CHEER!
The sky brightens!
Honor to the
Democrats!

We have the pleasure of publishing to our readers the proceedings of Congress on the 19th. Mr Campbell, of South Carolina, proposed what may be called the "South Carolina Platform," that is, the uniform 20 per cent. system. The House could not stand upon this, and it was rejected, without a division, on a motion to suspend the rules.

Mr Everett, of Vermont, presented a resolution re-enacting the revenue laws of 1839. It was not entertained—a GREAT PART OF THE WHIGS VOTING AGAINST IT. Mr. Irwin moved to go into committee of the whole on the state of the Union—carried by yeas and nays, 98 to 84. So the House went into committee of the whole.

But the best is contained in the following:

Mr Ingersoll (dem) moved to take up "a bill to supply defects or failures, in the laws to collect revenue from imports," which is that reported some three weeks since, by Mr Barnard, from the committee on the judiciary.

The pending order of business in the committee must be first dispensed with, which was done.

Mr Ingersoll's motion then prevailed, 91 to 53.

Mr Ingersoll submitted an amendment, which was in fact a substitute for the bill.

It provides in substance for the re-enactment of the tariff laws as they stood on the 1st of January, 1840, since which there has been a reduction of four-tenths in the rates of duty. The present indications are, that this bill, as amended, will become a law.

The people will now see the exposition of the infamous falsehoods about the democrats being opposed to a tariff, set afloat to affect the election in this state. The movement of Mr Ingersoll, the leader of the democrats in the House, is sufficient to satisfy the people that the democrats will do all they can to procure the passage of a proper tariff Bill—although they are in a minority and in no way responsible. Stand up to them now, democrats! the staff is in your own hands!—your party *have come* forward, for the fifth time too, with a measure, and are ready to go for it—now see who skulks! The feds have lied long enough and endeavored to wheedle you into the emptings of hard cider! Put it on to them now, without stint and without mercy! Dash their miserable lies into their teeth and down their throats! Put it on to them!—Everywhere and anywhere!

Tell it everywhere,

That Mr Brown, democrat, introduced a clean Tariff Resolution in the House of Representatives, on the 19th and attempted to pass it—but the whigs voted him down!

Talk it all about,

That after the whigs had called on enough democrats to help them pass a bill without distribution—when the democrats did join with them, the whigs in a platoon of forty-six, their leaders at the head wheeled off, voted against their own measure and defeated it!

DON'T FORGET!

That the whigs themselves, defeated a Resolution to pass a tariff Bill with distribution off!

DON'T FORGET.

That had the whigs voted for that Resolution as they should have done, enough democrats went with them to have passed it!

Don't Forget,

That the LEADERS of the whigs in congress on the 18th, Adams, Filmore &c., *VOTED AGAINST* a resolution to pass a Tariff Bill with Distribution off! and that the LEADERS of the Democrats, Ingersoll, R. D. Davis &c., *VOTED FOR IT*, and would have carried it, but for the treachery of the whigs!

Remember,

That had even a part of the locofocos in Congress voted for the new tariff, it would have become a law in spite of the veto.—*Watchman.*

Also,

Remember that, in the *House* on the 18, enough of the locofocos in Congress voted with the whigs to pass a tariff bill without the distribution, and that enough of the whigs dodged the question to defeat it!

Here is whiggery for you.

On the 29th June last, Mr Saltonstall, from his place in Congress, gave utterance to the following declaration:

"He really believed that THE CONSEQUENCE OF THIS VETO WAS TO BRING THEM NEAR A DISSOLUTION OF THE GOVERNMENT, *unless God in his good Providence should interfere in their behalf!*"

Subsequent to this, when Botts come upon the tapis with his articles of impeachment, we had the declaration from him that, unless the House should exercise its power of impeachment, "*in less than six months TEN THOUSAND BAYONETS WOULD GLITTER ON PENNSYLVANIA AVENUE!*"

And Mr Adams declared that a CIVIL WAR exists between Congres and the President, and talks about "*appealing to the God of Battles!*"

Remember,

That the whigs, at Washington say, that "THE FARMERS OF VERMONT CAN RAISE WOOL FOR TWENTY-FIVE CENTS a pound"

REMEMBER!

