

Spirit of the Age.

WOODSTOCK, VERMONT:

FRIDAY MORNING, AUGUST 12, 1842.

We can, and we Will!

SMILIE AND STATE REFORM!

Election 6th of September.

FOR GOVERNOR,

NATHAN SMILIE,

OF CAMBRIDGE.

FOR LIEUT. GOVERNOR,

EDWARD D. BARBER,

OF MIDDLEBURY.

FOR TREASURER,

DANIEL BALDWIN,

OF MONTPELIER.

State Senatorial Ticket.

- LYMAN RAYMOND, MERRICK GAY, CHARLES EDMUNDS, JOHN P. SKINNER, Windsor Co.
CALVIN BLODGETT, ROYAL HATCH, TAPPAN STEVENS, Orange Co.
THOMAS H. PALMER, JOHN BUCKMASTER, SMITH SHERMAN, Rutland Co.
HENRY ADAMS, HOMER E. HUBBELL, WILLIAM GREEN, Franklin Co.
DAVID A. SMALLEY, RANSOM JONES, Chittenden Co.
PAUL DILLINGHAM, JR., WOODSTOCK SPRAGUE, Washington Co.
PHILIP C. TUCKER, SOLOMON W. JEWETT, Addison Co.
WARNER BINGHAM, Essex Co.
JOHN WRIGHT, HENRY SHELDON, Bennington Co.
ELIAS ALBEE, SAMUEL ROOT, WILLIAM H. HODGES, Windham Co.
THOMAS BARTLETT, JR., DANIEL W. AIKEN, Caledonia Co.
O. W. BUTLER, Lamolille Co.
SIDNEY S. HEMENWAY, Orleans Co.
HENRY H. REYNOLDS, Grand Isle Co.

Votes! Votes!

Votes for State and County officers are ready for delivery. Price twenty-five cents per hundred. No tick, in any case.

We will print votes for town representatives for twenty cts. per hundred—in advance.

Orders should be sent in as soon as possible.

NATHAN SMILIE.

NO. 4. AND LAST.

In 1839 as we have said before, Mr Smilie was for the first time a candidate for the office of Governor.

It may be well to look at the result of the election that year and the year before.

Table with 2 columns: House (dem. fed.) and Senate (dem. fed.) for years 1838 and 1839.

81 dem. gain. 2 dem. gain.

A gain in the Legislature of 33 votes.

The vote for Governor stood as follows: 1839. Whole number of votes, 43,969

S. H. Jenison, 24,738 Scattering 37

W. C. Bradley, 21,775 Federal majority 5,581

1839. Whole number of votes 46,898

S. H. Jenison, 24,611 Scattering 34

Nathan Smilie 22,287

Fed. maj. 2,388

Result of the old Farmer's 1st campaign, a gain of THIRTY THREE members in the Legislature—a reduction of the federal majority in the popular vote of, from 5,581 to 2,388 or more than THREE THOUSAND!

In 1841, Mr Smilie was again unanimously nominated as a candidate for Governor by the democratic State Convention. The result of the second campaign fought under his banner was as follows:

House dem. fed. Senate dem. fed. 1840 54 173 2 28

1841 83 133 10 20

29 dem. gain 8 dem gain

A gain of 37 in the Legislature.

But on the vote for the Governor where the people expressed their opinion of the old farmer directly, the following was the result.

1840. Whole number of votes 56,117

S. H. Jenison 33,435 Scattering 43

35,478

P. Dillingham Jr, 22,635

Federal majority 10,845

1841. Whole number of votes 48,707

Charles Paine 23,679 Titus Hatton 3,091

Scattering 248

27,018

Nathan Smilie 21,629

Federal majority 5,329

Result of the old farmer's second campaign—a reduction of the whole maj. against the democratic party, from one to two and of the federal maj. proper, for Paine of from 10,845 to 1,990 or almost NINE THOUSAND!

Such is the estimation in which the people have held the Farmer of Lamolille.

At the late democratic State Convention, Mr Smilie was the third time put in nomination for the office of Governor, and the result of his third campaign will be determined on the 6th of next September.

