark, for an excursion to New Brunswick. When within two or three miles from Rahway, last night about half past ten o'clock, on their return, some of the company in the first car, thinking it would be an excelent joke to leave their friends in the second behind, withdrew the bolt that connected the two, and they separated. When from two or three hundred yards apart, the cry was raised "the car is off!" The engineer understood by this that a portion of the train was off the track, and immediately stopped his engine.

In the mean time the second car, by the impetus acquired from the rate at which the the train was going at the time of the separation, aided by the decending grade of the track at the place, was coming down upon the first with fearful force and speed. The concussion which almost immediately took place was very violent, breaking up the platforms which came together, and staving in the ends of the cars. One young man named Ward, a resident of Rahway, had both legs dreadfully crushed, and one of his ribs broken, and forced through a portion of his lungs, besides being badly hurt internally.—It is the opinion of his physicians that he cannot live through to-day. Another young man, named Bunn, had his knees hurt in a manner that will probably make him a cripple. Two other young men, belonging to Newark, whose names we have not ascertained, were also badly wounded, one by having a thigh broken, the other his collar and breast bones. Eight or ten others were more or less hurt, but there were no more broken bones. It is worthy of remark that in this, as in most other railroad accidents, only those who were standing on the outside platforms were seriously injured.—*N. Y. Com. Adv.*, 6th.

The Newark Advertiser gives the following list of the sufferers by the above mentioned accident:—

A Mr Ward, a carriage maker of Woodbridge, had both his legs crushed below his knees, one of them being nearly cut off, and one of his ribs driven into his lungs, which will probably end his life before night.

Jas. Hastings, of this city, had one leg badly fractured above the knee, and the other very badly banised.

Peter P. McIntyre, of this city, had his hip, hand and head severely injured, in attempting to jump from the car at the moment of the contact.

J. H. Landell, also of this place, was bruised, and, it is feared, internally injured.

Mr A. T. Pirssen, organist, of this city, had his jaw disjointed, and his shoulder slightly bruised. The jaw was, however, immediately replaced.

Mr Bond, a constable, and two Messrs. Symmes, of Rahway, were badly bruised—and others, whose names we have not learned were somewhat bruised—but none of them fatally, it is thought, except Mr. Ward.

## WHOM DOES PROTECTION CONCERN?

This question asked as to the tariff, and as to the greater interests of the poor or the rich in protective duties, is a good deal like asking, *Who* have the greater need to be defended by the laws, the weak or the strong? For as the strong are able to live with less aid of the laws than the weak, so can the wealthy take care of themselves better than the destitute. For the latter there may be need of poor houses and other public charities; these, therefore, though a purely artificial contrivance, all governments find it good to create. But is it the rich who require them? We apprehend not.

Now, to say that protective tariffs are adopted for the benefit of the capitalist is just about as true as that laws are made for the benefit of the lawyers only, or that poor houses are built merely for the sake of the overseers of the poor. But there are others that have a much greater interest in the existence of law than the lawyers, and in that of poor houses than that of overseers. It is all the difference which a man has between the necessity of living and that of getting rich. Laws and poor houses may enable lawyers and overseers to grow richer; but the rest of the community couldnot exist without the laws, and the paupers would perish if there were not poor houses. So it is by the laws, that by what we call the protective system, create lucrative employments for those dependent for subsistence on their daily labor. The same laws help the capitalist—a who man is already possessed of some wealth—to get more; but what is the little and vain enjoyment of show, which added wealth creates for him in comparison with the solid comfort spread among whole bodies of the poor by these laws, which bring their labor into constant employment than in the mere rates of wages?

If, then, protective duties are to the advantage of one capitalist, (who could, however, live without them,) they are of vastly more relative advantage to perhaps hundreds of poor, in each manufactory, who could scarcely "live," even without them, and about them, and about whom, at any event, they double and tripple, and quadruple all the security, and *comfort*, and respectability of life.

To judge more surely of the fact which we are asserting, let any one look at the comparative condition of the laboring poor, in those quarters where the protective system has reared up these artificial employments, and in those other quarters where it has not. In the former you see all busy, diligent and well paid; the women as profitably occupied as the men, in proportion to their strength; and the very children at work or at school, upon funds which the surplus of their own wages has in reality, often supplied. No rags, no wretchedness, no melancholy cabin, half roofless, and with floor of mud, a tattered troop of wild children about it, a sad mother looking half famine struck, to be seen occasionally thro' the dismantled door or broken walls, her husband probably gone a fishing or a hunting, because, he the sole worker for the family, cannot get employment more than half his time. This latter is the decription, familiar to every body, of the poor of all those parts of the country where the benificent action of the system we speak of has not yet created employment. Among them the habitation is such as scarcely defends from the weather; the raiment is scanty, coarse, unsuited to the season, and full of rents or patches; the food itself is bad, insufficient, and always uncertain for the morrow; and five dollars at a time, in money, is a thing no more to be dreamed of than the possession of the Bank of England. Add to all this the saddest of human deprivations—the absence of all hope of ever bettering their condition. This is the situation of the poor—of those who have not farms of their own—over nearly the whole country where manufactories have not yet sprung up.—Except their color, and some few general signs of belonging to civilized life, they are very little better off than savages.

On the other hand see what *general comfort*, what *cheerfulness in the dwelling*, what decency and fitness of the apparel, what abundance and nicety of food, what a multiplication of all the household conveniencies, what habits of order and industry, what general education, what respectability, what cheerful expectations of the future, grow up for the laboring classes around every centre of the employments which those laws for the encouragement of production at home bring about. Let any man look on all this, and tell us, if he has the conscience that this system and these establishments are for the benefit of "bloated capitalists!" For one benefit to those capitalists, they confer hundreds of benefits on the working classes. This we will take another occasion more minutely and systematically to explain, and to develope, as well as we can the whole necessary relation and dependency between the employer and the labourer—a dependency, (as we have said,) much more necessary to the latter than to the former.—(Nat. Intel.

A loafer tumbled into the *dry dock* the other day, and got a terrible sousing. He said he couldn't see what made the people lie so. 'Dry dock be ——! I'm wetter than a week's east east wind, squeezed out, cos it!'

[Noah.