

"ECONOMY IS WEALTH."

9738

*Mr
Uncle
Ben*

UNCLE BEN'S



NEW-JERSEY ALMANAC,

FOR

1844.

CONTAINING, BESIDES THE USUAL CALENDAR AND CALCULATIONS
OF ECLIPSES, SIGNS, &c.

The times of holding the County
and other Courts.
State and County Officers.
State Taxes, School Funds,
Times of holding Elections in all
the States,
Election Returns,
Congressional Districts,
Popular Vote for Presidents,

Yearly and Quarterly Meetings
of the Friends,
Members of the U. States Senate
Classified, and the expiration
of their terms.
Population of States, Cities, and
Towns of the U. S.,
Receipts, Anecdotes, Bon Mots,
Enigmas, &c, &c.

TOGETHER WITH AN UNUSUAL LARGE AMOUNT OF USEFUL READING.

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PUBLISHED AND FOR SALE AT PRINCETON, N. J.

BY R. E. HORNOR.

SIXPENCE.

THE CHEAPEST EVER SOLD FOR

SIXTY-FOUR LARGE PAGES FOR

ECLIPSES IN THE YEAR 1844.

THERE WILL BE FIVE ECLIPSES THIS YEAR: THREE OF THE SUN AND TWO OF THE MOON: HAPPENING AS FOLLOWS:

I. There will be an Eclipse of the Moon on the evening of the 31st of May. This Eclipse will be altogether invisible at Cincinnati, St. Louis, Natchez, New Orleans, and throughout the greatest part of the United States; but at the following places the Moon will rise before she is entirely out of the Earth's shadow, with a small eclipse on her upper limb, as described in the table:

	Boston.	Hartford.	New York.	Philadelph.	Baltimore.	Charleston.
	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.
The Moon rises at	7 32	7 30	7 27	7 25	7 23	7 5
The Eclipse ends at	7 47	7 40	7 35	7 30	7 25	7 11
Magnitude at rising	3 digits.	2 digits.	1.6 digits	1 digit.	0 4 digit.	1.2 digits.

II. There will be an Eclipse of the Sun June 15th, in the evening; invisible in the United States—visible in the South Pacific and the Great Southern Oceans.

III. There will be an Eclipse of the Sun November 10th, in the morning; invisible in the United States—visible only in a small part of the Southern Ocean.

IV. There will be a Total Eclipse of the Moon on Sunday, November 24th, in the evening, visible and chiefly visible in the United States and Texas, as follows:

CITIES.	Moon Rises.	Begin- ning of Eclipse.	Begin. of Total Darkn'ss	Middle of Eclipse.	End of Total Darkn'ss	End of the Eclipse.	Magni- tude at Rising.
		H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	
Boston.....	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	Digits.
New York.....		5 5 $\frac{1}{2}$	6 14	7 0 $\frac{1}{2}$	7 47	8 55 $\frac{1}{2}$	
New York.....		4 53 $\frac{1}{2}$	6 2	6 48 $\frac{1}{2}$	7 35	8 43 $\frac{1}{2}$	
Baltimore.....		4 43 $\frac{1}{2}$	5 52	6 38 $\frac{1}{2}$	7 25	8 33 $\frac{1}{2}$	
Charleston.....	4 49	invis.	5 38	6 24 $\frac{1}{2}$	7 11	8 19 $\frac{1}{2}$	3.44
Cincinnati.....	4 35	do.	5 20	6 6 $\frac{1}{2}$	6 53	8 1 $\frac{1}{2}$	4.14
Nashville.....	4 43	do.	5 11	5 57 $\frac{1}{2}$	6 44	7 52 $\frac{1}{2}$	7.00
St. Louis.....	4 37	do.	5 0	5 46 $\frac{1}{2}$	6 33	7 41 $\frac{1}{2}$	8.00
New Orleans.....	4 57	do.	4 58	5 44 $\frac{1}{2}$	6 31	7 39 $\frac{1}{2}$	11.82
Austin (Texas).....	4 57	do.	invis.	5 13 $\frac{1}{2}$	6 0	7 8 $\frac{1}{2}$	Total.

Where the whole is visible, the duration of the Eclipse will be 3 hours and 50 minutes, and the duration of total darkness 1 hour and 33 minutes. Depth of immersion in the Earth's shadow, 17.22 digits from the northern side.

V. There will be a small Eclipse of the northern limb of the Sun on the 9th day of December, in the afternoon, visible and chiefly visible in the United States:

	Boston.	N. York.	Baltim'e	Cincin.	Char'ston	Austin.	N. Orleans
	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.
Beginning.....	3 45 $\frac{1}{2}$	3 33	3 21	2 34	3 27	1 30	2 27
Greatest obscuration.....	4 22	4 10	3 58	3 21	3 47.	2 16	2 58
End.....			4 32	4 4	4 7	3 0	3 27
Duration.....			1 11	1 30	0 40	1 30	1 0
Sun sets.....	4 25	4 30					
Magnitude in digits.....	2.08	2.04	1.86	2.94	0.57	2.31	1.15

DIAMETERS, DISTANCES FROM THE SUN, AND MOTIONS OF THE PRIMARY PLANETS.

NAMES.	Mean distance from the Sun.	Diameter. Miles.	Proportion to th'earth	Time of rotation on axis, or length of the day on each planet.			Days in their year.	Time of revolution round the Sun, or length of their year.				Hourly motion, in miles.		
				25 d	14 h	8 m		0 s	Yrs.	Ds.	Hrs.		Ms.	S.
The Sun	.....	886,473	1,384,462	25 d	14 h	8 m	0 s	.....	Yrs.	Ds.	Hrs.	Ms.	S.	.....
Mercury	36,973,262	3,191	1-15th	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	0	27	23	15	40	111,256
Venus...	69,082,240	7,630	8-9ths	0	23	21	0	281 $\frac{1}{2}$	0	224	16	49	11	81,598
Earth....	95,518,794	7,954	1	1	0	23	56	4	365 $\frac{1}{4}$	1	0	6	9	75,222
Mars....	145,533,667	4,135	1-7th	1	0	39	22	668 $\frac{1}{2}$	1	521	23	30	36	56,212
Jupiter...	496,765,289	86,396	1,281	0	9	55	33	24,067 $\frac{1}{2}$	11	517	14	27	11	30,358
Saturn....	911,141,442	79,405	995	0	10	16	1	25,151	29	176	14	36	43	22,851
Hersehel	1,822,575,228	34,457	80	0	10	16	1	.....	84	29	0	29	0	15,846

ANATOMY, SIGNS OF THE ZODIAC, CHARACTERS, &c.

THE ANATOMY OF MAN'S BODY, AS GOVERNED BY THE TWELVE CONSTELLATIONS, ACCORDING TO ANCIENT ASTROLOGY.

Aries. ♈ Head and Face.

Gemini.
♊
Arms.

Leo.
♌
Heart.

Libra.
♎
Reins.

Sagittarius.
♐
Thighs.

Aquarius.
♑
Legs.



Taurus.
♉
Neck.

Cancer.
♋
Breast.

Virgo.
♍
Bowels.

Scorpio.
♏
Secrets.

Capricornus.
♑
Knees.

Pisces. ♓ Feet.

To know where the Sign is, find the day of the month and against it in the eighth column you will find the Sign, or Moon's place; then find the Sign here and it will show the part of the person supposed to be under the influence of the heavenly bodies. * * It may be well to observe that in this age of the world no importance is attached to this Anatomy, and it should be viewed as a harmless superstition, rather than relied upon as a matter of serious consequence or scientific truth.

THE TWELVE SIGNS OF THE ZODIAC.

Summer Spring Signs. } 1. ♈ Aries, or The Ram. 2. ♉ Taurus, or The Bull. 3. ♊ Gemini, or The Twins. 4. ♋ Cancer, or The Crab. 5. ♌ Leo, or The Lion. 6. ♍ Virgo, or The Virgin.	Wint'r Autumn Signs. } 7. ♎ Libra, or The Balance. 8. ♏ Scorpio, or The Scorpion. 9. ♐ Sagittarius, or The Archer. 10. ♑ Cap. icornus, or The Goat. 11. ♒ Aquarius, The Waterman. 12. ♓ Pisces, or The Fishes.
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NAMES AND CHARACTERS OF THE PLANETS AND ASPECTS.

The Sun, ☉	New Moon, - ☾	Conjunction, ☉—this sign denotes that two planets or other bodies are in the same longitude.
The Sun, ☉	First Quarter, ☽	Sextile, ✱—denotes that the bodies are two signs, or sixty degrees apart.
The Sun, ☉	Full Moon, - ☽	Quartile, □—denotes that the bodies are three signs, or ninety degrees apart.
Mercury, ☿	Third Quarter, ☾	Trine, △—denotes that the two bodies are four signs or one hundred and twenty degrees apart.
Venus, ♀	Ceres, - - - ♄	Opposition, ☉—denotes that the two bodies are six signs, or one hundred and eighty degrees apart.
Earth, - ⊕	Pallas, - - - ♃	
Mars, - ♂	Juno, - - - ♀	
Jupiter, ♃	Vesta, - - - ♁	
Saturn, ♄	Ascen'd'g Node, ♅	
Herschel, ♁	Descen'g Node, ♆	

WEATHER TABLE, NOTES FOR THE YEAR, &c.

TABLE FORETELLING THE STATE OF THE WEATHER.

BY DR. ADAM CLARKE.

[This table and the following remarks are the result of many years actual observation; the whole being constructed on a due consideration of the attraction of the sun and moon, in their respective positions relative to the earth; and will, by inspection, show the observer what kind of weather will most probably follow the entrance of the moon into any of her quarters, and that so near the truth as to be seldom or never found to fail. Try it, and prove his statements.]

If the New Moon, the 1st Quarter, the Full Moon, or the 3d Quarter happens	IN SUMMER.	IN WINTER.
Between midnight & 2 in the morning.	} Fair.	} Hard frost unless the wind be S. or W.
- 2 and 4 A M	} Cold, with showers.	} Snow and stormy.
- 4 and 6 A M	} Rain.	} Rain.
- 6 and 8 A M	} Wind and rain.	} Stormy.
- 8 and 10 A M	} Changeable.	} Cold rain if wind W. snow if E.
- 10 A M and 12 M	} Frequent showers.	} Cold and high wind.
- 12 M and 2 P M	} Very rainy.	} Snow or rain.
- 2 and 4 P M	} Changeable.	} Fair and mild.
- 4 and 6 P M	} Fair.	} Fair.
- 6 and 8 P M	} Fair if the wind be N. W. rainy if S. or S. W.	} Fair & frosty if wind be N. or N. W. rain or snow if S. or S. W.
- 8 and 10 P M	} Ditto.	} Ditto.
- 10 and midnight	} Fair.	} Fair and frosty.

- OBSERVATIONS.**—1. The nearer the time of the moon's changes, first quarter, full, or last quarter, are to midnight, the fairer will the weather be during the seven days after.
2. The space for this calculation occupies from ten o'clock at night until two o'clock in the morning; four hours.
3. The nearer to mid-day or noon the changes of the moon happen, the more foul or wet weather may be expected for the seven days immediately following.
4. The space for this calculation occupies from ten o'clock in the forenoon until two o'clock in the afternoon, or four hours. These observations refer principally to the summer, though they affect spring and autumn in nearly like ratio.
5. The moon's change, first quarter, full, or last quarter, happening during six of the afternoon hours, i. e. from four to ten, may be followed by fair weather; but this is mostly dependent on the wind, as is noted in the table.
6. Though the weather, from a variety of irregular causes, is more uncertain in the latter part of autumn, the whole of winter, and the beginning of spring; yet, in the main, the above observations will apply to those periods also.
7. To prognosticate correctly, especially in those cases where the wind is concerned, the observer should be in sight of a good vane, where the four cardinal points of the compass are correctly placed. With this precaution, he will scarcely ever be deceived in depending on the table.

EXPLANATION OF THE CHRONOLOGICAL CYCLES.—A Cycle is a period of time elapsing from a simultaneous commencement of two or more unequal motions until they return to such a position again, as, for instance: The

SOLAR CYCLE—a period of 28 years, after which the days of the week will fall on the same days of the months as in the first year of the Cycle. The present Solar Cycle began Jan. 1st, 1840, and will end Dec. 31st, 1867; this being the 5th year.

LUNAR CYCLE, or GOLDEN NUMBER—a period of 19 years, when the changes of the Moon happen on the same days of the months as at the commencement. The present Lunar Cycle began Jan. 1, 1843, that being the first day of the New Moon.

ROMAN INDICTION—a period of 15 years; once a Roman Cycle for levying taxes.

THE JULIAN PERIOD—a great cycle of 7980 years, extending from a supposed point 4713 years before Christ, when the Solar and Lunar Cycles and the Indiction would have commenced together, to the year of our Lord 3267, when these Cycles will again coincide and complete the Period. This Period is useful to prevent confusion in chronology, as it includes all past and perhaps all future time with mankind.

NOTES FOR THE YEAR.

Venus [♀] will be Evening Star until July 23d; then Morning Star until May 16th, 1845.

The Moon will run highest this year about the 19th degree of [♊] Gemini, and lowest about the 19th degree of [♐] Sagittarius.

The latitude of Herschel will be about 43° 42' south this year.

Longitude of the Moon's ascending node [♋] in the middle of this year, 8 signs and 13 deg.

Mean obliquity of the Ecliptic in the middle of this year, 23° 27' 34.5". True obliquity at the same time, 23° 27' 31.3"

CHRONOLOGICAL CYCLES.

Dominical Letters.....	G F
Golden Number, or Lunar Cycle.....	2
Epact, or Moon's age Jan. 1	11
Solar Cycle.....	5
Roman Indiction.....	2
Year of the Julian Period..	6557

EQUINOXES AND SOLSTICES.

	D. H. M.
Vernal Eq. March 20,	6 59mo.
Summer Sols. June 21,	3 50mo.
Autumnal Eq. Sept. 22,	6 0ev.
Winter Solst. Dec. 21,	11 34mo.

MOVEABLE FEASTS.

Easter Sunday.....	April 7.
Rogation Sunday.....	May 12.
Ascension Day.....	May 16.
Trinity Sunday.....	June 2.
Advent Sunday.....	Dec. 1.

CHARACTERS AND NAMES OF THE PLANETS, &c.

☉ SOL, or SUN. The Sun is placed in the centre of the Solar System, and turns on his axis once in 25 days. Diameter, 883,246 miles.

☿ MERCURY, is an inferior planet, and is nearest to the Sun. Diameter, 3,225 miles, and performs a revolution round the Sun in about 88 days.

♀ VENUS, performs her revolution round the Sun in about 225 days; her diurnal revolution in 23 hours. Diameter of this planet, 7,687 miles. Her orbit is within the Earth's orbit. When west of the Sun she rises in the morning before him, and hence is called the morning star, and when she sets after the Sun, she is called the evening star. She will be the morning star until the 2d day of October of this year, and then evening star until July 23, 1844.

♁ THE EARTH is the next planet above Venus in the Solar System. It is 95,000,000 miles from the Sun, and performs a revolution round him in 365 days. It revolves on its own axis, from West to East, once in 24 hours. Mean diameter, 7,970 miles.

♂ MARS is the first planet above the Earth's orbit. Distance from the Sun, 144,000,000 miles. Goes round the Sun in 686 of our days. Diameter, 4,189 miles. This planet is remarkable for the redness of its light.

♃ JUPITER is the largest of all the planets. Diameter estimated at 89,170 miles. Distance from the Sun, 490,000,000 miles, and performs his revolution round the Sun in about twelve years, or a little less. This planet has four satellites.

♄ SATURN is the most remarkable of all the planets. Distance from the Sun, 900,000,000 miles, and performs its revolution round the Sun in 29 years. Diameter, 79,042 miles. Saturn is surrounded by a thin broad ring, which, when viewed by the aid of a good telescope, appears double. It has seven satellites.

♃ HERSCHEL is a new planet, and was named by its discoverer *Georgium Sidus*, but it is usually known as Herschel or Uranus. Its distance from the Sun is 1,800,000,000 miles, and goes round the Sun once in 83 years. Its diameter is computed at 35,112 miles, and it is supplied with light by six satellites. Doctor Herschel discovered this planet in the year 1781. The latitude of Herschel (♃) is about 45° south this year.

☾ LUNA, or MOON. The Moon is not a planet, but only a satellite, or an attendant of the Earth, performing a revolution round it in 29½ days, and with the Earth is carried round the Sun once in every year. Her diameter is 2,180 miles. She is nearest the Earth of any

of the heavenly bodies. She shines only by reflecting the light of the Sun; therefore whilst that half of her which is towards the Sun is enlightened, the other half must be dark and invisible. Hence she disappears when she comes between us and the Sun, because her dark side is then towards us. The Moon will run highest this year about the 19th degree of (♊) Gemini, and lowest about the 19th degree of (♎) Sagittarius. Longitude of her Ascending Node, (♌), in the middle of this year, 9 signs 2 degrees.

VESTA, JUNO, CERES, and PALLAS, are the names respectively of planets of comparatively recent discovery. Vesta was discovered by Dr. Olbers in the year 1807; Juno, by Dr. Harding, at the Observatory near Bremen, in 1804; Ceres, at Palermo, in Sicily, by M. Piazzi in 1801; and Pallas, at Bremen, by Dr. Olbers in 1802.

ASPECTS.

♌ CONJUNCTION.—Conjunction of two celestial bodies, is when they have the same degree of longitude.

♍ OPPOSITION.—Opposition is that aspect of the celestial bodies when they are 180° asunder.

△ TRINE. □ QUARTILE. * SEXTILE.

NODES.

♌ ASCENDING NODE, is that point of the Moon's or Planet's orbit, where it cuts the ecliptic in going northward.

♎ DESCENDING NODE, is that point of a Planet's orbit where it cuts the ecliptic proceeding southward.

CHARACTERS AND NAMES OF THE SIGNS OF THE ZODIAC.

♈	Aries, (a ram,) head.	This Constellation contains	66 stars.
♉	Taurus, (a bull,) neck,		141 "
♊	Gemini, (twins,) arms,		85 "
♋	Cancer, (a crab,) breast,		83 "
♌	Leo, (a lion,) heart,		95 "
♍	Virgo, (a virgin,) bowels		110 "
♎	Libra, (a balance,) reins,		51 "
♏	Scorpio, (a scorpion,) secrets,		44 "
♐	Sagittarius, (archer,) thighs,		69 "
♑	Capricorn, (a goat,) knees,		51 "
♒	Aquarius, (a butler,) legs		108 "
♓	Pisces, (fishes,) feet		113 "

CHRONOLOGICAL CYCLES

Dominical Letter,	A
Golden Number	1
Epact,	0
Solar Cycle,	4
Roman Indiction,	1
Julian Period,	6556

PRINCIPAL CIVIL OFFICERS—June, 1843.

EXECUTIVE.

JOHN TYLER, of Virginia, <i>President</i> .	Salary \$25,000
ABEL P. UPSHUR, of Virginia, <i>Secretary of State</i> .	" 06,00
JOHN C. SPENCER, of New-York, <i>Secretary of the Treasury</i> .	" 6,000
JAMES M. PORTER, of Pennsylvania, <i>Secretary of War</i> .	" 6,000
Secretary of the Navy.	" 6,000
Attorney General.	" 4,000
CHARLES A. WICKLIFFE, of Kentucky, <i>Postmaster General</i> .	" 6,000

JUDICIARY—Supreme Court.

ROGER B. TANEY, of Maryland, <i>Chief Justice</i> .	Salary \$5,000.
JOSEPH STORY, of Mass. <i>Associate Justice</i>	JAMES M. WAYNE, of Ga., <i>Assoc. Justice</i> .
SMITH THOMPSON, of N. Y. " "	JOHN M'KINLEY, of Ala. " "
JOHN M'LEAN, of Ohio, " "	WILLIAM CATRON, of Tenn. " "
HENRY BALDWIN, of Pa. " "	PETER V. DANIEL, of Va. " "

[Salary of Associate Justices, \$4,500.]

MINISTERS PLENIPOLENTIARY.

England, EDWARD EVERETT, of Mass.	Austria, DANIEL JENIFER, of Md.
France, _____,	Prussia, HENRY WHEATON, of R. I.
Russia, CHARLES S. TODD, of Ohio.	Mexico, WADDY THOMPSON, of S. C.

[Salary of Ministers, \$9,000.]

GOVERNORS OF STATES.

States.	Governors.	States.	Governors.
Maine.....	Edw. Kavanagh, <i>acting</i> .	Alabama.....	Benjamin Fitzpatrick.
New Hampshire.....	Henry Hubbard.	Mississippi.....	Tilghman M. Tucker.
Massachusetts.....	Marcus Morton.	Louisiana.....	Alexander Mouton.
Rhode Island.....	James Fenner.	Ohio.....	Wilson Shannon.
Connecticut.....	Chauncey F. Cleveland.	Kentucky.....	Robert P. Letcher.
Vermont.....	Charles Paine.	Tennessee.....	James C. Jones.
New York.....	William C. Bouck.	Indiana.....	Samuel Bigger.
New Jersey.....	William Pennington.	Illinois.....	Thomas Ford.
Pennsylvania.....	David R. Porter.	Michigan.....	John S. Barry.
Delaware.....	William B. Cooper.	Missouri.....	Thomas H. Reynolds.
Maryland.....	Francis Thomas.	Arkansas.....	Archibald Yell.
Virginia.....	James McDowell.	GOVERNORS OF TERRITORIES.	
North Carolina.....	John M. Morehead.	Wisconsin.....	James D. Doty.
South Carolina.....	James H. Hammond.	Iowa.....	John Chambers.
Georgia.....	Charles J. McDonald.	Florida.....	Robert K. Call.

TIMES OF HOLDING STATE ELECTIONS.

Maine.....	2d Monday in September.	South Carolina.....	2d Monday in October.
N. Hamp.....	2d Tuesday in March.	Georgia.....	1st Monday in October.
Vermont.....	1st Tuesday in September.	Alabama.....	1st Monday in August.
Mass.....	2d Monday in November.	Mississippi.....	1st Monday in November.
R. I.....	1st Wednes. in Apr. and Aug.	Louisiana.....	1st Monday in July.
Connecticut.....	1st Monday in April.	Tennessee.....	1st Thursday in August.
New York.....	Tues. after 1st Mond. in Nov.	Kentucky.....	1st Monday in August.
New Jersey.....	2d Tuesday in October.	Ohio.....	2d Tuesday in October.
Pennsylv.....	1st Wednesday in October.	Indiana.....	1st Monday in August.
Delaware.....	2d Tuesday in November.	Illinois.....	1st Monday in August.
Maryland.....	1st Wednesday in October.	Missouri.....	1st Monday in August.
Virginia.....	3d Thursday in April.	Michigan.....	1st Monday in November.
North Carol.....	1st Thursday in August.	Arkansas.....	1st Monday in October.

MOON'S PHASES. <i>New York.</i>			Sun on Meridian.		
	D.	H. M.	Day	H.	M. S.
Full Moon.....	5	0 38 <i>ev.</i>	1	<i>ev.</i>	3 41
Third Quarter. 12	4	35 <i>ev.</i>	9	0	7 16
New Moon ... 19	1	22 <i>ev.</i>	17	0	10 17
First Quarter. 27	7	35 <i>mo.</i>	25	0	12 34

A GOOD REFERENCE.—“Do you know Mr. L.—?” asked one friend of another, referring to an old gentleman who was famous for drinking extract of hop. “Yes, sir, I know him very well. In the morning when he gets up he is a beer barrel, and in the evening, when he goes to bed he is a barrel of beer.” The querist departed, quite satisfied with his information.

Day of Month. Day of Week. Mr. Swipes, I have just kicked your impertinent negro Bill out of my store,” said a bankrupt. “It’s the first bill you have footed for many years,” was the reply

Pennsylvania, New Jersey, New York City, Connecticut, Ohio, Illinois and Indiana.

THE BOY AND CHURCH MEMBER.—In a temperance meeting, after many arguments had been proposed why church members should subscribe to the pledge, a man came up to the table, leading his son, about twelve years of age. He turned to the audience and thus addressed them:

DAILY RECORD.

Day of Month	Day of Week	Remarkable Events, Holydays, &c.	Sun Rises		Sun Sets		Moon Sets		Sun's dec. S.		Moon's place
			H.	M.	H.	M.	H.	M.	°	'	
1	M	Circumcision.	7	27	4	41	3	43	23	3	♋
2	Tu	Battle of Trenton, 1777.	7	27	4	42	4	40	22	58	♋
3	W	Battle of Princeton, 1777.	7	27	4	43	5	34	22	52	♋
4	Th	Sir Isaac Newton born, 1642.	7	27	4	43	6	24	22	46	♋
5	Fr	Richmond burnt, 1781.	7	27	4	44	rises	22	40	0	♋
6	Sa	Epiphany.	7	27	4	45	6	7	22	33	♋
7	G	Fenelon died, 1715.	7	27	4	46	7	14	22	26	♋
8	M	Battle of New Orleans, 1815.	7	27	4	47	8	21	22	18	♋
9	Tu	Aldebaran south 9 12.	7	27	4	48	9	29	22	10	♋
10	W	Stamp Act passed, 1765.	7	26	4	49	10	38	22	1	♋
11	Th	Dr. Dwight died, 1817.	7	26	4	50	11	48	21	52	♋
12	Fr	[140 lives lost, 1840.	7	26	4	51	morn.	21	43	0	♋
13	Sa	Steamboat Lexington burnt,	7	26	4	52	0	59	21	33	♋
14	G	Halley died, 1742.	7	25	4	54	2	11	21	23	♋
15	M	Charleston burnt, 1778.	7	25	4	55	3	22	21	12	♋
16	Tu	Battle of Corunna, 1809.	7	24	4	56	4	29	21	1	♋
17	W	Benj. Franklin born, 1706.	7	24	4	57	5	29	20	49	♋
18	Th	Battle of Cowpens, 1781.	7	23	4	58	6	20	20	37	♋
19	Fr	American Independence ac-	7	23	4	59	sets.	20	25	25	♋
20	Sa	knnowledged by G. B. 1783.	7	22	5	0	6	23	20	12	♋
21	G	Louis XVI. beheaded, 1793.	7	22	5	2	7	29	19	59	♋
22	M	3d Sunday after Epiphany.	7	21	5	3	8	32	19	46	♋
23	Tu	William Pitt died, 1806.	7	21	5	4	9	34	19	32	♋
24	W	Frederick the G't born, 1712.	7	20	5	5	10	34	19	18	♋
25	Th	Conversion of St. Paul.	7	19	5	6	11	33	19	3	♋
26	Fr	Escape of Bonaparte from	7	18	5	8	morn.	18	48	0	♋
27	Sa	Elba, 1815.	7	18	5	9	0	32	18	33	♋
28	G	Peter the Great died, 1725.	7	17	5	10	1	31	18	18	♋
29	M	Constantinople burnt, 1730.	7	16	5	11	2	28	18	2	♋
30	Tu	Charles I. beheaded, 1643.	7	15	5	13	3	23	17	46	♋
31	W	Sirius south 9 57.	7	14	5	14	4	15	17	29	♋

“I am one of those who have always supposed the church to be temperance society enough, and that there was no need of her members signing a pledge. I thought, when I gave my heart to God, and myself to the church, that it was a reproach to my profession to say that I must sign the pledge to keep me from ‘getting drunk.’ I would have sat unmoved under all the arguments which I have heard tonight—but a few minutes ago my little boy whispered to me and said: Father, will you sign the pledge? I told him to hush. After a few moments he said again: Father, will you sign the pledge? I told him again to be silent. Again he stole closer to me, and looked up imploringly in my face, with the big tears standing in his eyes, and said: Father, I want you to sign the pledge; you may die, and when you are dead I may not think about signing the pledge. Father, will you not sign the pledge? The truth flashed upon my mind instantly. It may be the salvation of my boy; I cannot refuse; and here I am to sign.”

ORIGIN OF THE PHRASE “LEAVE NO STONE UNTURNED.”—When Xerxes was conquered by the Greeks, he retreated by the river Salamin, and left Madonius to finish the war. That commander was also unfortunate, and retreated. A report was then circulated that he had buried a large sum of gold and silver in his tent, and a Grecian named Polycrates having an earnest desire to possess this enormous wealth, purchased the whole field upon which the camp was placed. After digging for a long time without success, he repaired to the Oracle of Delphos, to ask the advice of Apollo as to how he should find the treasure. The Oracle responded—“*omnem move lapidem,*” (move every stone,) and the advice being followed by Polycrates, he at last obtained the treasure for his pains. Hence, to insure success in any arduous undertaking, we are often advised to “Leave no stone unturned.”

16
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MOON'S PHASES.		New York.	Sun on Meridian
	D.	H. M.	Day H. M. S.
Full Moon.....	4	3 47 mo.	1 0 13 51
Third Quarter..	11	0 26 mo.	9 0 14 30
New Moon.....	18	3 50 mo.	17 0 14 20
First Quarter..	26	5 2 mo.	25 0 13 24

DIGNITY.—We dislike what the world calls a dignified man—one whose intense egotism and incalculable vanity make him inaccessible. A piece of mortality of this description is like the hedgehog; approach him as you may, the bristling of self stands out in such bold relief, that, even though you offer the fellow food, you are certain to get your fingers pricked.

“Don't lean upon me for support,” said a rich miser to a poor relative.
 “It would be a lean support if I did,” was the reply.

Pennsylvania, New Jersey, New York City, Connecticut, Ohio, Illinois and Indiana.

AMERICAN COURTSHIP.—

This must be an everlasting fine country, beyond all doubt, for in the winter the folks have nothing to do but ride about and talk politics. When the ground is covered with snow they have such grand sleighing frolics with the girls. Nature made that season on purpose for courting. A little, tidy, scrumptious looking sleigh, a real clipper of a horse, a string of bells as long as a string of onions round his neck, and a sweetheart alongside, all muffled up but her eyes and lips—the first looking right into you and the latter talking right at you—is enough to drive one raving distracted mad with pleasure, ain't it? And then the dear critters say the bells make such a din there's no hearing one's self speak; so they stick their cherry lips close up to your face, and talk, talk, till one can't help looking straight at them instead of the horses, and then whom you go, capsize into a snowdrift together, cushions, buffaloes and all. Then to see the little critter shake herself, when she gets up, like a duck just landed from a pond, chattering away all the time like a magpie—it is fun alive. In this way a chap gets led on step by step, and before he fairly knows it himself he is up before the minister making awfully nice promises.

DAILY RECORD.

Day of Month.	Day of Week.	Remarkable Events, Holydays, &c.	Sun Rises			Sun Sets			Moon Sets			Sun's dec. S			Moon's place.
			H.	M.	M.	H.	M.	M.	H.	M.	M.	H.	M.	M.	
1	Th	Sirius south 9 53.	7	13	15	5	2	17	12	0	0	0	0	0	♊
Fr	Candlemas day.		7	12	16	5	44	16	55					♋	
Sa	General Peace of Paris, 1783.		7	11	18	6	22	16	38					♌	
4	G	Fr. G. B. U. S. Spain, &c.	7	10	19	ris.	16	20						♍	
5	M	Earthquake in Sicily, 1780.	7	9	20	7	16	16	2					♎	
6	Tu	Alliance formed between U	7	8	21	8	27	15	44					♏	
7	W	S. and France, 1780.	7	7	23	9	38	15	25					♐	
8	Th	Earthquake in London, 1780.	7	6	24	10	50	15	6					♑	
9	Fr	J. Q. Adams elected President	7	5	25	morn.	14	47						♒	
10	Sa	by House of Rep. 1825.	7	3	26	0	2	14	28					♓	
11	G	De Witt Clinton died, 1828	7	2	28	1	13	14	9					♈	
12	M	Sexagesima.	7	1	29	2	20	13	49					♉	
13	Tu	Commodore Hull died, 1843.	7	0	30	3	21	13	29					♊	
14	W	Valentine's day.	6	58	31	4	14	13	8					♋	
15	Th		6	57	32	4	59	12	48					♌	
16	Fr	Melancthon born, 1497.	6	56	34	5	37	12	26					♍	
17	Sa	Peace with Eng. ratif'd, 1815.	6	54	35	6	10	12	7					♎	
18	G	Quinquagesima. Martia Lu-	6	53	36	sets.	11	46						♏	
19	M	ther died, 1546.	6	52	37	7	19	11	24					♐	
20	Tu	Voltaire born, 1694.	6	50	38	8	20	11	3					♑	
21	W	Ash Wednesday.	6	49	40	9	20	10	41					♒	
22	Th	George Washington b. 1732.	6	48	41	10	19	10	20					♓	
23	Fr	Sir Joshua Reynolds d. 1792.	6	46	42	11	18	9	58					♈	
24	Sa	Peacock cap. by Hornet, 1814.	6	45	43	morn.	9	36						♉	
25	G	1st Sunday in Lent. Battle	6	43	44	0	16	9	13					♊	
25	M	of Warsaw, 1831.	6	42	46	1	11	8	51					♋	
27	Tu	Elias Hicks died, 1830. Pes-	6	40	47	2	4	8	29					♌	
28	W	talozzi died, 1827.	6	39	48	2	52	8	6					♍	
29	Th	Procyon south 8 55.	6	37	49	3	36	7	43					♎	

TOUCH OF THE SUBLIME.—I rise, Mr. President, to argue the cause of the rich man against the poor man. The rich man, Mr. President, horizontalizes his emancipated form upon a mahogany sofa, cut down, hewed out, surveyed and manufactured from the tall cedar of Lebanon, which grew on the lofty and cloud-capt summits of the ever memorable mountain of Jehosaphat, on whose sunny slopes once stayed the poet-king with the head of six-fingered Goliath in his jacket pocket. While on the other hand, Mr. President, the poor man declines his expectations in a cottage, circumdecent to some umbrageous stream, there to contemplate on the incomprehensibility of the vast constellations and other fixed and immovable satellites that revolve around the celestial axletree of this tenequarous firmament on high. Then, Mr. President, after calling around him his wife and the rest of his children, he teaches them to throw away all sublunary desideratums and to persevere in scenes of immortality beyond the narrow precincts of the chilling carnal-house.

