

WRIGHT'S INDIAN VEGETABLE PILLS; OR INDIAN PURGATIVE.

THOUGH many medicines have been before the public for a much longer period than Wright's Indian Vegetable Pills, yet none stands now in higher repute, or has more rapidly attained a firm hold upon popular estimation. The thousands that have used them throughout the length and breadth of the Republic, all bear cheerful testimony to their thorough efficacy and mild operation when employed in the most distressing disorders "which flesh is heir to."

The theory of disease on which WRIGHT'S INDIAN VEGETABLE PILLS are founded, is this, viz: that there is only one primary cause of all the disorders that afflict the human family, and that is corrupt humors; or, in other words—Impurity of Blood. This principle is now so generally admitted, that it may in fact be said to be sustained by a universality of opinion, the few dissenters constituting but a feeble minority. It is useless, therefore, to discuss the soundness of this theory in this place and connection.

The one disease principle being admitted, the mode of attack proposed by all practitioners becomes the same—namely, purgation. But many of the so-called specifics now before the public, produce only one form of Purgation; they are either Sudorifics, Cathartics, Diuretics or Expectorants.—Wright's Indian Vegetable Pills combine all three properties, and are therefore calculated to attack the elements of disease at all points, and by a harmonious and combined operation to expel it radically from the system. Their effect is almost magical, and is no less astonishing for its mildness than its efficacy. Both sexes and all ages may employ them, according to the directions, without fear, for while they are so efficacious in warding off danger, their expectorant, cathartic, sudorific and diuretic qualities enable them to take hold of each form of disease.

The perfect safety of the medicine is another all-important quality, and one which has contributed more than any thing else to its extension and popularity. In a word, this medicine commands itself strongly to the patronage of the public, and its use bids fair to become before long, almost universal.

CAUTION.

The citizens of New England are respectfully informed that in consequence of the great popularity which Wright's Indian Vegetable Pills have earned by their astonishing goodness, a gang of Counterfeiters are now industriously engaged in palming off the unsuspecting, a counterfeit, and perhaps dangerous medicine, under the name of Indian Vegetable Pills.

This is to inform the public, that the genuine medicine has on the boxes,

"Wright's Indian Vegetable Pills,
(INDIAN PURGATIVE)"

OF THE NORTH AMERICAN COLLEGE OF HEALTH, AND also around the border of the label will be found in small type,

"Entered according to the Act of Congress, in the year 1840, by William Wright, in the Clerk's Office, of the District Court of the Eastern District of Pennsylvania."

The public will also remember that all who sell the genuine Indian Vegetable Pills are provided with a certificate of agency signed by

William Wright, Vice President

OF THE NORTH AMERICAN COLLEGE OF HEALTH, and that peddlers are never in any case allowed to sell the genuine medicine. All travelling Agents will be provided with a certificate of Agency as above described; and those who cannot show one will be known as base impostors.

The following highly respectable persons have been appointed agents for the sale of the above named

Wright's Indian Vegetable Pills,

OF THE NORTH AMERICAN COLLEGE OF HEALTH.

AGENTS' NAMES.

DUTTON & CLARK, Brattleboro; M. Whitfield, Vernon; Henry Holmes, Groton; Wm. Her-
ris & Son, Windham; Niles Aldrich, Londonderry; David F. Cushing, Cambridge Port; Richard & Sawyer, Fayetteville; D. W. Grimes, Saxton's River; G. W. Daniels, Westminster; P. R. Chandler & Co., Putney; Green & Fleming, Bellows Falls; Joel Codding, Brookline; R. Birchard, Danvers; Charles Olds & Co., Fayetteville; Plimpton & Higgins, Wardboro; Merrifield & Newell, Jamaica; F. G. Stanley, Wilmington; J. & H. Rice, Wardboro; Jesse Cone, Marlboro; S. F. Thompson, Townshend; N. Cheney, Jr., Townshend; Sanford Plumb, West Halifax; Thomas Cook, Jr., West Townshend; Wm. Chase, Whitehall; R. B. Mearns, Northfield; Mearns, T. O. Sparhawk, Greenfield, Mass.; Brown & Hunt, Hinsdale, N. H.; C. Farr, Chesterfield; O. B. Higgins, Chesterfield Factory; Wm. Cobb, Warwick, Mass.; A. Ferry, Barnardston.