That the Whigs at Washington say "that THE WOOL OF THE FARMERS OF VERMONT NEEDS BUT VERY LITTLE, OR NO PROTECTION!

REMEMBER

That a Whig convention, lately held at Boston, resolved "that a *tariff* ON THE RAW MATERIAL of WOOL, WAS A TAX ON THE MAUFACTURER!"

REMEMBER THESE THINGS!

The Difficulty.

The difficulty in the way of making a judicious tariff, sufficient for the wants of the government, and incidentally affording all the protection that any class of manufacturers can desire, may be stated in a few words, viz: The whigs dare not go before the people in an election for President, with their favorite projects, distribution, assumption of State debts, and a bank; and, therefore, wish to leave the tariff unsettled, for the purpose of making, if possible, political capital out of it—knowing that, should such a tariff bill as above alluded to be presented to Congress, the democrats would vote for it, and thereby bankrupt the whig party of all political capital. This is a true statement of the case, and the people of all classes—manufacturers, farmers, laborers, mechanics and traders—should bear this in mind. Keep it before the people.

"Roast Beef."

When "Tip and Ty" was all the cry,
And bankers gaily sailed,
On promises they knew would lie,—
At coon-skin routs they yelled;—
"Come workies, come, just vote for Ty,
Your pockets need relief—
And then your wages we'll raise high,
"Two dollars and roast beef!"

Confiding on this gilded charm,
The coyly bated dupes are led
As captive men—nor dreamed the harm
Impending o'er each head.
With blithesome heart they tugged away,
But to their shame and grief,
The fed's won't pay the *"two per day,"*
Nor even give the *"beef."*

I saw a son of Erin's isle,
A merry-hearted chip,
And asked him with a playful smile,
To vote again for "Tip;"
"Arrah!" said he, "is't that ye say"—
His face turned pale with grief—
"I don't yet get that *"two a day,"*
Not devil a bit of beef!

I asked an honest whig to read
His party's course in power—
If they had done as they agreed
When tampering with the poor?
"Alas!" said he, "they've gone astray,
They've run us on a reef;
☞ *The lawyers get the "two a day,"*
☞ *The lawyers get the "beef."*

A NEW SONG TO AN OLD TUNE.

When *Tip*, Ty, and Paine were elected,
Of the log cabin club I was chief;
And one of the themes we selected,
Was, Two Dollars a day and Roast Beef',

I carried a coon on my shoulder,
In my hat stuck a green cedar leaf,
No hard cider sucker cried holder,
'Two Dollars a day and Roast Beef,'

I caught a tame *Bear* in Muskingum,
Some vile Locos dubb'd him a thief,
I taught him to *dance* and to sing'um
Two Dollars a day and Roast Beef.'

But now I intend to turn *weaver*,
The Locos will see it with grief,
And I'll sing, as they call me *deceiver*,
'Two Dollars a day and Roast Beef.'

OLD ROSIN THE BOW.

☞ A friend suggests that "Mr *Mash*" would write with a great deal more function if he would take off his *stays* and put on a *bustle*.

BOO! OLD BLUE LIGHT TO THE RESCUE--TUNBRIDGE GONE! BOO--OO--O!

East Randolph, —— 1842.

DEAR SIR:—

You must send 100 copies of the extra *Watchman*, or Tunbridge is gone to the devil.

D. F. WEYMOUTH.

J. S. MORRILL, ESQ., Strafford.

The above is the substance of a letter written by "Pistol Weymouth" the fellow who got up the dialogue between General F. and Lawyer S., to J. S. Morrill. Terrible times' these! Hope Mr Morrill sent on the extra Blue Lights—there's lots o' "pismires" in Tunbridge—look sharp!

Coarse Wool.

Then came Mr *Benton*, with a motion to limit the 5 per cent duty on coarse wool to that under 5 cents, instead of 7 per pound.

This is not of the least possible use to the wool-grower, as it is confined to *coarse* wool, and does not add one whit to the protection against the fine wool, which has been imported duty free under the 8 cent. clause of the existing locofoco law.

Watchman.

Here you have it again! No protection on coarse wool. Allow the coarse to come in duty free—mix the fine with it—get that in duty free—put a tax of 100 per cent. upon woollens—fine business for Jarvis, Paine & Co.—fine whig protection!

Hard Times!