If there is a man in the State to whom the "common people," as the federalists call the farmers and mechanics, should feel indebted; if there is a man for whom they should feel bound to sustain, that man is NATHAN SMILIE. He came to this State a mere boy when the country was new and but little settled at the north. He selected a farm on the banks of the Lamolille—he felled the trees—he pilled the brush—he rooted up the stumps—he broke the turf—he cultivated the soil with his own hands, unaided and alone. By his own industry the forest disappeared—a comfortable dwelling was raised—passable roads were worked; soon his flocks grazed upon the hills, and fields of grass and grain waved by the river,—the result of his assiduous industry and unremitting toil.

As the country became more settled and neighbors gathered about him, the hardy young farmer arose, gradually, to that position of influence to which integrity and industry always raise their votaries. His counsel was sought—his aid was obtained. The poor looked up to him as a father and the more wealthy loved him as a brother and a safe and disinterested friend. Steadily he pursued his course of daily labor and nightly reading, till he stood at the head of this section of the state where his worth honorably earned, and his superior intelligence entitled him to stand. And he stood there by common consent. No man thought of being Nathan Smilie's rival—no man thought he was putting himself forward—no man harbored the slightest feelings of jealousy towards him—no man spoke aught against Nathan Smilie.

By-and-by his neighbors were entitled to a Representative in the Legislature of the State—and the ballot was only appealed to as a legal voice of the hearts of his neighbors. The man had been their counsellor and friend at home—who had always been true as steel to them—who but he should they select to be their representative in the halls of the State?

They sent Nathan Smilie to Montpelier, and they continued to send him FIFTEEN YEARS—as long as he would go! They were never deceived in him. He proved the same plain, sound, intelligent, unwavering friend of the people at the Capitol as he was on his farm.

No sooner, however, did the farmer of Lamolille take his seat at Montpelier, than Robert Temple and his federal associates who had managed things their own way, and passed laws for their own benefit for years discovered that a troublesome "chief" was among them. He attacked their selfish system of Legislation, their corrupt monopolies & their aristocratic notions with a bold tongue and honest heart. The appearance of Truth, herself with her eyes of living light among this corrupt, gambling and croaking band of Federal Bank Nobles, called a Legislature, could not have produced a greater sensation. They attacked him in all quarters—they assailed him in all ways—they insulted him—they abused him—they sneered at him—they called him a "damned Radical." No matter for that. The champion of the People stood up among the Lawyers and the Doctors, the Scribes and the Pharisees, the Priest and the Levites, calmly and undismayed. "You shall pass," said he—"you shall pass no laws to earn the money you squander over your wine and at the gaming table, out of the sweat of the poor man, while I can help it. If you charter a bank for your own benefit, you shall secure the people against your frauds. Your system of irresponsible corporations and partial Legislation is unjust—and I shall fight it so long as I am here!"

But the hosts of the uncircumcised were too many for him, they voted him down—and at the adjournment of the legislature they told him to "go home and stay there and not presume to infect their presence again with his "huge paws," and "sassy tongue." He went home, and laid the whole matter before his neighbors, and submitted their approval or condemnation to the ballot box; and when the next legislature met, lo! the "d-d Radical" quietly walked into his seat stouter and bolder and truer than ever, and backed by nearly every vote cast in his town! while more than one of those who had fought him at the previous session had been politely allowed by their constituents to go into retirement.

It was then seen that the champion of equal rights had neither left the field nor slept upon his armor. They found him with his weapons burnished and his heart stronger; and his tongue bolder than ever. Then came the time of war, and the people's champion was triumphant. "SAFE-TY FUND SYSTEM" was the first act of "SAFETY" to the people from the frauds and iniquities of irresponsible banking that the farmer of Lamolille was able to place upon the statute books. then followed the SCHOOL FUND system, for the benefit of poor children, whose establishment was mainly attributable to his efforts, and although an extravagant whig clique have succeeded in draining that fund to the last cent and plundering the poor children for whose benefit it was established, of their birth-right, and to cover their iniquities are endeavoring to abolish it, yet, in remai still and long may it, a monument of benevolence care for the poor of their trust and most untiring defender.