MOON'S PHASES.		New York		Sun on Meridian.	
	D.	H. M.	Day	H. M. S.	
Full Moon.....	4	4 6 ev.	1	0 12 30	
Third Quarter..	11	8 24 mo.	9	0 10 37	
New Moon.....	18	7 21 ev.	17	0 8 23	
First Quarter..	27	0 6 mo.	25	0 5 53	

"You had better ask for manners than for money," said a finely dressed man to a friendless beggar boy, who had humbly petitioned for a mite out of his enormous wealth.
 "Pardon me, sir," said the boy, very modestly, "I asked for what I thought you had the most of." The rich animal passed on, with a contemptuous smile and a quick step.

"Fa, are the men in Congress all deaf and dumb?" "Certainly not, child, but why do you inquire?" "Because they keep making so many motions."

Pennsylvania, New Jersey, New York City, Connecticut, Ohio, Illinois and Indiana.

READING.—Of all the amusements that can be imagined for a laboring man, after his daily toil or in its intervals, there is nothing like reading an interesting newspaper or book. It calls for no bodily exertion, of which he has already had enough, or perhaps too much. It relieves his home of sameness and dullness; transports him into a gay and more diversified and interesting scene; and while he enjoys himself there, he may forget the evils of the present moment as much as though he were ever so drunk, with the advantage of finding himself the next day with the money in his pocket, or at least laid out in real necessities—and without the drunkard's misery of mind and body.

DAILY RECORD.

Day of Month	Day of Week	Remarks	Sun Rises		Sun Sets		Sun's dec. S.		Moon's place.
			H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	° ' "		
1	Fr	St. David.	6 36	5 50	4 16	7 21	8	☾	
2	Sa	John Wesley died, 1791.	6 34	5 51	4 51	6 53	8	☾	
3	Fr	2d Sunday in Lent	6 32	5 52	5 24	6 35	8	☾	
4	M		6 31	5 54	rises.	6 12	☾		
5	Tu	James Madison born, 1757.	6 29	5 55	7 20	5 49	☾		
6	W	Col. Crockett killed at the	6 28	5 56	8 33	5 25	☾		
7	Th	Alamo, 1836.	6 26	5 57	9 48	5 2	☾		
8	Fr	Boston Massacre, 1770.	6 25	5 58	11 1	4 39	☾		
9	Sa	Guthrie died, 1770.	6 23	5 59	morn.	4 15	☾		
10	Fr	Battle of Aboukir, 1801.	6 21	6 0	11 3	3 52	☾		
11	M	Benj. West died, 1820.	6 20	6 1	1 15	3 28	☾		
12	Tu	Chelsea (E.) Hospital found-	6 18	6 2	2 11	3 4	☾		
13	W	dis. 1731. [ed, 1682	6 16	6 3	2 58	2 31	☾		
14	Th	St'r President sailed f'm N.Y.	6 15	6 4	3 37	2 17	☾		
15	Fr	Jackson born, 1767. [1841.	6 13	6 6	4 11	1 53	☾		
16	Sa	Nath'l Bowditch died, 1838.	6 11	6 7	4 41	1 30	☾		
17	Fr	4th Sunday in Lent. St. Pat.	6 10	6 8	5 8	1 6	☾		
18	M	Stamp Act rep. 1766. [rick.	6 8	6 9	sets.	0 42	☾		
19	Tu	[1831.	6 7	6 10	7 9	S. 19	☾		
20	W	Slave Insurrection in Antigua.	6 5	6 11	8 9	N. 5	☾		
21	Th	Bishop Asbury died, 1816.	6 3	6 12	9 7	0 29	☾		
22	Fr	Sir Isaac Newton died, 1723.	6 2	6 13	10 5	0 52	☾		
23	Sa	Austrians invade Italy, 1831.	6 0	6 14	11 2	1 16	☾		
24	Fr	5th Sunday in Lent. Queen	5 58	6 15	11 55	1 40	☾		
25	M	Elizabeth died, 1603.	5 57	6 16	morn.	2 3	☾		
26	Tu		5 55	6 17	0 44	2 27	☾		
27	W	Peace of Amiens, 1802.	5 53	6 18	1 29	2 50	☾		
28	Th	Raphael born, 1483.	5 52	6 19	2 9	3 14	☾		
29	Fr	Swedenborg died, 1772. Gus-	5 50	6 20	2 46	3 37	☾		
30	Sa	tavus III. assas. 1792.	5 48	6 21	3 19	4 0	☾		
31	Fr	Palm Sunday.	5 47	6 22	3 50	4 23	☾		

What he has been reading also accompanies him to his next day's labor, and gives him something to think of besides mere mechanical drudgery; something he can enjoy when absent, and look forward to with pleasure. It were to pray for a taste which should stand me in need, under every variety of circumstances, and be a source of happiness and cheerfulness to me through life, and a shield against its ills, however things might go amiss and the world frown upon me, it would be a taste for reading. Sir J. Herschell.

Let compulsion be resorted to when necessary, but deception never.

A LESSON FOR SCOLDING WIVES.—"And I dare say you have scolded your wife often, Newman," said I, one day, while sitting by his fireside. Old Newman looked down, and his wife took up the reply. "Never, to signify—and if he has, I have deserved it." "And I dare say, if the truth was known, you have scolded him as often," said I. "Nay," said the old woman, with a beauty of kindness which all the poetry in the world cannot excel: "how can a wife scold her good man, who has been hard at work for her and her little ones all the day? It may do for a man to be occasionally peevish and fretful, for it is he who must meet the crosses and disappointments of the world; and who should make him forget them but his own wife, for whom he braves and bears so much? And she had best for her own sake; for nobody can scold to a very great extent when the talking is all done on one side."

MOON'S PHASE.		New York.		Sun on Meridian.	
D.	H. M.	Day	H. M. S.	H. M. S.	
Full Moon.....	3 2 2 mo.	1	0 3 49		
Third Quarter. 9	5 13 ev.	9	0 1 28		
New Moon.....	17 11 36 mo.	17	Morning.		
First Quarter. .25	3 21 ev.	25	11 57 48		

REPUTATION.—Says the author of Lacon—"There are two ways of establishing one's reputation—to be praised by honest men, and to be abused by rogues. It is best, however, to secure the former, because it will invariably be accompanied by the latter. His calumination is not only the greatest benefit a rogue can confer, but the only service he will perform for nothing."

Day of Month. Day of Week. **DON'T EAT TOO MUCH.**—A Spanish proverb says: "A little in the morning is enough; enough at dinner is but little; and a little at night is too much." Excellent advice.

Pennsylvania, New Jersey, New York City, Connecticut, Ohio, Illinois and Indiana.

Moon's place. ANECDOTE.—"My dear husband," said an amiable and witty wife to her truant lord, one morning after he had returned at a late hour from a night's carousal and dissipation—"do you think, really, that man and wife are both one as is sometimes said?"—"Certainly, my dear; how can it be otherwise? But why ask the question?"—"Because," she replied, "if that be the fact I am bound to express my regret and ask your forgiveness for being imprudent last night: pardon me this offence and I promise you that I will never get DRUNK again." The rebuke was effectual.

DAILY RECORD.

Day of Month.	Day of Week.	Remarkable Events, Holydays, &c	Sun Rises.		Sun Sets.		Moon Sets.		Sun's dec. N.		Moon's place.
			H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	° /				
1	M	Election in Connecticut, 1844.	5 45	6 23	4 21	4 47					☾
2	Tu	Thomas Jefferson born, 1743	5 43	6 24	4 52	5 10					☾
3	W	Napier d. 1617. [d. 1774.	5 42	6 25	rises.	5 33					☾
4	Th	Harrison d. 1841. Goldsm'h	5 40	6 26	8 41	5 55					☾
5	Fr	Good Friday.	5 38	6 28	9 55	6 18					☾
6	Sa	Dartmoor Massacre, 1815.	5 37	6 29	11 4	6 41					☾
7	F	Easter Sunday. Lalande	5 35	6 30	morn.	7 3					☾
8	M	died, 1807.	5 34	6 31	0 4	7 26					☾
9	Tu	Lord Bacon died, 1826.	5 32	6 32	0 55	7 48					☾
10	W	U. S. Bank incorp. 1816.	5 30	6 33	1 38	8 10					☾
11	Th	Bonaparte abdicated, 1814.	5 29	6 34	2 13	8 32					☾
12	Fr	Great Snow in Pennsylvania,	5 27	6 35	2 44	8 54					☾
13	Sa	New York, &c. 1841.	5 26	6 36	3 12	9 16					☾
14	F	Low Sunday.	5 24	6 37	3 38	9 37					☾
15	M		5 23	6 38	4 4	9 59					☾
16	Tu	Shakspeare b. 1564. Buffon	5 21	6 39	4 30	10 20					☾
17	W	Franklin d. 1790. [d. 1788	5 20	6 40	sets.	10 41					☾
18	Th	Election in Va. 1844. Byron	5 18	6 41	7 58	11 2					☾
19	Er	Bat. Lexington, 1775. [d. '24.	5 17	6 42	8 54	11 23					☾
20	Sa	Cabinet resigned, 1831.	5 15	6 43	9 48	11 43					☾
21	F	2d Sunday after Easter.	5 14	6 44	10 39	12 4					☾
22	M	Fielding born, 1707.	5 12	6 45	11 25	12 24					☾
23	Tu	Shakspeare died, 1616.	5 11	6 46	morn.	12 44					☾
24	W	Brazil discovered, 1500.	5 9	6 47	0 6	13 3					☾
25	Th	St. Mark.	5 8	6 48	0 43	13 23					☾
26	Fr	Hume born, 1711.	5 7	6 49	1 16	13 42					☾
27	Sa	James Monroe born, 1758.	5 5	6 50	1 47	14 1					☾
28	F	3d Sund. after Easter. Chau-	5 4	6 51	2 17	14 20					☾
29	M	cer died, 1434.	5 3	6 52	2 48	14 39					☾
30	Tu	Washington 1st Pres't, 1789	5 1	6 53	3 19	14 57					☾

Could the "vasty deep" speak out, what tales of horror would it tell, of ruined hopes and sudden deaths, of bacchanalian revels on shipboard, followed by such sudden and remediless disasters as left not a voice to tell the sad story. Many a drunken captain has sent himself and all on board to the bottom, by his orders in the hour of danger, under the influence of rum, and entirely insulted to the perilous occasion.

The Rev. Mr. Phelan, a priest of Montreal, says—"I feel prouder of having established a temperance society which now embraces nearly all my flock, than if I were the founder of an imperial dynasty excelling that of Alexander."

GOOD COUNSEL.—No young man can hope to rise in society, or act worthily his part in life, without a fair moral character. The basis of such character is a virtuous, fixed sense of moral obligation, sustained and invigorated by the fear and love of God. The youth who possesses such a character can be trusted. Integrity, justice, benevolence, truth, are not with him words without meaning; he feels and knows their sacred import, and aims in the tenor of his life to exemplify the virtues they express. Such a man has decision of character: he knows what is right, and is firm in pursuing it. Such a man has independence of character: he thinks and acts for himself, and is not to be made the tool of unprincipled and time-serving politicians to do the dirty work of party. Such a man has true worth of character; his life is a blessing to himself, to his family, to society, to the world; and he is pointed out to future generations as a proper example for the rising youth to emulate.

MOON'S PHASES. *New York, Sun on Meridian.*

	D.	H. M.	Day	H. M. S.
Full Moon.....	2	10 20 mo.	1	11 56 54
Third Quarter. 9	3	27 mo.	9	11 56 13
New Moon.....17	3	57 mo.	17	11 56 9
First Quarter. 25	2	34 mo.	25	11 56 41
Full Moon.....31	5	51 ev	25	11 56 41

GREENS.—“Father, isn't that man in what is called the spring time of life?” “Why, Fred?” “Because he looks so confounded green.”

“We had an awful storm once when I was out to sea on the Ohio canal; the captain told us to take in all sail.” “Take in all sail on a canal boat! How did you do that?” “Jumped ashore, and knocked the horse down!”

Day of Month.
Day of Week.

Empty is the house of a childless man; empty is the heart of a bachelor; empty are all quarters of the world to an ignorant man; but poverty is total emptiness.

Pennsylvania, New Jersey, New York, City, Connecticut, Ohio, Illinois and Indiana.

A RUINOUS TRADE.—A few years since Mr. Gerrit Smith, of Peterboro', N.Y. made an examination in his own village, to test the effect of the spirit trade upon the man who sells. He found that in 22 years twenty-nine persons had been engaged in the trade in that town. Of those, five had discontinued the sale without loss or gain. Twenty were still living, all poor and all drunkards. Four had died, all poor and all drunkards!

DAILY RECORD.

Day of Month.	Day of Week.	Remarkable Events. Holydays, &c.	Sun Rises		Sun Sets		Moon Sets		Sun's dec. N.		Moon's place.
			H.	M.	H.	M.	H.	M.	°	'	
1	W	Sts. Philip and James.	5	06	54	3	55	15	15	—	♊
2	Th	Battle of Lutzen, 1813.	4	59	55	rises.	15	33	31	—	♋
3	Fr	Invention of the Cross.	4	58	56	8	43	15	51	—	♌
4	Sa	[poleon died, 1821.	4	56	57	9	49	16	8	—	♍
5	F	4th Sunday after Easter. Na.	4	55	58	10	46	16	25	—	♎
6	M	Battle of Prague, 1757.	4	54	59	11	34	16	42	—	♏
7	Tu	[sier guillotined, 1794.	4	53	7	morn.	16	59	53	—	♐
8	W	Gibbon born, 1737. Lavo-	4	52	7	0	13	17	15	—	♑
9	Th	Burning of the Ben Sherrod,	4	51	7	0	46	17	31	—	♒
10	Fr	1837; 175 lives lost.	4	50	7	3	15	17	47	—	♓
11	Sa	Ld. Chatham died, 1778.	4	49	7	4	12	18	2	—	♈
12	F	Great Hail in Ky. 1840.	4	48	7	5	2	18	17	—	♉
13	M	Landing at Jamestown, 1607.	4	47	7	6	2	34	18	—	♊
14	Tu	Vaccination first appl'd, 1796.	4	46	7	3	1	18	46	—	♋
15	W	Camden, S. C. burnt, 1781.	4	45	7	3	31	19	0	—	♌
16	Th	Ascension Day.	4	44	7	4	4	19	14	—	♍
17	Fr	Revolution in Venice, 1797.	4	43	7	10	sets.	19	28	—	♎
18	Sa	Bonaparte decla'd Emp. 1804.	4	42	7	11	8	35	19	—	♏
19	F	Dark Day in New Eng. 1780.	4	41	7	12	9	23	19	—	♐
20	M	Columbus d. 1506. La Fay-	4	40	7	13	10	50	6	—	♑
21	Tu	ette died, 1834.	4	39	7	14	10	43	20	—	♒
22	W	Pope b. 1688. [adel'a, 1737.	4	39	7	15	11	17	20	—	♓
23	Th	Fed. Convention met at Phil-	4	38	7	15	11	48	20	—	♈
24	Fr	Queen Victoria b. 1819. Co-	4	37	7	16	morn.	20	53	—	♉
25	Sa	pernicus died, 1543.	4	37	7	17	0	17	21	—	♊
26	F	Whitsunday. Calvin died.	4	36	7	18	0	46	21	—	♋
27	M	1564.	4	35	7	19	1	16	21	—	♌
28	Tu	William Pitt born, 1759.	4	35	7	20	1	49	21	—	♍
29	W	Attack on Sacket's H'r, 1813.	4	34	7	20	2	25	21	—	♎
30	Th	Pope d. 1744. Volt. d. 1778.	4	34	7	21	3	9	21	—	♏
31	Fr	Newburyport burnt, 1811.	4	33	7	22	rises.	22	0	—	♐

ENVY.—Envy of others is one of the most foolish passions of a dissatisfied mind. To make yourself miserable because your neighbor has a finer house or greater possession than yourself, betrays a mental inequity which should consign the possessor to a mad-house. Envy no one for his superiority; strive, rather, by honorable measures, to place yourself by his side. If the time lost in looking up and whining were properly appropriated, thousands of grumblers might soon look down and smile.

A BED.—A bed is a bundle of paradoxes; we go to it with reluctance, yet we quit it with regret. We make up our minds every night to quit it early, but we make up our bodies every morning to keep it late.

Never attempt to scare a child into obedience;—persuasion will do all.

PROGRESS OF IMPROVEMENT.—“Mother,” asked a six-foot gawky, after two hours of brown study, “what did you and dad used to do when he come a courtin’ you?” “Good airth and seas! what do you mean, Jedediah?” “Why, I went a courtin’ last Sunday night—I went over to Deacon Doolittle’s to see Peggy, and she told me I didn’t know how to court. I axt her to show me how, and says she ‘ax your marm.’ So now I want to know what you and father did.” “La, suz! Why, Jed, we used to sit by the fire and eat roast turkey and mince pies, and drink cider, and watch the crickets runnin’ round the harth.” “Good gracious! times aint as they used to was, mother, that’s sarrin. I was all slicked up to kill, and looked tearin’ scrumpshus, and the only thing Peggy gin me was a raw cold pickle!”

MOON'S PHASES		New York.	Sun on Meridian
	D	H. M.	Day H. M. S.
Third Quarter.	7	3 33 ev.	1 11 57 34
New Moon.....	15	7 30 ev.	9 11 53 57
First Quarter..	23	10 23 mo.	17 ev. 0 37
Full Moon.....	30	1 21 mo.	25 0 2 20

PHYSICIANS.—The testimony of all physicians is against the use of alcohol. They declare it to be poison. Among the distinguished gentlemen of the faculty who have given this decision, we may mention the names of Benjamin Rush, of Philadelphia, Dudley, of Kentucky, and Joseph Hull, of New York. Tipplers will not suffer doctors to poison them, but poison themselves.

Day of Month.	Day of Week.	Temperance puts wood on the fire, flour in the barrel, meat in the tub, vigor in the body, intelligence in the brain, and life and spirit in the whole composition of man.	Pennsylvania, New Jersey, New York City, Connecticut, Ohio, Illinois and Indiana.				Moon's place.	WHAT A TIPPLER WILL DO FOR RUM.—In a town about sixty miles from Philadelphia, a fellow was hard pushed for a drink; he was out of money, out of credit, and out of property, but sadly in want of biters. So he put his wits to work and struck out the following scheme, which answered his purpose completely. He went to a bookseller, and asked for a Bible on credit, on pretence of reform. The bookseller considered it wrong to withhold the Bible from him, and he let him have it. The toper took up the Bible, politely thanked the bookseller, walked directly to a tavern and pawned the book for Rum! The tavern-keeper not having any use for such an article, afterwards sold it for one-third its value.
			Sun Rises.	Sun Sets.	Moon Rises.	Sun's dec. N		
1	Sa	Remarkable Events, Holydays, &c.	H. M. H. M.	H. M.	o /			
1	F	Trinity Sunday. Peace bet'n France and Eng. 1814.	4 337 23	3 30	22 8	↑		
3	M	Earthquake in N. Eng. 1744.	4 327 23	9 23	22 16	↕		
4	Tu	Grattan died, 1820.	4 327 24	10 8	22 24	↕		
5	W	Weber died, 1826.	4 327 25	10 45	22 31	↕		
6	Th	Patrick Henry died, 1799.	4 317 25	11 16	22 37	↕		
7	Fr	Extreme cold in N. Eng. 1816.	4 317 26	11 45	22 43	↕		
8	Sa	1st Cholera in Am. at Quebec.	4 317 27	0 11	22 49	↕		
9	F	1st Sunday af. Trin. [1832	4 307 28	0 37	22 59	↕		
10	M	Russ. Gen. Diebitsch d. 1831.	4 307 28	1 4	23 4	↕		
11	Tu	St. Barnabas.	4 307 29	1 33	23 8	↕		
12	W	N.Y. City incorporated, 1665.	4 307 29	2 5	23 12	↕		
13	Th	Luther excom. by Pope, 1520.	4 307 30	2 41	23 15	↕		
14	Fr	Battle of Marengo, 1800.	4 307 30	3 22	23 18	↕		
15	Sa	Washington ap. com'r, 1775.	4 307 30	sets.	23 21	↕		
16	F	2d Sunday after Trinity.	4 307 31	8 5	23 23	↕		
17	M	Battle of Bunker Hill, 1775	4 307 31	8 45	23 25	↕		
18	Tu	Battle Waterloo, 1815. War	4 307 31	9 20	23 26	↕		
19	W	dec. against Gr. B. 1812.	4 307 32	9 52	23 27	↕		
20	Th	William IV. died, 1838; Vic-	4 307 32	10 21	23 27	↕		
21	Fr	toria proclaimed Queen.	4 317 32	10 50	23 27	↕		
22	Sa	Attack on Chesapeake, 1807.	4 317 32	11 18	23 27	↕		
23	F	Leibnitz b. 1646. Akenside	4 317 32	11 48	23 26	↕		
24	M	St. John Baptist. [d. 1770	4 317 33	morn.	23 25	↕		
25	Tu		4 327 33	0 22	23 24	↕		
26	W	Samuel L. Southard d. 1842.	4 327 33	1 0	23 22	↕		
27	Th	Dr. Dodd ex. 1777.	4 327 33	1 46	23 19	↕		
28	Fr	James Madison d. 1836.	4 337 33	2 40	23 16	↕		
29	Sa	St. Peter. Monmouth Bat-	4 337 33	3 43	23 13	↕		
30	F	4th Sun. aft. Tr. [tle, 1778	4 347 33	rises.	23 10	↕		

A SECRET.—“How do you do, Mrs. Tome, have you heard that story about Mrs. Ludy?” “Why, no, really, Mrs. Gab, what is it—do tell?” “O, I promised not to tell for all the world! No, I must never tell on’t. I’m afraid it will git out.” “Why, I’ll never tell on’t, as long as I live, just as true as the world; what is it, come, tell.” “Now you won’t say anything about it, will you?” “No, I’ll never open my head about it—never. Hope-to-die this minute.” “Well, if you’ll believe me, Mrs. Funday told me last night, that Mrs. Trot told her that her sister’s husband was told by a person who dreamed it, that Mrs. Trouble’s oldest daughter told Mrs. Nichols that her grandmother heard by a letter that she got from her third sister’s second husband’s oldest brother’s step-daughter, that it was reported by the captain of a clam-boat just arrived from the Feejee Islands, that the mermaids about that section wore shark-skin bustles stuffed with pickled eels’ toes!”

MOON'S PHASES		New York.	Sun on Meridian
D.	H. M.	Day	H. M. S.
Third Quarter.	7 5 24 mo.	1 0	3 33
New Moon.....	15 9 27 mo.	9 0	4 54
First Quarter..	22 4 17 ev.	17 0	5 49
Full Moon.....	29 9 37 mo.	25 0	6 11

GOOD.—A lawyer, not over young or handsome, made many attempts to confuse a young lady, whom he was questioning as a witness. She, however, remained calm. At last, determined to perplex her, the lawyer said—"Miss, upon my word you are very pretty!" The young lady very promptly replied, "I would return the compliment, sir, if I were not on oath!"

A PUZZLE.—Two ladies saw two gentlemen approaching. One lady said, "There come our husbands, our fathers, our children's fathers and grandfathers."

Pennsylvania, New Jersey, New York City, Connecticut, Ohio, Illinois and Indiana.

BANKRUPT LAW.—Two darkies, during the existence of the late bankrupt law, thus explained its principles:

DAILY RECORD.

Sun Rises. Sun Sets. Moon Rises. Sun's dec. N.

Moon's place.

Day of Month.	Day of Week.	Remarkable Events, Holydays, &c.	H.	M.	H.	M.	H.	M.	°	'	Moons place.
1	M	Election in Louisiana, 1844.	4	34	7	33	8	39	23	6	VS
2	Tu	J. J. Rousseau died, 1778.	4	35	7	32	9	14	23	1	VS
3	W	Fort Erie taken, 1814.	4	35	7	32	9	45	22	56	VS
4	Th	Independence dec. 1776. Adams and Jefferson d. 1826.	4	36	7	32	10	13	22	51	VS
5	Fr		4	36	7	32	10	39	22	45	VS
6	Sa	Ch. Justice Marshall d. 1837.	4	37	7	31	11	7	22	39	VS
7	Su	5th Sunday after Trinity.	4	38	7	31	11	35	22	33	VS
8	M	Edmund Burke died, 1797.	4	38	7	31	morn	22	26		VS
9	Tu	Braddock defeated, 1775.	4	39	7	30	0	6	22	19	VS
10	W	Columbus born, 1447.	4	40	7	30	0	40	22	11	VS
11	Th	John Quincy Adams b. 1767.	4	40	7	30	1	19	22	3	VS
12	Fr	Alex. Hamilton killed in duel by Aaron Burr, 1804.	4	41	7	29	2	42	15	55	VS
13	Sa	French Revolut'n 1789 began.	4	42	7	28	3	49	21	37	VS
14	Su	George Clinton born, 1739.	4	43	7	28	sets.	21	28		VS
15	M	Stoney Point taken, 1779.	4	44	7	27	7	55	21	18	VS
16	Tu	E. Gerry born, 1739.	4	45	7	26	8	25	21	8	VS
17	W	op White died, 1836.	4	46	7	26	8	54	20	57	VS
18	Th	Halidown-Hill battle, 1333.	4	46	7	25	9	23	20	46	VS
19	Fr	Professor Playfair died 1819.	4	47	7	24	9	52	20	35	VS
20	Sa	7th Sun. after Trin. Robert Burns died, 1796. [1704	4	48	7	23	10	24	20	23	VS
21	Su	Gibraltar taken by the British.	4	49	7	23	11	0	20	11	VS
22	M	Simon Bolivar born, 1783.	4	50	7	22	11	41	19	59	VS
23	Tu	St. James.	4	51	7	21	morn	19	46		VS
24	W	Battle of Aboukir, 1799.	4	52	7	20	0	30	19	34	VS
25	Th	[Pierre guillotined, 1794.	4	53	7	19	1	28	19	20	VS
26	Fr	8th Sun. after Trin. Robes-	4	53	7	18	2	33	19	7	VS
27	Sa	French Revolut'n, 1830.	4	54	7	17	3	43	18	53	VS
28	Su	William Penn died, 1718.	4	55	7	16	rises.	18	39		VS
29	M	1st Mas. Lodge in U.S. 1733.	4	56	7	15	7	43	18	24	VS
30	Tu		4	57	7	14	8	13	18	9	VS
31	W										VS

"Sambo, what your opinion ob bankrupt law?"
 "Tink him fast rate, Pompey: I imply for him application myself."
 "Just explain him principles, Sambo?"
 "Why, you see he now; just lend me dat half dollar you got for work."
 (Pompey hands him the money, and Sambo deliberately pockets it.)
 "Dere den, now I owes de shoemaker tree shillin, de tailor seben shillin, and you four shillin, beside de grocer's grog bill which is more dan all de rest: now dis half dollar is all de property I got—I will divide him 'cordin to de law."
 Pomp.—I take dat half dollar back.
 Sam.—Do you tink dis kind green? Pese a bankrupt; you get your share wid de odder creditors."

Two children, one nine and the other seven years old, were riding in a cart with a farmer, who had a jug of whiskey with him. The farmer, on coming to a gate alighted to open it, leaving the boys and the jug in the cart. "Just steady the jug a little, my boys," said he, when he was ready to pass through. "Don't let it tip over." "No, sir," they replied—"we don't drink whiskey, and we can't hold your jug." Rather a pointed rebuke from children.

PLAIN QUESTIONS AND PLAIN ANSWERS.—Why does a man swallow Rum? Because it makes him happy.—How long does the happiness last? Until the gassy effect is over.—How does he feel then? Wretched enough.—Does Rum render him healthy? No, it diseases.—Does it make him respectable? Far from it; it degrades him.—Does it make him prosperous? It impoverishes him, and beggars his wife and children.—What is the end of the victim? Disgrace. Where does he repose after death? In a dishonored grave.—What is his memory? Infamous: his wife and little orphans, his relations, and mankind, speak his name in whispers!—Will you then swallow intoxicating liquors? Let every man's answer be, No! I will follow in the track of the IMMORTAL SIX of Baltimore, sign the pledge, and become a comfort and protector to my family, and a useful and respectable member of society.

MOON'S PHASES. <i>New York.</i>		Sun on Meridian.		
	D. H. M.	Day	H. M. S.	
Third Quarter.	5 10 30 <i>ev.</i>	1	0 5 59	
New Moon.....	13 9 35 <i>ev.</i>	9	0 5 9	
First Quarter...	20 9 19 <i>ev.</i>	17	0 3 44	
Full Moon.....	27 7 37 <i>ev.</i>	25	0 1 46	

MILITARY OFFICER.—“What are you going there, all alone, in that large house?” said a gentleman to an Irishman, who was the sole occupant of a great dilapidated building.
 “Sure it's an officer I am, your honor.”
 “An officer you are; how so?”
 “Why, you see, the others have all gone, and I am LEFT-tenant!” answered Pat.

Dean Swift held the doctrine that there were three places where a man should speak without contradiction, viz: the bench, the pulpit and the scaffold.

Pennsylvania, New Jersey, New York City, Connecticut, Ohio, Illinois and Indiana.

A GOOD ONE.—Soon after the close of the war of 1812 an American vessel, with a crew of green Yankees, moored at St. Catherine's dock, in London. One of Yankees pitched into a large warehouse, and the proprietor, presuming from his appearance that he was a green one, thus accosted him:
 “Fr-fr-ri-riend, ca-can you t-t-tell m-m” Here his stuttering stopped his speech, and his book-keeper advanced to his assistance, saying:
 “He was going to ask you if you knew why Balaam's ass spoke.”
 “Wall, I guess I du,” replied Jonathan; “I guess Balaam was a stuttering man and couldn't speak, so his ass spoke for him!”

Day of Month	Day of Week	DAILY RECORD.		Sun's Rises.				Moon's place.
		Remarkable Events, Holydays, &c	Elect. in North Carolina and Tennessee, 1844.	Sun Rises.	Sun Sets.	Moon Rises.	Sun's dec. N.	
1	Th	Remarkable Events, Holydays, &c	Elect. in North Carolina and Tennessee, 1844.	4 58	7 13	8 40	17 54	☾
2	Fr			4 59	7 12	9 8	17 39	☾
3	Sa	Burr's trial com. 1804.		5 07	7 11	9 36	17 23	☾
4	F	Calais taken by Edw. 1347.		5 17	7 10	10 6	17 7	☾
5	M	Election in Ky. Ind. Ill. Mo. and Alabama, 1844.		5 27	7 9	10 39	16 51	☾
6	Tu			5 37	7 8	11 17	16 34	☾
7	W	French Throne vacant, 1830.		5 47	7 6	11 59	16 17	☾
8	Th	P. B. Shelley died, 1822.		5 57	7 5	morn.	16 0	☾
9	Fr	Louis Philippe elec. king, '30.		5 67	7 4	0 47	15 43	☾
10	Sa	Hurricane in Barbadoes, 1831.		5 77	7 3	1 40	15 25	☾
11	F	10th Sunday after Trinity.		5 87	7 1	2 37	15 8	☾
12	M	George IV. born, 1762.		5 97	7 0	3 38	14 50	☾
13	Tu	Battle of Queenstown, 1814.		5 106	7 59	4 42	14 31	☾
14	W	John Fletcher died, 1785.		5 116	7 57	sets.	14 13	☾
15	Th	Bonaparte born, 1769.		5 126	7 56	7 26	13 54	☾
16	Fr	Battle of Bennington, 1777.		5 136	7 55	7 56	13 35	☾
17	Sa	Frederick the Great d. 1786.		5 146	7 53	8 27	13 16	☾
18	F	M. Delambre died, 1822.		5 156	7 52	9 2	12 56	☾
19	M	The Guerriere capt. 1812.		5 166	7 50	9 42	12 37	☾
20	Tu	[Liam IV. born, 1765.		5 176	7 49	10 28	12 17	☾
21	W	Massacre in Va. 1831. Wil		5 186	7 47	11 21	11 57	☾
22	Th	Bat. of Bosworth-field, 1485.		5 196	7 46	morn.	11 37	☾
23	Fr	Washington city taken, 1814.		5 206	7 44	0 22	11 16	☾
24	Sa	St. Bartholomew.		5 206	7 43	1 28	10 56	☾
25	F	Herschell died, 1822. Hume		5 216	7 41	2 37	10 35	☾
26	M	died, 1776. Watt d. 1819		5 226	7 40	3 47	10 14	☾
27	Tu	Battle on Long Island, 1776.		5 236	7 38	4 55	9 53	☾
28	W	H. Grotius died, 1645.		5 246	7 37	rises.	9 32	☾
29	Th	John the Baptist beheaded.		5 256	7 35	7 8	9 11	☾
30	Fr	Paley born, 1743.		5 266	7 34	7 37	8 49	☾
31	Sa	John Bunyan died, 1688.		5 276	7 32	8 6	8 27	☾

SELLING POTATOES.—A farmer, driving a yoke of fractious oxen before a load of potatoes, proposed to sell his produce in this manner:—“Whoa, hush! I say mister, you don't want to buy any of my—whoa, hush!—taters, duz ye?” “Suppose we do, what's the price?” “Well, they ought to be worth—whoa, hush!—two and six, hadn't they?” “That isn't far out of the way; what do you say in ready cash?” “Why seeing it's you, I'll put them at—whoa, hush!—two shillings, I guess.” “You havn't a bad pair of cattle.” “Crotch all bedlam! did ye ever—whoa, hush!—what in tophet has got into ye?” “High feed is all the difficulty.” “Why now, look here, all under the light of the canopy they get to eat is—whoa, hush!—oat straw, and that aint more'n half thrashed. But I guess I'll have to—hush!—go, for the ternal varmint's won't—whoa, hush!—stand, no how. Good day.”

MOON'S PHASES		New York.	Sun on Meridian
D	H. M.	Day	H. M. S.
Third Quarter.	4 47 <i>ev.</i>	1	Morning.
New Moon.	8 20 <i>mo.</i>	9	11 57 3
First Quarter.	2 56 <i>mo.</i>	17	11 54 16
Full Moon.	8 17 <i>mo.</i>	25	11 51 29

DESPERATION. — Read the following terrible catastrophe, heed the awful warning, and learn to control the reckless monster—**PASSION!**
 "Pete, what makes you look so awful?"
 "Jake, I'm agitated, and unless my spirits are soothed I shall do something desperate, I know I shall; I—I—I'll rush out and tear a board off the pig pen!"

Do not sigh for this world's possessions, nor lament your poverty. Out of the meanest hovel you may obtain as fair a sight of heaven as from the most gorgeous palace.