It is certainly true, that manufacturing establishments in our state are reduced in value fifty per cent.—wool, too, is cut down fifty per cent.—and in these items there must be a loss to Vermont of

MILLIONS OF DOLLARS.

What then? We'll tell you. ☞ *just remember that these are the fruits of* THE ANTI-TARIFF POLICY OF A *HARD* CIDER CONGRESS.—In 1832 Henry Clay began reducing duties, his work of reduction has gone on, until from FIFTY per cent on wool and woollens, they have brought us down to only *TWENTY PER CENT.*

See this: every man, woman and child.

When the Tariff *and* Distribution Bill was under discussion, in the Senate, Mr WALKER, dem. made an effort to *protect* the great body of consumers, rich and poor, by moving to recommit the bill with instructions TO STIKE OUT THE TAX ON TEA AND COFFEE AND SUBSTITUTE A TAX ON LUXURIES, VIZ: on all articles of gold and silver ware, above the value of one hundred dollars to an amount that will replace the amount derived from tea and coffee; but the motion was negatived. All the democrats voting for and all the whigs against it.

Never forget.

Mr Smilie's attempt to secure equal Legislation by endeavoring to place upon the standing committees of the Legislature a due proportion of farmers and mechanics, and

NEVER FORGET,

That the whigs voted him down.

The State School Fund.

We give below two of the names of those members of the House of Representatives who voted at the last session to abolish this Fund.

We ask the freemen to examine this subject, and then decide whether *such* men are worthy of their support. This fund now amounts to over *one hundred and sixty thousand dollars*, and was set apart by a former Legislature solely for the purposes of common school education. Our fathers thought it of importance that the blessings of education should be extended *to the poor* as well as the rich; and hence funds were set apart for that valuable purpose. But a new order of things has arisen, and in these days of boasted light and reform, we find eighty-three servants (more properly called masters) of the people, voting *to abolish, to annihilate forever*, this valuable legacy to the poor children of the State. It is with pride that we notice the name of *every Democrat against* this truly odious Bill;—and we rejoice to know that there were not whig members enough to defeat it;—those who were not so led away by their party leaders as to abandon all the common interests of the people. But what can we say of those who voted for it? What excuse can they render to their abused constituents? Unless the people see to it, this fund will be destroyed at the comming session. Three years ago, not ten members could have been found, who would have dared to have recorded their names for it. But last year it was assumed *as a party measury, by the whigs*, and as such, will be forced through, if they can retain their power. They must have money to defray the expenses of their partial and extravagant appropriations. They dare not tax the people to defray them. Hence their attempt to rob the children of a fund which was set apart for the purpose of enabling every child in the State, however humble or poor, to obtain the advantages of a Common School education. Freemen of Vermont! we ask your candid attention to this matter—Decide whether party tactics shall compel you to vote for men who will thus sacrifice the common rights and interests of the people.—*Bur. Sentinel.*

Now Mind That,

HAMPDEN CUTTS,
and JOHN PORTER,

Voted in favor of the Bill to abolish the school fund—while they claim to be the friends of the poor man.

Another Lie nailed!

NATHAN SMILIE on the contrary is for crushing every farmer, and every poor man in Vermont by charging them TWENTY-FIVE PER CENT INTEREST on all money he loans them and then making them secure him by *mortgaging to him their farmes.* These are fact.

This is cut from the organ of the Woodstock Junto.

Now, gentlemen, we defy you to show a single instance, in which Nathan Smilie ever charged, or ever took anything more than legal interest. Nathan Smilie never took a mortgage of a farm in his life and we defy you to show the contrary.

Come forward and sustain your malicious falsehoods or own yourself a miserable liar as you did in Grant's case.

Keep in mind,

That Charles Paine sanctioned the "Poor Man's Law."

They give it up!

It is a settled matter that Paine cannot be elected by the people. Now boys push the old farmer ahead of the whole—you *can* do it!

A Congress of Bankrupts.

It is stated that there are 80 whig members of Congress that are bankrupt, and are opposed to adjourning at all before the 4th of March, when their terms expire, as they do not want to take the benefit of their own bankrupt act, until after that time. They go in for the "eight dollars a day, and roast beef," as long as they can get it.

Not good enough.

The new tariff gives 40 per cent. protection, but every whig in the house voted against it, by tacking on Distribution knowing that if defeated there can be no duties over 20 per cent! Such men are "not good enough" friends of protection to suit the people of Vermont.

