try which must *"regulate itself."* Thus our country is converted into a wide-spread theatre of British speculation and enterprize, over which her merchants and manufacturers may roam unrestrained, and gather a golden harvest while our own, and our farmers are reduced to bankruptcy and ruin. Thus our ports are thrown open to every species of foreign fabric and production, while our own are either utterly excluded from the shores of other nations, or made to pay a heavy tribute to their governments, to carry out the fatal doctrine that *"industry must regulate itself."* Thus are we to be compelled to toil year after year, the prices of the great staples of the country reduced to a degree wholly ruinous to the producer, and at last to lay the humble avails of the sweat of our brows at the feet of British monopolists, to preserve the inestimable policy of suffering *"domestic industry to regulate itself"*. Thus, a nation of eighteen millions of people, are forced to shut up their own workshops, send their gold and silver across the Atlantic to pay for foreign manufactures, which might much better be fabricated at home, and annually contract a debt of forty millions, not to be paid in the productions of our soil, which, by an unchangeable policy, Europe refuses to receive, but in the scanty remains of metallic wealth which foreign avarice may have not yet exhausted, to carry out the principle that domestic industry *must take care of itself.*

But such is the withering policy which, for years, the loco foco party throughout the union have been secretly fostering, and now openly avow. A policy which would render us hewers of wood and drawers of water to English capitalists, to the latest generation, which would be the *delenda est Carthago* to the dearest interests of New England, and against which every intelligent Vermonter should swear eternal opposition.

The present ruinous condition of the country, is but a foretaste of the withering blight which would come over all the best interests of the land, crippling commerce and manufactures, and at length crushing the farmer in the dust, should the loco principle of free trade be fully adopted.

The bold stand which these humble allies of Isaac Hill and New Hampshire loco focoism have taken at this time, furnishes a strong additional inducement to the whigs of Vermont to arouse themselves for the next election, and carry the war to the very altars and firesides of the destructives. Their efforts should be in proportion to the crisis which presents itself. This odious doctrine which, with others, their opponents have now promulgated, leaves nothing wanting but unanimity am'g whigs to give them a finishing stroke at the next election. Ridicule and personal abuse are the only weapons now left for their defence, but which cannot long avail them in our enlightened community. The people are tired of their miserable cant about rag-barons, bank aristocrats champaign candidate and Lord Paine, the autocrat of Northfield, from the mouths of men who for years, past experience has shown, assumed the specious garb of democracy, the more securely to plunder the public treasury, and prostrate popular rights at the feet of executive power.

CONGRESS.—The whigs in both branches of this body have at length taken a new start, and now apply themselves assiduously and more harmoniously to the objects of the session. In House the distribution and loan bills, have already passed, the latter by a large majority. The necessity of union and action among the whigs is now clearly discerned; and it is as clearly perceived that the continuance of power in the present dominant party depends upon their acting effectually during the present session, upon those great measures which the people calculate will relieve their distresses. The locos, of course, are bending all their efforts to obstruct the progress of affairs. In the Senate, the whigs are contenting themselves with voting, while Wright and his coadjutors are making almost interminable speeches. A correspondent writes us that "the locos "are determined to throw every obstacle in "the way of our measures. They will doubt-"less spend weeks in idle discussions, in the "hope, that if they do not worry us out, they "will, at least, exhaust the patience of the "country, and render the whig Congress odi-"ous for their inefficiency." The Bank bill, in some shape, will probably pass into a law.—Let the whig members see to it that they are not baffled in a measure, upon which the destiny of the country, for good or ill, most certainly hangs for a generation to come. There should be no peradventure, when it is evident that a genuine spirit of patriotism and compromise among the members of the party can accomplish the object.

THE McLEOD QUESTION has been decided by the Supreme Court of the state of N. York. The supremacy of the laws of New York is sustained. The motion to discharge does not prevail, and McLeod will be tried by a jury of the country. A writ of error, however, it is said, will be sued out, and the case carried to the court for the correction of errors which meets in August.

WATERFORD IN RUINS!