Pennsylvania, New Jersey, New York City, Connecticut, Ohio, Illinois and Indiana.

A ROGUE.—A man who cheats in short measure is a measure-less rogue. Unless he gives short measure in wheat, then he is a rogue in grain. Or in whiskey, then he is a rogue in spirit.

DAILY RECORD.

Sun Rises. Sun Sets. Moon Rises. Sun's dec. N.

If he gives a bad title to land, he is rogue in-deed.

Day of Month.	Day of Week.	Remarkable Events, Holydays, &c	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.
1	F	13th Sunday after Trinity.	5 28	6 30	8 39	8 6
2	M	London burnt, 1666.	5 29	6 29	9 14	7 44
3	Tu	Election in Vermont, 1844.	5 30	6 27	9 55	7 22
4	W	Oliver Cromwell died, 1658.	5 31	6 26	10 40	6 59
5	Th	1st Congress met at Ph. 1774.	5 32	6 24	11 30	6 37
6	Fr	La Fayette born, 1757.	5 33	6 22	morn.	6 15
7	Sa	Hannah More died, 1833.	5 34	6 21	0 25	5 52
8	F	Titus took Jerusalem, 70.	5 35	6 19	1 24	5 30
9	M	Election in Maine, 1844.	5 36	6 17	2 26	5 7
10	Tu	Com. Perry's Victory, 1813.	5 37	6 16	3 31	4 44
11	W	McDonough's Victory, 1814	5 38	6 14	4 37	4 21
12	Th	Battle at North Point, 1814	5 39	6 12	sets.	3 58
13	Fr	New London burnt, 1781.	5 40	6 11	6 28	3 35
14	Sa	Moscow burnt, 1812.	5 41	6 9	7 3	3 12
15	F	15th Sunday after Trinity.	5 42	6 7	7 42	2 49
16	M	New York City taken by the British under Howe, 1776	5 43	6 8	8 27	2 26
17	Tu	Sterne died, 1768.	5 44	6 4	9 18	2 3
18	W	Battle of Poicters, 1355.	5 45	6 2	10 17	1 39
19	Th	Charles Carroll born, 1737.	5 46	6 1	11 21	1 16
20	Fr	Sir Walter Scott died, 1832.	5 47	5 59	morn.	0 53
21	Sa	16th Sunday after Trinity.	5 48	5 57	0 28	0 29
22	F	[of discovery, 1492	5 49	5 56	1 36	N. 6
23	M	Columbus sailed on his voyage	5 50	5 54	2 43	S. 17
24	Tu	Philadelphia taken, 1777.	5 51	5 52	3 48	0 41
25	W	Earthquake at Mexico, 1717.	5 52	5 50	4 53	1 4
26	Th	Detroit retaken by Har. 1813.	5 53	5 49	rises.	1 28
27	Fr	Michaelmas Day.	5 54	5 47	6 7	1 51
28	Sa	Battle with the Miamis, 1790.	5 55	5 45	6 38	2 14
29	F		5 56	5 44	7 13	2 38
30	M		5 57	5 42	7 51	3 1

And if he cheats whenever he can, he is in-deed, in spirit, and in grain, a measure-less scoundrel.

A sharp nose, thin lips, and narrow chin, are considered by physiognomists certain signs of a shrewish disposition. *As a criminal was on his way to the gallows, a proclamation was made that if any woman would marry him while the rope was around his neck, he would receive a full pardon.

"I will!" cried a shrill voice from the crowd.

The culprit desired the eager candidate for matrimony to approach to the cart, which she did, and he began to examine her countenance:

"Nose like a knife"—said he—"lips like waters—chin like a wedge—Drive on, hangman!"

The nearest guess we ever heard, was made by a man who was tumbled out of a second-story window. On picking himself up he glanced a look towards the window, and in the coolest manner imaginable he "rather reckoned as how he wasn't wanted up there."

TRUE FEMALE NOBILITY.—The woman, poor and homely-clad as she may be, who balances her income and expenditure—who toils unremittingly among her well-trained children, and presents them, morning and evening, in rosy health and cheerfulness, as offerings of love to her husband—who seeks the improvement of their minds rather than the adornment of their bodies—is the most exalted of her sex. Before her shall the proudest dame bow her jewelled head, for the bliss of a happy heart dwells with her for ever. If there is one prospect more dear to the soul of a man than another, it is that of meeting at the door his smiling wife and group of happy children. How it stirs up the tired blood of an exhausted man, when he hears the patter of many feet on the stairs—when young voices mix in glad confusion, and the youngest springs to his arms with a mirthful shout. Father Almighty, thy glory shines around the group! Thy smile and blessing hover there!

MOON'S PHASES	New York.	Sun on Meridian.
	D. H. M.	Day H. M. S.
Third Quarter.	4 11 33mo.	1 11 49 30
New Moon.....	11 6 28 ev.	9 11 47 10
First Quarter..	18 10 20mo.	17 11 45 21
Full Moon.....	26 0 9mo.	25 11 44 8

During some disturbances in Ireland, the following note to a commander was written by an Irish officer in the army; a choice specimen of the blundering, fun-loving Irishmen:
 "This town is all in an uproar, exciting the rebels every minute. I am in a great hurry. While I write you these lines, I hold a pistol in each hand and a sword in the other."

EQUIVOCAL.—"I don't say as how master drinks, but I do say that the little black demijohn in the dark closet don't keep full all the time, by a long cha'k."

Pennsylvania, New Jersey, New York City, Connecticut, Ohio, Illinois and Indiana.

A merchant bustling about town the other day, collecting, or trying to collect bills for some payments then due, pitched rather unceremoniously, though accidentally, into a country chap who was grazing at the city novelties, who thereupon sung out, rather angrily:
 "I say, mister, try that agin, and I'll kick you into the middle of next week."
 "Will you friend?" replied the anxious merchant: "Egad, only put me through this week and I'm a made man."

DAILY RECORD.

Day of Month.	Day of Week.	Remarkable Events, Holydays, &c.
1	Tu	London University op'd, 1828.
2	W	Election in Maryland, 1844.
3	Th	Archb. Tillotson born, 1730.
4	Fr	Battle of Germantown, 1777.
5	Sa	Brainard died, 1747.
6	F	Tecumseh killed, 1813.
7	M	Election in Georgia and Ark.
8	Tu	Elec. in N.J. Pa. and O. 1844.
9	W	Pulaski killed, 1779. [1832.
10	Th	Mme. Letitia Bonaparte died.
11	Fr	America discov'd, 1492, [old.
12	Sa	Edward VI. b. 1537. [style.
13	F	19th Sunday after Trinity.
14	M	Election in South Carolina.
15	Tu	Virgil born, B. C. 70. [1844.
16	W	Kosciusco d. 1817. [ga, 1777.
17	Th	Burgoyne defeated at Sarato.
18	Fr	St. Luke. Bat. Leipsic, 1813.
19	Sa	Cornwallis surrender'd, 1781.
20	F	Battle of Salamis, B. C. 480.
21	M	Battle of Trafalgar, 1805.
22	Tu	Battle of Red Bank, 1777.
23	W	Battle of Edgehill, 1642.
24	Th	Fr. Macedonian taken by U.S.
25	Fr	Bat. Agincourt, 1415. [1812.
26	Sa	Philadelphia settled, 1682.
27	F	21st Sun. af. Trin. Hogarth.
28	M	Sts. Simon and Jude. [d. 1764.
29	Tu	Spanish Patriots def'd, 1830.
30	W	John Adams born, 1735. Dr.
31	Th	Edw'd Cartwright d. 1823.

Sun Rises.	SUN Sets.	Moon Rises.	Sun's dec. S.
H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.
5 58	5 40	3 34	3 24
5 59	5 39	9 22	3 48
6 05	5 37	10 15	4 11
6 15	5 35	11 11	4 34
6 25	5 34	morn.	4 57
6 35	5 32	0 11	5 20
6 45	5 31	1 13	5 43
6 55	5 29	2 18	6 6
6 65	5 27	3 24	6 29
6 75	5 26	4 33	6 52
6 95	5 24	5 44	7 15
6 105	5 23	sets.	7 37
6 115	5 21	6 20	8 0
6 125	5 20	7 11	8 22
6 135	5 18	8 10	8 44
6 145	5 16	9 14	9 6
6 155	5 15	10 21	9 28
6 165	5 13	11 29	9 50
6 175	5 12	morn.	10 12
6 185	5 11	0 36	10 33
6 205	5 9	1 41	10 55
6 215	5 8	2 44	11 16
6 225	5 6	3 46	11 37
6 235	5 5	4 48	11 58
6 245	5 3	5 48	12 19
6 255	5 2	rises.	12 39
6 275	5 1	5 49	13 0
6 285	5 0	6 31	13 20
6 294	5 58	7 17	13 40
6 304	5 57	8 8	13 59
6 314	5 56	9 2	14 19

A good story is told of a sharp fellow who offered a quack fifty dollars to attend his wife through her sickness, kill or cure. The woman died, and the doctor called for his pay:
 "Why," exclaimed the man, in utter consternation, "did you kill my wife?"
 "The Lord preserve us, no!" replied the quack.
 "Did you cure her?"
 "Why, no."
 "Then I have nothing to pay you; I wanted you to kill or to cure my wife—didn't care which; you have done neither, so you must be an impostor, and you had better leave my house directly."

In China it is said that physicians are continually under pay, except when their patrons are sick, and then their salaries stop until health is restored, after which their pay goes on.

WHAT WILL RUM DO?—It will produce gnawing care, heightened by remorse, and prey upon the conscience. It will yield distress both of the body and the mind. Every time it is used, the person will find himself less capable of scaring away the fiend Melancholy. All who partake deeply of intoxicating liquors, become peevish and discontented with the world, turn enemies to the established order of things, and go moping and growling through a brief existence, blaming, instead of themselves, their neighbors or the government as the cause of their miserable condition. But this utter destruction of the material man is nothing in comparison with the wreck of the immortal soul. To see the manly form bowed down and deformed is sufficiently shocking: but when the undying soul is struggling with the destroyer DELIRIUM TREMENS, the scene becomes horrible beyond all power of description.

MOON'S PHASES		New York.	Sun on Meridian
D.	H. M.	Day	H. M. S.
Third Quarter.	3	5 23mo.	1 11 43 43
New Moon.....	10	4 40mo.	9 11 44 2
First Quarter..	16	8 35 ev.	17 11 45 16
Full Moon.....	24	6 46 ev.	25 11 47 22

GOOD MANNERS.—Manners are of more importance than laws. Upon them in a great measure laws depend. The law touches us but here and there, now and then. manners are what vex or soothe, corrupt or purify, exalt or debase, barbarize or refine us, by a constant, steady, uniform, insensible operation, like the air we breathe. Either for good or evil they are all-powerful.

Day of Month.
Day of Week.

Be slow in choosing a friend, and slower to change; courteous to all, yet intimate with few: slight no man for his poverty, nor esteem any one on account of his wealth.

Pennsylvania, New Jersey, New York City, Connecticut, Ohio, Illinois and Indiana.

Sun Rises.	Sun Sets.	Moon Rises.	Sun's dec. S.
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Moon's place.

A country paper says—“Ezekiel I. Doolittle is in the habit of robbing our hen-roost and stealing his nearest neighbors pigs in the night. If he does not desist, we shall publish his name!”

DAILY RECORD.

Remarkable Events, Holydays, &c.

H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.
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1	Fr	All Saints. Cruden d. 1770.	6 32 4 54 10	0 14 38	☉
2	Sa	All Souls. Romilly d. 1818.	6 34 4 53 10	59 14 57	☽
3	F	22d Sund. after Trin. [1844.	6 35 4 52	morn 15 16	☽
4	M	Elec. in Michigan and Missis.	6 36 4 51	0 15 34	☽
5	To	Election in New York, 1844.	6 37 4 50	1 4 15 53	☽
6	W	Duke of Orleans guillot. 1793	6 38 4 49	2 10 16 10	☽
7	Th	Belgian Coast blockad. 1830	6 40 4 48	3 19 16 25	☽
8	Fr	Milton died, 1674. Cortez	6 41 4 47	4 30 16 46	☽
9	Sa	entered Mexico, 1519.	6 42 4 46	5 44 17 3	☽
10	F	Spurzheim d. 1832. [1844	6 43 4 45	sets 17 20	☽
11	M	Election in Massachusetts,	6 44 4 44	5 54 17 36	☽
12	Tu	Election in Delaware, 1844.	6 46 4 43	6 53 17 62	☽
13	W	Montreal taken by Montgom-	6 47 4 42	3 7 18 8	☽
14	Th	Carroll d. 1832. [ery, 1775	6 48 4 41	9 17 13 24	☽
15	Fr	Lord Charham born, 1708.	6 49 4 40	10 26 18 39	☽
16	Sa	Ferguson (astron'r) d. 1776.	6 50 4 39	11 33 18 54	☽
17	F	24th S. aft. Tr. Boston riot.	5 52 4 38	morn. 19 9	☽
18	M	Erupt. of Etna, 1832. [1747	6 53 4 38	0 38 19 23	☽
19	Tu	Earthquake in N. Eng. 1755.	6 54 4 37	1 40 19 37	☽
20	W	Cape Good Hope doub. 1497.	6 55 4 36	2 41 19 51	☽
21	Th	Geo. Fred. Cooke died, 1810.	6 56 4 36	3 41 20 4	☽
22	Fr	Massacre at St. Domin. 1791.	6 57 4 35	4 40 20 17	☽
23	Sa	Elbridge Gerry died, 1814.	6 59 4 35	5 39 20 29	☽
24	F	25th Sunday after Trinity.	7 0 4 34	rises. 20 41	☽
25	M	Evacuation of New York by	7 1 4 34	5 13 20 53	☽
26	Tu	the British Troops, 1783.	7 2 4 33	6 3 21 4	☽
27	W	Great Fire in Boston, 1676.	7 3 4 33	6 56 21 15	☽
28	Th	Dense Fog in London, 1840	7 4 4 32	7 52 21 26	☽
29	Fr	Revolution in Poland, 1830.	7 5 4 32	8 51 21 36	☽
30	Sa	St. Andrew.	7 6 4 32	9 50 21 46	☽

This is about equal to the minister at a camp-meeting, who said, “If the lady with a blue hat, red hair, cross eyes and snub nose don't stop talking, she will be pointed out to the congregation!”

Annie Derwent and her bashful adorer were gazing on the glory of a summer sunset: “You seem animated by the scene,” said he. “No, George, I shall never be Annie mated until I am your wife,” replied the affectionate girl.

An apothecary at Salem has written over his door “All kinds of dying stuff sold here.”

A schoolmaster in Ohio advertises that he will keep a Sunday school twice a week, Tuesdays and Saturdays.

Some poet, in singing the praises of wine, says—“The sun drinks, the earth drinks—the flowers drink—and therefore man should.” Certainly, say we; but with sun, earth, and flowers, let him drink pure, wholesome water.”

Young ladies kissing one another is a dreadful waste of the raw material.

DRUNKENNESS.—In speaking of drunkenness, it is impossible not to be struck with the physical and moral degradation which it has spread over the world. The ruin of Rome was owing to luxury, of which indulgence in wine was the principal folly. Hannibal's army fell less by the arms of Scipio than by the wines of Capua; and the inebriated hero of Macedon, after slaying his friend Clytus, and burning the palace of Persepolis, expired at last in a fit of intoxication, in his thirty-third year. A thousand volumes might be written in illustration of the evil effects of dissipation; but this is unnecessary to those who look around them and endeavor to understand their condition and destiny. The History of the Past teems with lessons by which we may profit; and the personal observation of every man has unquestionably furnished abundant proof of the danger of being finally ruined by this pernicious habit. There is but one infallible safeguard, and that one is entire and unqualified abstinence.

12th Month.

DECEMBER, 1844.

31 days.

MOON'S PHASES.		New York.	Sun on Meridian.
D	H. M.	Day	H. M. S.
Third Quarter.	2	9 12 ev.	1 11 49 23
New Moon.	9	3 17 ev.	9 11 52 50
First Quarter.	16	10 26 mo.	17 11 56 40
Full Moon.	24	2 33 ev.	25 ev. 0 39

ILLNESS.—There is something in severe illness, especially if it be in violent contrast to the usual strength of the body which has often a most salutary effect on the mind—which often, by the affliction of the frame, roughly wins us from the too morbid pains of the heart. We rise thus from the bed of sickness, softened and humbled, and more disposed to be satisfied with our lot.

Day of Month. Day of Week. Never despair—never be idle—never stop TRYING. Resolution, energy, spirits and courage have fed many a family in times past, and will do it again in times future.

Pennsylvania, New Jersey, New York City, Connecticut, Ohio, Illinois and Indiana.

CONUNDRUMS.—Why are washerwomen the greatest navigators on the globe? Because they are continually crossing the line and running from pole to pole.

DAILY RECORD.

Day of Month	Remarks	Sun Rises.			Sun Sets.			Moon Rises.			Moon Sets.			Moon's place.
		H.	M.	S.	H.	M.	S.	H.	M.	S.	H.	M.	S.	
1	Remarkable Events, Holydays, &c.	7	7	4	31	10	52	21	55	☾	11	52	21	55
2	Advent Sunday. [litz, 1805.	7	7	4	31	10	52	21	55	☾	11	52	21	55
3	Bonaparte's victory at Auster-	7	8	4	31	11	54	22	4	☾	11	54	22	4
4	Revolution in Eng. 1638. Bo-	7	9	4	31	morn.	22	12	☾	11	54	22	4	
5	naparte crown'd Emp. 1804.	7	10	4	31	0	59	22	20	☾	11	54	22	4
6	[Island taken, 1776	7	11	4	31	2	7	22	28	☾	11	54	22	4
7	Van Buren b. 1792. Rhode-	7	12	4	31	3	17	22	35	☾	11	54	22	4
8	Field Marshal Ney shot, 1815.	7	13	4	30	4	30	22	42	☾	11	54	22	4
9	Richard Baxter died, 1691.	7	14	4	30	5	44	22	48	☾	11	54	22	4
10	Milton born, 1608. [1812.	7	15	4	30	sets.	22	54	☾	11	54	22	4	
11	Wilna retaken by Russians,	7	16	4	31	5	42	22	59	☾	11	54	22	4
12	Gay died, 1782. Charles	7	17	4	31	6	55	23	4	☾	11	54	22	4
13	XII. killed, 1718.	7	18	4	31	8	8	23	9	☾	11	54	22	4
14	Dr. Johnson died, 1784.	7	18	4	31	9	19	23	12	☾	11	54	22	4
15	Washington died, 1799.	7	19	4	31	10	26	23	16	☾	11	54	22	4
16	3d Sunday in Advent.	7	20	4	32	11	31	23	19	☾	11	54	22	4
17	Great Fire in N. York, 1835.	7	20	4	32	morn.	23	22	☾	11	54	22	4	
18	Bolivar died, 1830.	7	21	4	32	0	33	23	24	☾	11	54	22	4
19	Polish diet opened, 1830.	7	22	4	33	1	34	23	25	☾	11	54	22	4
20	Fort Niagara taken, 1813.	7	22	4	33	2	34	23	27	☾	11	54	22	4
21	Louisiana purchased, 1803.	7	23	4	33	3	32	23	27	☾	11	54	22	4
22	St. Thomas. Landing of Pil-	7	23	4	34	4	29	23	27	☾	11	54	22	4
23	4th Sun. Adv. [grims, 1620.	7	24	4	34	5	23	23	27	☾	11	54	22	4
24	Newton born, 1642.	7	24	4	35	6	14	23	27	☾	11	54	22	4
25	Ghent Treaty signed, 1814.	7	25	4	36	rises.	23	25	☾	11	54	22	4	
26	Christmas Day. [ton, 1776.	7	25	4	36	5	46	23	24	☾	11	54	22	4
27	St. Stephen. Battle of Tren-	7	26	4	37	6	44	23	22	☾	11	54	22	4
28	St. John. Belgium ack. inde-	7	26	4	38	7	44	23	19	☾	11	54	22	4
29	Innocents. [pendent, 1830	7	26	4	38	8	45	23	16	☾	11	54	22	4
30	1st Sunday after Christmas.	7	26	4	39	9	46	23	12	☾	11	54	22	4
31	M Earth nearest the Sun.	7	27	4	40	10	48	23	8	☾	11	54	22	4
	Madame De Genlis d. 1830.	7	27	4	41	11	53	23	4	☾	11	54	22	4

Why is a man who carries a watch invariably too late in his appointments? Because he is always behind his time.

Why is the letter A like a honey-suckle? Because a B follows it.

Why is the letter D like a sailor? Because it follows the C.

Why is the letter L in the word military like a man's nose? Because it is between two Is (eyes).

Why is the letter S like dinner? Because it comes before T.

Why is a fashionably dressed young lady like a careful housewife? Because her waist (waste) is always as small as she can make it.

Why is the same young lady like an unskillful printer? Because she makes a great bustle in dressing her form.

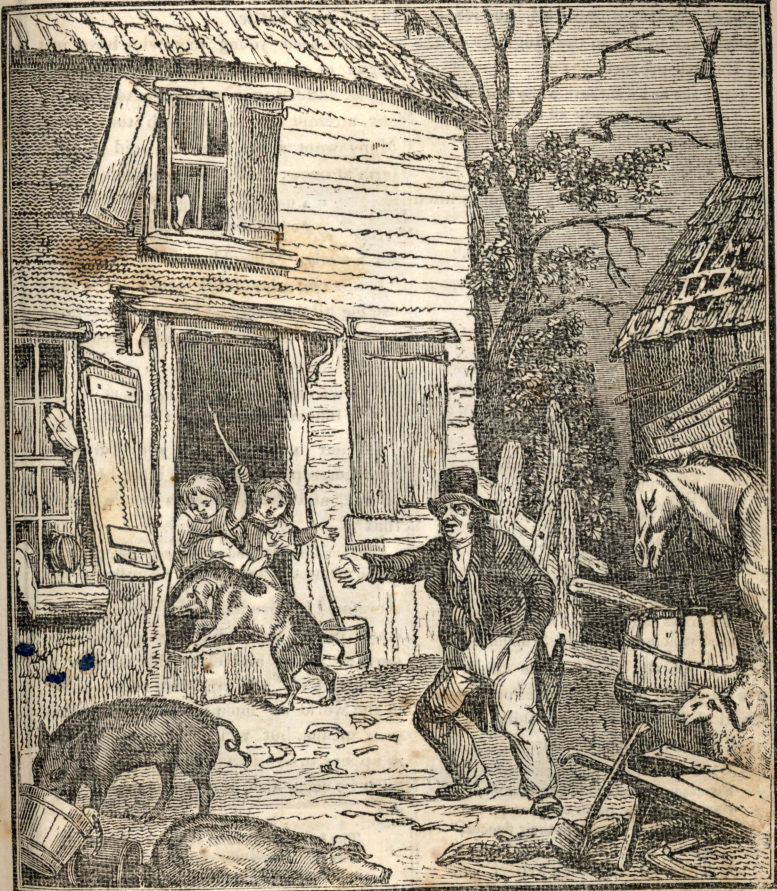
Why is the same young lady opposed to General Jackson? Because she reverses his order of position by placing the cotton-bags in the rear.

Why is a ship called she? Because the rigging costs more than the hull.

Why are printers the wickedest of the sons of Adam? Because they abhor monks and friars, associate with the devil, and throw all pi-ous matter in-

to hell.

END OF THE YEAR.—Once more the earth has rolled around the flaming centre of our system: another year has dropped from the noisy stage of time into the waveless and silent ocean of forgetfulness. Reader, how has the year passed with you? If it been one of prosperity, how have you improved your advantages? Have you steadily kept in view the great truth of moral accountability, and squared your conduct by the golden rule? Have you relieved the destitute, and extended the dominion of knowledge? Have you warred openly and manfully against your own and your neighbors' vices? If adversity has been your portion, have you borne as a rational being, without vain repinings? Open the journal of memory for a twelve-month back, and let conscience draw the balance-sheet; and may no one be forced to exclaim, like the Roman Emperor over an ill-spent day, "I have lost a year."



UNCLE BEN'S ADDRESS

To Every Body in America who shall Purchase or Read this Almanac.

MY FRIENDS,—I address you as *friends* because I have a friendly feeling for you, and trust you have, or will have before we part, for me. I want to see you all prosperous and happy; not *rich*, but independent, easy and healthy; if you will “incline your ears unto wisdom, and apply your hearts to understanding,” “length of days” shall be yours, and “your barns shall be filled with plenty.” Remember that

HEALTH is the most important of all earthly blessings, and that “temperance, employment, and a cheerful spirit, are the great promoters of health.” The proverb says,

“The head and feet keep dry and warm,
The body then will take no harm.”

You all wish to be rich, because you know that “an ass covered with gold is more respected than a horse with a pack-saddle,”

as the Spaniards say. I would encourage industry and frugality for a better reason: I would say to you in the language of the old English proverb,

"For age and want save while you may;
No morning Sun lasts all the day."

But, then,

"There are no gains without pains,"

and if you would have "your barns filled with plenty," you must

"Plough deep while sluggards sleep."

Again, the proverb says,

"He who will thrive must rise at five;
He who has thriven may sleep till seven."

Better not, though, because

The eye of the Master prevents disaster.

Go into the field or work-shop with your workmen, for

"While puss is away
The mice are at play."

And again, remember that,

He who bids workmen go,
And stays behind an hour or so,
Or loiters round the tavern bar
While the Sun is up the sky afar,
To briers and thorns his fields will run,
And soon he'll find himself undone.

None but the *shiftless* do this. You have all seen a *shiftless* farmer or mechanic, and observed how every thing goes to "rack and ruin" about him.

What doth shiftlessness betoken?
Fences prostrate, windows broken;
Cattle roaming, barns to pieces,
Sheep so poor they shed their fleeces;
Cows and horses lean and needy,
Children ragged, garden weedy,
Pigs around the kitchen squalling,
The farmer drunk and homeward reeling;
Every where are signs of folly,
Wretchedness and melancholy.

I have had the preceding picture, A *SHIFTLESS FARMER*, engraved for the special benefit of the young.

Look at him all you young men, and take warning. The size of his house shows that he has once been in good circumstances; but how wretched every thing looks now! The *cause* of this misery is

seen in his coat pocket; look at it,—it is the *whiskey bottle*.

Take heed young men who have just begun or expect soon to begin in the world, and "do not make haste to be rich," never attempt to accomplish too much. Many want a large house, and a large farm at once: better to be content with

"A little house well fill'd,
And a little land well till'd,

for a while. The old proverb says truly, "better one's house too little one day than too big all the year." If you have a large house your expenses will be greatly increased, and

"Who spends more than he should
Hath not to spend when he would.

If your house be fine, your furniture must correspond, your wife must be dressed fine, and then too soon you will find that

Laces and Satins, and needle work'd collars,
Will empty the corn-crib and eat up the dollars;

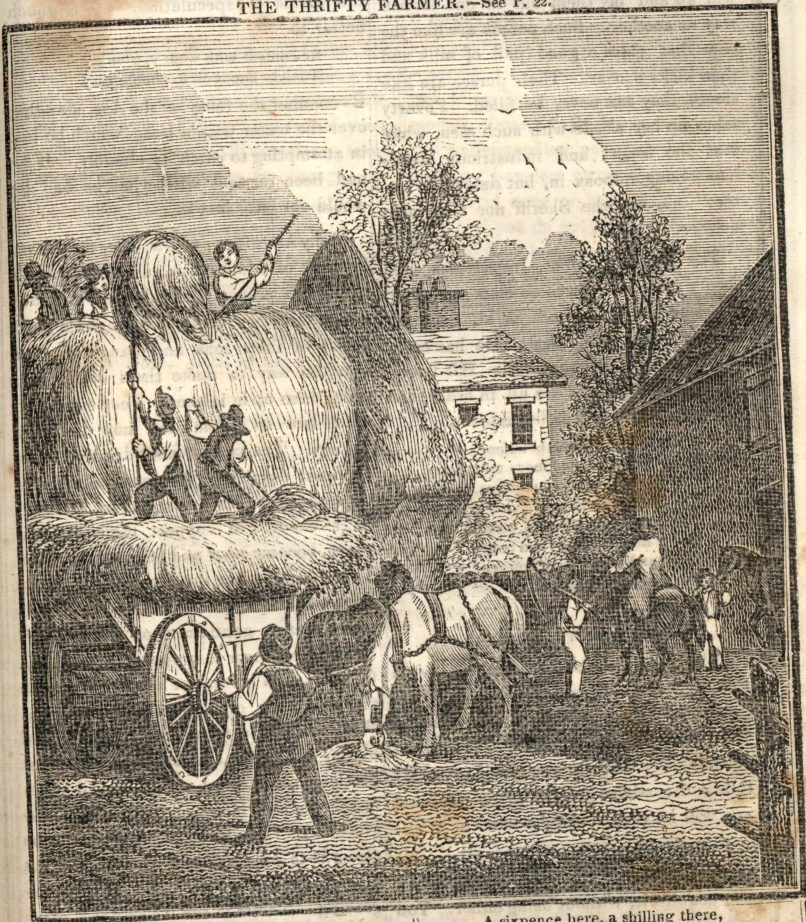
therefore be prudent; be content with small profits and additions to your property; "Little and often, fills the purse, or empties it." If you wish to get along in the world you must not only live within your means, but you must take care not to appear to live above them, and you must let it be seen, also, that you are industrious.

The hammer's sound at break of day
Assures the creditor of his pay;
While he who lags behind the Sun,
E'er night's o'ertaken by a dun.

Keep out of debt:

"Pay what you owe,
And what you're worth you'll know."

Besides, "a good paymaster is lord of another man's purse," as Franklin said, "A hog upon trust grunts till he is paid for, even in the pork barrel." If you keep out of debt you will be pretty sure to keep out of the law, which is the worst article a man can buy, for the more he has of it



the poorer he gets. "Lawyer's houses are built on the heads of fools." You remember the old adage, I dare say, that "short reckonings make long friends."

If you would be wealthy, despise not small things; save every thing; "that which will not make a pot, may make a lid." The proverb says, too, "keep a thing seven years and you will have use for it." Many remain poor because they do not

Look after small things with sufficient care, nor remember that

A sixpence here, a shilling there,
Amount to pounds in one short year.

These men are always complaining of "hard times," because the times are always *hard* with them, and always will be. They have never learned, and never will learn, that "many littles make a mickle;" nor that a "small leak will sink a great ship." They are always borrowing, and prove the truth of the proverb that "He that goes a borrowing, goes a sorrowing."

Many will work hard all day, and at night, instead of saving their earnings,

will go and lay them out in one foolish way or another. Such people are like the cow that gives a good pail of milk and then kicks it over. Their purses are like sieves, they can never be filled. Poverty takes up her abode with such men, while "at the frugal and industrious man's house hunger looks in, but dares not enter;" no, nor the Sheriff nor Constable neither.

The frugal, prudent, industrious, and thrifty man, who owes no man any thing, is not afraid of a knock at his door, nor to look a lord in the face. He has every thing comfortable about him. His house, barn, and out-houses are all in order, and indicate wealth and independence.

What doth thriftiness betoken?
Barns well fill'd, and fence unbroken;
Cattle hous'd or in fat pastures,
Hay-stacks standing, even last years';
Workmen busy, cheerful, steady,
Every thing in place and ready.
Peace and plenty here you see,
Fruits of frugal industry.

THE THRIFTY FARMER.

What a contrast the last picture presents to "the shiftless farmer!" Which would you rather be, young man? You answer, "the thrifty man, of course." Well then, *be* the thrifty man, for you *can* if you *will*: follow the advice I have given you, and you will be sure to acquire wealth.

I would not wish you to be a miser or a niggard; you can keep your wealth when you acquire it, without being either. You can live in a good house, dress well yourself, and dress your wife and children well, see your friends and treat them with hospitality, and not run into extravagance. If you grow proud and ostentatious as you become wealthy, ten to one you will become poor again; for "Pride is as loud a beggar as want, and a great deal more saucy." Take care that, by indulging a wish to get *very* rich, you do not catch

the mania of speculation. It is much better to

Be content with what you've got,
Than to lose it all to double that.

Remember the fable of the dog, standing over the water with a bone, which he lost in attempting to catch its shadow. If he had been content with what he had he would not have lost it.

Many American parents, after they have, by a life of trial and privation acquired a handsome property, indulge a ridiculous notion that they must make gentlemen and ladies of their sons and daughters, and that the way to make them such, is to bring them up in idleness. They only teach them how to spend, not how to make money. The consequence is, that their children, despising labor and industry as beneath them, and not having fortunes large enough to support their extravagance, become poor and fall into contempt. These learn what their parents did not know; that "a ploughman on his legs is taller than a gentleman on his knees." It is a great error to suppose that industry, frugality, and labor, are inconsistent with the character of a gentleman or lady. Who more industrious, who ever labored harder than WASHINGTON? The first gentlemen, and most accomplished ladies in this country labor, and think it no disgrace. It is only those who would be *thought* to be gentlemen and ladies, but who are not, that look upon labor as degrading. Theirs is the "Pride that dines on vanity, and sups with contempt." There is another pride which is equally prevalent in this country, and equally contemptible; it is the pride of show; the pride of dress, furniture and equipage. It ruins thousands yearly, and makes hundreds of thousands miserable. This "Pride breakfasts with Plenty, dines with Poverty, and sups with Infamy."

And now, my friends, I have offered

you more advice than you will follow, told you more truths than you will believe, and given you more cautions than you will heed or remember. I expect but few of you to practice my precepts till experience teaches you their importance, for, though

Experience keeps the dearest school,
'Tis she alone can teach the fool.

And we are all fools in this respect; a child will not believe that a candle will burn its finger till it tries it, nor a man that "Pride can scatter faster than Industry accumulate," until he has been taught

by experience. The world is but little wiser for all the advice and sound maxims given it by the sages of ancient or modern times. "Doth not wisdom cry? and understanding put forth her voice?" but you "have set at naught her counsel, and would none of her reproof." However, "if you do not listen to Reason, she will rap your knuckles," and "if you will not profit by taught wit, you must pay for bought wit."

Your friend,
UNCLE BEN.

THOUGHTS ON THE CURRENCY,

And the present state of the Country—The Remedy Suggested.

