

NORWALK GAZETTE.

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VOLUME TWENTY THREE.

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THE NORWALK GAZETTE
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EVERY WEDNESDAY MORNING,

BY
JAMES REED, JR.

TERMS.—Two dollars per annum, payable in all cases, quarterly in advance.
To subscribers who live out of the Carrier's district and call at the Office for their papers, \$1 50 per year, if paid in advance—otherwise \$2 will be charged. Mail subscribers \$2 per annum, in advance. No others attended to. To companies of six or more, receiving their papers by mail, \$1 50, payable in advance.
Executor's and Administrator's Notices, 3 insertions, \$1—Commissioner's notices, \$1 25. Yearly advertisers, one square, \$10 per annum, payable quarterly in advance. The privilege of yearly advertisers is limited to their own immediate business—extra advertisements will be charged at the usual rates. All other advertisements at the rate of \$1 per square for 3 insertions, and 25 cents for each subsequent insertion.
All casual advertisements sent to this Office, must be accompanied by the cash. No others will be inserted.

JOB PRINTING,
OF ALL KINDS,
NEATLY EXECUTED AT THE GAZETTE OFFICE.

DENTAL NOTICE.

DOCT. A. HILL, thankful for the patronage he has received in his profession during 12 months past, in Norwalk, begs leave to inform the public, that he still continues a few doors west of the Bridge, in Burrall's Buildings, where he will be happy at any time to see his friends, and answer all their calls in Dental Surgery.

Incarnate teeth inserted from one to a full set. Also, teeth cleansed, separated, extracted, &c., and all those diseases of the teeth attended to, which, if suffered to continue, are productive of so much mischief.

References.—Emery Bissell, M. D.; J. D. McLean, M. D.; Hon. Thomas B. Butler; Hon. Benjamin Isaacs, Norwalk. Nehemiah Perry, M. D. Ridgefield. R. B. Botsford, M. D.; Doct. D. P. Knapp, Danbury. Doct. Howell Rodgers, Colchester. Ct. William Witter, M. D. Williamantic, Ct.
November 20, 1839.

WINTER STRAINED SPERM OIL
Of a superior quality, this day received and for sale cheap by E. & W. E. BISSELL.
April, 1840.



It is now little more than 8 years since we discovered from the aborigines of our country, the medicinal herb from which the Mother's Relief is made; since that time, we have contented ourselves in letting it be its own advertiser; and we should still adhere to this resolution first formed, if we were not compelled to believe that there are persons so unprincipled, and so reckless of the health and lives of the unsuspecting and confiding, as to endeavor to palm off under its name, useless, if not baneful compounds, and thus not only disappointing the just expectations of those who use it, but we fear, doing in many cases, much injury.

As we are informed that there are such compounds now offered at various places, and by different persons, we would caution all who are interested, to be particular to inquire for "Bartholick's Mother's Relief," and purchase of no person except they can show a certificate of agency, signed by G. A. BARTHOLOICK & Co.

As the subject cannot, with propriety, be enlarged upon in the form of a newspaper advertisement, permit us to say that all who have the genuine article for sale, are also furnished with a pamphlet for gratuitous distribution, wherein the subject is more fully discussed, in which, its "modus operandi" is demonstrated to be upon true Physiological data, operating upon the system only by restoring the deranged functions to their natural condition; allaying the febrile and irritable symptoms, thus aiding and assisting nature in her effort to prepare the system for the important change about to take place. This pamphlet will be given to all who wish, but it is intended to be read only by those who are about to become mothers or their Physicians.

As we are thus obliged to come before the public to prevent a wicked and reckless imposition, we will take the occasion to say, that if the increase of the call for the Mother's Relief, wherever known, be any guide to a correct opinion to be formed of the estimation in which it is held, we have the satisfaction of believing that it has been the means of alleviating an infinite amount of suffering and of saving many valuable lives. Wherever it has been used during the above period, deep rooted prejudices have given way to candid and thankful expressions of gratitude, and a wish to extend on their parts, as far as possible, its benefits. Medical men of high standing, have had the candor to acknowledge for once, that their prejudices must be abandoned, and have been advocates for its use.

For sale by the following Agents:
E. & W. E. BISSELL, Norwalk.
HIRAM WOOD, Bethel.
ELI MYGATT, Danbury.
WM. B. GLOVER & Co., Newtown.
C. H. WEBB, Woodbury.

All those who wish, are invited to call at some of our agents and procure a pamphlet, without charge.
G. A. BARTHOLOICK & Co.
Dec. 3, 1839.



MILLINERY.
MRS. TINDALL would inform her friends and customers, that she has removed to the house formerly occupied by Jacob Smith a few doors north of the bridge, where she will, continue her business as usual.
Norwalk, April 27th, 1840.

LAWS OF CONNECTICUT.
PASSED MAY SESSION, 1840.