In your Pocket,

Have a democratic paper, and if you hear the cidercrats saying that democratic members of Congress are opposed to a Tariff pull it and show the people what the democratic members have said on the subject.

Hard Cider Protection.

LOVE FOR THE POOR. The federal Congress have taxed fine printed calicoes which are purchased by the rich, *thirty per cent.*—whilst they have taxed the coarse calicoes, which are purchased by the poor, ONE HUNDRED AND TWENTY PER CENT.

Remember,

That the Boston *Atlas* is hired by Gov. Paine, to throw all manner of falsehoods into this State to effect the election! The N. Y. *Tribune* is also doing all it can by its lies and misrepresentation to defeat Mr Smilie. Do the people of this State submit to such foreign electioneering?

LOOK
At this, and remember it!

The Vermont *Watchman*, calling itself the leading hard cider paper in the State, says that, "*a duty upon the raw material is a tax on the manufacturer.*" In other words, *the duty that is laid upon imported foreign wool to* PROTECT THE FARMERS if this State, the manufacturers, Paine, & Co., have to pay! No wonder the organ of Col. Paine is in favor of so small a duty on foreign wool as to amount to its being imported duty free—the Col. would have the less tax to pay. Such farmers of Vermont, is the pretection that hard cider proposes to give you. Remember it, will you?

But this same Editor (of the *Age*) who was so fierce a champion of Free Trade, no longer ago than last spring, &c.—*Consul's Advocate.*

"Mr. *Mash*," in making extracts from the *Age* forgot to notice the article in which we expressly declared that we were "OPPOSED TO THE DOCTRINES OF FREE TRADE.

If any body wants to know what a Clay club is, we can tell them. It is nothing more or less than a 'coon's tail; a very pretty weapon.

THE TAX

on coarse kinds of silks such as the "common people" (see whig papers) use.

In the Senate, Aug. 3d Mr Wright moved to strike out the provision of the bill which imposes $2 50 per pound upon silk goods, and insert a duty of thirty per cent. ad valorem upon the same goods

Mr Wright said it would be seen that the *plain, strong, heavy silks, such as the great mass of the females of the community wear*—if they are to be permitted to wear silks at all—must pay a duty of from 60 to 100 per cent; *the fine figured silks and laces*, costing from $12 to $30 per pound weight, only pay a duty of from 25 to 8 1-2 per cent.

In his judgement, therefore, the duty would be entirely prohibitory upon the article of great consumption, and that which constituted the principal importation, and gave the principal revenue; while the silks of extreme luxury—he might say of mere finery, rather than of use—would be permitted to come in at a moderate, and in some cases very low duty. This was both unjust as to our citizens, and unwise as to the revenue; and he hoped the motion would prevail.

Mr Benton said this bill was alike in all its features and details—taxing highest those who were least able to bear it. Here is a tax of $2 50 per pound upon silks—a new mode of taxing that article, and most unfair. This is a case in which a pound is not a pound in every instance; for the coarse silks and the dark colors weigh most. They weigh most, both because the material is less cleaned or purified, and because the dark coloring matter is heavier. This will make a great difference in the purchase of the same number of yards of a fine light colored silk, or a dark-colored one; and would be injurious to the working people, or people of small property, who want silks for use and wear more than for show. Again: he said these heavier and darker silks came principally from Germany, where our produce were taken on good terms, and where we found fifty millions of customers. The German customs-union were all friendly to our commerce; and we should not tax theirs as to make an unjurious discrimination, especially when we injured the laboring, or less rich part of our own population.

The motion was lost!

YEAS NINETEEN. } *ALL DEMOCRATS!*
NAYS TWENTY-FIVE. } *ALL CIDERCRATS!*

PROTECTION, &c. The Washington correspondent of the *N. Y. American*, a federal paper of course says, speaking of the *veto:*—

"The indignation, scorn and contempt with which it was unanimously received by the whigs are manifestly an expression of the fate of any Presidential Tariff this session."

The substance of this is, that if the feds can't distribute the proceeds of the sales of the public lands, they wont *protect* the *laborers!* Good souls, how they *do* want *protection.*

☞ Don't forget, that Hampden Cutts and John Porter who are now candidates for Senators for this County, voted last year for the "*Poor Man's Relief Law.*"

And don't forget, that Gov. Paine APPROVED and SIGNED this infamous law.