One of the first National wants that was felt, after the adoption of the Constitution, was a sound, convenient, uniform, *National CURRENCY*. To obtain this a National Bank was chartered by Congress, in 1791, and the charter approved and signed by General WASHINGTON. This bank answered all the purposes for which it was designed: all complaints about the currency ceased as soon as it went into operation. The charter ran for twenty years and expired in 1811. When the bank was first chartered there were only *eleven* State banks; these in the twenty years of its existence increased to *eighty-eight*.

The democratic party being in power in 1811, refused to re-charter the bank, and immediately the currency became deranged, most of the State banks suspended specie payments, and shia plasters and non-specie-paying bank notes formed the circulating medium of the country. This state of things continued till after the close of the war with England. In 1816, the *democratic party* finding that the establishment of a National Bank to be, in the language of Mr. Dallas, then Secretary of the Treasury, "*the only adequate*

resource to relieve the country and the government from the present embarrassment," chartered, for twenty years, the late United States Bank.

At this time, 1816, the number of State banks in the United States, was 208, having increased 120, or *more than doubled*, since 1811—five years—when the first United States Bank went out of existence.

The charter of the second U. S. Bank was approved and signed by MADISON, as the first had been by WASHINGTON. Soon after the Bank went into operation, the State banks, by its assistance, were enabled to resume specie payments, shia plasters disappeared, and we had a good currency again: no man ever put a ten dollar United States Bank bill in his pocket (I don't mean the late broken *Pennsylvania Bank* *falsely* called United States Bank) and traveled from Maine to Louisiana, without finding it worth ten dollars wherever he happened to be.

A good circulating medium being thus established, and a Tariff for revenue so laid as to give *protection to American labor*, the country enjoyed an unprecedented degree of prosperity. The public credit, which had been at a low ebb, was firmly

established, the public debt rapidly paid off without burdening the people, and every thing went on admirably until the war commenced against the United States Bank, and the public deposits were removed, in 1833.

An Act to recharter the Bank had passed in 1832 by large majorities of both branches of Congress, and was *vetoed* on the 10th of July. It was now evident that the Bank would cease to exist in 1836, when its charter would expire; and in anticipation of that event, a great number of State banks, with large capitals, sprung into existence. These commenced discounting freely, as did all the State banks, and particularly the "pet banks," the latter operated upon by the stimulus of twenty millions of public deposits, and the recommendation from Government to discount freely. In seven years the banking capital of the country was increased by more than one hundred and forty-five millions of dollars, and the circulation rose from sixty-one millions to one hundred and forty-nine millions of dollars; bank loans also rose from two hundred millions, in 1830, to five hundred and twenty-five millions, in 1837!!*

* NOTE.—The Annual Report of the Secretary of the Treasury, of 1839—40, illustrates this statement, showing that during the existence of the United States Bank, under a National charter, the Banks of the States remained nearly stationary in number as well as in the amount of their capital and business—and that it was not until after the regulating power was violently broken down by the action of the Federal Government, that the whole system ran into that dangerous excess, the bitter consequences of which we are now realizing. That Report states the number of State banks at the several periods indicated—the amount of their circulation, capitals and loans, (excluding fractions) as follows:

Yrs.	No. of Banks.	Circulation.	Capital.	Loans.
1820.	308	\$44,800,000	\$137,100,000	
1830.	330	61,300,000	145,100,000	\$200,400,000
1837.	634	149,100,000	290,700,000	525,100,000
1840.	722	105,000,000	338,000,000	462,800,000

From 1820 to 1830 the National Bank was in existence—in the interval between 1830 and 1837 its

It was thus that the currency became inordinately bloated, and this redundancy of money or bank note currency furnished the means with which speculators were enabled to embark in extensive purchases of public lands.*

"Those enormous purchases of public lands, created a fresh and greatly augmented accumulation of revenue in the Western Deposit Banks, which being loaned out over and over again, furnished another set of speculators with the means of over-trading in land, until finally a fund was created from the sale of lands alone, which amounted in the years 1834, 1835, and 1836, to the unprecedented sum of \$44,840,863!"†

This operation of the government, which was a mere lending of money to the people to buy its own land, and taking as security for the payment of the money the promissory notes endorsed by the "pet banks," rendered credit in the Western

charter expired, and was not renewed; and the result was the multiplication of State Institutions and the enlargement of their field of operations, without reference to the actual wants of the country, until the system was crushed by its own weight.

* From the returns made by the various Registers and Receivers in the early part of last Summer, it was perceived that the receipts arising from the sales of the public lands were increasing to an unprecedented amount. In effect, however, these receipts amounted to nothing more than credits in bank. The banks lent out their notes to speculators; they were paid to the receivers, and immediately returned to the banks, to be lent out again and again, being mere instruments to transfer to speculators the most valuable public lands, and pay the government by a credit on the books of the banks. Each speculation furnished means for another; for no sooner had one individual or company paid in their notes, than they were immediately lent to another for a like purpose. [President's Message, 6th Dec. 1836.

† NOTE.—The sales of the public lands for nine nine years, were as follows:

1828..	\$1,018,318	1831..	\$2,479,658	1834..	\$ 6,099,981
1829..	\$ 97,059	1832..	3,115,370	1835..	14,757,690
1830..	2,329,356	1833..	4,972,284	1836..	28,983,192
	\$4,519,738		\$10,567,318		\$44,840,863

and South-western States easy to be had, and the spirit of speculation, furnishing itself the very aliment upon which it fed, urged on the whole community to over-trading and stock-jobbing. Railroads were projected in every direction, new towns built in the wilderness, town plots every where exposed for sale, speculators bid upon each other, bought at high prices and sold at enormous profits. Every body appeared to grow rich, and lived as if they were worth hundreds of thousands. Planters bought land and slaves on credit, merchants bought goods on credit, railroad and canal companies, and States borrowed millions upon millions of dollars in Europe, which served to make money and goods more and more plenty; the revenue increased in the eastern cities by the great importation of goods and gave the pet banks the means of loaning large sums to borrowers, who hearing of the wonderful prosperity of the West and South-west, and the great fortunes that were suddenly made there, sent out agents to secure a share in these grand speculations, while other agents came to those cities with plots of new towns, railroad and bank charters to tempt eastern capitalists, who were induced to invest their money in them. The mania of speculation seized every body, the most sober as well as the sanguine—all rushed into the vortex, and all for a time seemed to be realizing their wildest dreams of wealth.

Presently the scene changed: Government turned short about, and issued an order to the receivers of public money to take nothing but specie for public lands. This produced a sudden check and created such a demand for specie, that a suspension of specie payment by the banks soon followed. This put an entire stop to speculation; the banks being straitened, called upon their debtors; these having purchased property on speculation now

endeavored to sell, but there were no longer buyers, every body had in a moment become sellers; the consequence was, that property fell rapidly, and thousands who were indulging in visions of wealth, suddenly found themselves ruined. To help the matter, the Government denounced *all* banks and the *party* raised the hue-and-cry against them, as the *authors* of all the evil they felt: at the same time the ears of the people were tickled, their cupidity stimulated, and their prejudices inflamed, by promises of "hard money," "metallic currency," "Jackson yellow boys," "Benton mint drops," &c. &c.; even the poor were to have their purses filled with gold, which was to be so abundant as to flow up the Mississippi river! Deluded by these deceitful promises, the great mass of the people enlisted in the crusade against banks and credit. "Hard money," "hard money,"—nothing else would do. "Hard money, low wages, and direct taxes," was the cry, and it has been kept up until we have got "hard money" and "hard times"—hard enough.

Our circulating medium now consists of gold and silver (chiefly) and local bank notes. They answer for local purposes, but not for trade and commerce between distant points of the country. What we want is, such a currency as the old U. S. Bank furnished—good money and more of it,—so that the merchant from the West and South who buys the goods and manufactures of the North and East can remit in payment the same money he receives from his customer. Without such a currency, and *credit* too, trade and commerce cannot be carried on; and without them no country can be prosperous. We had such a currency for forty years, and then we grew rich. We might have had it still, had not Gen. Jackson and Mr. Van Buren fell out with the United States

Bank—got the *party* to go with them and break it down, promising “a better currency” in its place, and when they found they could not make the State Banks answer the purpose of a *National Bank*, set up a hue-and-cry against *all banks*.—Not content with the *best*, they would have “a *better* currency,” and a pretty condition, they have brought the country to! So much for going with a *party*, blindfold, right or wrong.

But what is the remedy? We must abandon those that have led us into the quagmire, and return to the old path marked out by WASHINGTON, and trodden by JEFFERSON, MADISON, MONROE and ADAMS. We must do as every man of common sense does who tries a jimcrack machine and finds it wont work—throw it away, and go back to the old plan again.

Experience keeps the dearest school,
But she alone can teach the *fool*.

He is a fool indeed, that will not learn in her school. He that persists in plunging along in the mire and among briars and thorns, because his *party* chooses to go that way, is a numscull, and deserves to suffer. Come, brother John, what say you?

[From the New Mirror.]

The Sword and the Staff.

The following song, suggested by the eloquent remarks of Mr. Summers, on the presentation of the sword of GENERAL WASHINGTON and the cane of DOCTOR FRANKLIN, to the Congress of the United States, was sung by Mr. Russell at his recent concerts in this city.

I.

The sword of the hero!
The staff of the sage!
Whose valor and wisdom
Are stamp'd on the age!
Time-hallow'd mementos
Of those who have riven
“The sceptre from tyrants,
The lightning from heaven!”

II.

This weapon, oh Freedom!
Was drawn by thy son,
And it never was sheath'd
'Till the battle was won!
No stain of dishonor
Upon it we see!
'T was never surrender'd—
Except to the free!

III.

While Fame claims the hero
And patriot sage,
Their names to emblazon
On History's page,
No holier relics
Will Liberty hoard,
Than FRANKLIN'S staff, guarded
By WASHINGTON'S sword.

G. P. M.

GOOD CONUNDRUM.—Dan Marble offered a silver cup for the best conundrum that should be sent to him, to be announced on the stage on his benefit night at Mobile. Two hundred were offered. The prize was awarded to the following:

“Why is the author of the best conundrum tonight like a man of extraordinary power and genius? D'ye give it up? Because he makes a silver cup out of *Marble*.”

Two officers meeting an Irishman in London, the latter exclaimed to one of them, “long life to yer honor, and I'm glad to see yer honor once more.”

“Did you ever see me before, Pat?”

“Shure, shure, did n't I serve under your honor, and did n't your honor save me life, long life to yer honor?”

“Where and how did I save your life, Pat?” asked the officer, slipping a half crown into his hand.

“At New-Orleans, yer honor, ye remember in the night-fight we had there, I run and fell down, and yer honor run and fell on me and covered my retreat, else I should have been kilt dead be them bloody Yankees, bad luck to 'em,”

The officers walk'd off.

“Mother,” said a little fellow the other day, “is there any harm in breaking egg shells?” “Certainly not, my dear; but why did you ask?” “Cause I dropt the basket just now, and see what a mess I'm in with the yolk!”

If you wish me to come, drop me a *line*, as the fish said to the man who was fishing.

What a Good Citizen ought to Do.

—The celebrated preacher, Dr. CHANNING, says, "among the best people, especially among the more religious, there are some, who, through disgust with the violence and frauds of parties, withdraw themselves from all political action. Such, I conceive do wrong. God has placed them in the relations, and imposed on them the duties of citizens; and they are no more authorised to shrink from these duties than from those of sons, husbands, and fathers. They owe a great debt to their country, and must discharge it by giving support to what they deem the best men and the best measures. Nor let them say they can do nothing. Every good man, if faithful to his convictions, benefits his country. All parties are kept in check by the spirit of the better portion of people, whom they contain. * * * *

A good man, not tamely subservient to the body with which he acts, but judging it impartially, criticising it freely, bearing testimony against its evils, and withholding his support from wrong, does good to those around him," and his duty as a citizen. There are, unfortunately for the country, many who seem to take pride in saying "I take no interest in politics;" thereby admitting a want of patriotism and an entire indifference to the condition of the country. Such men should know, that if the good withdraw from an active participation in politics, the affairs of the country will inevitably fall into the hands of the profligate and bad. There are thousands and tens of thousands who condemn in the most decided manner, the ruinous measures of a political party, and are convinced that the country can never recover its high standing and prosperity but by putting that party out which has abused the confidence of the people, and enriched its leaders by frauds and speculations, who, nevertheless, can scarcely be

persuaded to go to the polls and vote, as every good citizen is morally bound to do: sometimes they stay at home and do not vote at all. It is by the absence of such men from the polls, that corrupt men retain power; upon their shoulders, therefore, rests much of the responsibility of the evil and suffering that have been brought upon the country.

These men are *capable* of reflection, let them reflect that if they have suffered, they owe that suffering in some measure to their own conduct—to a *neglect of duty*.

HOW TO CHOOSE A WIFE.—"Lay a broomstick in her way—if she step over it, don't take her; if she takes it up and puts it carefully in its place, brush end up, take her, if you can get her!"

FINDING A BETTER-WAY.—We notice in Pennsylvania, (says the Newark Advertiser) the marriage of Mr. Wright to Miss Betterway. Mr. Wright had no doubt read Pope's Universal Prayer, particularly the following verse of it:

If I am *right*, thy grace impart,
Still in the right to stay:
If I am *wrong*, oh teach my heart
To find the *better way*.

Why is married life like a child's asking a favor of her mother's sister?

Because it begins *pleasant* (please Aunt).

Barnhart Henn is the editor of the Iowa Territorial Gazette and Advertiser. He must find it *hard scratching* to obtain a livelihood in "them diggings."

THE DIFFERENCE.—A gentleman riding a very sorry horse, asked a negro whom he met, how far it was to a neighboring town, whither he was going. The negro looking at the animal under the rider, with a broad grin of contempt upon his countenance, replied—"W! dat ar hoss, massa, it's jis fourteen miles. W! a good chunk ob a hoss, seven miles; but if you jis had Massa Jimmy's hoss—you're *dar now*."

CURIOUS, EXTRAORDINARY, AND INTERESTING FACTS.

I.—ABOUT THE FLORIDA WAR.

The Committee on Public Expenditures of the House of Representatives, of the 27th Congress, in the investigations of the expenses of the Florida War found that the most enormous prices had been paid by the Government agents for almost every article purchased; and that shameless waste and extravagance had been permitted. No wonder that war cost the Nation *forty millions of dollars*, and that it was protracted year after year, when such large sums went to enrich a horde of partisans.

A very large number of steamboats and vessels were employed in transporting provisions, troops, etc.; the following were a few of them and the amounts paid:

The Henry Crowell, for amount of hire, (might have been purchased at any time for \$15,000.)	\$82,555
The Santee, hired, 9 days,.....	\$ 900
“ “ 16 months,.....	57,200
“ “ 2 trips,.....	3,100
“ “ 1 month,.....	2,200
63,400	
The Merchant, 133 days,.....	\$56,250
“ 1 trip, 5 days,.....	3,550
“ 1 do.....	10,000
74,800	
Oakmulgee, 1 trip,.....	2,300
Charleston, 1 month,.....	\$ 3,750
“ 10 months,.....	44,000
47,750	
Alabama, 1 month,.....	6,000
Brilliant, trip to New-Orleans, etc., usually 4 or 5 days,.....	6,000
Also, \$1, per 100 lbs. for stores.	
Watchman, \$450 per day,.....	61,525
John Stoney,.....	43,700
Anna Calhoun, 31 days,.....	10,850

Among the charges are the following:

For transporting 100 cords of wood from New-Orleans to Fort Brooke,.....	\$2,000
(The wood cost, in the first place, \$10 a cord, and then \$20 a cord was paid for transporting it to a place surrounded by woods!)	
For the rent of a house in Pickolata, a small place in the woods, on the St. Johns river, 1 year!.....	\$3,600
(There is not a house in the place worth \$1,000.)	
For 206 Oxen,.....	\$9,170 00
To the Agent, for purchasing them,.....	1,980 00
For expenses of driving them, etc.,.....	1,037 20
Total,.....	\$12,187 20
For 30 Pack Saddles, \$50 00 each,.....	\$1,500
“ 12 do. do. 37 50 “	1,0 0
“ 300 do. do. 17 00 “	5,100
For 10 wagons, transporting public stores, from Augusta to Columbus, 200 miles, \$10 50 per day each, 39 days,.....	\$4,055
A great number of wagons were hired at the same rate, 35 days being allowed for the trip, when 20 days would have been ample time.	

II.—REMOVAL OF THE CREEK INDIANS.

The Government entered into a contract, in 1836, with “the Alabama Emigrating

Company,” for the removal of the Creek Indians, from Alabama to Arkansas. For which was paid \$590,440 58! The Committee have shown, in a report made by Mr. Merriwether of Ga. (Doc. No. 458, 2d Session, 27th Congress,) that the same Indians could have been removed for the sum of \$186,530: that is to say, for less than one third the money paid! Upwards of *four hundred thousand dollars* of the amount paid must have been clear profit to the company, which was made up of political favorites of the administration. This is the way the people’s money went to pay off partisans.

III.—REMOVAL OF THE CHOCTAW INDIANS.

In 1838, the Government paid Simeon Buckner \$108,544 50, for removing 3,001 Choctaw Indians from Memphis to Fort Coffee, by Steamboats. The Committee on Public Expenditures, in a report made by Mr. Stuart of Illinois, (Doc. 454, 2d Session, 27th Congress,) showed that the same Indians might have been removed for \$24,000. But in addition to the above amount paid to Capt. Buckner, he claimed of the Government \$37,749 for a few Indians belonging to the tribe, who, not liking to go in his boats, went by land, upon their own horses, and were supported on the way by the United States. The allowance of this claim was urged by Col. R. M. Johnson, then Vice-President, and for a long time refused by the accounting officers. It was finally allowed and *paid*, and on the very day it was paid Capt. Buckner LENT Col. Johnson \$13,000, which had not been paid in March 1841, three years after, according to Capt. Buckner’s own testimony before the Committee!

IV.—THE NEW-YORK CUSTOM HOUSE DEVELOPMENTS.

It appears from the Report No. 669, 2d Session, 27th Congress, that during the three years Jesse Hoyt was Collector of the Customs at New-York, one Geo. A. Wasson, a kind of factotum of Hoyt, was Public Store-keeper, and received \$94,430 92 for cartage and labor. There were two *privileged* carts employed, one of which was owned by Wasson, and it was believed he was interested in the other. These carts, instead of charging 31¼ or 50 cents a load, used to charge that price for each box, bale,

or package, making a load come sometimes to five or ten dollars! In addition to his office as store-keeper, he was made deputy collector, for which he received \$1,500 per annum, in addition to his other salary and emoluments.

Mr. Hoyt took to *himself*, and pocketed, the storage of goods, amounting to \$29,883 36, while the government had to pay \$29,294 24 for the expenses of the warehouses, clerks, store-keeper, stationery, etc. This storage belonged to the Government, and Mr. Hoyt had no more right to it than he had to the per centage he charged the Government, over and above his salary and perquisites, which amounted to above \$20,000 a year. This per centage was 1 per cent on \$20,153,000 collected while he was in office, which would have been \$201,580, in addition to his other receipts, honest or dishonest, a pretty sum for one man to pocket for three years' services! But the Court has lately refused to allow this claim, and given judgment against him for the amount, two hundred thousand dollars, he had refused to pay over.

The amount of stationary, (paper, pens, ink, etc.,) used by the Custom House while Mr. Hoyt was in office, was enormous, (\$3,721 69 for three months,) and the prices paid for the articles equally so. From \$9 to \$22 per gross for steel pens, when it was proved before the Commissioners that they were offered to be furnished at \$1 50 per gross, equally good! From \$100 to \$144 per ream for paper, which could be bought for \$30 to \$47 50 per ream, and from \$70 to \$80 for paper that could be purchased for \$15! Among the charges is one of \$12, for a single card of steel pens; being \$1 33 per pen!!

Speaking of these enormous charges and bills for stationary, one of the Commissioners says, "the inference would seem to be neither unreasonable nor improbable, that these bills were wholly *fictitious*, and designed to cover advances of money made to the store keeper on Staten Island for *secret* purposes, of a nature requiring concealment, and which could not with safety be disclosed in the quarterly accounts of the Collector with the Treasury."

An Irishman inquired for a letter at the Post-office:—"What is the name?" asked the Post-master. "Shure, and can't yer honor read it on the letter?"

The Credit System.

WHAT IS IT?—The following illustration will answer this question:

Sam Sledgehammer, having arrived at the age of 21 years, and learned the trade of a blacksmith, was applied to by a man belonging to a neighborhood of good farmers, who had to go farther than was convenient to get their blacksmithing done, to set up a shop among them. Sam replied that he would be very glad to do so, but had no money to purchase his tools, iron, steel and coal with, to say nothing about a piece of ground and a shop. Hearing from the man Sam served his time with that he was steady, sober and industrious, he agreed to sell Sam a small piece of land and put up a shop for him, and wait any reasonable time for his pay, provided he could contrive to get the necessary tools and a stock of iron and steel to commence with. Upon this, Sam went to a hardware dealer he knew, and stated his case fairly and honestly to him. The hardware man agreed at once to sell him a bellows, anvil, vice, hammers, &c., and recommended him to an ironmonger, of whom he purchased, on *credit*, a small quantity of iron and steel. In one month he was at work in his new shop, and by his industry, steady habits and good workmanship, gained the confidence of the whole neighborhood. Business came in upon him so rapidly that, at the end of the first year, he had paid off all he owed except for the shop and ground; and at the close of the second year he found himself entirely free from debt, the owner of his shop and a good stock of materials. Time rolled on, and saw Sam the husband of the daughter of the farmer who first applied to him, the father of a numerous family, a Colonel of Militia, Member of the Legislature, and, finally, Member of Congress.

Colonel Sledgehammer often speaks of his starting and success in life, and says that but for the CREDIT SYSTEM, he would have been a poor man all his life.

How many enterprising American mechanics, merchants and farmers have commenced life in the same way, and, like Col. Sledgehammer, rose to wealth and respectability, under the operation of what is denominated the CREDIT SYSTEM! Thousands of the best men in the country have started from home with packs on their backs and axes in their hands, and commenced life by buying farms, either in whole or part, upon CREDIT.

HE'S FOUND RELIEF.—Married, on Christmas evening, by the Rev. J. Macanley, Mr. James B. Swain, printer, to Miss Relief Davis, both of this city.

[N. Y. Sun.]

For happiness she sought the world in vain,
But found it only in a loving SWAIN;
He, too, full many days had passed in grief,
But now he sighs no more—he's found RELIEF.

THE CHARGE OF "BARGAIN AND CORRUPTION."

Few men have been the objects of more unfounded calumny than Mr. Clay. For years the phials of vituperation have been poured out upon his head, and a portion of the public press, hostile to him politically, has teemed with falsehoods which the publishers themselves knew to be false and unfounded, and again and again refuted. This portion of the political press of the country has kept up the parrot-cry of "Bargain and Corruption," first raised in 1824, for political effect, not knowing, perhaps, its origin, nor caring whether it were true or false; or knowing, rather, that they were reiterating a base slander, with intent to injure one who has rendered the most eminent service to his country, and whose fame, despite their malicious detraction, has become the pride of that country.

This charge was first made by Mr. Kremer of Pennsylvania, then a member of Congress, a weak man who had been made the dupe and tool of others. It was put forth when it was found, by the friends of Gen. Jackson, that Mr. Clay, intended, as a member of the House of Representatives, to vote for Mr. John Quincy Adams as President of the United States, in preference to General Jackson; no election having taken place by the people, and Mr. Adams, Gen. Jackson, and Mr. Crawford being the three candidates having the greatest number of votes, and consequently returned to the House.

Immediately on seeing the charge, Mr. Clay denounced the author as a base and infamous calumniator, and demanded an investigation by a Committee of the House over which he presided as Speaker. Mr. Kremer refused to appear before the committee and substantiate his charge, and subsequently confessed that he did not write the letter to which his name had been appended, and in a conversation with Gov. Kent of Maryland, Col. Little, (a Jackson man), Col. Brent of Louisiana and other gentlemen, positively "disclaimed all intention of imputing any thing dishonorable to Mr. Clay." From this time until the 8th of March 1827, this charge, though iterated and reiterated again and again in that mendacious print, the U. S. Telegraph, published at Washington, and in other kindred papers, never assumed any tangible shape. It was on that day that Mr. Carter Beverly wrote a letter dated at Nashville, and published in Fayetteville, N. C., in which he stated that Gen. Jackson had told him that morning, before all his company, that Mr. Clay's friends made a proposition to him, Gen. J., to make him President upon condition that he, Gen. J., would not put Mr. Adams in the seat of Secretary of State.

Subsequently, namely, on the 5th June 1827, Gen. Jackson, in reply to a letter from Carter Beverly, reiterated, in substance, this charge against Mr. Clay and his friends. Mr. Clay, seeing this

letter of Gen. J., at once came out with a direct, unqualified, and indignant denial. He stated that he neither made nor authorized, nor knew of any proposition whatever to either of the three candidates who were returned to the House of Representatives, or to the friends of either of them, for the purpose of influencing the result of the election, or for any other purpose, and he demanded the name of the member of Congress alluded to by Gen. Jackson in his letter to Carter Beverly.

On seeing Mr. Clay's prompt, explicit, and unqualified denial of this charge, and his demand for the name of the person alluded to, General Jackson, on the 18th July, 1827, referring to his letter to Carter Beverly, said, "this disclosure was made to me by Mr. James Buchanan, a member of Congress from Pennsylvania, a gentleman of the first respectability and intelligence."

Being thus referred to as the *only* witness to sustain this heinous charge, Mr. Buchanan addressed a letter to the Editor of the Lancaster Journal, dated 8th of August, 1827, from which the following are extracts:—"I called upon Gen. Jackson on the occasion which I have mentioned, solely as his friend, upon my own individual responsibility, and not as the agent of Mr. Clay or any other person. * * * Until I saw Gen. Jackson's letter to Mr. Beverly, of the 5th ult., and at the same time was informed by a letter from the Editor of the United States' Telegraph, that I was the person to whom he alluded, the conception never once entered my mind that he believed me to have been the agent of Mr. Clay or his friends, or that I intended to propose terms to him of any kind for them; or that he could have supposed me capable of expressing an opinion that it was right to fight such intriguers with their own weapons.

"I had no authority from Mr. Clay or his friends, to propose any terms to Gen. Jackson in relation to their votes, NOR DID I EVER MAKE ANY SUCH PROPOSITION; and I trust I would be as incapable of becoming a messenger upon such an occasion, as it was known Gen. Jackson would be to receive such a message."

Here, then, is the whole testimony of the *only* witness ever called to prove this base charge of "Bargain and Corruption." And what does it amount to? Simply this, that the charge is totally false and groundless: that he had no authority from Mr. Clay or his friends to propose any terms to Gen. Jackson, and that he never did make any such proposition: and, moreover, that he called on Gen. J., not as Mr. Clay's friend, but as his (Gen. J.'s) friend. Could a denial be more positive, direct, and explicit?

Mr. Clay came out in an address to the people, in 1827, in which he presented letters received by

him from a great number of distinguished men, among which was one from the good Lafayette, stating that he had in conversations with them, some months previous to the election coming on in the House of Representatives, expressed his determination to vote for Mr. Adams in preference to Gen. Jackson; from which it appeared most conclusively that his mind had long been made up upon that point; and that he had, therefore, no proposition to make either to Gen. Jackson or Mr. Adams in regard to his vote. So convinced was Mr. Carter Beverly, who was instrumental in bringing this charge against Mr. Clay, in a tangible shape, of its groundlessness, that on the 8th of February, 1842, after a lapse of nearly fifteen years, addressed a letter to Mr. Clay, in which he acknowledged that "the greatest injustice" had been done him (Mr. C.) in regard to the charge of "Bargain and Corruption." He says, "I am most thoroughly convinced that you were most untruthfully, and therefore, unjustly treated; for I have never seen any evidence to substantiate at all the charge."

A generous, truth, and justice-loving people will need no further evidence of the deep wrong that has been done to Mr. Clay by this false and malicious charge, and the subject is therefore submitted to their candid consideration. Mr. Clay may have faults, who has not? but let him not be condemned upon *false* charges.

The No-Credit System--How it Works.

It benefits the Rich, but is the destruction of the Poor.

ILLUSTRATION.—Two young men serve their time together, with the same master: one is the son of a rich man, the other of a poor man. The first is set up in business at once by his wealthy parent. The other hears of a place where one of his trade—a tanner, we will suppose—is much needed. He would be glad to start his trade, and could do well, but has no means of purchasing the necessary tools, stock, tan-yard, bark-mill, &c. His former master has confidence in his honesty, industry, knowledge of business, good management, and sobriety, and is willing to lend him his name or endorse his paper for a few hundred dollars, to enable him to start his business; but then, there is no CREDIT to be given: every thing must be purchased with CASH, and he has no Cash to spare. What is the young mechanic to do? All he can do is to go to work as a journeyman—perhaps for his former fellow apprentice—for "hard money wages," that is, just enough to keep body and soul together, but not enough to enable him to support a wife and children. He is unable, therefore, to lay by any portion of his earnings, and instead of becoming the master of a shop, and being 'well

off,' is compelled to work as a journeyman all his life, and die a poor man.

Such is the operation of the CASH, or 'HARD MONEY' SYSTEM. It keeps the noses of the POOR down to the grindstone, while it benefits the Rich; for when these only can do business who have money, they who have it become all powerful, monopolize business, and make their own terms with the Poor. How do you like this system, Mr. Poor Man?

The Bank of the United States was chartered by a bill reported by John C. Calhoun, in 1816, under the Administration of Mr. Madison. In the next Annual Message to Congress, December 3d, 1816 Mr. Madison thus speaks of the fiscal affairs of the country, and of the position of the new Bank:

"It is obvious that there is only wanting to the fiscal prosperity of the Government the restoration of an uniform medium of exchange. The resources and faith of the Nation, displayed in the system which Congress has established, ensure respect and confidence at home and abroad. The local accumulations of the revenue have already enabled the Treasury to meet the public engagements in the local currency of most of the States, and it is expected that the same cause will produce the same effect throughout the Union. But for the interests of the community at large, as well as for the purposes of the Treasury, it is essential that the Nation should possess a currency of equal value, credit and use, wherever it may circulate. THE CONSTITUTION HAS ENTRUSTED CONGRESS EXCLUSIVELY, WITH THE POWER OF CREATING AND REGULATING A CURRENCY OF THAT DESCRIPTION, AND THE MEASURES TAKEN DURING THE LAST SESSION IN EXECUTION OF THE POWER, GIVE EVERY PROMISE OF SUCCESS. THE BANK OF THE UNITED STATES HAS BEEN ORGANIZED UNDER AUSPICES THE MOST FAVORABLE, AND CANNOT FAIL TO BE AN IMPORTANT AUXILIARY TO THOSE MEASURES."

REASONS FOR THICK ANKLES.

"Harry, I cannot think," says Dick,
 "What makes my ankles grow so thick."
 "You do not recollect," says Harry,
 "How great a calf they have to carry!"

SAW MY LEG OFF.—We notice in a Western paper that a Mr. Saume was united in marriage lately to a Miss Marian Legoff.

DISTRIBUTION OF THE PROCEEDS OF THE SALES OF THE PUBLIC LANDS.

During the Session of Congress in 1831-2, Mr. Clay first brought forward in the U. S. Senate, in a very able report from the Committee on Manufactures, of which he was Chairman, his great measure of distributing the proceeds of the sales of the Public Lands among the States, which has since found such favor among the people, and become a cardinal measure of the Whig party. The manner in which this subject was forced upon him, was unusual and extraordinary. Against the protest of the Committee on Manufactures, and against the remonstrance of Mr. Clay, the subject of the Public Lands was referred to them by a Senate, a majority of which was politically opposed to Mr. Clay. The subject had no connection with the duties of that Committee; besides, there was a standing committee in the Senate called the Committee on Public Lands to which the subject belonged. There was not a member from the New States upon the Committee on Manufactures, and but one, Mr. Clay, from the West; whatever report, therefore, the Committee might make, it was presumed would be attributed to him, as being supposed to be more familiar with the subject on account of coming from the West. It was supposed that whatever plan he should recommend in regard to the Public Lands, would give offence either to the old or the new States, as it would be certain to conflict with the views and interests of one or the other section of the country.

Being thus *compelled* to enter upon the consideration of the subject, he brought to it all the powers of his mind, and after a thorough investigation of it, brought forward his plan of distributing the proceeds of the sales among *all* the States, first giving a small per centage to the new States. His report was hardly read in the Senate before

it was violently denounced, and without even being considered, was most uncourtously referred to the Committee on Public Lands, the very Committee to which Mr. Clay advocated the reference of the subject in the first instance. After a few days this committee (Mr. King chairman) made a report recommending a reduction of the price of the Public Lands immediately to *one dollar* per acre, and eventually to *fifty cents* per acre, and the grant to the *new States* of fifteen per cent upon the net proceeds of sales, instead of ten per cent as proposed by Mr. Clay, and *nothing to the old States*.

At this time various propositions of a very extraordinary character had been made in regard to the Public Lands, which Mr. Clay took occasion to notice in his speech upon the subject. The first was that of Mr. Benton to cede the "refuse lands" to the States in which they lay. "Refuse lands," "refuse lands," "refuse lands," was his tune. The next was that of Gov. Reynolds of Illinois, who put forth the bold proposition that all the public lands lying within the limits of that State belonged to her of right and in absolute fee simple! Then came the proposition of Mr. Tazewell, Senator from Virginia, to cede and surrender to the States in which they lay *all* the lands belonging to the United States upon certain conditions. Thus it will be seen that various attempts had been, and were then being made to rob the old States of their interest in the public domain. Mr. Clay's plan of Distribution, meted out justice to all, to the old States as well as the new. That domain had been purchased by the blood of the Revolution, and had been ceded to the United States by Virginia, New-York, Georgia, and other individual States, for the use and benefit of the

whole Union, or obtained "from foreign powers by treaties and ample equivalents contributed from the treasury of the people of the United States."