DESTRUCTIVE FIRE.—We give all the particulars which have reached us, of the distressing calamity which has fallen so heavily upon this beautiful village. As friends and neighbors are we not to extend a helping hand to the sufferers?—*Alb. Daily. Adv.*

"We regret to state", says the Troy Whig, "that a fire broke out on Sunday afternoon in the village of Waterford, which raged with the greatest fury for three hours, and consumed nearly the whole of the business part of the town, including the Saratoga County Bank, Episcopal church, academy, the Mansion House, formerly Demarest's, nearly every store in the place, and about fifty dwelling-houses; making, in all, from seventy to eighty buildings, among which were the most valuable in the town. The fire caught at 4 P. M. in a small building used for storing lime, situated on an alley, about one hundred yards southwest of the mansion house. From thence it spread rapidly south and east, the wind blowing at the time a fresh breeze from the northwest, and continued burning with great fury for three hours; and was finally arrested by the exertions of the Troy and West Troy firemen, who arrived on the ground at half past five.

The whole loss is not less probably than one hundred and fifty thousand dollars, a portion of which is insured, though we have not learned to what amount. The Fireman's Insurance Company, at Albany have lost from six to ten thousand dollars. The Rensselaer and Saratoga of this city, and the Saratoga Mutual, and other companies are also losers.

We are unable at present to give the names of the buildings destroyed, or the owners. We were on the ground at half past five, and remained there until the fire was extinguished, and can safely say that we never witnessed such a scene of confusion, devastation and distress. The whole village was covered with furniture, goods and articles of every description. Every house appeared to be emptied of its contents, and the inhabitants of the village and adjoining towns, together with many hundreds from Troy, crowded together in the neighborhood of the fire.

At one time the destruction of the bridge over the Hudson appeared inevitable, and nothing saved it but the exertions of the Troy and West Troy firemen. Waterford having but one fire-engine, and that being almost useless. The fire was finally arrested at the house of John Stuart, a brick building a few rods west of the bridge. The books of the Saratoga County Bank were saved. The specie remains in the vault, to the amount of $10,000. Mr. Titcomb, a butcher, fell from a roof, and is not expected to live. With this exception, we heard of no accidents.

By this destructive conflagration, the prosperity of Waterford must be seriously impaired and it is doubtful whether she will ever recover from the loss. It is by far the most serious calamity that has occurred in this section of country since the great fire in this city in 1820.

To-morrow we shall endeavor to give the names of the sufferers and their losses.

ON WITH YOUR ARMOR, WHIGS.

The battle-day approaches. On the one side and the other the busy note of preparation is to be heard; at least it is so in the camp of the enemy. Are the whigs preparing? It is time—high time—to think of efficient action, and to prepare for a new and noble victory.—Last year, there was more enthusiasm, more determination, more exertion: but then, even, there were no greater motives than exist at the present moment. Mark this truth; or if you doubt, consider well whether it is not really and simply the truth. That a victory was then achieved, is not to be denied; one more splendid than every other, as the exhibition which it gave of the majesty of the people was the most signal of all. But what else than a costly and empty pageant, is a victory achieved, if the field is not retained and the fruits gathered? What avails it, that the people in their might have spoken, and demanded—even as they did, in a terrible voice—the overthrow of the corrupt and faithless administration then in power; the abandonment of their "experiments," and their entire policy, and the substitution of entirely different men and different measures; we ask, what of all this, if so be the popular voice is not re-asserted and the new administration is not sustained in the work which, at the command of the people, it has begun? A revolution in the policy of the government was our aim last year; it must be our steady aim to persevere until the work is perfected. With the single exception that the man of our hearts is removed by the fiat of God, all else presents now the same motives for action that existed at the last contest. The same principles, the same great interests, the same great measures are at stake; and by all these let us be nerved to do our duty manfully.

This is emphatically true as it respects Vermont. Look at the policy of the two parties, as declared in their respective State Conventions. On the one hand the whigs have reaffirmed the great doctrines for which they so zealously contended in 1840; for retrenchment and reform in the National Government; against the sub-treasury; for a sound and safe National Currency; for the tariff, and for protection to agriculture, manufactures, and all branches of domestic industry, by means of discriminating duties; for a distribution of the proceeds of the public lands among the states—and, in fine, for the present national administration, so far as it is faithful to the people and aims to accomplish the great ends which the people of Vermont had in view in elevating it to power. On the other hand, we find the locos, as if bent upon defying and insulting the People and sealing their own condemnation, boldly resolving in favor of the condemned sub-treasury; against all other modes of collecting the revenue and regulating the currency; against protection; against giving the states their own patrimony, the public lands; even against the execution of the act of their own congress, giving to the states the surplus revenue!