The principle which was first started in the State by Nathan Smilie—that of making the private property of stock-holders liable for the debts of corporations, of subjecting the charters to alteration amendment or repeal at the will of the people though scooted and hissed, at the first has now become as generally admitted as it is the right of the people to self-government. And for this has Nathan Smilie no claim upon the respect and gratitude of the people of this state? Had the amendments to the several bank incorporations, (passed when he was a member,) which he introduced and advocated been adopted, the people of Vermont would have saved near, if not quite, a million of dollars, which they have now been swindled out of. When the acts for incorporating the Essex county Bank, and the Bank of Bennington, were under consideration, Mr Smilie introduced and advocated amendments, rendering the bill-holders secure from loss, but which were voted down. Both of these swindling concerns have failed, and have robbed the public of from one to two or three hundred thousand dollars each, and which would

been prevented if the counsels of Nathan Smilie had been adhered to!

The men who reviled & abused him when he endeavored to make the people safe in the issues of these banks are the same men who now revile & abuse him—the aristocrats; the John Deways; the Chas' Paines—the Jarvis' &c. Such characters have fought him from the first—and if the people desert him—the people of Vermont—small will be their claim to honor and gratitude. The last act of the old farmer in the Legislature met with as much opposition as his first—an attempt to secure the appointment of farmers and mechanics on the standing committees. These committees are usually made up of lawyers and merchants, hence the introduction and passage of so many laws for the latter to collect their debts and the former to line their pockets with fees. "The Poor man's Law," and the listing Law, passed at the last session came of this custom. Had the old farmer been in the Legislature, the people would have heard his voice from morning till night against the passage of these most unwholesome and wicked laws. He would have thundered against them as he did against the old banking system, notwithstanding the abuse that hard-cider would have heaped upon him.

The time has now come when the people can if they will in some sort repay this long-tried and faithful champion of their rights. He is before them as a candidate for the office of Governor, opposed to a regular descendant of the old Junta of exclusive privileges who have fought him from the commencement of his public life.

Mr Smilie is one of you—farmers of Vermont; We do not claim for him that he has been educated in all the sophistries and chicaneries of the bar; we do not claim for him that he has learned, in the halls of Congress, to waste the money of the people in long speeches during the day, and in debauchery during the night; but we do claim for him, that in the common district school, that nursery of liberty, he learned the rudiments of a freeman's education; and that, in after life, he has learned to devote the talents that God has given him to the cause of that great and powerful part of the freemen of this State, the laboring class, of which he is a stern and proud member. We claim for him that he stands before the people untaunted with any of those aristocratic notions, which the elevated place he has so long occupied is almost sure to engender; we claim for him an honest heart, a clear head and sound intellect. We claim for him the honor of being the first in the State to unveil the iniquity of the banking system. We claim for him, that "solitary and alone, he put that ball in motion." We claim that years before the Hero of New Orleans had dashed out the brains of "the monster" against the bulwark of the Constitution, Nathan Smilie, in the Legislature of Vermont, was contending alone, single-handed, but undismayed, against the whole army of Bank slaves, for the very reform which, now the democratic party feel is advancing like the tread of a giant, in the whole Union. We claim for him that he has an eye to see, a heart to feel and an intellect to aid the primary interest of the people—the loco focos, as the federalists call them, i. e. the RABBLE, who will not submit to be ruled and gulled and bled to death by the "rich and idle," and that their Father in Heaven looks with as much compassion and tenderness upon the poor man who works for his bread, as he does upon the rich man who lolls in ease and luxury on his gilded sofa. We claim for him—for NATHAN SMILIE—that in all times, and in all places, under all circumstances, whether the cunning have endeavored to wheedle or the violent to brow-beat him, that he has stood as brave as steel, firm as a rock, ready to advocate and vote for the rights of the many. We claim that, neither coaxing, nor insults, taunts or reproaches, sneers or intimidations, have driven him from the plain path of duty, or induced him to hesitate or waver one moment in his devotion to the interests and well-being of the mass. So much we claim for NATHAN SMILIE, the candidate of the Reform party, for Governor of the State. The services he has done the people in his public capacity, are before them. He stands untarnished, uncorrupted. He has never varied—never deviated; for such a man we ask the support of the people of this State.