THE CONDITION *to which Clay, Paine, and Saltonstall would bring American Laborers*—In Manchester, the principal manufacturing town in England, there wery recently 2000 families *without a bed among them*, and 8666 persons were employed at *TWENTY-SIX CENTS A WEEK.* They have got a National Bank and a prohibitory tariff for the protection of CAPITAL in England.

'Mammouth Cabbage leaf! We have in our office a cabbage leaf, measuring *seven feet* in circumference! It grew in the garden of the "the Eagle." Had it been blest with the benefit of a good democratic soil, it would, no doubt, have been much larger, as it is, however, we look upon its immense growth as another of the many demonstrations of the triumph of genius over circumstances, and of the downfall of hard cider on the 6th of September. All down! set 'em up!

Bear in mind!

That the *whig papers in this State openly take the side of the King's party and advocate* TAXATION WITHOUT REPRESENTATION—doctrine, which if carried into effect, *would deprive one third, at the least, of the freemen of this State of the right of voting*, which they now possess!

Bear in mind!

That the whig papers in this State, openly sanction an approve of the murders and violations of the shameless and brutal soldiery of the King of Rhode Island. They openly declare, that *no man, who does not possess a certain amount of property has a* RIGHT TO VOTE!

Whigs of Vermont!

Have you ever heard a member of the democratic party, since the Rhode Island affairs, advocate the property qualification, and the doctrine of taxtation without representation? and do you not hear members of the whig party doing so openly every day? Its

Be it remembered,

In Windsor county, that Friday Oct. 9th, 1840, Mr SMILIE introduced into the Legislature, the following resolution:

Resolved, That a proper regard for the interests of the whole community renders it expedient in the appointment of the Standing Committees of the House, that a portion of each of said Committees should consist of FARMERS and MECHANICS.

and that on the motion of Dr Warner of New Haven, (fed.) to DISMISS said resolution,

JOHN PORTER of Hartford, and HAMPDEN CUTTS of Hartland,

voted in the affirmative!

Be it also Remembered,

That, among the warmest supporters of the "POOR MAN'S BILL,"

were

JOHN PORTER of Hartford, and HAMPDEN CUTTS of Hartland!

NORWICH UNIVERSITY.

The annual commencement of this Institution was held on the 18th inst, The exercises were as usual, highly interesting and attended by a large concourse of spectators. The degree of Bachelor of Arts was confered on ten young gentlemen,—Seven received the degree of Master of Civil Engerneering, and four the degree of Master of Military Science. The honorable degree of Master of Arts was confered on Maj. C. G. Eastman of Vermont, Maj. S. R. George of Maryland, and Maj. Gen. O. Clark of New York, who delivered an address before the Cadets; also in course upon Collins Wight and J. A. Hall.

The fall terms opens the 15th September.

Com.

Don't forget that the State debt is over $200,000.

For the Spirit of the Age.

The Militia.

NO. 1.

MR EDITOR—As an investigation of every branch of our State government has been had, excepting the Militia, I beg the privilege of your columns, through which to appeal to my fellow soldiers, on a subject which not only interests us, but on which every other interest depends and in fact the security of the whole population. As an excuse for making a Newspaper of opposite political principles my organ of communication, I have only to say, that having once sent a communication on the same subject to the other paper in your village which was refused, I have made enquiry and find that you hold a commission in the Militia, and of course conclude you will be willing to assist even a *political opponent* in vindicating the rights of a down-trodden community.

After long years of oppression and degredation, the Legislature of this State were compelled (at the point of the bayonet as it were) in 1837 to enact a law, which in some measure relieved the enormous burdens of the Militia; this was effected by the assembling of a convention at Montpelier, whose voice could not be disregarded. Another convention in 1839 demanded something more, which the Legislature dared not refuse. The house of Representatives, composed mostly of farmers and others who have patriotism, and love of justice enough to confer equality of rights on the arm that protects them were willing to erase from the system those odious features which served only to degrade the Militia, but the Senate, composed of lawyers and such as esteem themselves *above* the common people, were determined to keep their foot upon the neck of the soldier, and in fact thwarted the patriotic purpose of the House.