Mr. Clay's plan of Distribution was no sooner made known to the people than it became triumphant. The bill passed the Senate, but was not acted on in the House that session; but in the meantime it was gaining favor with the country, and so great was its popularity that the bill passed at the next session by very large majorities of both Houses of Congress. It was sent to the President, Gen. Jackson, for his signature; but, instead of signing or returning it with his reasons for withholding his signature, he put it in his pocket and there kept it! Knowing that were he to return it, it would become a law in spite of his veto, by the vote of two-thirds of both Houses. Is it possible that mere personal hostility to Mr. Clay, the author of the measure, could have prompted Gen. Jackson to defeat the bill in so extraordinary a manner? Before another session of Congress commenced, however, the decree went forth,—the measure was denounced, "by authority"—the faithful were required to surrender their own opinions and sustain their chief—the interests of the country were to be sacrificed lest a political opponent should have the credit of having matured a measure of such vast benefit to the country. From that day to the present, the measure has been denounced, in clap-trap style, as a "federal" measure, and with all those who have not sense or independence enough to think for themselves, and these constitute a pretty large portion of the community, this epithet has been quite sufficient to enlist their prejudices and hostility against it. A wise people will not inquire *who* originated a measure and is likely to enjoy the honor of having benefited his country, but whether the measure itself be beneficial or otherwise to the country. And

that nation has parted with her own dignity and self respect, and become a mere faction, which either adopts or rejects a course of policy simply because it originated with one man, or was opposed by another.

Mr. Clay saw that if not secured to the old States their interest in the public domain would soon be gone forever; his plan was therefore not only designed to settle the policy in regard to the public lands and secure the interests of the old States, but to settle it upon the principles of justice to all.

It is sometimes amusing, sometimes mortifying to observe with what gross inconsistency public men sometimes act—observe: In his annual message of December 4, 1832, President Jackson said, "As the lands may now be considered as relieved from this pledge, (that is, the expenses of the Revolutionary war,) the object for which they were ceded having been accomplished, it is in the discretion of Congress to dispose of them in such a way as best to conduce to the quiet, harmony, and general interests of the American people, &c. It seems to me to be our true policy that the public lands shall cease, as soon as practicable, to be a source of revenue."

So, Gen. Jackson was opposed to the proceeds of the sales of the public lands going into the general treasury and being a source of revenue.

Mr. King, chairman of the Committee on Public Lands, to whom Mr. Clay's plan was so uncourteously referred in the Senate in 1832, said, "This Committee turn with confidence from the Land Office to the Custom Houses, and say, *here are the true sources of Federal revenue!* GIVE lands to the cultivator! and tell him to keep his money, and lay it out in their cultivation!" Mr. King and the Committee on Public Lands spoke the sentiments of the party they represented; certainly they were opposed to considering the public lands a

source of Federal revenue: "the Custom Houses," say they, "are the true sources;" that is, duties on foreign goods collected at the Custom Houses.

What said General Jackson in 1833?—

"On the whole, I adhere to the opinion expressed by me in my annual message of 1832, that it is our true policy that THE PUBLIC LANDS SHALL CEASE, as soon as practicable, TO BE A SOURCE OF REVENUE, except for the payment of those general charges which grow out of the acquisition of the lands, their survey, and sale. I do not doubt that it is the real interest of each and all the States in the Union, and particularly of the new States, that THE PRICE OF THESE LANDS SHALL BE REDUCED AND GRADUATED; and that after they have been offered for a certain number of years, *the refuse, remaining unsold, shall be abandoned to the States, and the machinery of our land-system entirely withdrawn.*"

He also said, "IT SEEMS TO ME, THEREFORE, BEST TO ABANDON THE IDEA OF RAISING A FUTURE REVENUE OUT OF THE PUBLIC LANDS."

Gen. Jackson, it appears, then, was not for looking to the public lands as a source of revenue, but for reducing their price gradually, and finally giving them up to the States in which they lay. What was to become of the interests of the old States in this case? They were to be sacrificed.

Mr. Sevier, Senator from Arkansas, said in his place in the Senate, "WE WILL HAVE THE PUBLIC LANDS. We must have them and WE WILL TAKE THEM in a few years!" So far from denying this language when told by Mr. Clay what he had said, he replied, "and so we will" [take them].

What have we since seen, and what do we now see?—the very men who insisted that the public lands ought *not* to be considered or looked to as a source of revenue,

when they thought to appropriate them all to themselves, turning round and opposing the Distribution of the proceed of the sales of the public lands among *all the States*, and strenuously contending that they should go into the public treasury and form a part of the Federal revenue! What beautiful consistency! How *honest and sincere* such men must be!

Since Mr. Clay's plan of distributing the proceeds of the sales of the public lands among all the States was first brought forward, there have been received, from the sales of public lands between *seventy-four and seventy-five million of dollars*; had this been distributed, it would have been equal to about *four dollars and a half* to every man, woman and child in the United States. New-York would have received very near *eleven millions of dollars*; New-Jersey over *sixteen hundred thousand dollars*; Pennsylvania nearly *eight millions*; Virginia, *six millions*; Ohio near *seven millions*, &c. &c. How much good might not the States have done with this large amount of money, by improving their internal navigation, educating the poor, or saving the people from excessive taxation by investing it in productive funds! Going into the public treasury, it encouraged extravagance and wastefulness by the Government, and was, in some measure the cause of those enormous expenditures and wild speculations which were witnessed in 1835-6 and 7, and from which we have suffered, and are now suffering so severely.

CAUSE AND EFFECT.—Two gentlemen happening to meet, the one observed—"So, our friend —, the attorney, is dead." "Yes; and I hear he left very few effects." "It could not be otherwise—he had very few causes."

You give me a warm reception, as the lobster said to the pot, when it was thrown alive into boiling water.

CONTINGENT EXPENSES OF CONGRESS.

When the Whigs obtained the majority in Congress, they immediately set about reforming some of the abuses that had been suffered to grow up, and retrenching the contingent expenses, which had become enormous, and a means of rewarding friends. The Committee appointed on this subject, of which Mr. Summers, of Virginia, was chairman, made a report, (see House Doc. No. 30, 2d Session 27th Congress,) from which it appears that there was paid for stationary for the 25th Congress, the first under Mr. Van Buren, the sum of \$595,000, and the following sums for the following articles:

For 3,079 reams envelope paper.....	\$12,603 25
" 3,610 do. quarto post,.....	21,059 25
" 2,316 do. foolscap.....	9,951 25
" 172 do. note.....	1,559 50
" 483 gross of steel pens.....	4,569 39
" 83,700 quills,.....	3,953 12
" making of pens,.....	448 00
" sealing-wax,.....	3,931 62
" tape,.....	2,739 30
" 106 doz. penknives,.....	2,602 00
" wafers,.....	1,332 01
" ink, 15 barrels,.....	528 50
" inkstands,.....	921 00
" seals,.....	1,080 00
" pencils,.....	562 00
" folders,.....	615 00
" twine,.....	312 72
" 1,197 memorandum books,.....	746 87
Total,.....	\$69,514 78

This is a curious document. It seems that every member of Congress used more than an average of five pen-knives, which cost \$2 04 each, by the hundred dozen!

Each member must have used \$186 66 worth of paper! \$16 worth of sealing wax; \$7 07 worth of pens, and \$11 32 worth of tape!

The contingent expenses of Congress during Mr. Adam's last two years' were \$106,000, less than one-fifth of the 25th Congress.

There is a secret, or there was, about this extravagance which the Committee on Public Expenditures has unravelled. That Committee after investigating some con-

tracts made by Hugh H. Garland, Clerk of the House during the 25th Congress, say that "while it is true, as has been alledged, that at least one fourth of the aggregate of these supplies has been consumed in wanton waste and pillage, it is undeniable that at least another fourth has been thrown away in *fraudulent contracts of purchase, made for the benefit of public agents, or lavished in the grossest manner upon political favorites.*" And they show by the testimony of a highly respectable witness, that Mr. Garland, Clerk of the House, gave Langtree & O'Sullivan, \$25,003 69 for articles, which the witness had offered to furnish for \$17,264 63, and at which he testified, he would have made a fair profit.

The difference between the amount given, and the amount which they were offered, was \$7,744 06. This sum being given to favorites over and above a fair profit! Another witness testified that when he remonstrated with Mr. Garland on the course he was pursuing, his reply was "that the DEMOCRATIC REVIEW was a very important work and ought to be sustained!"*

The following table shows the prices which Mr. Garland paid for articles, and the prices which Mr. William Fischer offered to furnish them at as testified under oath by him.

	Paid.	Offer'd.	Differ.
483 gross steel pens \$9 46 pr. gro.	\$5 46	\$1,931 00	
2869 lbs. sealing wax, 1 37 pr. lb.	1 20	487 00	
944 lbs. wafers,..... 1 40 "	1 60	377 60	
172 re'mas note paper, 9 06 pr. r'm.	4 50	774 75	
83,700 quills,..... 47 00 pr. 1000	32 00	1,255 00	
106 doz. knives,..... 25 00 pr. doz.	21 00	318 00	
106 doz. inkstands, 8 78 do.	7 50	135 68	
95 doz. folders,..... 6 58 do.	4 50	197 60	
95 doz. seals,..... 11 16 do.	7 50	340 38	
104 doz. parchment, 6 31 do.	5 50	84 24	
2468 doz. tape,..... 1 11 do.	62	1,184 64	
36 gross pencils,..... 15 00 pr. gro.	9 00	324 00	
322 sets tin boxes,..... 1 47 pr. set.	45	328 44	
7 lbs. Ind. rubber, 1 50 pr. lb.	2 00	3 80	

Total amount paid,.....\$25,003 69

Offered at.....17,264 63

Bonus to Langtree & O'Sullivan, \$7,744 06

* Langtree & O'Sullivan were the proprietors and publishers of this paper.

PARTIES IN THE UNITED STATES.

This country, like all republics, has, from the formation of the Constitution, been divided into political parties. The first which arose in the United States, took the names of "Federalists," and "Anti-Federalists." The former were in favor of adopting the Federal Constitution, while the latter were opposed to it.

After the Constitution was adopted, and it became unpatriotic to oppose it, the anti-Federalists dropped that name and assumed that of Republicans; subsequently they called themselves democrats.

The Federal party were in favor of strengthening the General Government, and the hands of the Executive, while the Republicans were jealous of the powers of the Executive and the General Government, and disposed to strengthen the States, as checks upon the National Government. Having been defeated in 1800 and 1804, by Mr. Jefferson, in 1808 and 1812 by Mr. Madison, and by Mr. Monroe in 1816, the Federal party was dissolved and ceased to exist as a party.

When General Jackson became a candidate for President, in 1822, a great number of the old, leading Federalists became Jackson men, in consequence of a letter he had written to Mr. Monroe, immediately after his election, recommending him to "destroy the monster party," and to appoint Federalists as well as Republicans, members of his Cabinet.

From the moment Gen. Jackson came into office, he exercised greater power than the Federalists ever desired to confer upon the Executive; his proclamation against South Carolina went further and claimed more power for the Federal Government, than the most ultra Federalist ever dreamed of giving it. His arbitrary ejection of Mr. Duane from the office of Secretary of the Treasury, for refusing to do an illegal act,

his removal of the public deposits from the place in which Congress had ordered them to be kept, his putting Bills, passed by large majorities in Congress, into his pocket, and not signing or returning them, were acts which cool and considerate men of all parties now admit to have been extraordinary assumptions of responsibility and power.

The country is at present divided into two great parties, one styling itself the *Whig party*, after the WHIGS of the Revolution—the friends of LIBERTY—the other calling itself, the *Democratic party*. The first, according to Mr. Clay, is for

A Sound National Currency, regulated by the will and authority of the Nation:

An Adequate Revenue, with fair Protection to American Industry;

Just Restraints on the Executive Power, embracing a further restriction on the exercise of the Veto;

A Faithful Administration of the Public Domain, with an equitable distribution of the proceeds of sales of it among all the States;

An Honest and Economical Administration of the Government, leaving Public Officers perfect freedom of thought, and of the right of suffrage; but with suitable restraints against improper interference in elections.

The other is in favor of *free trade, hard money, no credit*, and *direct taxes*: according to Mr. Calhoun, Mr. Pickens, Mr. Rosevelt, Mr. Atherton, Mr. Rhett, Mr. Clifford, Mr. Lewis, Mr. Eastman, Mr. McKeon, and many other democratic members of Congress, and the *Globe*, *Albany Argus*, *New-York Evening Post*, *Richmond Enquirer*, and other leading papers of that party.

Parties are perhaps not injurious to a country when they restrain themselves within the bounds of moderation, and do not

"Locofoco;"—Origin of this Name.

resort to violence, injustice, or fraud to acquire or retain power. But when they disregard all law, right and justice, and adopt the basest means to accomplish their ends, they then become a *curse* to the country. Many seem to think that any fraud or villainy is justifiable, and even praise-worthy, in politics. Such men are profligate, corrupt, dishonest, and unworthy of confidence. Unfortunately for the country, too many political leaders are of this stamp, who resort to fraud and deception to mislead the ignorant and unsuspecting. They give that character to the political conflicts of the country which all good men so much deplore. Could the great mass of the people behold them in their true colors, and would they but act from *reason*, and not from *passion* or blind impulse, very different would be the state of the country. Why should men whose interests are promoted by the same measures of government, or injured by the same bad policy and bad management of rulers, differ in regard to political questions? Why should they allow such difference to settle into personal hatred, and vindictive hostility? This is folly, madness, wickedness. But *demagogues* love to foster this hostility, because *they* are benefited by it, and laugh in their sleeves at the shallowness of the people who are so ready to be made their dupes and tools.

A BRIGHT CHILD.—The following incident took place in a public school in Lowell, Mass., a few days since. A little boy was asked how many mills made a cent?

"Ten, sir," was the prompt reply.

Immediately a bright faced girl held up her little hand, in token of dissent.

"Well, miss, what have you to say?"

"Please, sir, ten mills *don't* make a cent. Pa says all the mills in town don't make a cent."

There is a great deal of *sound* matter and solemn instruction in a church bell, if it is only *tolled*.

In 1836, the Tammany Hall men, of New-York, got split and quarrelled. Expecting a row at one of their meetings, and the lights to be put out as usual, one party went prepared, each man with a candle and a locofoco match to light it with. It turned out as they anticipated; they had a grand row, in the midst of which the lights were blown out. They were not long in darkness, however, the locofoco matches and candles being soon lit. From this circumstance, the faction which brought the matches to the meeting, was dubbed by the others, "Locofocos," and were denounced in the most bitter terms by the regular democrats, as the following resolution, adopted by a democratic meeting in Albany, in 1837, and published in the Albany Argus, of August 29, 1837, will show.

Resolved. That no portion of the Republicans of this County or State, we trust, entertain any feelings in common with the distinctive views of that faction originating in the City of New-York known as the LOCOFOCOS, and of which we have a small number in this county; THAT WE REGARD THEIR DOCTRINE AND PRINCIPLES AS UTTERLY ABHORRENT TO ALL PRINCIPLES OF REPUBLICANISM, OF MORALITY, AND OF THE GOOD ORDER OF SOCIETY, AND AT WAR WITH THE SAFETY OF OUR CIVIL AND RELIGIOUS INSTITUTIONS; and that any attempt, by ANY PARTY to court their favor or support, for any purpose whatever, we are satisfied would and SHOULD produce DEFEAT and DISGRACE."

Such was the light in which the *democracy* of the true stamp, viewed "Locofocos" in 1837, and yet, Mr. Van Buren not only courted their favor by appointing their leaders to high offices in the Custom House, in the City of New-York, but went over, with his party, to them, and adopted those very principles which they had declared to be "UTTERLY ABHORRENT TO ALL PRINCIPLES OF REPUBLICANISM, OF MORALITY, AND OF THE GOOD ORDER OF SOCIETY!"

Married at Blairsville, on the 1st ult., by the Rev. John W. Jones, Mr. Charles Summer of York, to Miss Arabella W. Wynnter of the former place.—

[Ex. paper.]

Doubtless the fair bride exclaimed, with Richard the Third—

"Now is the *Winter* of our discontent
Made glorious *Summer* by this son of *York*!"

Practice vs. Precept.

"I WILL REMOVE NO INCUMBENT FROM OFFICE WHO HAS FAITHFULLY ACQUITTED HIMSELF OF THE DUTIES OF HIS OFFICE."—

[John Tyler, April 9, 1841.]

Robert E. Hornor, just removed from the Post office at Princeton, N. J., was favored with a statement of the charges against him, of which the first and most formidable reads thus:

"Sir: You are accused of being *at heart* opposed to the National Administration."

What a commentary upon our boasted "free government!" What freedom can there be where the mere suspicion of being *at heart* opposed to the administration is sufficient cause for removal from office, and where devotion to that *administration*—not to the *country*—can entitle a man to a public appointment! In what does this differ from the most absolute monarchies? In nothing: we have a *monarchy* under the forms of a *Republic*. The fact cannot be denied nor disguised. We have a free government only in a *name*.

The Contrast.

The affairs of some of the States, such as Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Vermont, Connecticut, New-Jersey, Delaware, North Carolina, Kentucky and Tennessee, seem to have been so well managed for some years past, that the States are either entirely free from debt, or their circumstances and resources are in so sound a condition that their credit stands high, and the people are not burdened with taxes.

The affairs of other States, again, such as Pennsylvania, Maryland, Virginia, Ohio, Michigan, Illinois, Georgia, Mississippi and Arkansas, are in so sad a condition, and have been so badly managed, that their credit is gone, they are deeply involved in debt, and the people are burdened with taxes. The State Administrations of the latter seem also to be corrupt and profligate. Why this difference between these States? A Whig would probably say it was because the first mentioned States had been under Whig rulers, while the last mentioned had been under Democratic rulers.

Whatever the *cause*, the difference in their pecuniary condition is very striking.

Free Trade and Direct Taxation.

Those who advocate *Free Trade*, do not recollect that *direct taxation* must go with it. For, if revenue be not raised by duties upon foreign goods, for the support of government, how is it to be raised but by taxing the people? Suppose foreign goods were to be admitted into this country *free* of duty, which is what is meant by *Free Trade*, what would be the effect? Why, we would be encouraging and paying foreign laborers instead of our own, and sending our *money* to those who will not take *our* products without laying a heavy duty upon them; the government would then have to lay a direct tax upon the people. Supposing the sum of \$23-500,000, necessary to be raised, upon the basis of Federal numbers. The States would have to pay into the Treasury the following sums in addition to the taxes, State and County, they now pay, namely:

Maine,.....	\$1,003,500	Delaware,.....	\$ 130,140
N. Hampshire,.....	569,150	Maryland,.....	671,450
Vermont,.....	583,830	Virginia,.....	1,771,110
Massachusetts,.....	1,455,390	N. Carolina,.....	1,076,310
Rhode Island,.....	217,200	S. Carolina,.....	594,390
Connecticut,.....	619,950	Georgia,.....	691,890
New-York,.....	4,257,840	Alabama,.....	656,350
New-Jersey,.....	745,619	Mississippi,.....	375,650
Pennsylvania,.....	3,345,060	Louisiana,.....	293,670
Ohio,.....	3,033,930	Tennessee,.....	1,184,580
Indiana,.....	1,171,730	Kentucky,.....	1,114,040
Illinois,.....	952,360	Missouri,.....	584,140
Michigan,.....	424,534	Arkansas,.....	139,390

Could the people of any one of the States pay the sum set opposite such State, annually, without being oppressed? NO.

POSING A PEDAGOGUE—"Sally Jones, have you done the sum I set you?"

"No thir, I can't do it."

"Can't do it!—I'm asbamed of you. Why, at your age I could do any sum that was set me. I hate that word can't; for there is no sum that can't be done, I can tell you."

"I think, thir, that I knowth a thum you can't thifer out."

"Ha!—well, well, Sally, let's hear it."

"It ith thith, thir: If one apple canthed the ruin of the whole human rath, how many thum will it take to make a barrel of thweet thider, thir?"

"Miss Sally Jones!—you may turn to your pars ing lesson."

"Yeth, thir."

THE PROTECTION OF INDUSTRY.

ITS NECESSITY AND EFFECTS.

BY H. GREELEY.

THE science of Political Economy is among the latest achievements of the human intellect. For thousands of years the energies of Government, (using the term in its largest sense, as designating all the various forms and shades of political organization which have assumed to regulate and control the conduct and relations of men,) were put forth almost exclusively to ravage and destroy; rarely or never to build up and foster. The monarch or the chieftain looked abroad on the smiling fields and wealth-creating industry of a neighboring nation, and was incited not to emulate, but to devastate them. The field, in the language of courts and cabinets, was not the theatre of man's efforts to increase the sum of human comforts by peaceful and skilful industry, but the arena of murderous conflict—of carnage, the hideous uproar, and fiendish desolation. The renowned and illustrious ruler was not he who had fostered industry, encouraged laudable enterprise, and largely aided in increasing and diffusing the sum of comforts among his people, but he who had gained victories, destroyed armies, ravaged countries, and slaughtered unoffending thousands and tens of thousands. From this horrible delusion, with regard to the nature and true ends of Government, the basis and character of true glory, mankind have tardily and partially awakened. Even in this nineteenth century, the most eminent and renowned warriors—the wholesale butchers of the last and former ages—are still the idols of unthinking millions.

Slowly, irregularly, the conviction struggles into ascendancy over the human mind, that the proper functions of Government are beneficent, creative, invigorating; and that the incentive of evil, whether on individuals or communities, for the repression of crime and wrong-doing, is not the sum of its objects and obligations. The completeness of its organization, the fulness of its powers, the universality of its sway, seem clearly to fit it for an instrumentality of positive as well as negative good; and the researches of statesmen and philosophers have demonstrated that Government need not be a burden upon the people, but may, by its indirect and salutary influences, more than compensate for the taxes which it levies, in the amount of its positive and un-failing benefits. In other words, the advantages accruing to the community, through a proper use of its organization and its faith, may far more than repay the cost of its economical support.

Political Economy is the science which treats of the production and existence of wealth in a community, defines what is real wealth,

and points out the means by which it may be increased and diffused. This science is yet in the first century of its recognised existence. It opened its eyes upon a world full of absurd regulations, vexatious restrictions, and pernicious monopolies, intended to enrich particular communities at the expense of mankind, and particular individuals at the expense of their respective communities. These restrictions it very properly tested and condemned. Having their origin in narrow and selfish views, they aimed to advance the interests of a part to the damage of the whole, of the few at the expense of the many. Thus hostile to the highest and broadest good, they stood condemned alike by enlightened policy and by a generous philanthropy.

In this determined, and, to a great extent, victorious warfare of the new science upon existing errors and evils, many of its more ardent and indiscriminating apostles have been led to assume grounds of sweeping hostility to any legislation in aid of the development and due reward of Industry. Regarding intently the perversion and abuse to which the power of Government has in this province (as in all others) been subjected, when impelled by ignorance and selfishness, they have chosen to deny the power altogether, or dispute the safety and feasibility of its exercise, as the only sure way of avoiding the danger of its perversion. But, while such have been the dictates of some eminent philosophers of the closet, and readily caught up and re-echoed by their more impetuous and less discerning followers, it is at the same time true that a large proportion of the writers on Political Economy inculcate different views—views which accord both with the opinions and acts of the great majority of practical statesmen. While essay is piled upon essay to prove that a Government can properly usefully do nothing in aid of the industry of the people it serves, and that the perfection of national policy would be the abolition of all duties on imports, and the establishment of absolute Free Trade, even though unreciprocated, but met by restriction and prohibition, not a single maritime or civilized nation ever seriously attempts to reduce these principles to practice, but each imposes duties in aid of its revenue, and each arranges these duties, whether wisely or unwisely, with a view to the encouragement of industry and the increase of production within its own territory. Adam Smith, Say, Ricardo, may inculcate, to the satisfaction of their followers, the folly of protection and the advantages of universal Free Trade, but Colbert, Pitt, Napoleon, Canning, Washington, Jefferson, Hamil-

THE PROTECTION OF INDUSTRY.

ton, Clay, Webster, are taught by experience the absolute necessity of discriminating duties to the successful prosecution of industry in all its necessary branches, and the upbuilding of a stable prosperity. Thus the errors of theory are corrected by the surer inductions of practical knowledge, and the most specious fallacies are rendered harmless, except to unsettle and to disturb. In an age of intelligence and universal discussion, they never can be permanently engrafted on the actual policy of na-

no dispute on that point—and the domestic manufacture will be almost if not utterly annihilated. But shall we thereby obtain our goods *really* cheaper, or but nominally so, and in reality much dearer?—in other words at a far greater expense of our Labor, than under a system of Protection? We answer, that the saving would be nominal and deceptive, and that the real cost of the foreign would be far greater than that of the domestic supply; and this truth we shall endeavor to make clear to every unprejudiced mind.

But a difference between prevalent theory and necessary practice, the deductions of philosophers and the conduct of practical men, argues grave error on one side or the other. On which is it in this case? Unquestionably on the side of the theorists, so far as the collision actually exists. Nine-tenths of the propositions and arguments of the Free Trade Economists are sound and instructive; their works may mainly be read with interest and profit by all. But on the precise point at issue between them and their intelligent opponents, they err through a miscalculation in their premises. They assume, first, that a community or individual should always *buy where he can buy cheapest, and sell where he can sell dearest*; that Government should leave all at full liberty to do so; and that thus will be secured at once the greatest incentive and the greatest reward to Productive Industry in all desirable branches. In this way, it is urged, those articles which we import from abroad are just as truly the product of Home Industry as if grown or fabricated on our own soil, being procured by exchange for articles which we actually *did* produce—the only difference being that we have obtained a greater amount or value from a given quantity of labor, and thus *increased* the inducement to and reward of industry. Such are the fundamental positions of the advocates of Free Trade; we have stated them as nearly as may be in their own language, and with all their natural plausibility, in order that their full force may be perceived.

The elemental and fatal error in these propositions is, their confusion of the ideas of *price* and *absolute value*. Price is a condition wholly arbitrary, and of itself affords no reliable measure of cost or value. For instance—Woolen goods required for the annual consumption of the United States would cost, if produced at home, one hundred millions of dollars, while the same goods could be procured from Europe for eighty millions. Now Protection affirms that in this case it would be conducive to the welfare of our country, and to the increase of wealth and comfort among our people, to protect efficiently the Home Manufacture of Woolens, and produce them on our own soil; while Free Trade asserts that we should thereby subject ourselves to a dead loss of twenty millions. Which is in the wrong? In the absence of a Tariff, the goods will flow in from abroad—there is

Allowing that we buy our woolen fabrics from Europe for eighty millions, we shall of course subject ourselves to the necessity of paying for them—and in what? Obviously not to any considerable extent in coin; for our country does not produce specie, and can only export it to a very limited extent. We must pay mainly in the products of our agriculture—no matter whether those products are sold directly to the manufacturing nations, or to others who pay us in something that those nations will receive. In either case, this law inflexibly applies, that, *in order to pay for our woolen fabrics, we must produce and sell eighty millions' worth of agricultural or other staples, where as to admit of their profitable export*. If, for instance, we pay to a considerable extent in Grain or Flour shipped to Europe, we must produce Grain so that it shall be considerably cheaper here than there. Now the average price of Wheat at Odessa, Dantzic, and other continental grain-exporting ports, is rather under 90 cents, and it can be thence conveyed to England for 10 to 15 cents per bushel. Now, no matter whether the British Corn Laws are upheld or abolished, if we sell Grain at all to England, (and selling it to the Continent is out of the question,) we must produce it so that it will be at least as cheap in our ports as at Odessa and Dantzic. If we are to export any considerable quantity, the price must average in New York as low as a dollar a bushel, and in more southern ports still lower. And in order to be sold in New York at one dollar, it must be produced in Ohio, Indiana, and Illinois, at prices ranging from seventy-five down to twenty-five cents a bushel, according to the advantages of location or facilities of transporting it to market. The average price paid to the wheat-growers could not certainly exceed fifty cents a bushel, and would probably fall below that amount.

But, on the other hand, if we decided to protect the Home Manufacture, and produce our own Cloths, the bare fact of our so doing secures a Home Market for any probable product of Grain, and at once raises the price of that article very nearly or quite to its average rate throughout the world. It may be that the difference will not be twenty-five per cent. on the seaboard, while at the same time it will be a hundred per cent. in the interior, where it is grown. The necessary effect of efficient and stable Protection, as soon as Manufactures

ITS NECESSITY AND EFFECTS.

shall have had time to diffuse themselves over the country, is to provide a Home Market for Agricultural products, not merely on the seaboard or in one section, but in every section. The reward of Labor and other elements of cost being substantially equal, Manufactures will tend to that section in which food, fuel, and other elements of production are cheapest,

by a law universal as that of gravitation. And thus, while the Farmers are continually told by our Free Traders that a duty of forty per cent. on Woolens would *tax them so much for the special benefit of the Manufacturers*, the actual effect of Protection on their interests as a class, and on those of the whole community, will be fairly exhibited by the following table :

Actual Cost of the Woolen Goods required for a year's consumption of the Country.

UNDER FREE TRADE.	
(Nominal Cost \$80,000,000.)	
50,000,000 bushels of Wheat at 50 cts. per bushel	\$25,000,000
10,000 tons of Ashes at \$100	1,000,000
50,000,000 lbs. of Wool (exported) at 20 cts.	10,000,000
20,000,000 bushels of Apples, in the absence of a Home Market, worth but 10 cts.	2,000,000
100,000,000 bushels of Potatoes, with an adequate Home Market, worth to the farmer 12½ cts. per bushel	12,500,000
2,000,000 tons of Coal, worth at the mines, say \$1.50	3,000,000
Total product to the farmers	\$53,500,000
Deficiency	\$26,500,000

UNDER PROTECTION.	
(Nominal Cost \$100,000,000.)	
50,000,000 bushels of Wheat at \$1.00	\$50,000,000
10,000 tons of Ashes at \$1.25	1,250,000
50,000,000 lbs. of Wool (wrought up at home) at 40 cts.	20,000,000
20,000,000 bushels of choice Apples, with a Home Market, worth at least 25 cts.	5,000,000
100,000,000 bushels of Potatoes, with an adequate Home Market, worth 25 cts. per bushel	25,000,000
2,000,000 tons of Coal, worth at the mines \$2.50	5,000,000
Total	\$106,250,000
Excess	\$6,250,000

Here it will be seen that the same Agricultural products which pay for the year's consumption of Woolens and leave an excess, though costing nominally \$100,000,000, will only pay two-thirds of the cost of the same goods if imported, though costing nominally but \$80,000,000. The difference is made by the existence in the one case of an ample market for the farmer's surplus produce, within his own vicinity, and in the other trusting to one three or four thousand miles off. I have endeavored to state the prices in each instance at least as favorably to Free Trade as truth and the experience of the country will warrant. If the correctness of this or that item, or even of the general exhibit, be caviled at, the essential truth cannot be disputed, that *we may buy a required amount or description of goods abroad much cheaper, (that is, for a smaller amount of money,) and yet pay very much more for them than if we produced them at a nominally higher price.* And this is the vital element which finds no place in the Free Trade calculation.

The attentive reader will have perceived ere this that the essential question to be solved by a true policy is one of real, and not at all of nominal cheapness. Political Economy is the science of labor-saving, applied to the action of communities. Its object is to save labor from waste, from misapplication, and from loss through constrained idleness. Whatever tends to prove that a particular article can be procured abroad for a less amount of our domestic labor or its products than it would cost to produce it at home, and that this difference in favor of the foreign article is not casual or transient, but has a positive and permanent reason in the nature of things, will prove effectually that this article cannot be advantageously produced at home, and is not a proper

subject of Protective legislation. For example, Coffee and Spices may be produced in New York, but only through a forcing process that renders the cost of such product one hundred times that of the imported article. This necessity of hot-house culture is not a transient condition, pertaining to the infancy of the culture; it is fixed and immutable, so long as our present climate shall continue. So long, then, it would be idle, it would be madness, to attempt fostering the home production of Coffee by protective legislation or otherwise. But suppose that by some mutation of Nature the climate of New York should become such as that of the West Indies now is, then it would be expedient and wise to encourage the home production of Coffee, even though its money cost at first should considerably exceed that of the imported article. The comparison of Protection, therefore, to the policy of raising Coffee in hot-houses, or 'extracting sunbeams from cucumbers,' may be very smart, but it fails of becoming effective from its want of pertinence and truth.

We have the means of testing the soundness of the Free Trade maxim, that 'trade will best regulate itself,' or that individual interest will unerringly discern and follow the path which leads to the greatest general good, if untrammelled by legislation or public policy. 'Why should I not be allowed to buy my coats of a Paris tailor, if he will supply me cheaper than an American one?' is the standing problem of Free Trade: 'what right has Government to interfere and prevent my following the dictate of my own interest?' The answer is, simply, that what he esteems his private interest is at war with the public good; for while the individual may purchase a coat for fewer dollars of a French than he could of an American

tailor, the community will pay, perhaps, fewer dollars, but yet a far greater amount of its products, for coats, if they are generally bought abroad than if made at home. In other words, the subtraction from the gross amount of our National wealth will be greater if our coats are obtained abroad than if they were produced at home.

'But why will not this regulate itself?'—That is just what we have been showing. The individual, having dollars to pay for a coat, may obtain it cheapest, looking only to that single transaction, from the Parisian maker; but the public will lose more than he gains by the transaction, since it pays more for its supply of coats from abroad than for a similar supply produced at home. Thus the momentary apparent individual interest is in conflict with the permanent, intrinsic public interest, and one or the other must yield. It is the first law of an organized community that individual action shall be made to conform to the general good.