The only Office in Boston where the Indian Vegetable Pills can be obtained is at

198 TREMONT STREET. 198

Principal Office and Central Depot, street, Philadelphia.



CONSUMPTION OF THE LUNGS.

THE best medicine known to man for incipient Consumption, Asthma of every stage, Bleeding of the Lungs, Coughs, Colds, Liver Complaint, and all diseases of the Pulmonary Organs, may be had of Agents named below.

NATURE'S OWN PRESCRIPTION.

A compound Balsamic preparation of the *Prunus Virginiana* or "Wild Cherry Bark," combined with the Extract of Tar, prepared by a new chemical process, approved and recommended by the most distinguished physicians, and universally acknowledged the most valuable medicine ever discovered.

NO QUACKERY!!! NO DECEPTION.

All published statements of cures performed by this medicine are, in every respect, TRUE. Be careful and get the genuine "Dr. WISTAR'S BALSAM OF WILD CHERRY," as spurious imitations are abroad.

Orders from any part of the country should be addressed to Isaac Butts, No. 125, Fulton street, New York.

Sold in Brattleboro by DUTTON & CLARK, Fayetteville, H. E. Baker. 1-24

SPEECH OF MR. GEO. P. MARSH, ON THE TARIFF BILL.

HOUSE OF REPS. APRIL 30, 1844.

CONCLUDED.

I do not propose to inquire into the constitutional power of Congress to legislate with a view to protection; for I have not observed that constitutional scruples oppose any very serious obstacles to gentlemen's way, when a favorite project is to be carried. Besides, these scruples are particularly rife among the very same class of politicians who entertained no doubt of the right of this single House to exercise a power, in restricting the right of petition, which the express words of the Constitution deny to Congress, and who, in the case of the four recalcitrant States, maintained the power of the House of Representatives to nullify a solemn act of the national legislature, passed in strict conformity with the letter of the Constitution. Sir, I have no fear that gentlemen who swallowed those camels will ever be strangled by so small a gnat as this. The constitutional cholic, is indeed, a grievous complaint, oftentimes an excruciatingly painful disease, but, happily, it is never mortal. Gentlemen are frequently attacked by it, they sicken, they suffer. In the words of the law, they languish and languishingly do live, but die never. In the long rows of our departed predecessors, in yonder cemetery, you find the monuments of those who have fallen a prey to death in all his varied shapes. Gout, apoplexy, consumption, fever and even the hand of violence, each hath had its victims, but constitutional scruples, none. For such a disorder, it would seem superfluous to prescribe. Besides, the very *vis medicatrix* of nature sometimes originates milder forms of disease, by whose action the peccant humors of the system are carried off, and dangerous organic or chronic complaints are prevented or healed. Who knows but this constitutional malady may serve some like prophylactic or medicinal purpose in our political system? These scruples are often of excellent use, by way of apology for voting with our party, and against the plainest reasons of general good, or the interests of our own constituents.

Moreover, in debate, they are a good tub for the whale, and serve in a party siege to divert the attack from the weaker points, the salient angles, of the fortress. It would therefore be hardly fair, were it practicable, to deprive gentlemen of so convenient a retreat when pressed by arguments which they are unable to answer. But however serious gentlemen may be in insisting on constitutional objection, it can hardly be expected that the country will now abandon an unconstitutional system sanctioned by the framers of the Constitution in the Congress of 1789, and approved by every President, from Washington down to the immortal successor of his own illustrious predecessor, who has been, and is, on both sides of every supposable question but two—the abolition of slavery in this District, namely, and the expediency of the selection of a certain favorite son, a certain northern man with southern principles, who shall at present be nameless, as the next Democratic candidate for the Presidency. On the former of these points I believe he is committed; and I rather think there are gentlemen hereabouts, who, if they saw good cause, could tell how and why he came so. As to the other question, I have never understood that he entertained any hesitation, unless it may be a trifling doubt, whether the people, upon a "sober second thought," would confirm the nomination which the convention ought to make; and whether they would not, under the influence of ancient prejudice or new delusion, reject the cashiered pilot who asked to be reinstated, and prefer rather a more experienced and trusty helmsman.