I have been informed by one who was a prominent member of the House in 1840, that it was the intention of the opponents of the Militia at *that session* to prostrate the whole system, but some of the wiser ones thought best to delay the attempt another year, when in the absence of any convention, they should acquire strength more fully to accomplish their purpose.

At the last session the ruinous purpose stealthily avowed in 1840, was carried into effect, in the following manner. It appears from the journal of the House, with which I am furnished by a friend, that the council of censors on the 23d of October presentad to the Assembly a paper in which they declared certain portions of the Militia laws of this State "unconstitutional!" Having reference to the manner of collecting fines and penalties, which they say is a violation of the 10th and 17th articles of the Constitution.

And what are the portions of the Constiuttion so grossly outraged by the Militia laws of this State? Why one is, that "no person in this State shall be subjected to *law martial* &c. except those employed in the army, the militia in actual service;" the other is, "that in all prosecutions for criminal offences, the person is entitled to a speedy public trial by an impartial Jury of the country." Had the communication sent by the *sapient* council of censors, to the Legislature, emanated from a debating club of school boys, it might have excited but a trifling surprise, but that the men selected to investigate the laws of the State, watch over and guard our Constitution, cannot tell the difference between *law martial* and the *militia* law of the State,—between a *criminal prosecution* and an *emercement for delinquency*, is humiliating indeed! And certainly they must plead guilty of ignorance, on this subject, or hostility to the militia, and I believe they are guilty of *both*. And who were the men who drew up the communication, presented to the Legislature on this subject?—They were Messrs. Allen, Paddock and Hibbard, all of them *Lawyers*, who as a class of men are utterly opposed to an efficient militia. One of these has been a member of Congress and one has been a Judge of the Supreme Court, and yet both ignorant of what is meant in the Constitution by "law martial," and if they cannot learn the definition of the term in Vermont, I would recommend them to the poor "suffrage men" of *Rhode Island* where they may find a *practical commentary* on the subject, and they will find too, that the militia laws of Vermont approach no nearer to "law martial," than do the Hon. council of censors, to a parcel of jack asses.

Again although lawyers and judges, possessing all the wisdom of the State and setting in dignified solemnity, with a chaplain and a sergeant-at-arms to protect them, that they may have ample opportunity to concentrate all their wisdom, yet when brought to a focus they cannot tell the difference between a "criminal prosecution" and the trial of a delinquent for the non-performance of Military duty. In their view the man who shall neglect to attend the June training when duly warned, should be ranked with the thief and the counterfeiter. Indeed gentlemen! 'A Daniel,' or rather a *council* of Daniels 'come to judgement!' But it is evident the object of the gentlemen was not so much to preserve the constitution as to destroy the militia. For those features have always been found in the militia law, from the first act on that subject to the present time, and some of the men who assisted in framing the constitution, assisted also in enacting the militia law under that constitution, and doubtless understood nearly as well the meaning of that instrument as do these modern *Daniels.*

But the Bulletin was sent forth and under pretence of yielding obedience thereto, Paul Dillingham Jr. (a Lawyer) introduced the bill into the Senate, which finally passed and became a law, and is found on the 17th page of the last session. The most prominent provisions of this law, are 1st the abolishing the compensation for military drills, while it still requires these drills to be held, and 2nd changing the mode of collecting fines in certain cases, and requiring suits to be brought before a Justice of the Peace, instead of the courts martial, for the sole purpose no doubt of furnishing business for Lawyers. To this class of men it is too grievous to be borne, that the poor soldier should receive the slightest compensation for the drudgery he is compelled to perform for the State, and they (with a few honorable exceptions,) are exerting their utmost energies, to grind the soldier in the dust.

That this was the *object* of the law in question there can be no doubt, when we find that the 7th section of the 10 chapter of the law of 1839, which the censors say is the most exceptionable part, is by Mr Dillingham left untouched. This renders it evident, that anxiety for the constitution had less to do in this matter, than had a desire to oppress the militia. A CITIZEN SOLDIER.

The Militia.

NO. 2.