Let us put this essential truth in a still clearer light. A. B. is an extensive farmer in Indiana, and this year plants fifty acres with Corn, receiving therefrom two thousand bushels, and sows fifty acres more with Wheat, of which the product is one thousand bushels. In the absence of a Tariff, he can only procure, say fifty cents a bushel for the Wheat, and twenty-five for the Corn, or one thousand dollars for his entire crop. Now he knows perfectly well that, with a good Protective Tariff, which should secure the manufacture at home of all the Cloths and Wares required for our own consumption, the price of his products would inevitably be fifty per cent. higher, amounting to fifteen hundred dollars. He could then richly afford to pay even fifty per cent. higher, if required, for whatever fabrics he should need. But in the absence of such a Tariff, will he, an individual, out of the meager proceeds of his Grain, purchase domestic manufactures at the higher prices, while he is selling his own products at Free Trade prices? Obviously, he will do no such thing. If he did, his unsupported individual action would have no good effect, either for him or the community. He might go on buying at high and selling at low prices till doomsday, to his own individual detriment, and to no good end for the public. But only impose a Tariff which shall secure the Home Market mainly to the home producer, and the competition, stimulated by a certain and steady demand at living rates, will reduce the price of the manufactured fabrics, while, by increasing largely the number in his vicinity who wish to buy Agricultural staples, and are able to pay for them, it correspondingly increases the market for his produce and the price for it. For, while the price of labor and of materials must always govern the price of manufactures, after the difficulties incident to their infancy and to foreign competition are surmounted, the price of Agricultural staples, which are of greater bulk and

more costly of transportation, will, to a great extent, be governed by the nearness or distance of the market at which the surplus is consumed, as we have already indicated. Assuming the average value of Wheat throughout the world to be a dollar a bushel, and in districts where Manufactures preponderate, (in other words, where the demand for Grain exceeds the home supply,) a dollar and a quarter, it follows inevitably that if our Manufactures are generally brought from Europe, the market for our surplus Agricultural produce must also, to a great extent, be found abroad; and the farmer in Illinois must sell his Grain at the price it bears in a foreign market, less the cost and charges of sending it there; in other words, at thirty to fifty cents a bushel. But let our policy be so adjusted that the Manufactures consumed by those regions are mainly produced at Pittsburgh, Cincinnati, St. Louis, and on the rapids of their own abundant streams, and the money price which the farmer receives for his grain will be more than doubled, and the amount of goods of all kinds received by him in exchange for a hundred bushels of Grain will be nearly or quite doubled. But this is not all, nor even the best. There are thousands of Agricultural products which command next to no price at all in the absence or distance of such a market as Manufactures must supply. Thus Wood, Fruits, Pork, Vegetables, Poultry, &c., are now sold throughout the West at prices so low as hardly to be credible, while, if the manufactured goods there consumed were there made, they would readily bring from three to ten times as much. And yet the public ear is incessantly dinned with the bold assertion that the *Farmers* do not need Protection! and that a Discriminating Tariff taxes them for the sole benefit of the *Manufacturers*!

'But why,' asks an inquirer, 'do *Manufactures* need Protection any more than other products?' We answer: The cost of transporting Manufactures from England to Peoria or Indianapolis will probably fall below two per cent. on their value, while to send back Wheat and Corn in return will cost at least *two hundred* per cent. The mere bulk of Agricultural staples, and the consequent expense of transporting them, affords a Protection twenty-five to one hundred per cent. against any influx from abroad, which is wholly absent in the case of Manufactures. But, in addition to this, the price or rent of Land is one great element of the cost of Agricultural products, and one which is much cheaper in America than in Europe. On the other hand, immediate Labor is the chief element in the cost of Manufactures, and Land hardly an item. In a country where Labor is comparatively dear, and Land cheap, as in ours, Agricultural products will be relatively cheaper and Manufactures dearer than in Europe, in the absence of counteracting policy. A Protective Duty in aid of Home Manufactures, while it will hardly increase the price of the protected articles, and

will in most cases ultimately reduce it, will inevitably and largely increase the price of Agricultural products, perhaps not so much in our sea-ports, but certainly over the wide expanse of the country. A duty of one hundred per cent. on Agricultural staples alone would not increase their price ten per cent., because there is no considerable importation to check; while a duty of fifty per cent. on foreign Manufactures would increase the average price of Agricultural staples at least fifty per cent. It is, therefore, one of the plainest, clearest of economical truths, that the true way to encourage and reward Agriculture is by protecting and fostering Manufactures, and thus providing a convenient and safe market with adequate prices for Agricultural products. In other words: the true way to increase Industry and its rewards, is not by attracting it to those departments of production already overstocked, and so increasing surpluses for which there is no adequate demand or reward, but by developing new branches of industry, opening new avenues to useful employment, and thus rounding out and perfecting the great circle of industrial effort. If all the industry of a country or community is directed to one department, one inevitable result is, that the product of that industry bears a lower price there than throughout the world generally, while whatever else they buy or consume costs them more than its average price elsewhere. At the same time that single department does not furnish sufficient and advantageous employment for all ages, tastes, sexes, capacities, and conditions; and there is inevitably much idleness or comparatively unproductive effort. But let Agriculture, Manufactures, Arts, and every department of industrial effort be prosecuted together, as nearly as may be, and there is employment and reward for all, and no danger of prostration to any through a revulsion or caprice in some far-off market, or through the obstacles interposed by maritime or other hostilities. This is the consummation to which National Prosperity aspires, and Protection emphatically tends.

Let us suppose, for farther example, that the American People, tired of buying the products of a European manufacturing population of three or four millions, at an oppressive disadvantage to the producers on both sides, should at once resolve and proclaim, 'We will buy no longer of Europe, but let the European manufacturers come to us, and we will give them better employment, better pay, and better living than they now have;' what would be the result? The manufacturers, finding their employment and pay diminished, would certainly come over in sufficient numbers, and, foreign manufactures being no longer imported, would find abundant employment. No truth is more settled than this, that the exchanges of Agricultural and Manufacturing products among the same people will always find their natural and proper equilibrium. Now, our Farmers could surely produce as much

Grain and Meat as now, since there would be nothing to prevent, and the Manufacturers could very soon produce as much Cloth, Wares, &c. in this country as they do in Europe; the advantages offered by the immense aggregation of Capital and Machinery abroad being fully counterbalanced by the superior cheapness of our abundant Water power over Steam, of our timber, wood, &c., and the remarkable ingenuity of our people in the invention and improvement of labor-saving machinery. Our Farmers thus producing as much food as now, and our Manufacturers producing as much cloth, &c., here as they now do in Europe, does not every one see that an immense saving would be secured to both in the diminution of the enormous force now diverted from production to needless transportation and traffic? Here is an utter waste of the energies and efforts of millions, who must levy their support upon the actual producers, to whom they are necessary under the present system. At this moment, for broadcloth costing three dollars per yard, the farmers of Illinois and Indiana are paying from six to twelve bushels of Wheat; while the manufacturer in England is receiving less than two bushels! The balance is swallowed up by the expenses of transportation, sale and resale, British taxes, tithes, &c. But let us adopt and adhere to such a policy as will woo the Manufacturer to a residence among us, and he will receive much more Wheat for a piece of Cloth, while the Farmer receives much more Cloth for a load of Wheat; the saving of four thousand miles' profitless transportation being shared between them. Such are the results and the benefits of the Protective System.

The careful reader will have already perceived that the foundations of that system are laid not in strife, not in envy, jealousy, or ill-will, but in the highest good to Man, and to all men. We do not commend it as desirable for or beneficial to this country, or its farmers, only, but for all countries, all classes, and all times. Wherever Man shall, in the sweat of his brow, eat bread, there it is desirable that all departments of Industry shall be prosecuted as nearly as may be together, unless some condition of climate or soil shall forbid it; and if, through unequal currencies, diverse institutions, or other cause, this intermingling of Agricultural with Manufacturing avocations fails to take place naturally, there it is desirable that public policy should interpose to secure it. If the articles which one now buys shall for a time cost more, those which he has to sell will, at the same time, command more; and, after a brief season, the alleged evil will disappear, while the benefit permanently remains, having its root in the nature of things. The case is just like this: A. B. raises Wheat in Ohio, which he exchanges with C. D. for Manufactures in Montreal, while E. F. makes his living by carrying back and forth the Grain and Goods. But in course of time, G. H. sets up a manufactory or depot within a

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mile of A. B., and offers to supply him Goods for Grain at the same rate that he has hitherto traded in Montreal. By accepting this offer, A. B. makes a clear saving of the amount formerly paid to E. F. for his services, and the latter is left to abandon his unproductive, and betake himself to some productive employment, whereby there is a clear saving of the whole of his services to the world. In other words, the same amount of labor produces so much more of the necessaries or comforts of life than formerly, and the community is to that extent enriched by the change.

And here is shown the fallacy of the Free Trade cavil, that if Protection is so good a thing for Nations, it must be good for States, Counties, Towns, and even Families also, and that each should protect its own industry against the rivalry of all neighbors, and the farmer make his own boots, hats, and broadcloth, as well as the nation. All must see that while a Nation affords full scope and materials for a perfect and economical division of labor, a family or township does not; and that, while the expense of transporting grain from Indiana to manufacturers in Cincinnati or Louisville may be very light, the cost of taking the same grain to Birmingham or Manchester would be enormous. The case is just as if a man should say, 'You tell me I cannot afford to go a hundred miles for the boots and shoes I need, because the cost of the journey will overbalance the saving in price; now, on the same principle, I cannot go a hundred rods, but must buy of the nearest and dearest manufacturer, or make for myself.' The analogy here is obviously defective and unsound, and so with the cavil referred to.

Equally fallacious is the objection that England protects her own Industry, yet her Laborers are depressed and wretched; therefore, Protection is a curse to the Laborer. This is one of those loose, imperfect analogies by which any thing may be proved, and which of course prove nothing. The English laborer is depressed, not because his labor is protected, but for very different reasons. He is trodden down by laws of primogeniture, which secure to a few persons a monopoly of all the real property in the kingdom, and of course compel the mass to pay enormously high rents for the use of land, &c.; by an enormous public debt and public burdens of all kinds; by an extravagant Government, an immense Army, a pampered Priesthood of the Established Church, &c. &c. Put the public burdens of the English upon us, and we could not bear them a single year. Abolish every vestige of her tariff, and, without other and more radical changes she would still be a nation of prodigals and paupers. Her evils lie far too deep for so superficial a remedy.

I have not urged at all the argument of necessity founded on the Tariffs of other nations, and their bearing upon our interests. How we are to pay for foreign Manufactures when the producing nations will not take our Grain,

Wheat, &c. in return, is indeed a problem most difficult to solve, and of whose insolubility our present depressed, embarrassed, and crippled condition is a mournful evidence. At this moment, while the makers of our Cloths and Wares are paying twenty cents a pound for Pork in England, the wearers of that Cloth are selling Pork at one cent a pound in Illinois. Here is an enormous difference between the price received by the producer and that paid by the consumer—a difference which is utterly ruinous to productive industry on both sides. How long shall it be submitted to?

Enlightened Protection is emphatically the hope and stay of the toiling millions over the whole face of the earth. Wherever a hammer is lifted, a plough held, a shuttle thrown, over the globe, there is one whose direct interest it is that labor should be efficiently protected, not merely in his own but in all countries, and that the excessive and fatal competition of capital with capital, sinew with sinew, privation with privation, to excel in cheapness of production—that is, cheapness of money price—should be checked and bounded. Let Labor, therefore, with one mighty voice, demand adequate, stable Protection, and a wider and deeper Prosperity will soon irradiate the land, carrying independence, comfort, and joy to the dwelling alike of the farmer and artisan in every section of the country.

Aug. 20, 1842.

GENERAL JACKSON ON PROTECTION.

LETTER TO DR. COLEMAN OF N. C.

Washington City, April 20, 1824.

* * * * Heaven smiled upon and gave us liberty and independence. That same Providence has blessed us with the means of National Independence and national defence. If we omit or refuse to use the gifts which he has extended to us, we deserve not the continuation of His blessing. He has filled our mountains and our plains with minerals—with lead, iron, and copper—and given us a climate and soil for the growing of hemp and wool. These being the great materials of our national defence, they ought to have extended to them adequate protection; that our manufacturers and laborers may be placed in a fair competition with those of Europe, and that we have within our country a supply of those leading and important articles so essential to war.

I will ask what is the real situation of the agriculturalist? Where has the American farmer a market for his surplus produce? Except for cotton he has neither a foreign nor a home market. Does not this clearly prove, when there is no market at home or abroad, that there is too much labor employed in agriculture. Common sense at once points out the remedy. Take from agriculture in the United States six hundred thousand men, women, and children, and you will at once give a market for more breadstuffs than all Europe now furnishes us. In short, sir, we have been too long subject to the policy of British merchants! It is time we should become a little more Americanized, and instead of feeding paupers and laborers of England, feed our own; or else, in a short time, by continuing our present policy, we shall be rendered paupers ourselves. * * * *

ANDREW JACKSON.

HOW THE TARIFF WORKS.

A large stream of water having a fall of thirty or forty feet, had continued to run and spend its force to no purpose, ever since God had formed its channel. The land in the neighborhood was poor and rocky, and the people got a scanty subsistence by raising potatoes, a little corn, beans, etc. Scarcely any body was able to hire labor, which was nominally, fifty cents a day, payable in potatoes, corn or whatever any one had to spare.

At length Spindle, Jenney & Co. came and purchased a hundred acres of land, including the fall, at \$10 an acre, and expended \$25,000 in erecting a dam and woollen factory, nearly all of which went to the people in the neighborhood, say for ten miles round, for labor in quarrying stone, for bricks, lime, timber, provisions, and for hauling. Then they purchased machinery and put the factory in operation, first purchasing all the wool they could get of the farmers, and employing as many young men as they could, at \$1 a day, and women at fifty cents a day.

Immediately the farmers are encouraged to raise sheep, because they can get a good price, and *cash* for wool; they also find it profitable to raise garden vegetables, hogs, poultry, cattle, and all kinds of provisions, for the use of the "factory." This puts a spur into them and they at once begin to thrive and prosper. The country round about has become more populous, the land put into a high state of cultivation, and more than doubled in value for farming purposes, and more than twenty times its former value in the town which had now grown up, for building lots and gardens. The people have become generally well off, and the partners, Spindle, Jenney & Co., wealthy. They furnish the people cloths cheaper than they had before been in the habit of purchasing them. But suppose

these cloths were double the price they formerly were? Would the people be willing the factory should be broken up, and they deprived of the market for their wool, provisions, etc., and be left without employment? NO: Now, without some sort of protection, by means of a Tariff, this factory would never have been started, or if started, it would not have been successful. Such is the effect of the protection of American labor and enterprise. Hundreds of towns have sprung up in our country just as I have described above, and hundreds, if not thousands, will hereafter spring up from the same causes.

Since I wrote the above I came across the following notice in a Utica, New-York paper:

"The great English house of Ibbotson & Brothers, are making arrangements to establish a manufactory of cutlery in the State of New-York, their exports of fine cutlery to this country being affected by the recent tariff."

What will be the effect of the establishment of a manufactory of cutlery? Why, it will bring capital, skill, and workmen into this country from England. That capital and skill will help to enrich our country, and the workmen will be supplied with food by *American* farmers, and with clothing, &c., by *American* manufacturers, instead of *English* farmers and *English* manufacturers.

CLAY AND RANDOLPH.—"The last interview between Mr. Clay and Mr. Randolph was on the 2d or 3d of March, 1833, a few weeks before Mr. R.'s death, when he was on his way to Philadelphia, where he died. He came to the Senate Chamber, unable to stand or walk without assistance. The Senate was in session by candle-light, and Mr. Clay had risen to make some observations on the Compromise Act. 'Help me up,' said Mr. Randolph, sitting in a chair, and addressing his half-brother, Mr. B. Tucker; 'I HAVE COME HERE TO HEAR THAT VOICE.' At soon as Mr. Clay had concluded his remarks, he went to Mr. Randolph, and they cordially shook hands and exchanged salutations."

Votes for President and Vice President.

	PRESIDENT.	VICE PRESIDENT.*	PRESIDENT.	VICE PRESIDENT.
1788	Geo. Washington ... 69 (Unanimous)	John Adams 34 (Scattering) 35	Andrew Jackson ... 99	John C. Calhoun ... 182
1792	Geo. Washington ... 132 (Unanimous)	John Adams 77	John Q. Adams ... 84	Five others 78
1796	John Adams 71	George Clinton ... 50	Wm. H. Crawford ... 41	[J. Q. Adams elected President by H. Rep.]
	Thomas Jefferson ... 68	T. Jefferson, 4, Burr, 1	Henry Clay 37	John C. Calhoun ... 173
1800	Thomas Jefferson ... 73	Thomas Pinckney ... 58	Andrew Jackson ... 178	Richard Rush ... 83
	John Adams 64	Aaron Burr 53	John Q. Adams ... 83	Martin Van Buren 189
1804	Thomas Jefferson ... 162	Aaron Burr 73	Andrew Jackson ... 219	John Sergeant ... 49
	Chas. C. Pinckney 14	Thomas Pinckney ... 50	Henry Clay 49	William Wilkins ... 30
1808	James Madison ... 152	George Clinton ... 162	John Floyd 11	William Lee 11
	Chas. C. Pinckney 45	Rufus King 14	William Wirt 7	Amos Ellmaker ... 7
1812	James Madison ... 127	George Clinton ... 118	Martin Van Buren 170	Rich'd M. Johnson 147
	De Witt Clinton ... 89	Rufus King 47	Wm. H. Harrison ... 73	Francis Granger ... 77
1816	James Monroe ... 183	Elbridge Gerry ... 128	Hugh L. White ... 26	John Tyler 47
	Rufus King 34	Jared Ingersoll ... 58	Daniel Webster ... 14	William Smith ... 23
1820	James Monroe ... 218	Daniel D. Tompkins 183	Willie P. Mangum ... 11	John Tyler 234
	(No opp. but I voted)	(Opposition scattering)	W. H. Harrison ... 234	Rich'd M. Johnson 48
		Don't D. Tompkins 218	Martin Van Buren ... 60	Polk I, Tazewell ... 11
		(Opposition scattering)	Har. 19 Sts. V. Buren 7	

* At the four first elections, no discrimination was made between votes for President and Vice President : each elector voting for two candidates, and the highest on the poll being President and the next Vice President.

† Under the Constitution as it then stood, there was no choice for President ; the votes for Jefferson and Burr, the Democratic candidates, being equal. The House, after a protracted and most exciting struggle, elected Mr. Jefferson President ; whereupon Burr became Vice President.

‡ Mr. Ingersoll received only the Federal votes ; Mr. Clinton those of New York in addition.

§ Gov. Wm. Plumer, of N. H., voted for J. Q. Adams, who was not a candidate.

¶ In the House of Representatives, Adams received the vote of 13 States, Jackson of 7, Crawford of 4.

‡ South Carolina voted for Ex-Gov. Floyd of Virginia, and H. Lee of Boston. Pennsylvania voted for Jackson, but eschewed Van Buren, and cast her vote for Wilkins. Vermont voted for Wirt and Ellmaker, (Anti-Masonic.)

John Tyler's Opinion of Henry Clay, (When John was honest.)

John Tyler, even after he professed to become a Whig, expressed the most ardent, devoted admiration of HENRY CLAY. We met him at Harrisburg, at the Whig National Convention, in December, 1839, where he was the most determined advocate of Mr. Clay's nomination ; and even after Gen. Harrison had been nominated, he tried to upset it, and was one of the last to come in to its support. He openly proclaimed himself a straight-cut Whig, said there was a great change in the South in favor of Mr. Clay's views of National Policy, and declared that he would never have come to Harrisburg but in the hope of getting Mr. Clay nominated. He was put on the ticket for Vice President, as the most ultra Clay man there, in order to soothe the wounded feelings of the Clay men. At the Whig dinner to the Delegates at Washington, a few days afterward, he thus expressed himself :

"I do declare, in the presence of my Heavenly Judge, that the nomination given to me was neither solicited nor expected ; I went to the Convention in HONOR OF HENRY CLAY ; and in the defeat of the wishes of his friends, I, as one of them, made a sacrifice of feeling, even though my own name was associated with that of Harrison. * * * I AM A TRUE AND GENUINE WHIG, and in the Capitol, yonder, I have shown my love of Whig principles."

Senator Benton's Opinion of H. Clay, In Benton's better days.

In 1824, when HENRY CLAY was first a candidate for President, Thomas H. Benton, then and still a Senator from Missouri, was an active supporter of Mr. C. for President, a Member of the Clay Central Committee, &c. The following extract of a letter from Mr. Benton first appeared in the Missouri Intelligencer of Oct. 22d, 1824. We only publish it to show on what grounds Col. B. supported Mr. Clay, and what policy he then considered Republican. Here is the document :

"The principles which would govern Mr. Clay's administration, if elected, are well known to the nation. They have been displayed upon the floor of Congress for the last seventeen years. They constitute a system of AMERICAN POLICY, based on the Agriculture and Manufactures of his own country—upon interior as well as foreign Commerce—upon internal as well as sea-board Improvement—upon the independence of the New World, and close commercial alliances with Mexico and South America. If it is said that others would pursue the same system, we answer, that the founder of a system is the natural executor of his own work ; that the most efficient protector of American iron, lead, hemp, wool, and cotton, would be the triumphant champion of the new Tariff ; the safest friend to interior commerce would be the Statesman who has proclaimed the Mississippi to be the sea of the West ; the most zealous promoter of Internal Improvements would be the President, who has triumphed over the President who opposed the construction of National Roads and Canals ; the most successful applicant for treaties with Mexico and South America would be the eloquent advocate of their own independence.

THOMAS HART BENTON.

Receipts and Expenditures during Mr. Van Buren's Administration.

It has been stated by the Secretary of the Treasury, that the ordinary receipts into the Treasury during the four years of Mr. Van Buren's Presidency, were as follows:

Ordinary Receipts.	Expenditures.
1837,.....\$21,282,008 09.....	\$57,265,087 15
1838,..... 32,302,914 94.....	\$9,455,433 35
1839,..... 32,380,374 53.....	\$7,614,936 15
1840,..... 22,671,124 24.....	\$8,226,533 81
Total,.....\$109,062,491 80.....	\$142,561,945 46
Difference,.....	\$33,499,453 66

As the expenditure is so much more than the ordinary receipts, it is clear that the difference must have been made up by extraordinary receipts, because this amount of money could not have been expended unless it had been received from one source or another. From what sources, then, was it received?

ANSWER.—It appears from the reports of the Secretary of the Treasury, that the amount of money in the Treasury on the 1st of January, 1837, over and above the amount in the Treasury on the 1st of January, 1841, was.....\$16,345,272 54

Amount received from the Bank of the United States, and other banks, of stock, dividends, &c.....	7,692,601 46
Outstanding Treasury Notes,.....	5,650,000 00
Chickasaw, and other Indian Trust Funds, and funds of a sacred character of other kinds,.....	3,311,579 66
Total,.....	\$33,499,453 66

It appears, then, that the public expenditures, during the four years of Mr. Van Buren's administration, exceeded the ordinary receipts, by the sum of thirty-three millions four hundred and ninety-nine thousand, four hundred and fifty-three dollars, and sixty-six cents. In other words, that the expenses of the government, during that time exceeded the income, by \$3,374,863 41; more than eight millions three hundred thousand dollars a year.

NOTE.—See statement of the Receipts and Expenditures of 1841, by the Secretary of the Treasury.

RHETORIC.—The art of speaking much, without saying any thing.

The Opinion of O. A. Brownson of the People of the United States; from the Democratic Review for April, 1843.

"The people, the sovereign people—the sovereigns, as our friend Governor Hubbard calls them—during that campaign [1840] presented but a sorry sight. * * * * We confess we could hardly forbear exclaiming, in vexation and contempt—Well, after all, nature will out; the poor devils, if we but let them alone, will make cattle of themselves, and why should we waste our time and substance in trying to hinder them from making themselves cattle?"

What an exalted opinion this 'democrat' has of the people!—how very flattering! But read what follows:

"The people should beware of the honeyed voices perpetually sounding their praise. He who in a monarchy will flatter the monarch, or in an aristocracy will fawn round the great, will in a democracy flatter the people; and he who will flatter the people in a democracy, would in an aristocracy fawn round the great, and in a monarchy flatter the monarch. The demagogue is the courtier adapting himself to circumstances. And yet flattery is so sweet, that he who can scream loudest in praise of the sovereign people, will be pretty sure of receiving the largest share of their confidence and favor;—another proof of their virtue, intelligence and capacity!"

There is a good deal of sarcastic truth in the above; but who is it that flatters the people? Who are for ever preaching democracy, but practising demagoguism? Who treat the people as if they were cattle, to be led by the nose, to be deceived, cajoled, hoodwinked and humbugged?

HAVING THE FLOOR.—When Judge Peters, many years ago, was Speaker of the House, one of the members, in crossing the room, tripped on the carpet, and fell down. The House burst into laughter, while the Judge, with the utmost gravity, cried "Order, order, gentlemen; a member is on the floor."

There is said to be a man in Philadelphia who walks so fast that it puts his shadow out of breath to keep up with him. We have a man in this city who walks so slow that his shadow falls asleep and stays behind him on the side-walks. [N. O. Pic.

"That's my business," as the butcher said to the dog that was killing his sheep.

TO FARMERS, EMIGRANTS, AND OTHERS.

How to avoid Sickness—Highly Important and Useful.

Which side of the House to Plough, Plant Orchards, Truck Patches, &c.

Very few persons, particularly Emigrants, when they settle in a new country, appear to know which side of their dwelling-house to plough, to avoid sickness, and very many farmers in our older settlements appear to be in want of the same information as to where they should avoid planting orchards, truck-patches, &c., to save their families from Summer and Autumn Fevers.

Never plant them, when you can possibly avoid it, on the western or south-western side of your dwelling, except at a considerable distance from the House—for the rotting of the fruit, melons, squashes, and other like articles, in very warm sickly weather, produces a pestilential effluvia, and the air which generally blows from the West and South-west in the sickly months carries it directly both day and night, to your dwelling, and more or less sickness is the consequence. And for the same reason, persons settling in a new country should not for the first three or four years at least plough any ground on the South or West of their dwelling, as the new ground, which is rich and highly productive, is filled with small roots which upon being ploughed up and exposed to the Sun decompose and rot very fast and send off a sickly miasma and pestilential effluvia, which invariably produces sickness and frequently death, while the afflicted family have not the most remote idea of the cause,

How to Make Soap.

One of the first requisites in soap making is that there should be a sufficient quantity of potash dissolved in the water, or in other words, that the ley should be strong; this is readily ascertained by an egg; if the egg floats the ley is sufficiently strong; if it sinks, it is too weak, and must be increased in strength by evaporating a part of the water by boiling, or by passing it again through ashes.

But it not unfrequently happens that the ley is found by trial to be too strong, and yet good soap cannot be produced. This is almost always owing to the potash of the ley not being caustic or capable of corroding the skin, which state is absolutely requisite to success. Potash in its purest state is highly caustic; but when ashes have been for some time exposed to the air, they gradually absorb from it a portion of the peculiar kind of air, existing in small proportion in it, known by the name of carbonic acid, which destroys the caustic properties of the potash, and renders it unfit for the manufacture of soap. Now, as quick lime has a stronger

and how easily it might in a great measure be avoided. Hence we frequently see that some families in the country have much sickness in the hot months, while others within a mile of them are healthy. Thus the great difference between the healthy and sickly side of the Illinois and other rivers of the West, particularly those having much bottom or valley ground that is sometimes overflowed.

Ask any observing person in the neighborhood of Peora or Peru, Illinois, and they will tell you that the easterly and north-easterly side of the river is very sickly in hot weather, while the opposite side is comparatively healthy; and why, because the western wind is blowing the miasma of the valley of the stream to its eastern side.

But it may be asked, is the ground on the western side of the house in a new country never to be ploughed, we answer yes, but not at first. Begin by ploughing for the first three or four years, until you get acclimated, on the easterly or northerly side and gradually approach the other side, and when at length you are compelled to break up the ground on the western and southern side of the house, do it late in the fall or early in the spring, and thereby much sickness may be avoided.

Farmers in the old States may ask what they are to do with their ground on the westerly side of their dwellings—we answer, put in grain, grass or the like, but not fruit or truck near the house on the westerly side.

The above hints are vastly more important than they may at first appear to be. Try them.

attraction for carbonic acid than potash has, it is only necessary to place a quantity of lime, in the proportion of half a bushel of lime, for a hogshead of good ashes, in the bottom of the leech before filling it, and it will abstract the carbonic acid from the potash of the ley, as it passes downward, leaving it in a comparatively pure and caustic state. In order to prevent failure, therefore, this should always be done. In order to ascertain if ley contains carbonic acid, pour a few drops of sulphuric or nitric acid into a wine glass of the ley, when if it contains much, a violent effervescence (or boiling up of bubbles) will instantly take place, owing to the escape of the carbonic acid. The carbonic acid may be removed from the ley and render it fit for soap making, by boiling the ley with quick lime.

If the ley be strong, if it be rendered caustic, and if there be a sufficient quantity of tolerable clean fat, there can be little danger of success. The proportions should be about thirty pounds of fat to eight or ten gallons of ley.

THE VOICE OF OUR PRESIDENTS,

IN FAVOR OF PROTECTION.

GEORGE WASHINGTON, in his first Annual Message after signing the first Tariff bill, framed avowedly 'to protect manufactures,' says:

"The safety and interest of the People require that they should promote such manufactures as tend to render them independent of others for essential, particularly for military supplies."

THOMAS JEFFERSON, in his Message to Congress of December 15, 1802, thus enumerates the proper objects of our Government:

"To cultivate peace and maintain commerce and navigation in all their lawful enterprises; to foster our fisheries as nurseries of navigation, and for the nurture of man, and *protect the manufactures* adapted to our circumstances; to preserve the faith of the nation by an exact discharge of its debts and contracts, expend the public money with the same care and economy we would practice with our own, and impose on our citizens no unnecessary burdens; to keep in all things within the pale of our constitutional powers, and cherish the federal Union as the only rock of safety—these, fellow-citizens, are the landmarks by which we are to guide ourselves in all our proceedings. By continuing to make *these the rule of our action*, we shall endeavor to our countrymen the true principles of their Constitution, and promote an union of sentiment and of action equally auspicious to their happiness and safety."

Again, in his Message of 1806, apprehending a surplus Revenue, he says:

"To what other objects shall these surpluses be appropriated, and the whole surplus of impost after the entire discharge of the public debt? Shall we suppress the impost, and *give that advantage to foreign over domestic manufactures?*"

He proceeds to say, that on a few articles he thinks the impost may be suppressed, but that, with regard to the great mass of them, the "patriotism" of the people would "prefer its continuance and application to the great purposes of public education, roads, rivers, canals, and such other objects of public improvement as it may be thought proper to add to the constitutional enumeration of federal powers."

In his last annual Message sent to Congress, on the 8th of November, 1808, Mr. JEFFERSON says:

"The suspension of foreign commerce produced by the injustice of the belligerent Powers, and the consequent losses and sacrifices of our citizens, are subjects of just concern. The situation into which we have thus been forced has impelled us to apply a portion of our industry and capital to internal manufactures and improvements. The extent of this conversion is daily increasing, and little doubt remains that the establishments formed and forming will, under the auspices of cheaper materials and substance, the freedom of labor from taxation with us, and of *protecting duties and prohibitions, become permanent.*"

JAMES MADISON, in his Message of November 5th, 1811, thus speaks:

"Although other subjects will press more immediately on your deliberations, a portion of them cannot but be well bestowed on the just and sound policy of *securing to our manufactures the success they have*

attained, and are still attaining, under the impulse of causes not permanent, and to our navigation, the fair extent of which is, at present, abridged by the unequal regulations of foreign Governments. Besides the reasonableness of saving our manufactures from sacrifices which a change of circumstances might bring upon them, the national interest requires that, with respect to such articles at least as belong to our defence and primary wants, we should not be left in a state of unnecessary dependence on external supplies."

President MONROE, in his Inaugural Address, March 5th, 1817, observes:

"Our manufactures will likewise require the systematic and fostering care of the Government. Possessing as we do all the raw materials, the fruit of our own soil and industry, we ought not to depend, in the degree we have done, on supplies from other countries. While we are thus dependent, the sudden event of war, unsought and unexpected, cannot fail to plunge us into the most serious difficulties. It is important, too, that the capital which nourishes our manufactures should be domestic, as its influence in that case, instead of exhausting, as it may do, in foreign hands, would be felt advantageously on agriculture and every other branch of industry. Equally important is it to provide at home a market for our raw materials, as, by extending the competition, it will enhance the price and protect the cultivator against the casualties incident to foreign markets."

JOHN QUINCY ADAMS, in his Message of December 2d, 1828, thus vindicates the power and policy of Protection:

"Is the self-protecting energy of this nation so helpless, that there exists in the political institutions of our country no power to counteract the bias of this foreign legislation; that the growers of grain must submit to this exclusion from the foreign markets of their produce; that the shippers must dismantle their ships, the trade of the North stagnate at the wharves, and the manufacturers starve at their looms, while the whole people shall pay tribute to foreign industry, to be clad in a foreign garb; that the Congress of the Union are impotent to restore the balance in favor of native industry, destroyed by the statutes of another nation? More just and more generous sentiments will, I trust, prevail."

"If the tariff adopted at the last session of Congress shall be found by experience to bear oppressively upon the interests of any one section of the Union, it ought to be, and I cannot doubt will be, so modified as to alleviate its burdens. To the voice of just complaint, from any portion of their constituents, the representatives of the States and the people will never turn away their ears. But so long as the duty of the foreign shall operate only as a bounty upon the domestic article—while the planter, and the merchant, and the shepherd, and the husbandman, shall be found thriving in their occupations, under the duties imposed for the protection of domestic manufactures—they will not repine at the prosperity shared with themselves by their fellow-citizens of other professions, nor denounce as violations of the Constitution the deliberate acts of Congress to shield from the wrongs of foreign laws the native industry of the Union."

Gen. JACKSON, in his Message of Dec. 7th, 1830, thus asserts the Constitutional power:

"The power to impose duties on imports originally belonged to the several States. The right to adjust

THE PRESIDENTS ON PROTECTION—MANUFACTURES.

these duties, with a view to the encouragement of domestic branches of industry, is so completely incidental to that power, that it is difficult to suppose the existence of the one without the other. The States have delegated their whole authority over imports to the General Government, without limitation or restriction, saving the very inconsiderable reservation relating to their inspection laws. This authority having thus entirely passed from the States, the right to exercise it for the purpose of protection does not exist in them; and, consequently, if it be not possessed by the General Government, it must be extinct. Our political system would thus present the anomaly of a people stripped of the right to foster their own industry, and to counteract the most selfish and destructive policy which might be adopted by foreign nations. This surely cannot be the case. This indispensable power, thus surrendered by the States, must be within the scope of the authority on the subject expressly delegated to Congress. In this conclusion I am confirmed as well by the opinions of President Washington, Jefferson, Madison, and Monroe, who have each repeatedly recommended the exercise of this right under the Constitution, as by the uniform practice of Congress, the continued acquiescence of the States, and the general understanding of the people."