There are certain kinds and branches of industry which, as all men agree, lawfully may be, and as matter of expediency ought to be, protected. You secure to the author the copy-right in the coinage of his brain, and you guarantee to the inventor of a new process, or machine, the exclusive right to his invention against every competitor, whether native or foreign. Here is protection, in the odious form of an absolute monopoly; yet no man questions its justice or its expediency. I am well aware that, in the case of the celebrated cotton gin, southern chivalry thought fit practically to nullify the patent law, and to deny to the meritorious inventor all substantial reward for his valuable machine; but in general the policy of the law is approved.

[Mr. HOLMES here interposed, and observed that South Carolina had purchased the right to the use of the cotton gin. And Mr. RHETT added, that the same State had afterwards made a voluntary grant of \$20,000 to the inventor. It was also suggested that North Carolina had acquired the right for the use of her citizens by fair purchase.]

Protection has, as I have before remarked, already done its work for the great staple of the south; and no man familiar with the history of manufactures, and particularly of mechanical invention, can doubt that legislative protection has been the indispensable condition of the great prosperity and extended amount of the cotton trade. The encouragement early afforded to the growth and working of cotton, induced investments in this branch of manufacture and it soon attained a considerable degree of importance. The mechanical ingenuity of this country, and of England, now began to exert a reciprocal influence. The admirable construction of our machinery, copied and improved from that of England, and the advantages enjoyed by our manufacturers in the abundance and cheapness of water-power,

compelled the English to improve their spinning and weaving apparatus. This improvement re-acted upon us, and, in like manner, led to new contrivances; and the whole process of converting cotton into cloths has been more than once completely revolutionized. The consequence has been a vastly facilitated and cheapened production of cotton goods, and of course a proportionally increased use of them. Cotton has, to a great extent, supplanted linen, which is more costly of production, and far less capable of elaboration by machinery. Cottons have also been largely substituted for woolsens, in the shape of cotton flannels, and other thick fabrics; and they are interwoven with linen, with silk, with wool, with the fleece of the cashmere goat, and in fact with every textile substance. Cotton is used in vast quantities for batting and padding, for canvass, and innumerable other purposes, to which none thought of applying it until within the last few years. Hence there is a demand for this product almost without limit, and the planter both buys cheaper the manufactured article, and sells a vastly increased quantity of the raw material.

Such are the effects of protection; and I cannot forbear to notice in this connection a remarkable instance of the interdependence between different branches of industry, and of the unforeseen collateral benefits which flow from this eminently wise and paternal system. The enlarged consumption, and wear of cotton goods, has proportionally increased the supply of rags for the paper market, and the raw material for the most important of all manufactures—the hand-maid of that art which is the conservator of all art and of all knowledge—is furnished in inexhaustible abundance, and at greatly reduced cost. Illustrations of this sort might be multiplied without limit, for there exists between the various branches of productive industry the same common bond, which according to an ancient philosophical orator, unites the entire body of the liberal arts into one harmonious whole.