Thus fairly is the issue put to the people of Vermont; so put that they cannot fail to see that they are vitally interested in the result—interested, if we come to mere dollars and cents, to an amount of revenue, from the lands alone, which would relieve the burdens and add to the blessings of every citizen of the state.—Let the Whigs look at this matter, and be impelled by the same motives which animated them in 1840, to united and decisive action. For the sake of our principles, and for the credit of "ever faithful Vermont," let us not fail in a single point.—*Vt. Watchman.*

☞"One of the family"—"the influence of the BLOOD"—"HEARTLESS, UNSCRULOUS SPECULATOR"—"LORD PAINE"—"AUTOCRAT of Northfield." These, and of this sort, are the epithets elicited from the Spirit of the Age by the nomination of Col. Paine. We give them, first, because the coarse abuse of this paper is, to all whigs, an excellent recommendation of the person abused; second, to show the character of the opposition—it appeals not to the judgment of sensible and intelligent men, but rather to prejudices of the smallest sort—and, third, to notice the only thing that contains within it a tangible accusation. Col. Paine is not, in any sense of the word, a *speculator.* His business is a regular and laudable one, as all know who know any thing about the matter. He has manufactured in Vermont, for the last twelve or fifteen years, wool to the aggregate value of a million or more of dollars,—giving labor to its citizens,—keeping in the state the reward of this labor, and drawing to the state, in payment for cloths, an immense amount of capital, to be here expended again for wool, provisions and labor. This, in the estimation of the Age, may be heartless and unscrupulous speculation. Of course, in the estimation of that print, to permit the British to monopolize the manufactures of the world, put down the wool growers and manufacturers of America, and dictate to us the terms of trade, would be excellent policy. So seemed the late locofoco convention to think; but so, thanks to their better judgment, the people of Vermont never yet have thought.—*Vt. Watchman.*

HORRIBLE PROCEEDINGS.—The following is an extract of a letter dated,

Belvidere, Ill. June 30th.

"Since Sunday last, the good people have been under a most violent excitement on account of the repetition of the Belvidere tragedy, rumors of which doubtless have reached you ere this time. However, that you may know what to rely upon as truth, I will give you a summary of what I have been able to gather from eye-witnesses and participators in these most high-handed and alarming atrocities; for, let the emergencies be what they may, all lawless violence resulting in bloodshed and death are alarming in any community, particularly in one comprized of eastern and northern men. The facts in this case are these: the country below this and north of the Illinois River has been for a long time and is now infested with a gang of blacklegs, counterfeiters, horse-thieves and land-pirates, and the good people have found our laws, or at least the administration of them, entirely inadequate to the protection of their property; consequently they have been forced to form themselves into 'volunteer companies and anti-horse-thieves societies.' One was formed about twenty miles below this, at Washington grove. Mr. Campbell was actively engaged in getting it up. On Sunday night last, two of the Driskills, notorious through this region as ring-leaders and harborers of all sorts of villains, rode up to Campbell's house and asked his son if his father was at home; he called his father to the door, when the Driskill's shot him dead and fled. The volunteer companies of DeKalb and Winnebago Counties immediately collected and went in search of the Driskells.

On Tuesday they caught the old man and one of his sons—tried them by Lynch law, and were convinced that they were the cause if not the perpetrators of the atrocious murder of Mr. Campbell. They sentenced them to immediate death, then placed the old man about ten rods off, and bade him prepare for death, giving him five minutes; when the time was up, about fifty balls went through him. The son was then served in the same manner—both devils proving "game"—neither making any disclosures, more than saying that another son of Driskell, who has cut stick, killed Cambell; $500 reward is offered for his head. High-handed and revolting as this summary mode of procedure seems to be, it is, nevertheless, absolutely necessary, and receives the commendation of every individual at all acquainted with the facts. If a man refuses to join these companies, he is put down at once with the horse-thieves.

The Rockford paper will bring all the minutiæ of the affair.

Perhaps the worst feature of this horrible affair is the appearance of the following comments appended to the above by the Chicago American—a journal unusually favorable to law and order:

"We are inclined under all the circumstances, to justify this violent out-break of popular indignation. When thieves, scoundrels and vindictive and cowardly assassins—having no stake in the country, nor no principle or manly feeling in their hearts—despising and evading the laws of God and man—civil and moral—outlaws having nothing valuable to risk and every thing to gain by their atrocities—when such villians prowl our streets and outrage the law not only of the Statute, but every principle of civilized humanity, the slow and uncertain retribution of the legal code in its operation, itself the sport of technicality, of perjury and every species of corruption—seems, indeed, a mockery, and the ghost of principle and the blood of victims cry loud, long—plausibly, (may we not say justly,) for swifter, deeper vengeance!"