"Locofoco extravagance"—Grist to Grind. GRIST NO. 1. The last hard-cider organ of the cotton-headed Woodstock Junto has a long article "Locofoco extravagance" copied, we suppose, from an old Ogle speech on gold spoons. Since that beautiful mouth-piece of Caspar Jarvis wishes to talk about extravagance, we will commend it to a few beautiful specimens of hard-cider "travagance: EXPENSES OF THE NEW YORK CUS-TOM HOUSE COMMISSION. (L.S. REMERKED.)

George Poindexter on the 10th of May, 1841, to the 1st of August, at \$8 per day, \$912 00 Travel to and from Washington 200 00 Board and lodging, 260 00 \$1,372 00

From the 1st of September, 1841, to the 15th of December, per diem, \$848 00 Traveling to and from Washington, 200 00 Board in New York, 122 50 Board in Washington, 92 00 Parlor rent at New York, 50 00 \$1,312 50 Bill as above, 1,372 00 Total, \$2,684 50

ALFRED KELLY. Mr Kelly received the following sums: Per diem from May 10, to August 26, 1841, \$872 00 Mileage, 371 00 Per diem from August 27, to September 20, 1841, 57 50 Room rent, 200 00 To City Hotel expenses, 65 00 Extra travel, 16 00 Board, 194 00 To per diem services in January 1842, 160 00 Mileage to and from Washington, 192 00 Total, \$2,128 50

WILLIAM M STEWART. Received in the 3d quarter of 1841, in one payment, \$1,020 00 Second payment, 460 00 A third payment was made during the

4th quarter of 1841, amounting to \$1,100 50

Fourth payment in December, 1841, and January, 1842, 451 50

Total, \$3,031 00

WILLIAM A. BRADLEY, The fourth commissioner, appointed in the place of Mr Kelley, received \$827 00 George A. Dwight, as Counsel for Commissioners, received 1,292 00 The Secretaries received \$8 per day. The expenses of the Commission for the 3d quarter of 1841, were 7,095 62 Fourth quarter, 6,933 86 Expenses in 1842, 3,694 63

Total expenditures, \$17,728 11 Here is near EIGHTEEN THOUSAND DOLLARS expended by three or four men in a few months, to the disgrace of themselves and the nation, as it is well known the whole New York Custom House investigation ended in a row. Kelley ran away to get out of the reach of old Poin's claws, and the rest went off after having squandered \$18,000 and accomplished just nothing at all.

GRIST NO. 2. We furnish for the use of the hard cider brawlers about "Locofoco extravagance" some small items of expenditures, made by Gen. Harrison's Cabinet on coming into office; and as the "Whig" orators have a particular fancy for "Furniture" and "Towels," we shall confine our selections to them for the present: The contingent expenses of the State Department for 1841, \$25,011 36 April 2nd, "office furniture and repairs," 105 75 Do do do do, 308 71 May 3d, Washing Towels, 308 31 June do do do do, 4 31

We also take from the list: Articles for mourning for the President, 156 87 Print of Gen. Harrison, 5 00 Do do framed, 10 00 We give also a few items from Mr Secretary Badger's list: April 1, Crape Gloves, \$38 81 " Crape and oil cloth, 14 68 " Print of Gen. Harrison; 11 00 Washing towels, (what say you Gov. Morehead?) 6 50 May do do do, 5 50

And to come nearer home, we beg to add the following list as "nuts" to the Democrats: George E. Badger, fees for Western Land suits, paid by Governor under resolution of Legislature, \$1,000 Do do to D. L. Swain, 1,000 Do do to George E. Badger, for attending to same suits in Federal Court, 500 Do do to Judge Sewall, 1,000 Do do R. M. Saunders, Atty Gen., 500

By this sum returned by D. L. Swain, \$4,000 Do do do do do do, 500 \$3,500 Do do to D. Webster, for urging cause in Supreme Court, \$1,000 Do do to George E. Badger, for not arguing cause in Supreme Court, paid last Legislature on Mr Waddell's resolution, 2,500