But, sir, is not this very bill designed to protect a particular branch of capital and industry, and that at the sacrifice of all others? It is hinted that FOREIGN TRADE is largely interested in the overthrow of our protective system, and for that very trade protection is demanded. But in whose behalf is this protection asked, and for whose benefit are we called upon to sacrifice our own productive classes? We learn from unquestionable sources, that of the importations from Great Britain sixty-five per cent. is on British account. Of those from France, and other continental countries, not less than eighty-three per cent. is on foreign account; and of course nearly the whole profit on this enormous proportion of our trade goes into the hands of foreigners. Shall we legislate for the subjects of Great Britain and of France? Shall the foreign importer himself determine the duty which he will condescend to pay? Are his interests chiefly regarded in the legislation of this Hall? But were it otherwise—were the advantages of this great commerce the proper gain of our own citizens—is this object of the promotion of foreign trade worth not only its present cost, but all the sacrifices which are asked for it? In 1836, all men abandoned their regular occupations, and set themselves to buy, sell, and get gain; and such was the neglect of agriculture, that even oats were imported from the banks of the Elbe to feed the horses that pastured in the valley of the Mohawk. The excessive trade of 1836 was followed by the convulsion of 1837, and there has been no lack of lectures from our Democratic brethren upon the causes of that convulsion. The crisis of 1837, said they, was not owing to the specie circular, or to the removal of the deposits, to the refusal of the Government to recharter the United States Bank, to the multitude of State Banks chartered by Democratic legislatures to fill the place of that dead monster, to the derangement, in fine, of the currency of the country by the action of Government; No, it was none of these things, nor the combined action of all these things, but it was the EXCESSIVE IMPORTATION—THE SPIRIT OF OVERTRADING—which caused all that ruin. Is then the spirit, which in 1836 was a spirit of darkness, now become an angel of light? If the foreign importations of 1836 involved the whole land in bankruptcy, ruin, and shame, is it now wise to stimulate importation to the highest extent to which legislation can carry it?

Again, sir, is not the maintenance, protection, and accommodation of this foreign trade one of the heaviest items in the cost of our national Government? To what other end do you maintain a navy, at the expense of six millions per annum, to display your protecting flag in every sea? For what other purpose are your foreign embassies, your costly custom house establishment, and a vast proportion of your civil list?—Sir, I argue not against these things as unnecessary, but to draw attention to the fact, that trade too has its protection, and to suggest the inquiry how much more we can afford to pay for its promotion.

Every gentleman who has studied the history of the origin of this Government, knows that the protection of property, as well as life and personal liberty, against both the violence and the policy of foreign powers, was the chief end sought to be attained by the establishment of the confederacy. The power of granting such protection as domestic industry requires, has been surrendered by the individual States, and unless it has lodged in the people of the Union, to be by them exercised, through us, their representatives, it is irretrievably gone. The surrender is valid to pass the power out of the hands of the grantors, the States, but not good to vest it in Congress, the grantee. Strange anomaly—and yet to this *reductio*

ad absurdum you are inevitably brought, if you deny the power of Congress to impose a protective duty. But if Congress may legislate for the protection of capital invested in trade, why not also for that of capital invested in manufactures? The building, the machinery, the stock, in its various stages of elaboration, the lands, whose value depends upon the successful employment of the capital thus invested, all these are property, as much as the stocks of the capitalist, the ships of the merchant, the lands of the planter, and, viewed simply as property, without regard to higher considerations of national policy, are just as much entitled to legislative favor and protection. The American capital invested in manufactures and the mechanic arts, is believed to amount to no less a sum than four hundred millions of dollars; and one fourth of our population is dependent for bread on the prosperity of those arts. To this vast sum, and the increased value of lands in the vicinity of flourishing manufactures, and you have an aggregate scarcely inferior to any of the items which make up the sum total of our national wealth.