APPOINTED BY THE PRESIDENT.

By and with the advice and consent of the Senate.

Brigadier General WINFIELD SCOTT, Major General by Brevet, to be Major General June 25, vice Major General Alexander Macomb deceased.

JOSEPH *EVE*, charged' affaires to Texas; ISAAC RAND JACKSON, charge d' affaires to Denmark; WALTER FORWARD, first comptroller of the treasury of the United States; ELISHA WHITTLESEY, auditor of the treasury for the post office of the United States; PAUL BOSSINGNOL, superintendent of the branch mint at Dahlonega, in the State of Georgia.

Major Gen. Winfield Scott has assumed the command of the Army of the United States conformably to the order of the President of the United States. His Aides-de camp are Lieut. B. *R.* Alden, and Lieut E. D. Keyes. Until a successor in his late commision be appointed the reports, returns and applications made to the *H*ead-quarters of the Eastern Division will be addressed to the Assistant Adjutant *G*eneral, at Elizabethtown, New Jersey, whence they will be forwarded to general head-quarters at Washington for consideration.

NATIONAL TEMPERANCE CONVENTION.

The third National Temperance Convention, called by the Executive Committee of the American Temperance Union, at the request of six State societies, will assemble in the Presbyterian church at Saratoga Springs, at 11 o'clock, A. M., on the 27th inst. Temperance societies of every description are invited to send a delegation, and all delegates, on their arrival at the Springs, will please record their names and the name of the society they represent, at Davidson's bookstore. It is expected that the Convention will be opened with an address from Gen. Cocke, President of the Am. Temp. Union. All foreigners in the country, particularly interested in the Temperance cause, foreign missionaries now at home, delegates from the Canadas, New Brunswick, Texas, the West Indies, and other countries, will be cordially welcomed to a seat in the Convention.

JOHN MARSH, SEC. A. T. U.

MIDDLEBURY COLLEGE ALUMNI. A special committee was appointed at the last meeting of the Associated Alumni of this College, to invite the attention of members to the next annual meeting, on the morning of Commencement day, August 18th. A meeting for consultation will be held on Tuesday forenoon, Aug. 17. In view of the new organization of the Faculty, and of the efforts of the Corporation, a plan will be submitted for the action of the Association. in aid of the College Library.—The usual Anniversary exercises are expected: an Oration from Dr. Beman, and the Inaugural Address of Prof. A. Smith, on Commencement day.

L. L. TILDEN, Ch'n of Com.

POST-ROUTES.

☞All accounts for papers delivered on any of the post routes from this office, previous to the 6th of May last, (except that of Mr. Rawson) are payable to the undersigned. and no payment will be valid unless made by his order. All these demands will now be put in process of collection, without further notice.

E. MAXHAM.

JUST PUBLISHED,

Rev. Dr. Merrill's Thanksgiving Sermon, containing a History of Middlebury.

Prest. Labaree's Fast Day Sermon, on the Death of Gen. Harrison.

Prest. Labaree's Inaugural Address.

Any of the above may be had at this office.

BRIGHTON MARKET.

MONDAY, July 12, 1841.

Reported for the New England Farmer.

At Market 310 Beef Cattle, 75 Cows and Calves, 3500 Sheep and 126 Swine. 75 Beef Cattle unsold.

PRICES.—Beef Cattle.—We continue to reduce our quotations. First quality, $6 00 a 6 25. Second quality, $5 23 a 5 50. Third quality, $4 00 a 5 00.

Cows and Calves.—Dull. A large number unsold. Sales $20, $22, $25, $28, $30, and $40.

Sheep.—Sales quick for prime lots. Prices for lots, $1 50, $1 75, $1 88, $2 00, $2 17, $2 25, $2 33, $2 50 and $2 75.

Swine.—These at market were reported last week. No lots to peodle. At retail from 5 to 7, according to size and quality.

Wool.—The quotations as to prices in market remain the same as for months past. The sale in this quarter has however commenced at prices a shade in advance of those of last year. But four or five cents is the full extent of improvement. Whether this advance will be kept up, or still more improve depends unquestionably upon the degree of confidence derived from the action of the government in the adoption of salutary measures. Were it not for this, the prospect of importations of wool after next January, when the tariff will be reduced to 20 per cent., would have a very depressing effect. ED. PEO. PRESS.

BOSTON MARKET,

July 5, 1841.