MR EDITOR—In my last I gave an account of the origin of the Militia Law of the last session of the Legislature. Let us now examine its provisions. By this law the 26th article, of chapter 9th of the law of 1839 and so much of chap. 8th as provides compensation for attending the officers drills, also section 5 of chap. 5 of the act of 1839, are repealed. And the mode of collecting the fines "specified by the 14th 15th 16th 18th 19th 20th 21st and 22d articles of chap. 9 and all fines and forfeitures to be paid by non-commissioned officers musicians and privates, when no other mode of collecting the same is pointed out by law," shall be by an action on debt, before a justice of the Peace, and no appeal shall be allowed.

The 26th article above mentioned is that which imposes a fine for not attending the officers drill. The 5th section of chap. 5 above mentioned is that part of the law of 1839 which provides a compensation for attending the officers drill. It will be seen by examining the laws of 1837 and '39, that the framers of the bill in questions, must either have been grossly ignorant of the statute, or else, intended to confuse and derange the proceedings of the militia, at any rate he has betrayed a spirit of hostility toward that institution, which should in the mind of every soldier, *write* upon his future political prospects. "Mene, Mene, Tekel." While this law repeals the fine for not attending the drills as imposed by the law of 1837, it does not interfere with the law of 1839 at all, only so far as to take away the compensation for so doing, while the 13th section of the 10th chap. of the law of 1839 imposes a fine of $2,00 for each days not-attendance at the officers drill, so that the effect of the new law, is only to *take away the compensation* while the *duties* and the *penalties are* still imposed.

Again, one would suppose that by changing the mode of collecting fines,—that part of the law which requires the annual holding of Regimental Courts martial was repealed, but it is not so. Sec. 1 of chap. 8 of the law of 1839 absolutely requires that such courts shall be held, and this section is unrepealed; and by the provisions of this same chap. 8 the whole of which is unrepealed,—all non-commissioned company officers, who neglect to attend the officers drill, a regimental muster, or who disobey orders, or who neglect to warn, or who conduct disorderly when on duty, also all commissioned company and staff officers and all non-commissioned staff officers, for the like offences are to be tried by the Regimental Courts martial.—This mode being *expressly* provided by the law of 1839, is of course still in force, Mr Dillingham's Justice trial to the contrary notwithstanding. This bill was readily passed in the Senate, a majority of which has always been opposed to the interests of the militia and was sent to the House, just at the close of the session, on the evening of the last day of the Legislature, this bill was called up in the House, while nearly *one hundred* members were absent, the vote upon which is as follows.

YEAS—Adams of South Hero, Allen, Ames, Bacon, Barnes, Barton, Bascom, Baylies, Beach, Billings, Boardman of Milton, Bottum, Bowe, Boyce, Brown of Guilford, Brownell, Bryant, Bump Caldwell of Lincoln, Canfield, Chandler of Derby, Chandler of Peacham, *Chandler* of Woodstock, Charlton, Cheney, Cole, Colton, Coolidge, Curtis, CUTTS, Davis of Baltimore, Dewey, Drake, Eager, Eastman of Danville, Edmunds, Emery, Ferguson, Ferris, Flagg, Foster, French, Gilchrist, Goodell, Graves of Sanderland, Griswold, Hamilton, Hastings, *Hebard*, Hemingway, Henry of Chester, Hinds, Hollister, Hovey, Hyde, Ingalls, Isham, Jones of Waitsfield, King, Kingsley of Alburgh, Knight, Lamb, Landon, Leonard of Chittenden, Lyon, Magoon, Martin of Brattleboro, Martin of Glover, Martin of Shaftsbury, McGaffy, Mead Moon of Newport, Naramore, Paul of Middletown, Paul of Pomfret, Pickett, Pond, PORTER, Powell, Prentiss of Irasburgh, Prentiss of Weathersfield, Rice of Granby, Richardson, Robinson of Stow, Roscoe, Safford, *Sargeant*, Shaw, Slason, Small, Smith of Clarendon, Sprague, Stanton, Stone of Searsburgh, Taylor, Tenny, Tuttle, Wakefield, Webster of Cabot, Welch, Wheeler, Whipple, White of Brownington, White of Shelburne, Wilcox.—105.

NAYS—Aiken, Andrews, Baker, Ball of Athens, Buck, Caldwell of Mendon, Cobb, Dartt, Davis of Norwich, Fox, Fullam, Fuller, Hazen, Hinsley, Howard, Jones of Dover, Jones of Richmond, Keith, May, McLoud, Merrill, Moon of Sudbury, Morrill, Norris, Palmer, Perkins, Rice of Somerset, Robbins, Sanford, Sleeper, Smith of Hinesburgh, Steven, Town, Tyler, Vilas, Warren of Middlesex, Webster of Colchester, Wiggins.—38.