Destroy the protective system, and you annihilate at a blow this great accumulation of wealth, this immense proportion of our national resources. In regard to the property invested in manufactures it is to be observed, that the destruction involved by its sacrifice has no compensation. It is annihilation, not transfer. Thousands are impoverished, none are enriched. You make your country poorer, by the amount both of the capital directly invested, and the difference in value of the lands and other property affected. Let a flourishing factory spring up, with its capital of \$100,000, and it adds to the saleable value, and actual productiveness of the lands in its vicinity, at least as much more. Destroy it, and all this wealth has evaporated. In the case of the removal of the public buildings, and the construction of the works of internal improvement, there is often an apparent loss, which is, however, balanced by a compensation in the increased value thereby given to property elsewhere. Construct a canal, passing three miles from a country village, instead of through it. Its prosperity is destroyed. One by one, its most enterprising inhabitants desert it, and the aged and the poor alone are left. The cheerful din of its industry is hushed. The grass grows in the streets, its cottages are no longer the home of man, and the fox looks out at the window. Here is ruin, here is desolation—melancholy enough no doubt—but there is another side to the picture. On the banks of that canal there arises a new village, which in its rapid growth and improvement, far outstrips all that the most sanguine fancy had ever hoped for its older rival. Here is indeed a rival. Here is indeed a destruction, but there is also a creation of wealth. It is a transfer, not an annihilation of prosperity, and though individuals may suffer, the sum total of national wealth is undiminished, and even increased. On the other hand, strike down a great branch of national industry, and where is your compensation? Do southern gentlemen imagine that the ruin of the manufactures of Massachusetts will raise the price of cotton? Do the foremen of Pennsylvania hope to sell more iron, when the busy industry of New England shall be still, and the clang of the anvil and the hum of the wheel shall no more mingle with the roar of the waterfall? Does the western farmer suppose that he shall increase the price of the lands, or the profits of his husbandry, by compelling his eastern brethren to devote to the growing of grain and the feeding of cattle the millions of acres which they now occupy for sheepwalks, and for the cultivation of the teazel and other vegetable products required for the use of the manufacturer? New England is able abundantly to supply her own population with bread-stuffs and meat. Her soil, though inferior to the prairies of the West in fertility, is superior in variety. Sir, the West can produce nothing, absolutely nothing, which the soil of New England cannot also be made to yield in superabundant abundance. Even in fertility, the difference between the East and West has been greatly exaggerated. Sir, on this subject I do not speak without book. I have seen the principal grain-growing States in the West in their harvest, and being practically familiar with agriculture, I claim to be able to judge of their productiveness. The western people, with all their virtues, and I accord them many, are little prone to talk in Erebus' vein; and I have heard on the prairies some gasconading about crops, which would have done no dishonor to Ancient Pistol. We of the East, as manufacturers and shepherds are, to some extent, dependent on you of the West. Destroy our industry, compel us to exchange the loom for the plough, the sheep for the ox, turn us from consumers to producers, and you have lost your best customer—we buy of you no longer. Of the forty millions of the produce of other States which Massachusetts consumes, she will require not a dollar. Add to this the supplies demanded for the manufacturers of other States, and you have not less than one hundred millions of American produce, for which a market will no longer exist.—Where do you look for compensation for this loss? You have not the smallest reason to expect that the British corn laws will be repealed—no other European nation will take your produce, and when you are ready to sell, none will be found to buy.

Let the western farmer examine this bill, and calculate the saving which he supposes he would make by the operation of this anti-labor tariff. How many dollars would he save on his cloths, how many on his iron-ware, how many on his glass, his groceries,

and other imported goods? Even admitting the truth of the false principle assumed by the report, that a reduction of duty is a reduction of price to the consumer, he will find that few families would save fifty dollars, the laborer, probably, not ten. But, on the other hand, would not this gain be more than over-balanced by the inevitable reduction in the price of his produce, resulting from the loss of a market which consumes annually \$100,000,000 of the products of the non-manufacturing States? Sir, where the western States would save one million, they would lose ten. But, I repeat it, it is not true that a diminution of duty lowers the price. Reduce them so as to destroy domestic manufactures, and do you think that the British artisan, when relieved from American competition, will sell you his wares as cheaply as now? Will he not rather take advantage of his monopoly of the market, and compel you both to buy and to sell at his own price?