Do Refunded to D. L. Swain of Waddell's resolutions, Interest, 500 300 Making, in Attorney's fees, \$7,800

GRIST NO. 3. We give whiggery one more grist to grind. After the "whiggs" in the campaign of 1840, had charged Mr Van Buren with having been extravagant in Furniture beyond all rule or reason—with living, in respect to the articles of his household, in a style of princely splendor. The whiggs gave Gen. Harrison in addition thereto, the following items:—

Furniture, &c., furnished for the President's House, by whiggery in 1841: No. 1, North Chamber. 2 chairs, \$22 00 Wardrobe, 50 00 Marble top work stand, 10 00 Fire set, 6 50 Dressing table, 35 00 Curtains for three windows, 40 00 1 feather bed, 45 00 1 curled maple French bedstead, 25 00 1 curled hair mattress, 35 00 1 centre table, 25 00 1 set chamber toilet ware, 16 00 \$318 00

The same furniture as above for No. 7 south, the same furniture for No. 6 north, 1 heart rug for each, 45 00 No. 1, South Chamber. 1 feather bed, 45 00 1 wardrobe, 50 00 8 chairs, 29 00 1 wash stand, 10 00 1 centre table, 25 00 1 fire set, 6 50 1 rug, 15 00 Chamber toilet ware, 16 00 \$220 00

No. 2, South Chamber. 1 centre table 4 feet in diameter, 35 00 1 wash stand, 10 00 1 stool for mantle time-piece, 6 50 No. 3, South Chamber. 1 lounge with feather pillows, 66 00 1 centre table, 25 00 \$91 00

No. 4, South Chamber. 1 dozen chairs, 32 00 1 wardrobe, 50 00 1 lounge with feather pillows, 60 00 Ante-Room. 12 chairs, morocco seats, 100 00 1 centre table, marble top, 40 00 Brussels carpet, 25 00 New grate and fire irons, 37 00 1 pier table, 75 00 1 mirror, 50 00 2 sofas, 150 00 Curtains for two windows, 60 00 Hearth rug, 30 00 \$602 00

No. 4, North Chamber. 1 wash stand, 10 00 1 dressing table, 35 00 1 centre table, 25 00 8 chairs, 35 00 Fire set, 6 50 Rug for hearth, 15 00 \$126 00 No. 3, North Chamber. 1 fire set, 6 50 8 chairs, 32 00 1 wardrobe, 50 00 1 centre table, 25 00 1 wash stand, 10 00 \$124 00

No. 2, North Chamber. New carpet, 275 00 Hearth rug, 30 00 Altering curtains, 15 00 Large Dining Room. Bottoming and varnishing 24 chairs, 18 00 3 new window curtains, 60 00 New grates and fire irons, 125 00 7 yards oil cloth, 40 00 1 pier table, 75 00 Dinner set entire, 162 00 Furniture for the kitchen, 500 00 For fireman. 10 single mattresses at \$15 each, 150 00 7 bedsteads, 56 00 24 window chairs, 34 00 Holding for sixteen servants at \$10 per head, 160 00 10 feather pillows, 150 00 Common crockery for servants, 100 00 New covers for six parlor lounge chairs, 72 00 New lining silk curtains in circular room, 150 00 Passage stoves and lamps generally, 150 00 Linen for servants, independent of table and towels, 100 00 Brushes of various kinds for chambers, 50 00 Toilet chamber ware for six rooms, 98 00 \$3,359 50

Come, blaze away, with your Locofoco extravagan-

gance, if you like it. The tables we give, show on the part of the cidercrats, the most abandoned and profligate extravagance that ever disgraced any party since man had a being. The money of the people has been scattered to the four winds of heaven, for this and that useless thing, and to fill the pockets of this and that wretched, besotten and beggared hard cider spouter, and "to pay off the hands" employed in getting the people drunk in 1840' and swindling them out of their ballots and their self respect. What face can these hard cider brawlers make up to talk about extravagance and rake up Ogle's old lies about Van Buren's "gold spoons" and "tabby cats"—while they are wasting their millions in their extravagant, wasteful management of the public interests?