SEEDS—Herds Grass, little in market,		
Red Top, by the bag,		50 a 55
Clover, northern per lb.		13
Flax seed		1.37 a 1,50
FLOUR—Genessee,		5,37
Ohio,		5,12
PROVISIONS—Beef, Mess,		10,50 a 11,00
" Prime,		6,50
" No. 1.		9,00
Pork, Extra,		15,00
" Clear,		14,50
" Mess,		13,00
Hams, northern, lb.		9 cts.
Lard, Boston, "		9 "
Butter, Lump, "	18 a 22	"
" Firkin, "	12 a 18	"
" Shipping		8 a 14
Whole hogs,		5 a 12
Pigs,		5
Cheese,	old 11 cts, new 8 cts	
WOOL—Prime Saxony, washed,		50 a 55
American Full blood, do		47 a 50
do 3-4 do do		44 a 46
do 1-2 do do		36 a 40
do 1-4 do & common		
washed,		35 a 37

Married.

In Christ church, Mobile, Alabama, by Rev. Mr. Lewis, GEO. CLEVELAND Jr. Esq. to Miss MARY TEASDALE, daughter of —— Alderson Esq.

Died,

In Bristol on the 9th Inst., Rollin S. second son of Royal W. Peake, aged 7 years.

Estate of Stillman Dewey.

WE the subscribers, being appointed, by the Probate Court of the District of Addison commissioners. to receive, examine and adjust all claims and demands of all persons, against the estate of

Stillman Dewey,

late of Middlebury in sad District, deceased and also all claims and demands exeibited in offset thereto; And six months from the 20th day of July inst. being allowed by said Court for that pur pose. we do therefore hereby give notice that we will attend to the business of our said appointment, at the dwelling house of the deceased in Middlebury on the 8th day of September, and 10th day of November next from nine o'clock, A. M. until four o'clock, P. M. on each of said days.

IRA ALLEN, ALLEN FOOT. } Commissioners.

Dated at Middlebury, this 20th day of July 1841. 10:3w

LIST OF LETTERS

Remaining in the Post Office at Middlebury, Vt. for the quarter ending June 30, 1841.

Andrus Anne 2	Lumbar Andrew
Arfin Oliver	Lawrence Eliza
Albridge Moses	Lyon Wm.
Alger Asa	Martin Charles
Atwood Marshall	Mason B. F.
Arnold Prudence J.	Morgan Watson C.
Boyce David 2	McCotter Catherine
Bell W. H.	" Nanna Thomas
Blair David	" Swany Patrick
Black Daniel	" Causland Ann
Bedroe John	" Colley Charles
Clark Luck	" Naughton
Chalker Martha H.	" Donald Joseph B.
Crosman E. R.	" Clare Hannah A.
Case Timothy	Maganaty John
Cook Elizabeth	Morrison Mary
Chapin Charles	Miller Stephen
Cooke Samuel	Miller J.
Case A. P.	Maeck Jacob
Cudman Mary	Montague Joseph
Camfield Alvina	Nichols Roswell
Crane James	Nash F. T.
Cady Clark C.	Pratt E. C.
Crane Richard	Palmer Anna 2
Dayly, John B.	Preston
Dunning Abram	Provonche Francois
Dustin Marcia A.	Parnell Thomas
Decker Leonard	Preston Renham
Denny E. W.	Rogers William
Drury Lorenda	Ripley Herrick
Fuller Thomas	Rockwell S. B.
Farwell G. A.	Stewart Eunice
Foot H. S. 3	Sargent Samuel
Fish M.	Smith Elijah
Finney Joseph	Sumner Thomas
Fuller Jane	Stearns Harriet
Foote Martin	Sullivan Daniel
Gorman James	Smith Christina
Goodrich Ephraim	Severance Moses
Goodwin Fanny	Smith Sophronia
Greenfield W. R.	Severance A. L.
Griswold, Jehial	Smith Levi
Green William	Seeley Jonathan
Goss Sarah	Simonds Savannah
Guerlin B.	Taggart Wm.
Gilmore John	Tebawtt M. A.
Hastings Harriet	Wetherby Dimmis
Hale W. E.	Wright Truman
Hale Irena	Whipple Moses
Hamilton Amos	Warner German M.
Hooker W. P.	Williams Leonard
Holt S. H.	Weaver
King Chester C.	Washburn Martha B.
Kingsley H. N.	Wood Harriet
Johnson Julius C.	Weaver Miss A.
Jewett Philo	Young John
Ingerson William R.	Vadakin F. N.
Lawrence Elisha	Vallett Russell
Lane Matthew	

E. W. DRURY, P. M.