It will be perceived from the above, that two members of the House who voted for this bill and of course to *break down* the militia, are now candidates for the Senate, from this county, viz. Messrs. CUTTS of Hartland and PORTER of Hartford; the framer of the miserable concern is also a candidate for the Senate in Washington county.—This bill it should be remembered, also, was approved by CHARLES PAINE who is also a candidate for Governor and Commander-in chief of the Militia, of this State.

Now *Fellow Soldiers*, what say you, are you prepared to cast your ballots for Senators, who have shown by their votes, that they despise you? that they *will* disregard your interests, degrade you, and trample you in the dust? Are these the men for whom you will cast your ballots? No.—Every indignant soldier will spontaneously answer no! Yet these men who have but *just now* betrayed us, again present themselves, and ask our suffrages. This is adding *insult* to INJURY, and their object undoubtedly is to bind a still heavier burden to lay upon our shoulders. Think fellow soldiers but for a moment, a commander-in-chief who is disposed to *increase our burdens and rob us of our compensation*, when it was entirely within his power, to have stepped between us and our oppressors,—refused his signature to the bill, and it must under the circumstances have fallen to the ground. But to favor the poor soldier he had no disposition. The subject of the MILITIA, was not *even alluded to*, in his message to the Legislature, and more plainly to manifest his enmity toward that institution, he has appointed this same Paul Dillingham Jr. the author of the law of the last session, to revise and prepare an entire code, for our government and discipline.

Fellow Soldiers! What have we to expect from such men as *Paine, Porter and Cutts!* Cast our suffrages for them, give them the power, and they would even take away our shirts, they have no sympathy for us, they have no fellow feeling with us, they seek only to oppress us. Let us rally then and on the first Tuesday of September next be found at the Polls, and if a ballot be presented us with either of the above names upon it, let us indignantly erase it, and supply its place with an honest man. Let us be united, and all as one contending for our rights, in common with our fellow citizens, cast our ballots for such men as will sustain our cause and for *no* others, and the men who have thus wantonly attempted to tread us down, will have leave to stay at home, and no longer disgrace our Legislative and executive halls.

Now brethren to the rescue, one and all, let our watchword be, Down with those who oppress! we have the power and if we will only use it, *Paine, Porter, and Cutts*, will fall politically, to rise no more.

A CITIZEN SOLDIER.

TAX ON TEA AND COFFEE—MEN WOMEN AND CHILDREN

Read.

In the Senate Aug. 3, Mr *McRoberts* of Ill., moved to strike out the duty of twenty per cent. on tea and coffee and place them on the free articles. The vote was lost!

YEAS, Twenty—*All Democrats.*
NAYS, Twenty-seven—*All Whigs.*

13 A POUND!

NATHAN SMILIE says, that the farmers of Vermont can't live a moment if the whig Tariff allows the finest Saxony wool to be brought into our markets and sold for that price.

CHARLES PAINE cares nothing about that, if he can compel the farmers to buy his cloth, and get his wool for 13 cents a pound he will, and the farmers may starve or not—its nothing to him. Its

PLYMOUTH.

The democratic citizens of the town of Plymouth and all the friends to State Reform, are requested to meet at the Inn of E Hayward on Saturday third day of September at one o'clock P. M. to nominate a suitable person to represent the next general assembly. A general attendance is invited. Per order town committee.

NOTICE.

The Democrats of Rockingham are requested to meet at the Inn of Harvy Woods at Rockingham centre, on Tuesday August 20th, at 3 o'clock P. M. for the purpose of designating a suitable person to be supported as town Representatives for the ensuing year and to transact any other business that may come before the meeting.

JEDEDIAH DAVIS,
HOLLAND WHEELER } Town Com.
WM. P. BARKER

HIGH SCHOOL.

MR. L. SHATTUCK agreeable to an arrangement made with Mr Hartwell, will open a school in Bridgwater, on Monday, 13th day of September next.

TERMS—Two dollars for ten weeks.

August 22, 1842. 121 2w