We blush to think that any portion of the people should suffer such miserable impostors to fool and humbug them out of their senses!

Fire on the mountain! Run gals! Run! The citadel of Federalism in danger! The Vermont delegation in Congress neglecting the business of the People to write home electioneering political letters.

That most magnanimous body, the Woodstock Junto, have just received important accounts from Washington. Mr Slade, the great spit-upon has sent on what he calls a copy of a letter, written to him some time last spring by Charles Paine, in which that scholar and philanthropist expresses himself in favor of a Tariff! That must settle the question, no doubt. No body ever disputed but that he was in favor of a tariff, but let him say what he will, he cannot make the people believe that he is such a disinterested patriot as to favor a tariff, that operates directly against his own interest and, that such a Tariff as the people of this State will, no man in his senses can doubt—

Remember, His principle, at bottom, whatever he may say, is revealed, distinctly in the language of his organ the Watchman, viz. "a duty on the raw material is a tax on the manufacturer." It is for his interests, to have a duty as high on foreign woollens as possible, and get the raw material as low as possible; consequently, if he can get foreign wool into the country duty free—so much the better for him—is it not? The manufacturers of New England, of whom Col. Paine is a prominent one, are laboring with all their might to get up a high duty on foreign woollens, while foreign wool is introduced into the country at the lowest possible rate. Col. Paine is in this combination of the manufacturer, heart and soul—let him talk as much as he pleases. Who believes that he is a man to work, voluntarily against his own interest? His interest is directly opposed to that of the wool-grower. It is for their interest to SELL AS HIGH and for his to BUY AS CHEAP as possible! Does any man believe that he will, voluntarily support a measure that will increase the prices of wool twenty cents which he has to pay? Will he not rather endeavor to keep wool at the lowest price, while his woollens are protected? Is it not for his interest to do so? Most certainly! And, we ask, how is it possible that the wool-growers can believe that Col. Paine, who is in the League with the New England Manufacturers to keep wool down and bring woollens up, is going to be so patriotic, out of all who compose the League, as to impose upon himself an annual tax of thousands and cheat himself out of vast profits? How dare they trust a man whose interest it is so plain to be seen is diametrically opposed to theirs?

This letter, of which we speak, is another attempt of the monopolists of the State to blow dust in the eyes of the people and keep up the falling dynasty of old federalism in Vermont! That is all there is of it. Let the people be on their guard! and look out for "wolves in sheep's clothing." Hon. Hiland Hall, too, we understand, has also written a letter to the Junto—to show that the whigs in Congress are in favor of a Tariff. Well, if they are, we think they have an odd way of showing it! Every attempt the democrats have made in the House and in the Senate to bring out a vote on the Tariff has been put down by the whigs, Hiland Hall among the rest, and now he has the unparalleled impudence to write letters home, attempting to show that he is in favor of a tariff! He talks and votes all the time in a way that he knows will defeat the tariff bill, and yet, pretends that he is in favor of it! Every thing he does is against it, yet he pretends to be for it! Twice, traitor as he is to the interest of the State, twice he has helped defeat a tariff bill, and now he writes to the Woodstock Junto, the tools of Jarvis, Paine & Co., and tells them that he is in favor of it! and they ask the people to believe it! He has helped on a tax on tea and coffee—he has helped defeat the tariff bill—and here comes the traitor, with his hypocritical cant about being in favor of a tariff and the interest of the people whom he misrepresents! Will the people hear such a man! Will they place any confidence in a traitor!

Presto! About three weeks since, it will be remembered, that Consul Jarvis labored very hard in his Advocate to show that Mr Smilie was not a farmer, and had no other business than that of keeping a grocery. That paper of July 4, says,

"He, (Mr Smilie) is in fact a grocer and an extensive dealer in codfish, rum, and molasses." But now, the tune is changed and Mr Smilie, has become one of the most extensive farmers in the State—owns twenty farms—has mortgage on a host more &c. &c.

Suit yourselves, gentlemen. As fast as you are driven from one position fall back upon some other equally creditable and tenable one. Make the old farmer out any thing you please, for your own base purposes—the people made him out long ago and will care about as much for your lies and abuse as they do for the whistling of the wind—so, go ahead!