The same sentiments, in different language,

were repeatedly and strongly expressed by each of these Presidents. Lastly, John Tyler, in his Message of December, 1841, favors us with the following:

"In imposing duties for the purpose of revenue, a right to discriminate as to the articles on which the duty shall be laid, as well as the amount, necessarily and properly exists. Otherwise, the Government would be placed in the condition of having to levy the same duties upon all articles—the productive as well as the unproductive. The slightest duty upon some might have the effect of causing their importation to cease; whereas others, entering extensively into the consumption of the country, might bear the heaviest, without any sensible diminution in the amount imported.

"So, also, the Government may be justified in so discriminating, by reference to other considerations of domestic policy connected with our manufactures. So long as the duties shall be laid with distinct reference to the wants of the Treasury, no well-founded objection can be raised against them."

Who will now assert that Protection is unconstitutional? or that it taxes the other classes of the community for the special benefit of the Manufacturers?

Manufactures in the United States.

STATE.	Capital invested.	STATE.	Capital invested.
New York...	\$55,252,279	North Carolina...	\$3,838,900
Massachusetts...	41,774,446	Tennessee.....	3,731,580
Pennsylvania...	31,815,105	Illinois.....	3,136,512
Ohio.....	16,905,257	Michigan.....	3,112,240
Connecticut...	13,669,139	South Carolina...	3,216,970
New Jersey...	11,517,589	Georgia.....	2,899,565
Virginia.....	11,360,861	Missouri.....	2,704,405
Rhode Island...	10,696,136	Alabama.....	2,130,064
New Hampshire	9,252,448	Mississippi.....	1,797,727
Maine.....	7,105,620	Delaware.....	1,589,215
Maryland.....	6,450,284	Dist. Columbia...	1,005,875
Louisiana.....	6,430,699	Florida.....	669,490
Kentucky.....	5,945,259	Wisconsin.....	635,926
Vermont.....	4,326,440	Arkansas.....	424,467
Indiana.....	4,132,043	Iowa.....	199,645
Total.....		Total.....	\$207,726,579

Cotton and Woolen Manufactures.

VALUE OF ARTICLES MANUFACTURED IN 1839.

STATES.	Cotton.	Wool.
Massachusetts.....	\$16,553,423	\$7,082,898
Rhode Island.....	7,116,792	842,172
Pennsylvania.....	5,013,007	2,319,061
New Hampshire.....	4,142,304	795,784
New York.....	3,640,237	3,537,337
Connecticut.....	2,715,964	2,494,313
New Jersey.....	2,086,104	440,710
Maryland.....	1,150,580	235,900
Maine.....	970,397	412,366
Virginia.....	446,063	147,792
North Carolina.....	438,900	3,900
South Carolina.....	359,000	1,000
Delaware.....	332,272	104,700
Kentucky.....	329,380	151,246
Tennessee.....	325,719	14,290
Ohio.....	139,378	685,757
Indiana.....	135,400	58,567
Vermont.....	113,000	1,331,313
All others.....	38,291	36,911
Total.....	\$46,350,453	\$20,696,943
Total Capital invested.....	\$51,102,350	\$15,765,124

Facts for Farmers.

While we have for several years down to September, 1842 been reducing our duties on Imports until they had reached the horizontal standard of 20 per cent., the following are the rates of duty imposed on the Agricultural Staples by the country (Great Britain) which has supplied us with the larger share of our Manufactures—our own Manufactures having no chance at all in her markets—viz.:

Amt. Agricultural Products.	Present Value in New York.	Amt. of British Duties thereon.
Louisiana Sugar..	5 cents per pound.	270 per cent.
Do. Molasses.	21 cents per gallon.	400 per cent.
S. Carolina Rice.	2½ cents per pound.	118 per cent.
Southern Tobacco	6 cents per pound.	1200 per cent.
Do. Cotton.....	8 cents per pound.	8 per cent.
Spirits from Grain	20 cents per gallon.	2700 per cent.
Cider.....	15 cents per gallon.	273 per cent.
Farm Prod.	Wheat..	\$1.25 per bushel... 60
	Barley..	75 cents per bu. 74
	Oats....	50 cents per bu. 100
	Potatoes.	30 cents per bu. 84
	Flour...	\$6 per barrel... 60
	Hay.....	75 cents per 100 lbs 137 per cent.
	Salted Beef	\$6.50 per barrel... 80 per cent.
	Do. Pork	\$7.50 per barrel... 68 per cent.
	Bacon....	7 cents per pound. 85 per cent.
	Hams....	7 cents per pound. 85 per cent.
Animal Prod.	Lard.....	5 cents per pound. 34 per cent.
	Butter....	15 cents per pound. 28 per cent.
	Cheese....	7 cents per pound. 32 per cent.
	Linseed Oil.....	95 cents per gallon. 80 per cent.
	Forests—Timber..	14 cents per cubic ft 96 per cent.
	Staves..	\$50 per thousand.. 110 per cent.

* Generally they are prohibited.

ANECDOTES OF HENRY CLAY.

Henry Clay's Birth and Boyhood.

HENRY CLAY is a native of Hanover County, Virginia. He was born on the 12th of April, 1777, in a district of country familiarly known in the neighborhood as the 'Slashes.' His father, a Baptist clergyman, died during the Revolutionary war, leaving a small and much embarrassed estate, and seven children, of whom Henry was the fifth, to the care of an affectionate mother. The surviving parent did not possess the means to give her sons a classical education; and the subject of our memoir received no other instruction than such as could be obtained in the log-cabin school-houses, still common in the lower parts of Virginia, at which spelling, reading, writing and arithmetic are taught.

He was only five years old when he lost his father; and, consequently, his circumstances in early life, if not actually indigent, were such as to subject him frequently to hard manual labor. He was ploughing in cornfields, many a summer day, without shoes, and with no other clothes on than a pair of Osnaburg trowsers and a coarse shirt. He has often gone to mill with grain to be ground into meal or flour; and there are those who remember his youthful visits to Mrs. Darricott's mill, on the Pamunkey river. On such occasions his general equipment was a horse, with a bridle made of rope, and no saddle. Upon the horse would be thrown a bag, containing three or four bushels of wheat or corn; on this bag the future statesman would mount and go to mill, get the grain ground, and return with it home."

[It is from these facts that Clay obtained the sobriquet of 'the Mill-boy of the Slashes.']

THE PUBLIC LANDS.—The traits which Mr. CLAY displayed on this question remind us of an anecdote of him, related a few years since by that eminent statesman and high-minded Whig, William C. Preston, in a speech at Philadelphia. "On one occasion," said Mr. P., "he did me the honor to send for and consult with me. It was in reference to a step he was about to take, and which will, perhaps, come to your minds without more direct allusions. After stating what he proposed, I suggested whether there would not be danger in it—whether such a course would not injure his own prospects, as well as those of the Whig party in general. His reply was, 'I did not send for you to ask what might be the effects of the proposed movement on my prospects, but whether it was right. I WOULD RATHER BE RIGHT, THAN BE PRESIDENT.'"

MR. CLAY'S PLAN FOR CONDUCTING THE LAST WAR.—Mr. Clay said—"My plan would be to call out the ample resources of the country, give them a judicious direction, prosecute the war with the utmost vigor, strike wherever we can reach the enemy, at sea or on land, and negotiate the terms of a peace at Quebec or at Halifax. We are told that England is a proud and lofty nation, which, disdainful to wait for danger, meets it half way. Haughty as she is, we once triumphed over her, and, if we do not listen to the counsels of timidity and despair, we shall again prevail. In such a cause, with the aid of Providence, we must come out crowned with success; but if we fail, let us fail like men—lash ourselves to our gallant tars, and expire together in one common struggle, FIGHTING FOR FREE TRADE AND SEAMEN'S RIGHTS!"

ODDS AND ENDS.

Half a Million of Dollars.

Mr. Isaac Hill, an old Democrat, having got into a controversy with his old friend, Francis P. Blair, Editor and Proprietor of the Washington Globe, addresses him as follows:

"Why, Mr. Blair, you and your partner, in the last four years, have received directly from the Treasury, for printing for the several Departments of the Government, very near or quite HALF A MILLION OF DOLLARS, or more than four hundred dollars for each working day in that time. Of this sum, nearly or quite one half was net profits, over and above all expenses." Is it possible!—Half a million of dollars would tempt a lawyer to argue that white was black and black was white. Does it tempt the *Globe* to deceive the people? Oh, no—certainly not.

GEOGRAPHY.—"Ma," said a young lady, "whereabouts shall I find the state of matrimony?" "Oh," replied the mother, "you will find that to be one of the *United States*."

ADVICE TO THE LADIES.—A Vermont Editor gives this advice to the ladies:—"When you have got a man to the sticking point—that is, when he proposes—do n't turn away your head, or affect a blush, or refer him to pa, or ask for more time; all those tricks are understood now; but just look him right in the face, give him a hearty smack, and tell him to go and order the furniture."

WIFE.—A woman who has promised obedience, but who always contrives to make herself obeyed

A HAPPY MEETING.—We were much amused a day or two since, on the Levee, to see the meeting of a couple of darkies, one a drayman, the other a fireman on board the unfortunate steamer Oronoko at the time she blew up. The drayman had supposed his old chum was among the blown-up, and manifested his joy at seeing him alive and well in the following manner: "Wy, wy, look 'ere, is dat you, Sam? Is dat really you, now, and is you alibe?" "Dat is I, alibe and kickin'." "Well, I declar', I's so oberjoycified to see you! Wy, does you know dat we all cum to de conclushum dat you was aboard de Roarinoker when she busted up. Wasn't you one ob dem unfortunate sufferers?" "Well, I was—but den you see I sated myself." "I see you did, Sam; but look here, how did you work dat miracle?" "Can't say as to dat. You see, when de biler gib de grand explosum, I get wat de English call de Irish hist. I radder speck I went about a mile and a quarter fore de shock stopped. Den I landed in de water, and when I 'gin to find out dat I was a liben mortal same as you is, den I struck out fore and aft, and made for de shore. But, gosh-amighty! was n't I a frightful nigger? I declar', 'twas a God-send my hair did n't turn white from de fright." "Hair! ya, ya, ya!—I say hair. But neber mind 'sputin' 'bout such pints now. Jest get on my dray and go up to de carabet, and we'll take a couple ob quartees all round for wat dey calls Old Long Sam." So saying, the two darkies mounted on the dray, and went on their way rejoicing. [N. O. Picayune.

RAISING DUCKS AND TURKEYS.—In the Agriculturist of last year appeared two articles, one on the best mode of raising ducks, and the other on turkeys. Two seasons have since passed away, and the writer of this has been enabled to test the efficacy of those directions; and in every instance that has come under his knowledge, they have been attended with perfect success. The directions for raising ducks were, to feed them on animal food, and keep them dry. Individuals who have adopted this plan, have sent to our markets from 500 to 700 ducks of the finest kinds, and they have had no diseases among them, and found no difficulty in raising them.

Two or three individuals have tried the experiment of driving their turkeys, when young, to a distance from the house, where the greatest number of insects was to be found, and feeding and tousing them in the manner directed in the Agriculturist, have stated that they have raised from 100 to 300 turkeys, and have pronounced it to be a method which, of all others, they believed best calculated to be attended with success.

[Southern Agriculturist.

A TALE OF OLD TIMES.—A western paper gives the following account of an event in the life of one John Smith, of Cannon County, Tennessee:

John, having engaged the hand of one of the mountain beauties, posted with a light heart to the County seat to procure a license. But it was a habit with the girls in those days to look before they leaped; and while he was gone, Duleinea came 'Sally Brown' over him, and took a stronger fancy to another man, whose christian name was Ben. When the too-confiding lover returned with his license and the parson, he was dreadfully 'put out,' but the 'recuperative energies' which have ever distinguished the Smith family were strong within him. Without a word of reproach or regret, he took the arm of the groom elect, and calmly and solemnly leading him out into the 'lot,' he said—"Look here, stranger, I don't grieve about the gal, nor about bein' throw'd; but this here dockermet's the thing; I paid a round, white, purty half dollar for that. Now jist put me where I started, do the fair thing with the preacher, and I'll hand over the licen', and leave these diggings 'thout any fuss." Ben, keen to be married, as well as to have prior mortgages foreclosed, agreed to the proposition, and paid the coin. And John, using his hat for a desk, wrote on the back of the license—"For value received, I assign the within to Mister Benjamin Burdock." So Ben got married.

HUSBANDRY.—A man with eleven daughters was lately complaining to a friend that he found it hard to live. "You must husband your time," said the other, "and then you will do well enough." "I could do much better," was the reply, "if I could husband my daughters."

USEFUL RULES.

If the square of the diameter of a circle, be multiplied by .7854, the product is the area. If the diameter of a sphere be cubed and multiplied by .6236, the product is the solidity; and the square of the diameter multiplied by 3.14159 is the surface of the sphere.

To find the contents of a cask, add double the square of the bung diameter to the square of the head diameter, and multiply this sum by the head of the cask; then divide the product by 1077 for all gallons of 280 cubic inches each, or by 882 for wine gallons of 231 cubic inches each.

☞ Miss Katy Catsby wishes to know whether a female who robs a mail is a mail or a female robber.

USEFUL RECEIPTS, ETC.

[From the Southern Farmer.]

BRIMSTONE FOR CATTLE.—It is probably not known to many of our farmers that brimstone is valuable for cattle in keeping them from ticks. These vermin are not only filthy in their appearance, but an injury to cattle. A piece of brimstone as large as a grain of corn, well pulverized, given in a little salt, will cause them to drop off, and prevent others from getting on for eight or ten days. I consider brimstone as necessary for a cow in the summer, as salt.

JACOB.

CARE OF FRUIT TREES.—It should be generally understood that good, large and fair fruit cannot be had without the most diligent cultivation, and every farmer should practice accordingly. The ground should be carefully stirred around every fruit tree, and about an eighth part of a common bucket of good compost placed about each large tree this fall; and in view of the great number of facts disclosed in relation to the effect of salt and saltpetre, we cannot withhold our belief that these articles, in a limited quantity, should be constituents of this compost, together with alkaline substances. Every farmer should give as much attention to his orchard, as to the cultivation of his corn or any other crop on the farm, for by so doing, he will derive a greater profit from his labor.

SCRAPS OF HISTORY.—In the reign of Henry VIII., there did not grow in England any vegetable or eatable root, such as carrots, parsnips, cabbages, &c. Turkeys, fowls, &c. were introduced there about the year 1524. The currant shrub was brought from the Island of Zante, A. D. 1533. Pocket watches were brought there from Germany, A. D. 1577. About the year 1580, coaches were introduced. A saw-mill was erected near London in 1733, but afterwards demolished, that it might not deprive the laboring poor of employment. Tea was introduced into England in 1666, and soon became a fashionable drink; it sold then for 60s. per pound. It was boiled in a large iron pot until it was tender, and was then sauced with butter, and served up in a large, deep dish.

NEW METHOD OF MANUFACTURING MANURE.—We have before us the prospectus of Mr. G. Bommer, of a new method of making vegetable manure by fermentation, which he has lately discovered, and which promises to be of great importance to the farming interest—provided it answers the expectations authorized by the advertisement of the inventor and certificates of several persons, (farmers and others,) who have witnessed the process and examined the article produced.

The transformation of vegetable substances into rich fertilizing manures by fermentation, is indeed no new thing; the principle is as old as the science of agriculture. But the method by which Mr. Bommer accomplishes this work is claimed as new. The value of the discovery, so far as we can understand it, consists in the facility with which vegetable substances of any and all kinds are transformed into the best of manure, and the exceedingly short time required for the operation. It is said that sedge, sea-weed, potato vines, straw, coarse grass, bogs, leaves, earth, and in short any other vegetable substance, is by this method thoroughly decomposed and turned into a rich and unctuous manure in the short space of fifteen days. If this is so, no farmer need complain of the want of a sufficient quantity of manure for his land.

[American Farmer.]

POISON ANTIDOTES.—For Oil of Vitriol or Aqua-Fortis, give large doses of magnesia and water, or equal parts of soft soap and water.

For Oxalic Acid, give magnesia, or chalk and water.

For Tartar Emetic, give Peruvian bark and water, or a strong decoction of tea until the bark can be had.

For Saltpetre, give an emetic of mustard and water; afterwards mucilages and small doses of Laudanum.

For Opium or Laudanum, give an emetic of mustard, and use constant motion, and, if possible, the stomach pump.

For Lunar Caustic, give common salt.

For Corrosive Sublimate, give the whites of eggs mixed with water, until free vomiting takes place.

For Arsenic, doses of magnesia are good, but freshly prepared hydrated per oxide of iron is better.

For Freezing, spirits of turpentine is a cure, if applied at once.

Insects taken into the stomach may generally be destroyed by a small quantity of vinegar, to which salt may be added. For insects that may get into the ear, use a little salad oil.

[American Pocket Library.]

METHOD OF PRESERVING EGGS.—Eggs may be packed in salt, with the small end downwards, and may be kept perfectly good for eight or nine months. Thus they may be exported to England where the duties on this article are very low; or they may be sent from the West, where they cost about 90 cents per bushel, to the Atlantic cities.

Nuts and Almonds:

EPIGRAM BY DERMODY.

Dermody, an untutored Irish bard of great genius, was a victim to the vice Intemperance, which finally closed against him the doors of a nobleman who had long caressed and befriended him. He then applied himself to court his Lordship's butler, named O'Flynn, by whose favor he enjoyed many a roaring night below stairs. At last this resource failed him also; the butler refused to admit a companion who was only amusing till he became drunk, which unhappily came very soon after the liquor. On his last visit, Dermody knocked long and importunately at the cellar door, but could make no impression. The butler was inexorable. The ruined bard, before shaking the dust from off his feet, seized a bit of charcoal, and on the cellar door revenged himself in this couplet:

'What a pity *Hell's* gate was not kept by O'Flynn!
So surly a dog would let nobody in!"

WILL YOU TAKE A SHEEP?

A valuable friend, and an able farmer, about the time that the Temperance reform was beginning to exert a healthful influence in the country, said to his newly-hired man, "Jonathan, I did not mention to you when I hired you, that I think of doing my work this year without rum. How much more must I give you to do without?"

"Oh," said Jonathan, "I don't care much about it; you may give me what you please."

"Well," said the farmer, "I will give you a sheep in the fall, if you will do without."

"Agreed," said Jonathan.

The oldest son then said, "Father, will you give me a sheep, if I will do without rum?"

"Yes, Marshall, you shall have a sheep, if you will do without."

The youngest son, a stripling, then said, "Father, will you give me a sheep, if I will do without it too?"

"Yes, Chandler, you shall have a sheep, if you do without rum."

Presently, Chandler speaks again: "Father, hadn't you better take a sheep too?"

This was a poser; he hardly thought that he could give up the 'good creature' yet; but the appeal was from a source not to be disregarded. The result was, the demon was henceforth banished from the premises, to the great joy and final happiness of all concerned.

SMITH IN LOVE!—Who would have supposed that Smith—yes, *Smith*—even **SMITH!**—had ever worn in his bosom a heart susceptible of the "tender passion?" It's a fact, though, that he is, or was once, bewitched and be-fooled by "love's young dream." Listen to his plaintive and touching melody in the last *Maumee Times and Seasons*:

"I loved her—yes, I love her still—

For changed indeed this heart must be,

If years could throw a cloud or chill

On that loved, hallowed memory.

And yet, no word I ever said,

Which might my soft attachment show—

And why?—her hair was carrot red,

And that, by George, I couldn't go!"

POOR SMITH! But we don't believe his love was half so bad as he "lets on," or the "soft attachment" wouldn't have been broken by her "carrot hair."

GUESSING AT HARD WORDS.—A Missionary in 1832 stepped ashore from a flat-boat on the Mississippi with some tracts, to speak to an old woman who was knitting under a low tree by a shanty. It was the height of the Cholera panic.

"My good woman," said the evangelist, as he offered her a tract, "have you got the gospel here?"

"No, sir, we ha'n't," replied the old crone, "but they've got it awfully down to New-O'leans!"

PHYSICIANS.

By one physician might your work be done—
But two are like a double-barrel'd gun:
From one discharge sometimes a bird has flown—
A second barrel always brings it down.

EPITAPH ON CEPHAS DODGE.

'He always dodged good,
But never dodged evil:
He dodged all he could,
But couldn't dodge the devil.'

EPITAPH ON A MUSICIAN.

Time and Stephen are now even:
Stephen beat Time, and Time beat Stephen.

A SWAP.—Mr. Snooks was asked the other day how he could account for Nature's forming him so ugly. "Nature was not to blame," said he, "for when I was two months old I was considered the handsomest child in the neighborhood—but my nurse, the slut, one day swapped me away for another boy, just to please a friend of hers whose child was rather plain-looking."

ON THE 'HERMITAGE' TAVERN.

Hermits of old, a gloomy, starving brood,
Sought heaven in sackcloth and in solitude;
But modern anchorites esteem clean linen
As decent to repent in as to sin in.
'The master, therefore, of this humble cell
Invites his friends to join in living well.

A COMPLIMENT RETURNED.—"Mr. Pelham," said a learned young lady, who had been showing off her wit at the expense of a dangler for the last half hour, "you remind one of a barometer, that is filled with *nothing* in the upper story." "Divine Almira," meekly replied her adorer, "in thanking you for this flattering compliment, let me remind you that you occupy my upper story entirely."

CLASSICAL.—"Cesar! go catch my big hors there."

"Yes, sar! What you call he name, sar?"

"Olympus: don't you know what the poet say about 'high Olympus'?"

"I don't know about Hio—but he limpus nuf—dat for sartin."

AN INVITATION.

'Look in to-morrow evening—do, dear B,
We'll have a little reason after tea.'

THE REPLY.

'What do I hear? you've lost your wits this season
What! reason after? Why, that is treason?'

INSTINCT OF SPIDERS.—It has been observed that some spiders, with an instinctive sagacity, select the greatest security from disturbance the lids of the charity-boxes in churches.

GOOD NEWS.—A gentleman, the other day, on asking a marketman the price of eggs, was answered "Eggs are *eggs* now." "I am glad to hear it, with all my heart; for the last I bought of you were *hen chickens*."

TALKING 'TURKY.'—A white man and an Indian went hunting in company, agreeing to share the game. They killed a turkey and an owl, and on separating undertook to divide. Says the white man: "You may take the owl and I'll have the turkey; I'll take the turkey and you may have the owl." "But," says the Indian, "You don't say 'turky' and to me!"

POPULATION OF THE UNITED STATES IN 1840.

Maine, 501,793	Pennsylvania, 1,724,022	Mississippi, 375,651	Michigan, 211,705
N. Hampshire, 284,574	Delaware, 78,085	Louisiana, 351,176	Arkansas, 95,642
Vermont, 291,948	Maryland, 469,232	Tennessee, 829,210	Dist. Columbia, 43,712
Massachusetts, 737,699	Virginia, 1,239,797	Kentucky, 777,397	Florida, 54,207
Rhode Island, 108,830	North Carolina, 753,110	Ohio, 1,510,467	Wiscon. Terr., 30,752
Connecticut, 310,015	South Carolina, 594,439	Indiana, 683,314	Iowa, 43,068
New York, 2,428,821	Georgia, 677,197	Illinois, 474,404	
New Jersey, 373,306	Alabama, 569,645	Missouri, 381,102	Total, 17,100,572

POPULATION OF NEW YORK BY COUNTIES.

Albany, 68,593	Franklin, 16,518	Oneida, 85,310	Seneca, 24,874
Allegany, 40,975	Fulton, 18,049	Onondaga, 67,911	St. Lawrence, 56,706
Broome, 22,338	Genesee, 59,587	Ontario, 43,501	Steuben, 46,138
Cattaraugus, 28,872	Greene, 30,446	Orange, 50,739	Suffolk, 32,469
Cayuga, 50,338	Herkimer, 37,477	Orleans, 25,127	Sullivan, 15,629
Chautauque, 47,975	Hamilton, 1,907	Oswego, 43,619	Tioga, 20,527
Chemung, 20,732	Jefferson, 60,984	Otsego, 49,628	Tompkins, 37,948
Chenango, 40,785	Kings, 47,613	Putnam, 12,825	Ulster, 45,822
Clinton, 28,157	Lewis, 17,530	Queens, 30,324	Washington, 41,080
Columbia, 43,252	Livingston, 35,140	Rensselaer, 60,259	Wayne, 42,057
Cortland, 24,607	Monroe, 64,902	Richmond, 10,065	Warren, 13,422
Delaware, 35,396	Madison, 40,008	Rockland, 11,975	Westchester, 48,686
Dutchess, 52,398	Montgomery, 35,818	Saratoga, 40,553	Yates, 20,444
Erie, 62,465	New York, 312,710	Schenectady, 17,387	
Essex, 23,634	Niagara, 31,132	Schoharie, 32,358	Total, 2,428,921

POPULATION OF CITIES AND TOWNS, BY THE CENSUS OF 1840.

New York, 312,710	Mobile, 12,672	Newport, 8,333	Nashua, 6,054
Philadelphia, 258,832	Charlestown, 11,484	Portsmouth, N.H., 7,887	Columbus, O., 6,048
Baltimore, 102,313	Savannah, 11,214	Wheeling, 7,885	Harrisburg, 5,980
New Orleans, 102,103	Petersburg, 11,137	Taunton, 7,645	Kingston, 5,824
Boston, 93,383	Salina, 11,014	Paterson, 7,597	Wmsburg, N. Y., 5,680
Cincinnati, 46,338	Springfield, 10,985	Worcester, 7,499	Rome, 5,680
Brooklyn, 36,233	Norfolk, 10,920	Georgetown, 7,312	Hudson, 5,672
Albany, 33,721	Opelousas, 10,705	Mt. Pleasant, N. Y., 7,307	Marblehead, 5,575
Charleston, 29,261	Fishkill, 10,437	Newburyport, 7,161	New London, 5,519
Washington, 23,346	Alleghany, 10,089	Seneca, 7,073	Middleboro', Ms., 5,505
Providence, 23,171	Poughkeepsie, 10,006	Lexington, 6,977	Catskill, 5,339
Louisville, 21,210	Smithfield, R. I., 9,537	Nashville, 6,929	Augusta, Me., 5,314
Pittsburgh, 21,115	Hartford, 9,468	Schenectady, 6,784	Plymouth, 5,281
Lowell, 20,786	Lynn, 9,367	Gloucester, 6,738	Cumberland, 5,225
Rochester, 20,191	Lockport, 9,125	Warwick, 6,626	Andover, 5,207
Richmond, 20,153	Detroit, 9,102	Concord, 6,458	Steubenville, 5,203
Troy, 19,334	Roxbury, 9,089	Dover, 6,458	Frederick'tn, Md., 5,182
Buffalo, 18,213	Nantucket, 9,012	Portsmouth, Va., 6,446	Bath, Me., 5,141
Newark, 17,290	Newburgh, 8,933	Plattsburgh, 6,416	Danvers, Ms., 5,020
St. Louis, 16,469	Bangor, 8,627	Lynchburg, 6,395	Easton, 4,865
Portland, 15,218	Alexandria, 8,459	Fall River, 6,350	Natchez, 4,800
Salem, Mass., 15,082	Lancaster, 8,417	Augusta, Ga., 6,303	York, Pa., 4,779
New Haven, 12,960	Reading, 8,410	Thomaston, 6,227	Zanesville, 4,766
Utica, 12,782	Cambridge, 8,409	Cleveland, 6,071	Wilmington, N.C., 4,744
New Bedford, 12,680	Wilmington, Del., 8,367	Dayton, 6,067	Columbia, S. C., 4,740

Facts from the Census. In the United States are 584,547 whites who cannot read or write; 5,773 deaf and dumb; 5,024 blind; 14,508 insane or idiots; 2,487,213 slaves.

Our population increases, with great regularity, 34 per cent. in ten years. At this rate the population will be, in round numbers, in 1850, 22,600,000; in 1860, 30,200,000; in 1900, 95,500,000.

The slave population, the last ten years, increased at about 25 per cent.; the free at 36 per cent., showing a regular increase of the free in proportion to the slave. The regular increase of the New England States is 14.3 per cent.; Middle States, 25.6; Southern, 22.264; Western, 68.006.

REPRESENTATION IN CONGRESS, AND ELECTORS OF PRESIDENT.

OLD AND NEW RATIOS.

By the Constitution of the United States, each of the States composing the Union is entitled to two Members of the Senate, and of the House as many as its Federal Population shall entitle it to choose. To ascertain this number, a Census of the Population of each State is taken at the expiration of each period of ten years, and to the whole number of its *Free White* inhabitants is added *three-fifths* of all other persons, excluding Indians not taxed. The amount obtained by adding these together is termed the *Federal Numbers* of the State, by which the number of its Representatives in Congress is regulated.

The Census is taken in the decennial year, (1820, '30, '40, and so on)—but is rarely perfected, digested, and published till late in the following year, and the Apportionment thereupon made in the year succeeding. Thus the late Census was taken in 1840; made up and published in 1841; the Apportionment made in 1842; and the first Congress elected under it asssembles in 1843.

Hitherto each State has been allowed a Representative only for each time that the Ratios could be subtracted from its Federal Numbers, leaving fractions wholly unrepresented. Thus if a State had 98,000 Federal Numbers and the Ratio was 50,000, it would be allowed but one Member of the House. By the New Apportionment Law, however, a State having a fraction of over one-half the Ratio is allowed an additional Member. Seven States by this have one more than they would otherwise be entitled to.

By the Constitution, each State, however slender its Population, and however high the Ratio, is entitled to at least one Member.

The following table shows the Ratio and the number of the House under each Apportionment, viz.:

Year	Fixed by the Constitution	Members
1793	Ratio of 33,000	105
1803	33,000	141
1813	35,000	181
1823	40,000	212
1833	47,700	242*
1843	70,680	223

* Including Michigan and Arkansas, admitted into the Union in 1836.

The number of Members of the House and Presidential Electors to which each State respectively was entitled under the Apportionment of 1832, and will be under that of 1842, will be seen by the following table:

FREE STATES.	Ratio of 1832.		Ratio of 1842.	
	Members.	Pres. Elect.	Mem.	P. E.
Maine	8	10	7	9
New Hampshire	5	7	4	6
Massachusetts	12	14	10	12
Connecticut	6	8	4	6
Rhode Island	2	4	2	4
Vermont	5	7	4	6
New-York	40	42	34	36
New-Jersey	6	8	5	7
Pennsylvania	28	30	24	26
Ohio	19	21	21	23
Indiana	7	9	10	12

	Members.	Pres. Elect.	Mem.	P. E.
Illinois	3	5	7	9
Michigan	1	3	3	5
SLAVE STATES.				
Delaware	1	3	1	3
Maryland	8	10	6	8
Virginia	21	23	15	17
North Carolina	13	15	9	11
South Carolina	9	11	7	9
Georgia	9	11	8	10
Alabama	5	7	7	9
Mississippi	2	4	4	6
Louisiana	3	5	4	6
Kentucky	13	15	10	12
Tennessee	13	15	11	13
Missouri	2	4	5	7
Arkansas	1	3	1	3
Total Slave States	100	126	88	114
“ Free States	142	168	135	161
Total	242	294	223	275

The present Congress expires March 4th, 1843; but the new does not assemble until the first Monday in December following, unless specially called. If it should be, Special Elections would be needed in several States, as they do not choose regularly till late in 1843.

Statistics of New-York State Canals.

PREPARED BY EDWIN WILLIAMS.

Statement showing the progressive increase of business on all the Canals of New York, from the commencement of navigation on the Erie Canal, in 1820, to the close of the year 1841:

Year.	Tolls on all the Canals.	Tons arriving at tide water.	Tons going fm. tide water
1820	\$5,437		
1821	14,388		
1822	64,072		
1823	152,958		
1824	340,642		34,136
1825	566,279		33,438
1826	765,104	302,170	35,436
1827	859,260		
1828	838,444		56,792
1829	813,137		
1830	1,056,922		70,154
1831	1,223,801		86,945
1832	1,229,433		52,621
1833	1,463,820		119,463
1834	1,341,329	553,506	114,608
1835	1,548,986	753,191	128,910
1836	1,614,336	696,347	133,796
1837	1,292,623	611,781	122,130
1838	1,590,911	640,481	142,808
1839	1,616,382	602,128	142,035
1840	1,775,747	669,012	129,580
1841	2,034,882	774,334	162,715
Total	22,208,943		

Cost of the Canals, (per Report of the Canal Board, Feb. 23, 1837.)

	Length.
Erie Canal	\$7,143,790 364 miles.
Champlain	1,257,604 64 “
Oswego	565,437 38 “
Cayuga and Seneca	236,805 21 “
Chemung	331,694 30 “
Crooked Lake	156,777 8 “
Chenango	2,270,605 97 “
Total	11,962,712 631

TIMES OF HOLDING ELECTIONS.

States.	Seats of Government.	Time of holding Elections.	Do. Presidential Election.
Maine,	Augusta,	2d Monday in September,	First Monday in November.
New Hampshire,	Concord,	2d Tuesday in March,	First Monday in November.
Vermont,	Montpelier,	1st Tuesday in September,	Second Tuesday in Novem.
Massachusetts,	Boston,	2d Monday in November,	Second Monday in Novem.
Rhode Island,	{ Providence and Newport,	Governor and Sen. in April, } Represent in April and Aug. }	First Wednesday in Novem.
Connecticut,	Hartford and New Haven,	1st Monday in April,	First Monday in November.
New York,	Albany,	Tues. after 1st Mon. in Nov.,	Tues. after 1st Mon. in Nov.
New Jersey,	Trenton,	2d Tuesday in October,	1st Tues. in Nov. and next day.
Pennsylvania,	Harrisburg,	2d Tuesday in October,	*Last Friday in October.
Delaware,	Dover,	2d Tuesday in November,	Second Tuesday in Novem.
Maryland,	Annapolis,	1st Wednesday in October,	Second Monday in Novem.
Virginia,	Richmond,	3d Thursday in April,	First Monday in November.
North Carolina,	Raleigh,	1st Thursday in August,	Second Thursday in Nov.
South Carolina,	Columbia,	2d Monday in October,	By Legisla. about Dec. 1.
Georgia,	Milledgeville,	1st Monday in October,	First Monday in November.
Alabama,	Tuscaloosa,	1st Monday in August,	Second Monday in Novem.
Mississippi,	Jackson,	1st Monday in November,	First Monday in November.
Louisiana,	New Orleans,	1st Monday in July,	First Tuesday in November.
Tennessee,	Nashville,	1st Thursday in August,	First Tuesday in November.
Kentucky,	Frankfort,	1st Monday in August,	First Monday in November.
Ohio,	Columbus,	2d Tuesday in October,	*Last Friday in October.
Indiana,	Indianapolis,	1st Monday in August,	First Monday in November.
Illinois,	Springfield,	1st Monday in August,	First Monday in November.
Missouri,	Jefferson City,	1st Monday in August,	First Monday in November.
Michigan,	Detroit,	1st Monday in November,	First Monday in November.
Arkansas,	Little Rock,	1st Monday in October,	First Monday in November.