Attempts have been made to excite the jealousy of the South and West, by inflated statements in regard to the profits of the manufacturers. It has been proved, by calculations, omitting only the use of capital, wear and decay of machinery, fixtures, and buildings, taxes and insurance, and the numerous contingencies to which these establishments are pre-eminently liable, that the eastern manufacturers must have cleared not less than twenty or thirty per cent. per annum for a series of years. We have the best authority for saying, that the profits of the cotton manufacturers have for years not exceeded an average of six per cent.; and as to woollen mills, it is within my personal knowledge, that there is scarcely a woollen factory in New England, which has not lost a sum equal to its entire capital, since 1837. Under the tariff of 1842, these establishments can live, but they never can be a means of the rapid accumulation of wealth.

I wish to present another general consideration. I refer to the importance of domestic manufactures, as an essential element in a system of national independence and defence. Gentlemen need not to be told, that during the late war with Great Britain, the Government was forced to connive at an illicit trade with the enemy, as the only means of supply of such articles as neither Government nor the people could live without. Shall we again subject ourselves to the inconvenience and shame of smuggling from a hostile country the very blankets which cover our soldiers; and while slacking fire, that the smoke of our guns may clear away, shall we negotiate with the enemy for the purchase of powder?

I am sorry to say, Mr. Chairman, that I am not among those who discern in the signs of the times sure tokens of abiding peace. The age of conquest, it is said, has passed away; but at a moment when our own administration is meditating a war of conquest, and has already virtually declared hostilities in that unholy cause, it lies not in our mouths to say, that such wars are no longer possible. Sir, I have too much respect for the cool judgment of our statesmen, and too much confidence in the regard of our people for the principles of justice, and the integrity of the Union, to believe that they will assent to the consummation of a project, which, under the circumstances can only be characterized as supremely unwise, and pre-eminently flagitious, and which must necessarily result, not in dissension, but in disruption. I do not therefore apprehend a conflict with Mexico, or its necessary corollary, an immediate war with England; but I cannot be blind to the fact, that we are in constant danger of a rupture with the most formidable power upon earth. Great Britain, sir, holds Canada on the North, her fleets command the Atlantic on the East; on the South, she has extensive possessions in the West Indies and on the continent; and she occupies, to say the least, an equivocal position on the West. But this is not all. Her ships are traversing every sea, and seizing upon every advantageous position, which is either unoccupied, or whose possessors are too feeble to resist her encroachments; an American whaler can scarcely bring off a keg of water or a boatload of coconuts, from a coral reef in the wide Pacific, without paying tribute to the outposts of England. I know, indeed, that she has disclaimed that atrocious outrage, the forcible seizure of the sovereignty of the Sandwich Islands, but I have not yet heard, that she has hung, at the yardarm of her own ship, the piratical lordling who perpetrated it. Sir, I charge not Great Britain with cherishing dreams of wide-spread conquest, or aiming at universal empire; but she must be blind, who does not see that she is striving for no less a prize than the control of the commerce of the world. America too is ambitious. She disputes with England the sovereignty of the northeastern shore of the Pacific—we are rivals in the same branches of trade, and the red cross and the stars and stripes float side by side in every harbor of every sea.—With all these points of contact, dare we hope that we shall always escape collision; and it is wise to doff our armor while our adversary is lying in his helmet?

Sir, on this subject let me not be misunderstood. No man can more cordially detest the practice, or deplore the necessity, of a resort to arms; none can more deeply abhor the hellish passions, the awful crimes, that constitute the very being of war, than myself; and I am not prepared to say, that any, or even all, of the pending or adjourned questions between us and Great Britain are worth a war. But, sir, I know that England is regarded with angry and inflammable jealousy along the whole frontier, and a small spark may at any moment kindle that tinder to an appalling flame. Thus situated, I hold it to be the part of wisdom to foster

and strengthen our own domestic resources, rather than to cherish and reward the industry of the alien and the stranger. But I am wandering from the subject, and I will only pause to express my surprise, that gentlemen of the South, who dread the interference of England with Texan slavery, and fear the contagion of her example in her West India possessions, should yet advocate a policy, which necessarily implies much more intimate relations with that formidable rival, and probable enemy. Destroy our manufactures, and subvert that revenue system which has, from our national infancy, been the soul of our finance, and we are at once practically reduced to a state of colonial dependence upon our ancient oppressor. Sir, it was not for this that our fathers fell at Bunker Hill, at Bennington, and at Saratoga, and that yours hit the dust in the hundred partisan conflicts which at a later period of the war of independence, dyed your sands with the best blood of the South.