How is this. The whig abolitionists say that no advocate or holder of slaves can get to the kingdom of Heaven; and yet many of these very men are advocates of Henry Clay for the Presidency. Now we seriously ask whether any one in his senses would vote for a man for the Presidency, who HE WAS SATISFIED COULD NOT GET TO THE KINGDOM OF HEAVEN?

The traitors! BRAND THEM!

Don't forget the men, who in Congress have tried to defeat the consummation of a Tariff Bill! They are

Hiland Hall, Horace Everett, William Slade, John Matlocks, Augustus Young.

Don't forget them, and don't forget that they are the men who are writing home electioneering letters in favor of Charles Paine who understands and is a party to the game they are playing in Congress

To defeat the passage of a Tariff Bill!

Now mind: If a few of these disinterested whigs who are so much in favor of a Tariff had united with the democrats who declared every day their willingness to do so, they might have pushed through Congress an adequate Tariff and the farmers might now be selling their wool at a fair value, instead of seeing it rot on their hands while these lovers of their interest are carting foreign wool into their very midst. And again

Remember,

That the Kentucky delegation in Congress who are the tools of Henry Clay, who is determined that the people shall have no tariff, but that the question shall be kept open for his benefit came forward and swore that if the whigs did not retain the distribution, thereby as they knew defeating the Bill entire, they would go against a tariff altogether! and

Remember,

That the whole Vermont delegation, traitors as they are, submitted to this insolence, allowed themselves to be brow-beaten and driven from the exercise of their duty to their constituents, skulked and cowed beneath the dictation of Henry Clay, entered into his league to defeat the Tariff, and left the people of this State to suffer under an unparalleled pressure and that too,

When by joining with the democrats they knew it was in their power to pass such a tariff as the people wanted!

Oh! BRAND THE TRAITORS, with the mark of Cain.

Read! Read!

We make the following extract from the speech of Hon. R. D. Davis, (dem.) of New York, delivered in the House of Representatives July 8, 1842 on the Tariff Bill. They effectually refute the infamous lies of the Hard-Cider papers of this States, and show that the democratic party are in favor of, and willing to vote for a Tariff.

The Albany Argus says, "the speech," from which these extracts are made, we have not room for the whole, "WILL MEET WITH A WARM APPROVAL FROM THE GREAT BODY OF THE DEMOCRACY, AT LEAST OF THE NORTH."

Extracts.

"We have seen that A RESORT TO FREE TRADE AND DIRECT TAXES IS NOT NOW TO BE THOUGHT OF, and that revenue from imports is the only chief reliance of all parties and the only one of any practical consideration." "In conclusion, I will say, that while I can vote for no tariff, be it high or low or medium, which contains the distribution clause, I AM READY AND WILLING AND ANXIOUS, IF THAT BE STRICKEN OUT, TO MEET WITH THE HIGH TARIFF MEN ON MUTUAL AND CONCESSORY GROUND, AND TO UNITE WITH THEM ON LIBERAL, FAIR, GENEROUS, AND HONORABLE PRINCIPLES TO MAKE SUCH A TARIFF AS WILL MEET THE REAL AND PERMANENT WANTS OF THE COUNTRY, AND FULFIL ALL THE JUST EXPECTATIONS OF THE PEOPLE."

We have told the people, from the first, that these were the views of the democratic party, while the hard-cider papers, with a reckless characteristic of them, have been continually charging upon the democratic party in Congress, that they were "in favor of the doctrine of free trade and opposed to a Tariff."

We hope the extracts we have given, this week, from Mr Davis' speech, will be sufficient to satisfy any reasonable man of the views of the democrats and the wilful falsehoods of the cidercrats on the subject of a Tariff.

Passed!

The tariff bill passed the Senate on the 5th with the distribution feature attached—25 to 23!

NOW MIND!

Samuel C. Crafts, and Samuel S. Phelps, the delegation from Vermont, in the Senate, both voted to retain the distribution feature, or which is the same thing,

[X] Voted against a Tariff Bill!

Does this suit the farmers of Vermont?

Look here—all of you.

"IT BEING TRUE