☞ All the States but South Carolina choose their Electors by a Popular Vote.
 * We believe the legal designation in these States is 'the Friday fifth preceding the 1st Monday in Dec.'

Popular Vote for President.

States.	1810.		1836.	
	Harrison.	Van Buren.	Harrison.	Van Buren.
Maine,	46,612	46,201	15,239	22,990
New Hampshire,	26,158	32,761	6,228	20,697
Massachusetts,	72,874	51,944	42,247	34,474
Connecticut,	31,601	25,296	18,749	19,291
Rhode Island,	5,278	3,301	2,710	2,964
Vermont,	32,440	18,018	20,996	14,039
New York,	225,817	212,527	138,543	166,815
New Jersey,	33,351	31,034	26,137	25,592
Pennsylvania,	144,021	143,672	87,111	91,475
Delaware,	5,967	4,874	4,733	4,153
Maryland,	33,528	28,752	25,852	22,268
Virginia,	42,501	43,893	23,468	30,261
Ohio,	148,157	124,782	105,405	96,948
Kentucky,	58,489	32,616	36,687	33,025
North Carolina,	46,376	33,782	23,626	26,910
South Carolina,		(Chooses Electors by Legislature.)		
Georgia,	40,264	31,933	24,930	22,126
Alabama,	28,471	33,991	16,612	20,506
Indiana,	65,302	51,604	41,281	32,780
Illinois,	45,537	47,476	14,292	17,275
Michigan,	22,933	21,131	4,072	7,332
Mississippi,	19,518	16,975	9,688	9,979
Tennessee,	60,391	48,289	35,962	26,120
Louisiana,	11,296	7,616	3,383	3,653
Missouri,	22,972	29,760	8,337	10,995
Arkansas,	4,363	6,048	1,238	2,400
Total in twenty-five States,	1,274,203	1,128,303	737,711	763,587
In 1840, Harrison majority,		145,900		25,876

☞ The Elections which have taken place since 1840 exhibit a general falling off of the Whig vote, but no corresponding increase of the Loco-Foco. They simply prove that, under circumstances of great perplexity and discouragement, and in the absence of any motives for immediate exertion deemed adequate by all voters, a great many Whigs have staid away from the Polls. These will be on hand at the more important Congressional Elections, but especially in the great Presidential contest of 1844. Let no Whig doubt the result!

ELECTION RETURNS.

MAINE.

GOVERNOR, 1842. PRESIDENT, 1840.

Counties.	<i>Robinson.</i>	<i>Fairfield.</i>	<i>Harr.</i>	<i>V. B.</i>
Aroostook.....	176	375	289	480
Cumberland.....	3469	5334	6790	6438
Franklin.....	754	1106	1848	2058
Hancock.....	800	1525	2434	2509
Kennebec.....	3897	3147	6905	3521
Lincoln.....	3202	4065	6286	5188
Oxford.....	600	2190	2932	4800
Piscataquis.....	2214	3603	4533	4445
Penobscot.....	733	1110	1275	1136
Somerset.....	2447	2417	3684	2597
Waldo.....	1335	3877	2694	5069
Washington.....	780	1252	2357	2235
York.....	1858	3606	4785	5725
Total.....	22,265	33,607	46,612	46,201

Majorities—Fairfield, 11,342; Harrison, 4,411.
Scattering in 1842, as far as heard, 3,298.

The returns for 1842 are incomplete, and the towns to come in will increase Fairfield's majority. The Legislature elected is, of course, strongly Loco-Foco.

NEW HAMPSHIRE.

CONGRESS, 1841. PRESIDENT, 1840.

Counties.	<i>*J. Eastman.</i>	<i>*Shaw.</i>	<i>Harr.</i>	<i>V. B.</i>
Belknap.....	1364	2061	(new county.)	"
Carroll.....	1144	2180	"	"
Cheshire.....	2803	2047	3638	2302
Coos.....	489	1287	525	1341
Grafton.....	2737	4447	3691	4978
Hillsborough.....	3248	4456	4084	5072
Merrimack.....	2265	4575	2755	5030
Rockingham.....	3249	4033	4102	4984
Strafford.....	1858	1716	5280	6755
Sullivan.....	1676	2068	2068	2299
Total.....	20,833	28,870	26,158	32,761

Maj.—Shaw, 8,037; Van Buren, 6,603.
* Highest on each ticket.

MASSACHUSETTS.

PRESIDENT, 1840. GOVERNOR, 1839.

Counties.	<i>Harr.</i>	<i>V. B.</i>	<i>Everett.</i>	<i>Morton.</i>
Barnstable.....	2751	1554	1684	1266
Berkshire.....	3931	3780	3176	3353
Bristol.....	4855	4904	3293	4298
Dukes.....	346	294	200	291
Essex.....	10056	6513	6797	5980
Franklin.....	3461	2137	2279	2297
Hampden.....	3441	3312	2622	3330
Hampshire.....	4083	1625	2786	2042
Middlesex.....	9716	8626	6459	8243
Nantucket.....	671	320	520	265
Norfolk.....	5404	4238	3671	4241
Plymouth.....	5065	3548	3988	3908
Suffolk.....	7537	4339	5036	3873
Worcester.....	11537	6764	8214	7647
Total.....	72,874	51,944	50,725	51,034

Maj.—Harrison, 20,930; Morton, 309.
Scattering, 1840, 1,618; 1839, 307.

VERMONT.

GOVERNOR, 1842. PRESIDENT, 1840.

Counties.	<i>Paine.</i>	<i>Smilie.</i>	<i>Harr.</i>	<i>V. B.</i>
Addison.....	2400	1133	2806	916
Bennington.....	1519	1513	1796	1423
Caledonia.....	1822	2695	2025	1713
Chittenden.....	1942	1943	2286	1381
Essex.....	420	457	448	303
Franklin.....	1509	1505	2186	1191
Grand Isle.....	244	169	363	162
Lamoille.....	727	1213	907	888
Orange.....	2397	2898	2874	2216
Orleans.....	1015	917	1294	745
Rutland.....	3442	2033	4114	1551
Washington.....	1744	2650	2057	1984
Windham.....	2465	2013	2172	1715
Windsor.....	4518	2553	5817	1821
Total.....	26,164	23,092	32,440	18,018

Maj.—Paine, 3,072; Harrison, 14,422.
Scattering in 1842, as far as heard, 1,921.

The vote for 1842 is incomplete, 8 towns being entirely wanting, and in many others, only majorities being given. Full returns will increase Paine's majority over all to 1,200.

In 1841, the vote was, for Paine, 23,679, Smilie, 21,689, Scattering, 3,339.

LEGISLATURE ELECTED 1842.—Senate, 16 Whigs, 14 Loco-Focos; House, 132 Whigs, 99 Loco-Focos, 1 doubtful, and in 6 towns no choice.

CONNECTICUT.

GOVERNOR, 1842. PRESIDENT, 1840.

Counties.	<i>Ellsworth.</i>	<i>Cleaveland.</i>	<i>Harr.</i>	<i>V. B.</i>
Fairfield.....	3434	3712	4871	3892
Hartford.....	4775	4735	6216	4496
Litchfield.....	3455	3739	4542	3836
Middlesex.....	1647	2202	2276	2275
New Haven.....	4065	4278	5100	4012
New London.....	2725	3071	3815	3148
Tolland.....	1492	1700	1991	1509
Windham.....	2107	2127	2790	2188
Total.....	23,700	25,564	31,601	25,296

Maj.—Cleaveland, 1,864; Harrison, 6,305.
Scattering, in 1842, 1,989.

There being no choice of Governor by the people, Cleaveland was chosen by the Legislature by a vote of 139 to 68 for Ellsworth.

RHODE ISLAND.

PRESIDENT, 1840. CONGRESS, 1839.

Counties.	<i>Harr.</i>	<i>V. B.</i>	<i>Tillinghast.</i>	<i>Dorr.</i>
Bristol.....	476	136	326	166
Kent.....	669	372	583	456
Newport.....	914	417	800	548
Providence.....	2482	1711	1797	1604
Washington.....	737	665	534	861
Total.....	5278	3301	4040	3635

Maj.—Harrison, 1,977; Tillinghast, 405.

PENNSYLVANIA.

GOVERNOR, 1841. PRESIDENT, 1840.

Counties.	Banks.	Porter.	Har.	V. B.
Adams,	1,941	1,599	2,453	1,628
Allegheny,	5,068	4,281	7,619	4,573
Armstrong,	1,057	1,789	1,260	1,744
Beaver,	2,158	1,751	3,143	1,710
Bedford,	2,261	2,250	2,910	2,446
Berks,	2,925	7,495	3,582	7,425
Bradford,	2,443	2,705	2,631	2,844
Bucks,	4,066	4,412	4,705	4,488
Butler,	1,716	1,674	2,100	1,804
Cambria,	810	874	811	920
Centre,	1,126	2,300	1,448	2,242
Chester,	4,711	4,565	5,642	4,882
Clarion,	555	1,500	648	1,366
Clearfield,	419	886	499	649
Clinton,	603	786	638	649
Columbia,	1,103	2,569	1,325	2,829
Crawford,	2,099	2,815	2,469	2,908
Cumberland,	1,997	2,721	2,791	2,695
Dauphin,	2,649	2,249	3,124	2,187
Delaware,	1,578	1,289	2,031	1,335
Erie,	2,956	1,855	3,636	2,061
Fayette,	1,812	2,749	2,755	3,035
Franklin,	2,636	2,779	3,586	2,892
Greene,	949	1,763	1,350	2,010
Huntingdon,	3,258	2,551	3,526	2,266
Indiana,	1,557	1,195	1,953	1,209
Jefferson,	447	678	476	592
Juniata,	868	971	966	1,043
Lancaster,	8,085	4,914	9,678	5,470
Lebanon,	1,840	1,542	2,370	1,402
Lehigh,	2,328	2,553	2,405	2,450
Luzerne,	2,194	3,426	2,776	4,119
Lycoming,	1,393	2,261	1,504	2,181
McKean,	199	242	263	276
Mercer,	2,762	2,318	3,247	2,336
Mifflin,	1,124	1,324	1,226	1,269
Monroe,	269	1,293	345	1,447
Montgomery,	3,144	4,402	4,068	4,869
Northampton,	2,302	3,467	2,846	3,838
Northumberland,	1,143	2,162	1,351	2,187
Perry,	870	1,827	1,072	1,970
Philadelphia City,	5,920	4,380	7,655	4,774
Philadelphia Co.,	7,348	11,099	10,189	13,303
Pike,	74	540	135	524
Potter,	154	365	180	363
Schuylkill,	1,415	2,408	1,881	2,184
Somerset,	1,853	792	2,501	765
Susquehanna,	1,152	1,962	1,560	2,022
Tioga,	574	1,598	895	1,721
Union,	2,132	1,568	2,423	1,518
Venango,	755	1,280	855	1,276
Washington,	3,291	3,434	4,149	3,611
Warren,	628	963	827	929
Wayne,	553	1,167	675	1,188
Westmoreland,	2,135	4,080	2,778	4,704
York,	2,429	3,825	3,792	4,382

Total, 113,573 136,576 144,021 143,673
Majorities—Porter, 23,003; Harrison, 349.

DELAWARE.

PRESIDENT, 1840. CONGRESS, 1838.

Counties.	Harrison.	V. Buren.	Milligan.	Robinson.
Kent	1593	1096	1220	1134
Newcastle	2321	2195	1604	1818
Sussex	2053	1593	1575	1499

Total, 5967 4874 4399 4451
Majorities—Harrison, 1093; Robinson, (V. B.) 52.

NEW JERSEY.

PRESIDENT, 1840. CONGRESS, 1838.

Counties.	Har.	V. B.	*Ran'ph.	*Vroom.
Atlantic,	425	846	501	665
Bergen,	977	1,346	1,591	1,728
Burlington,	3,417	2,405	2,759	2,236
Cape May,	696	194	430	165
Cumberland,	1,497	1,190	1,189	1,226
Essex,	4,636	2,832	4,052	2,500
Gloucester,	2,388	1,773	1,888	1,375
Hudson,	732	501	[in Bergen]	
Hunterdon,	1,830	2,733	1,678	2,610
Mercer,	2,022	1,494	1,474	1,190
Middlesex,	2,014	1,683	1,755	1,581
Monmouth,	2,953	2,880	2,683	2,897
Morris,	2,509	2,150	2,366	2,046
Passaic,	1,362	962	1,218	963
Salem,	1,582	1,302	1,275	1,303
Somerset,	1,721	1,345	1,521	1,267
Sussex,	1,171	2,932	974	2,613
Warren,	1,419	2,466	1,159	2,027

Total, 33,351 31,034 28,426 28,492
Majorities—Harrison, 2,317; Vroom, 66.

* The highest on each ticket.
† Including the vote of Millville, rejected.
‡ Including the vote of South Amboy, rejected.

LEGISLATURE ELECTED OCTOBER, 1842.

Counties.	Council.	Assem.	Whigs.	Loco Focos.	Council.	Assem.
Burlington,	1	5	1	1	1	1
Cape May,	1	1	1	1	1	2
Essex,	1	7	1	3	1	3
Gloucester,	1	4	1	4	1	4
Hudson,	1	4	1	5	1	5
Mercer,	1	3	3	0	1	1
Morris,	1	2	2	1	3	3
Passaic,	1	2	2	1	3	3
Salem,	1	3	3	1	3	3
Somerset,	1	3	3	1	3	3

Total, 10 32
This year, Whig maj.—Council, 2; Assembly, 6;
joint ballot, 8. Last year, Council a tie; Assembly
and joint ballot, 12 Whig majority.

MARYLAND.

GOVERNOR, 1841. PRESIDENT, 1840.

Counties, &c.	Johnson.	Thomas.	Harrison.	V. Buren.
Allegany,	1035	1089	1271	1093
Anne Arundel,	1106	1364	1415	1261
Annapolis,	181	112	189	123
Baltimore City,	6386	7435	7296	7326
Baltimore Co.,	1404	2318	1941	2620
Calvert,	436	353	494	325
Caroline,	605	551	687	535
Carroll,	1444	1618	1554	1610
Cecil,	1188	1295	1448	1314
Charles,	613	430	841	502
Dorchester,	1142	816	1381	839
Frederick,	2583	2789	2958	2623
Harford,	1114	1160	1342	1248
Kent,	597	486	679	476
Montgomery,	909	730	1099	665
Prince George's,	835	625	1017	609
Queen Anne's,	702	716	778	661
Somerset,	1134	802	1516	844
St. Mary's,	743	450	895	415
Talbot,	683	776	749	682
Washington,	2196	2346	2484	2290
Worcester,	1284	698	1494	691

Total, 28,320 28,959 33,528 28,752
Majorities—Thomas, 539; Harrison, 4,776.

YEARLY MEETINGS OF FRIENDS.

The Philadelphia yearly meeting of that part of the Society of Friends called (*Orthodox*), convenes on the *third* 2d day in the *fourth* month.

That part of the Society called (*Hicksites*) commences on the 2d day following the *second* 1st day in the *fifth* month.

The New-York yearly meeting for both parts of the Society (*Hicksite* and *Orthodox*) convenes the 2d day after the *fourth* 1st day in the *fifth* month.

The yearly meeting (*Orthodox*) of Rhode-Island convenes at Newport on 2nd day following *second* 6th day in the *sixth* month.

The Genesee yearly meeting, (*Hicksite*), held at Farmington, N.Y., convenes on the 2nd day after the *second* 1st day in the *sixth* month.

The Ohio yearly meeting (*Hicksite*) convenes at Mount Pleasant the 2nd day preceding the *first* 1st day in the *ninth* month. The *Orthodox* yearly meeting is held one week later, at the same place.

The Baltimore yearly meeting, (*Hicksite* and *Orthodox*), both convenes on the *last* 2nd day in the *tenth* month.

The Indiana yearly meeting (*Orthodox*) convenes at White Water the 5th day preceding the *first* 1st day in the *tenth* month.

The yearly meeting (*Hicksite*) convenes the 2nd day following the *last* 1st day in the *ninth* month.

The Virginia yearly meeting (*Orthodox*) convenes at Summerton in 1844, and Cedar Creek in 1845, alternately, the 2d day after the *third* 7th day of the *fifth* month.

The North-Carolina yearly meeting (*Orthodox*) convenes at New-Garden the 2nd day after the *first* 1st day in the *eleventh* month.

The yearly meeting of London, is held on the 4th day following the *third* 1st day in the *fifth* month.

Dublin yearly meeting, is held on the 2nd day following the *last* first day in the *fourth* month.

FRIENDS QUARTERLY MEETINGS IN NEW-JERSEY.

BURLINGTON quarterly meeting (*Hicksite*) is held alternately at Mt. Holly and Crosswicks on 3rd day after the *last* 2nd day in the *second*, *fifth*, *eighth*, and *eleventh* months. At Mt. Holly in the *second* month, Crosswicks, the *fifth* month, &c. All the meetings begin at 10 o'clock.

The *Orthodox* hold their meeting the same days, at Burlington.

HADDONFIELD quarterly meeting is held the 5th day after the *second* 2nd day in *third* *sixth*, *ninth* and *twelfth* months at 10 o'clock. At Moorestown in *third* month; Medford the *sixth* month; Evesham *ninth* month, and Haddonfield *twelfth* month.

The meeting for Ministers and Elders the forenoon of the day previous.

SALEM quarterly meeting is held 5th day after the *second* 2nd day in the *second*, *fifth*, *eighth* and *eleventh* months; at 10 o'clock in *fifth* and *eighth* months, and 11 o'clock in *second* and *eleventh* months. At Salem in *fifth* month; Woodstown in *second* and *eighth* months; and at Woodbury in *eleventh* month.

The meeting for Ministers and Elders, the afternoon preceding, at $\frac{1}{2}$ past 2 o'clock.

SHREWSBURY and **RAHWAY** quarterly meeting belong to the New-York yearly meeting, and is held 5th day preceding the *third* 1st day in the *second*, *fifth*, *eighth* and *eleventh* months. At Plainfield in *second* month; at Shrewsbury in *fifth* month, and Hardwick in *eleventh* month, at 11 o'clock; and at Rahway in *eighth* month, at 10 o'clock.

Meeting of Ministers and Elders the day preceding.

UNITED STATES COURTS.

Circuit Courts for the Third Circuit, are held at Trenton, for the District of New-Jersey, the 1st April and the 1st October. When those days fall on Sunday, then the Court opens on the 2^d.

District Courts are held for the District of East Jersey, at New-Brunswick, the 2nd Tuesday of March and September. At Burlington, for West Jersey, the 3^d Tuesday of May and November.

Circuit Judge—Henry Baldwin. District Judge—Phil. Dickerson. Attorney—James S. Green. Marshal—James A. Simpson. Clerk of the Circuit—Robert D. Spencer. Clerk of the District—Joseph C. Potts.

N. J. CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICTS—ELECTIONS, ETC.

FIRST CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT is composed of the counties of Cape May, Atlantic, Cumberland, Salem, and Gloucester.

SECOND—Burlington, Monmouth and Mercer.

THIRD—Hunterdon, Warren and Sussex; this District has a large *Democratic* Majority.

FOURTH—Middlesex, Somerset and Morris.

FIFTH—Essex, Hudson, Bergen and Passaic; this District has a Whig Majority of over 1,000.

Each District sends one member—the 1st is probably Whig by a few hundred—the 2nd and 4th are very nearly balanced, and will be closely contested by both parties.

Election for Representatives in Congress, and State and County Officers—Held in each township on the 2^d Tuesday and the day following in October. Poll to be opened at 10 o'clock, A. M., and closed at 7 o'clock, P. M., on each day.

The Legislature meets at Trenton on the 4th Tuesday in October.

Annual Town Meetings—In Burlington, Cape May, Cumberland, Monmouth, and Salem, on the 2nd Tuesday of March. In Bergen, Essex, Hudson, Hunterdon, Mercer, Middlesex, Morris, Passaic, Sussex and Warren, 2nd Monday of April. Atlantic and Gloucester, 2nd Wednesday of March—except Camden, on the 2nd Monday of March.

The *Annual Meeting of the Board of Freeholders*, is held in each County Court-house, on the 2^d Wednesday in May.

Assessors meet annually on the first Monday in September. A *Court of Appeals* in case of excessive taxation, is held in each township, on the 2^d Tuesday of November.

BATTLES FOUGHT IN NEW-JERSEY.

TRENTON, 26th December, 1776—900 Hessians taken.

ASSANPINK, 2^d January, 1777—drawn battle.

PRINCETON, 3rd January, 1777—British defeated.

MONMOUTH, (County,) June 28, 1778—British defeated and left the ground.

SPRINGFIELD, (Essex County,) June 7, 1780.

STATE TAXES—SCHOOL FUND, ETC.

The amount of State Tax annually raised in New-Jersey, for the current expenses thereof; besides the receipts paid into the Treasury from Transit Duties, &c., is Forty Thousand Dollars, which amount is raised among the respective Counties, as exhibited in the first column below. The second column shows the amount of money (Thirty Thousand Dollars) annually distributed to the respective counties out of the income of the School Fund belonging to the State, to aid in the support of Common Schools:

Tax Paid.	School money rec'd.	Tax Paid.	School money rec'd.
Atlantic,.....\$ 468	\$ 349 50	Middlesex,.....\$2,732	\$2,049 00
Bergen,.....1,334	1,000 50	Monmouth,.....3,724	2,793 00
Burlington,.....3,810	2,857 50	Morris,.....3,136	2,352 00
Cape May,.....646	484 50	Passaic,.....1,024	768 00
Cumberland,.....1,586	1,189 50	Salem,.....2,156	1,617 00
Essex,.....3,552	2,664 00	Somerset,.....2,510	1,882 50
Gloucester,.....3,912	2,184 00	Sussex,.....2,025	1,518 75
Hudson,.....820	615 00	Warren,.....2,185	1,638 75
Hunterdon,.....3,102	2,326 50		
Mercer,.....2,289	1,710 00		
		Total.....\$40,000	\$30,000 00

The whole amount received from Bank Tax, Interest, &c., and paid into the School Fund amounts to nearly \$40,000 a year, and is gradually increasing.

Thus, while many other States are heavily burthened with large debts, the citizens of New-Jersey are receiving nearly as much from the School Fund for the aid and support of Common Schools, as the whole amount of the State Tax, which they have to pay for the support of the State Government,—which is a good evidence of the wise policy they have pursued, of which they may be justly proud.

STATE AND COUNTY OFFICERS.

WILLIAM PENNINGTON, GOVERNOR, *Newark.*

ISAAC SOUTHARD, State Treasurer, *Trenton.*

C. G. MCCHESENEY, Secretary of State, *Trenton.*

S. R. GUMMERE, Clerk in Chancery, *Trenton.*

Justices of the Supreme Court.—Joseph C. Hornblower, Chief Justice, *Newark*; Ira C. Whitehead, *Morristown*; John M. White, *Woodbury*; Daniel Elmer, *Bridgeton*; James S. Nevius, *New Brunswick.*

Attorney General.—George P. Molleson, *New-Brunswick.*

Clerk.—James Wilson, *Trenton.*

Reporter.—Robert D. Spencer.

Chancery Reporter.—Henry W. Green.

LIST OF THE SHERIFFS, CLERKS, AND SURROGATES.

<i>Counties.</i>	<i>Sheriffs.</i>	<i>Clerks.</i>	<i>Surrogates.</i>
Bergen,	David D. Deaneast,	John H. Berry,	A. O. Zabriskie,
Essex,	James B. Burnet,	John P. Jackson,	J. J. Chetwood,
Sussex,	Geo. H. McCarter,	John H. Hall,	David Thompson,
Morris,	John M. De Camp,	David B. Hurd,	William N. Wood,
Warren,	Daniel F. Winter,	David M. Stiger,	Aaron Robertson,
Somerset,	David T. Talmage,	P. D. Frelinghuysen,	A. V. P. Sutphin,
Middlesex,	Asher Bissett,	Nicholas Booraem,	Josiah Ford,
Monmouth,	Charles Allen,	Samuel Mairs,	Henry D. Polhemus,
Hunterdon,	Alex. V. Bonnell,	Peter I. Clark,	A. C. Davis,
Mercer,	Geo. T. Olmsted,	Ralph H. Shreve,	William P. Sherman,
Burlington,	Joseph Kirkbride,	Joseph S. Read,	Charles M. Marker,
Gloucester,	Mark Ware,	Henry Bradshaw,	John C. Smallwood,
Salem,	Isaac Johnson, 2d,	Thomas S. Smith,	Joseph E. Browa,
Cumberland,	Harris B. Mattison,	Daniel M. Woodruff,	Hugh R. Marseilles,
Cape May,	Thos. Van Gilder,	Jonathan Hand,	Humphrey Leaming,
Passaic,	I. L. Vanderbeck,	John Keenan,	Charles D. Ridgway,
Atlantic,	John Pennington,	Abraham L. Izard,	John C. Briggs,
Hudson,	Henry Newkirk,	Robert Gilchrist,	E. W. Kingsland.

NEW-JERSEY COURTS.

The Courts of Appeal in the last resort in all causes of Law, (Governor and Council) are held at Trenton on the 1st Tuesday in November and 3d in May.

Stated Term of the Court of Chancery—3d Tuesday of January, 1st do. of April, 2d do. of July, and 2d do. of October.

Supreme Court is held at Trenton on the 2d Tuesday of May and November, and on the 1st Tuesday in September and last in February.

Circuit Courts and Sessions of Oyer and Terminer and General Jail Delivery, are held in Cape May and Atlantic counties twice a year, at the time of holding the Common Pleas, printed in italics, and in the other counties four times a year, at the time of holding the Common Pleas.

Courts of Common Pleas, Orphans' and Quarter Sessions, are held in the several counties on the following Tuesdays:—

Bergen,	3 January,	4 March,	3 June,	3 October.
Essex,	1 January,	2 April,	4 June,	3 September.
Sussex,	last in January,	4 May,	3 August,	4 November.
Morris,	3 December,	3 March,	1 July,	4 September.
Hunterdon,	last in January,	last in April,	1 August,	3 October.
Mercer,	4 March,	2 June,	3 September,	3 December.
Somerset,	1 January,	3 April,	2 June,	1 October.
Middlesex,	2 March,	1 June,	4 September,	2 December.
Monmouth,	4 January,	4 April,	4 July,	3 October.
Burlington,	2 February,	4 May,	2 August,	1 November.
Gloucester,	2 December,	3 March,	3 June,	1 October.
Salem,	1 March,	2 June,	3 September,	1 December.
Cumberland,	2 February,	1 June,	4 September,	last November.
Cape May,	1 February,	last May,	1 August,	4 October.
Passaic,	4 April,	3 July,	4 October,	2 February.
Atlantic,	3 April,	4 July,	3 October,	4 December.
Hudson,	2 March,	1 June,	3 September,	2 December.
Warren,	2 February,	1 June,	4 August,	and the 1st Tuesday

[after the 4th in November.]

The Courts of Error and Appeal, Chancery, Prerogative Court and Orphans' Court, hold, in addition to times above stated, special Terms, at such times and places as the Courts respectively appoint

MEMBERS OF THE U. S. SENATE,

AND THE TIME WHEN THEIR TERMS WILL EXPIRE.

HON. WILLIE P. MANGUM, of North-Carolina, *President.*

Members.	Term expires.	Members.	Term expires.	Members.	Term expires.
MAINE.					
George Evans,.....	1847	Richard H. Bayard,.....	1845	[Vacancy.]	1845
John Fairfield,.....	1849	Thomas Clayton,.....	1847	[Vacancy.]	1847
NEW-HAMPSHIRE.					
Levi Woodbury,.....	1847	MARYLAND.		KENTUCKY.	
Charles G. Atherton,.....	1849	William D. Merrick,.....	1845	James T. Morehead,.....	1847
VERMONT.					
Samuel S. Phelps,.....	1845	[Vacancy.]	1849	John J. Crittenden,.....	1849
William Upham,.....	1849	VIRGINIA.		OHIO.	
MASSACHUSETTS.					
Rufus Choate,.....	1845	WILLIAM C. RIVES,	1845	Benjamin Tappan,	1845
Isaac C. Bates,.....	1847	William S. Archer,.....	1847	William Allen,.....	1849
RHODE-ISLAND.					
William Sprague,.....	1845	NORTH-CAROLINA.		INDIANA.	
James F. Simmons,.....	1847	Willie P. Mangum,.....	1847	Albert S. White,.....	1845
CONNECTICUT.					
Jabez W. Huntington,.....	1845	W. H. Haywood, jr.,.....	1849	Edward A. Hannegan,.....	1849
John M. Niles,.....	1849	SOUTH-CAROLINA.		ILLINOIS.	
NEW-YORK.					
Nathaniel P. Tallmadge,.....	1845	Daniel E. Huger,.....	1847	[Vacancy.]	1847
Silas Wright,.....	1819	George McDuffie,.....	1849	Sidney Breese,.....	1849
NEW-JERSEY.					
William L. Dayton,.....	1845	GEORGIA.		MISSOURI.	
Jacob W. Miller,.....	1847	John M. Berrien,.....	1847	Thomas H. Benton,.....	1845
PENNSYLVANIA.					
James Buchanan,.....	1849	Walter T. Colquitt,.....	1849	Lewis F. Linn,.....	1849
Daniel Sturgeon,.....	1845	ALABAMA.		ARKANSAS.	
LOUISIANA.					
1. Atlantic,.....	1	Alexander Barrow,.....	1845	Wm. S. Fulton,.....	1847
5. Bergen,.....	1	Robert J. Walker,.....	1847	A. H. Sevier,.....	1849
2. Burlington,.....	1	MISSISSIPPI.		MICHIGAN.	
1. Cape May,.....	1	John Henderson,.....	1845	Augustus S. Porter,.....	1845
1. Cumberland,.....	1	Alexander Porter,.....	1849	William Woodbridge,.....	1847
5. Essex,.....	1	LOUISIANA.		Whigs, in Roman,.....	25
There are four vacancies in the Senate: 2 from Tennessee, 1 in Maryland, and one in Illinois; the last will probably be filled by a Democrat, the other 3 will most probably be Whigs.					

COUNTIES, MEMBERS, PROSPECTS, &c.

There are 13 counties in New Jersey, each of which are entitled to one Member of Council (State Senate), the number of Members of assembly from each varying according to their population.

The annexed table shows the number of each, with about the average majority of Whigs stood last parties, and the way they political of the County spring. The figures before the name of each denotes the Congressional District.

1. Atlantic,.....	1	4 Whig	"	250 to 400 do.
5. Hudson,.....	1	1 Whig	"	150 to 200 do.
3. Hunterdon,.....	1	4 Dem.	"	700 to 900 do.
2. Mercer,.....	1	3 Whig	"	200 to 500 do.
2. Monmouth,.....	1	5 Dem.	"	300 to 600 do.
4. Middlesex,.....	1	4 Dem.	"	(about balanced.)
4. Morris,.....	1	3 W. 1 Dem.	"	(about balanced.)
5. Passaic,.....	1	2 Whig	"	100 to 200 do.
1. Salem,.....	1	3 Whig	"	(about balanced.)
4. Somerset,.....	1	3 Whig	"	100 to 200 do.
3. Sussex,.....	1	3 Dem.	"	1300 to 1600 do.
3. Warren,.....	1	3 Dem.	"	800 to 1000 do.
18 58				
COUNCIL—Whig 10; Democrats 8.				
ASSEMBLY—Whigs 32; Democrats 26. Whig majority on Joint Ballot 8.				

COUNTING-HOUSE ALMANAC FOR 1844.

MONTHS.	Sunday.	Monday.	Tuesday.	Wednesday.	Thursday.	Friday.	Saturday.
JANUARY,.... 1st month.	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
	21	22	23	24	25	26	27
	28	29	30	31			
FEBRUARY, .. 2nd month.	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
	25	26	27	28	29		
MARCH,..... 3rd month	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
	24	25	26	27	28	29	30
	31						
APRIL,..... 4th month.	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
	21	22	23	24	25	26	27
	28	29	30				
MAY,..... 5th month.	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
	19	20	21	22	23	24	25
	26	27	28	29	30	31	
JUNE,..... 6th month.	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
	23	24	25	26	27	28	29
	30						

MONTHS.	Sunday.	Monday.	Tuesday.	Wednesday.	Thursday.	Friday.	Saturday.
JULY,..... 7th month.	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
	21	22	23	24	25	26	27
	28	29	30	31			
AUGUST,..... 7th month.	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
	25	26	27	28	29	30	31
SEPTEMBER, .. 9th month.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
	22	23	24	25	26	27	28
	29	30					
OCTOBER,.... 10th month.	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
	20	21	22	23	24	25	26
	27	28	29	30	31		
NOVEMBER, .. 11th month.	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
	24	25	26	27	28	29	30
DECEMBER, .. 12th month.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
	22	23	24	25	26	27	28
	29	30	31				

How to find the Sunday Letter.

The first letter of each word in the following lines give the Sunday letter and the letter for the day of the week on which each month begins, by remembering which the day of the month can always be found.

“At Dover Dwells George Brown, Esqr.,
Good Charles Finch And David Fryer.”

The arrangement of the Dominical Letters so as to make the above lines represent the 12 months, was adopted from counting the first seven letters of the alphabet as many times as there were days in each month.

RULE.

Begin January in every year with A, then if it falls on Monday, Tuesday will be B, Wednesday C, Thursday D, Friday E, Saturday F, and G, will be the Sunday letter, excepting leap years,

when there are two Sunday letters to allow for the additional day in February:—Thus, May represented by the word “Browa,” must begin on Wednesday, etc.

SAYER.—A species of language peculiar to thieves, gamblers, and certain persons, who though they do not bear either of these names, would make no mean figure among these who do.

SOPHIST.—A person who takes upon great and subtle sayers of reasoning, by reasoning himself the task of destroying reason.

TOMB.—A monument erected on the confines of two worlds—the term of all human greatness—the level which equalizes all.