There is another point of far deeper, though less obvious, interest than the mere question of revenue, or the present pecuniary gain or loss to the consumer, and which is most worthy of the profound consideration of the philosophical statesman. I refer to the influence of such manufactures as are carried on by machinery, upon the progress of mechanical improvement, and the consequent multiplication and diffusion of both the physical comforts and elegancies, and the higher refinements of life.—The encouragements which inventive genius has received at the hands of the manufacturer, is the principal source of the astonishing advances that half a century has witnessed in practical mechanics and manipulations, in the application of science to the arts, and even in the progress and dissemination of the physical sciences themselves.

The wants of the dyer, the bleacher the sugar-refiner, have led to curious investigations and most important results in scientific analysis; the necessities of the mechanist have prompted improvements in smelting, refining, casting, and forging metals, and to better knowledge of their ores, constitution, and properties; the demand of British manufactures are the parent of improvements in mining, mineralogical research and geological science; to them we owe the invention of the reciprocating steam-engine, and the introduction of rail-roads, by means of all which, not only are all the operations of government immensely facilitated, but the conveniences of life are so multiplied and cheapened, that as has been well said, the humble cottager enjoys more comforts than an emperor of Rome in the days of her greatest splendor. Knowledge, too, literally runs down the streets like a river. The power press sends forth its sheets by thousands in the hour, and books now cost less than did the paper on which they are printed within the memory of members of this House. These arts are emphatically the arts of peace; these are the true philosopher's stone, that turns all to gold; these are the means through whose aid alone the philanthropist can hope to level up suffering, depressed, and debased humanity. Machinery must supply the physical wants of the indigent; the power press must furnish the popular instructor with his textbook—the missionary with his bible.

To the improvements in the mechanic arts we have contributed our full share.—We have then a proprietary, a paternal interest, in their prosperity. To them we, of all the nations of the earth, are most deeply indebted, and from them we have most to hope. Shall we lay the axe to the root of the tree which has borne such noble fruits, and which is still rich with the blossoms of future promise? What does not the South owe to the cotton gin and the power loom? and what would now be the condition of that mighty West, to which we have so often appealed, without canals, railroads, and steamboats, which derive both the motive and the means of their creation from the progress of manufactures? Sir, she would still remain a howling wilderness, inhabited only by savages and wolves and the game on which they prey.

Sir, let us have no more idle speculation upon the future consequences of the existing tariff. Let it be judged by its fruits. Show what evil it hath done. Prove that it has augmented the current price or diminished the supply of any foreign article of necessity or extensive use. Show that it has reduced the price or curtailed the sale of any important article of domestic production—but terrify us not with prophecies of future evil from the operation of that cause which has crowned the past and the present with abundant blessings.

A Victim of Intemperance.—The preliminary examination of Robert Dale, charged with the murder of his wife, in Boston, by blows inflicted with his fist, on the fifth of April last, discloses one of the most melancholy cases of confirmed intemperance on the part of the deceased woman that we have ever known. It appears that for seven months preceding her death she was helplessly drunk nearly the whole time, and that her husband used to beat her at times very severely. Though the conduct of her husband is execrable, there can be no doubt that he had a great trial in his patience in the beastly habits of the companion of his bosom, and that he was provoked to exercise a severity, which, under other circumstances, would have been foreign to his nature. The probability is that he will be discharged on the ground that the woman's death was not so much occasioned by the blows she received from her husband, as by the long continued and poisonous effects of intoxicating drinks.

Oliver Branch.

It appears from a Parliamentary return just printed, that the amount of duty on patent medicines, in the ten years ending on the 9th January, 1844, was, on an average, nearly £30,000 a year.

The 14th of Nov. is appointed for the next Public Thanksgiving in N. Hampshire.