An Act in addition to an Act entitled "an Act relating to Guardians and Minors."
Sec. 1. Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives in General Assembly convened, That all persons, whether of full age or not, except married women whose husbands are living, may, by their last will and testament, executed in the same manner as the law requires for the devise of land, appoint a guardian or guardians to their minor children, born or unborn; and the person or persons so appointed, shall, upon giving bond to the Judge of the Court of Probate where such will is proved, with sufficient surety for the faithful discharge of his or their trust, have the same power over the person and estate of such child or children, as guardians appointed by the Court of Probate by law now have.

Sec. 2. The Courts of Probate shall have power to remove such guardians, for good and sufficient reasons shown, and to appoint others in their place, who shall give bond, with sufficient surety, for a faithful discharge of their trust as aforesaid.
Sec. 3. Always provided, That where the custody of such child or children, shall have been committed to the mother, by the Superior Court or by the General Assembly, she alone shall have the power of appointing such guardians, who shall receive said trust, subject to the above control of the Court of Probate, and also subject to the same provisions and restriction, and to the same power of modifying or revoking said trust, in the General Assembly and the Superior Court, as said trust was subject in the hands of said mother, at the time of her decease.
Approved, June 4th, 1840.
WM. W. ELLSWORTH.

An Act in addition to an Act entitled "An Act prescribing the number of Jurymen for each town in this State."

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives in General Assembly convened, That the town of Westbrook, in the county of Middlesex, shall be, and is hereby entitled to select five Jurymen and no more, in the manner, and for the purposes prescribed in the act regulating civil actions; and the town of Westbrook shall hereafter be entitled to select fourteen Jurymen and no more.
Approved, June 4th, 1840.
WM. W. ELLSWORTH.

An Act in alteration of an Act entitled "An Act for constituting and regulating Courts, and for appointing the times and places of holding the same."

Sec. 1. Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives in General Assembly convened, That the present Probate District of Stratford, shall hereafter be called and known by the name of the Probate District of Bridgeport.

Sec. 2. That the town of Stratford be, and the same is hereby constituted a Probate district by the name of the Probate district of Stratford. Provided, however, that all matters and business begun and entered in the Court of Probate for the former district of Stratford, shall be completed therein in the same manner as though this act had not been passed; and provided, also, that the books, papers, files, records and effects of the original district of Stratford, shall be and remain in the district of Bridgeport.

Sec. 3. That so much of the act of which this is an alteration, as is inconsistent herewith, be, and the same is hereby repealed.
Approved, June 4th, 1840.
WM. W. ELLSWORTH.

An Act to authorize a cession of Jurisdiction in certain lands to the United States.

Whereas, the United States, having purchased of James L. Morris, a certain tract of land, situated in Stonington borough, State of Connecticut, for the site of a Lighthouse, said lot is bounded as follows, viz: on the east by the salt water, on the south by lands of Elisha Faxon and Elisha Faxon Jr., on the west by a drift-way or street running northerly and southerly, and on the north by lands owned by Daniel Smith, William W. Rodman, and Doct. William Hyde, containing by estimation, one and one half acres, be the same more or less.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives in General Assembly convened, That the Governor be, and he is hereby authorized and directed to cede the jurisdiction of this State, over the above mentioned tract of lands to the United States, by deed of cession under his hand and the seal of the State, countersigned by the Secretary of State, and in the form prescribed in the act passed in October, 1817, entitled "an Act to authorize a cession of jurisdiction in certain lands to the United States, and for other purposes," reserving to the State the right of serving and executing within the limits of said tract, all legal process, both civil and criminal.
Approved, June 4th, 1840.
WM. W. ELLSWORTH.

An Act in addition to "An Act to incorporate the Windham County Bank."

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives in General Assembly convened, That the directors of the Windham County Bank be, and they are hereby empowered to reduce the capital stock of said Bank, to a sum not less than seventy-five thousand dollars, exclusive of what is or may be invested therein, by this State, and of such subscriptions as are authorized by the act incorporating said bank; and to adopt such measures for effecting the same, as the interest of the Bank and of the public may require.

Provided, That such reduction shall, in the first instance be effected from the stock owned by said bank, and that no stockholder

shall be required to release his stock in said Bank without his consent.
Approved, June 4th, 1840.
WM. W. ELLSWORTH.

An Act in addition to an Act for constituting and regulating Courts, and for appointing the times and places of holding the same.
Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives in General Assembly convened, That the town of Westbrook shall be and constitute a part of the probate district of Saybrook.
Approved, June 4th, 1840.
WM. W. ELLSWORTH.

An Act to amend the Charter of the City of New Haven.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives in General Assembly convened, That the Court of Common Council of the city of New Haven, shall have power from time to time, as public convenience may require, to assignate and fix the width, course, height, and level of gutters in and upon the streets and highways in said city, and to cause the same to be proved, and to order so much of the expense thereof, as they may deem just and reasonable, to be paid out of the city treasury, and the residue by the adjoining proprietors. And the several provisions of an act entitled "an act regulating the side walks in the cities of Hartford, New Haven, and Middletown," are hereby extended to, and shall govern the proceedings of said Court of Common Council in relation to gutters, except so far as the same may be inconsistent with the provisions of this act.

Provided nevertheless, That this act shall not be in force unless the same shall be assented to by the Mayor, Aldermen, Common Council, and Freemen of said city, at a meeting legally holden for that purpose, and the evidence of their assent transmitted to the Secretary of this State, to be recorded in the public records thereof, on or before the first day of August, 1840.
Approved, June 6th, 1840.
WM. W. ELLSWORTH.

An Act concerning the sale of Estates of Insolvent Debtors.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives in General Assembly convened, That whenever the Court of Probate shall order the sale of the estate of an insolvent debtor, assigned for the benefit of creditors or any part thereof, the Judge may, on application by the trustee, authorize another person to sell such estate or any part thereof, upon such person's first giving bond to such court with sufficient surety, conditioned that he will faithfully discharge said trust and pay to said trustee the sum for which such estate shall be sold; and at any sale, made by such person so authorized, the trustee may be purchaser: Provided, that whenever an application shall be made to a Court of Probate by any trustee for the appointment of another person to sell such estate, the said Court shall order said trustee to give notice by advertising in a newspaper or otherwise as said Court shall direct.
Approved June 5th, 1840.
WM. W. ELLSWORTH.

An Act declaring valid the doings of a Town Meeting therein named.

Whereas the town of Goshen hath heretofore designated and determined other places than the sign-post in said town, at which notification of town meeting in said town shall be set up; and whereas there was an omission to set up a notification for the annual town meeting in October, 1839, at all the places so designated and determined, but notification of said meeting was in all other respects according to law; therefore,

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives in General Assembly convened, That none of the doings of said town meeting, in October, 1839, either in the appointment of town officers, the granting of taxes or the transaction of other business, shall be deemed void by reason of said omission; but the doings of said meeting, if in other respects conformable to law, are hereby declared valid.
Approved, June 4th, 1840.
WM. W. ELLSWORTH.

An Act in addition to "an Act for regulating Salaries and Fees."

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives in General Assembly convened, That whenever a sheriff or other officer shall have necessarily employed an assistant or assistants in the arrest of any person duly charged with the commission of any crime, and the necessity of such employment shall be fully proved by the oath of such sheriff or other officer before the court in which the question may arise, such court may at its discretion, allow in the bill of cost, a reasonable sum as a compensation to such assistant or assistants.
Approved, June 6th, 1840.
WM. W. ELLSWORTH.

An Act for the better security of the inhabitants of this State against Losses by Fire.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives in General Assembly convened, That in all suits and actions against any person or persons, or against any incorporated company, for the recovery of damages on account of any injury to any property, whether real or personal, occasioned by fire communicated by any locomotive engine while upon or passing along any rail road in this State, the fact that such fire was so communicated shall be taken as full prima facie evidence to charge with negligence the incorporation, person or persons, who shall at the time of injury by fire, be in the use and occupation of such rail road, either as owners, lessees, or mortgagees, and also those who shall at such time, have the use and management of such engine, unless such person, persons, or incorporation shall show

that no negligence was at such time chargeable to them or those in their employment.
Approved, June 8th, 1840.
WM. W. ELLSWORTH.

P O E T R Y .

For the Gazette.

THE DEATH OF REV. MR. BONNEY.
BY A YOUNG LADY.

"Weep not for me."—LUKE. XXIII, 28.
To friends that mourned the Savior's death,
"Weep not for me," he said,
But for yourselves and children dear,
Reserve these tears ye shed;
For to my Father I ascend,
With him in bliss to reign,
While ye remain in this dark world
Of sorrow, sin, and pain.

Why should we mourn for those loved friends
Who, ripened for the sky,
Are by our heavenly Father called
To dwell with him on high.
Me thinks this frailty makes us wish,
To bind them longer here,
And rob them of that perfect bliss
Which reigns in your bright sphere.

The tender ties of kindred dear,
God doth asunder rend,
And takes from earth and earthly scenes,
The Husband, Father, Friend.
Tis those he loves he chastens oft
With sorrow's withering blight,
And then receiveth whom he chides,
To realms of pure delight.

You'll miss him at the fireside hearth,
At morn and evening prayer;
And the house of God will hear
Another's voice declare
Salvation's message—glorious theme—
To ruined sinners free
Then list! and on your ear a voice
Will sound, "weep not for me!"

"I dwell amid celestial scenes,
Where spirits pure and bright,
Around the eternal throne arrayed
In robes of spotless white.
"Weep not for me," but seek to gain
These heavenly mansions too,
And join the seraph choir who gives
To God the honor due."

For the Gazette.

Suggest by hearing "Spring Time" sung by a lady.
Oh, breathe once more that dulcet strain,
Tis Music's dearest, sweetest voice,
Twill soothe the hour of care, of pain,
And make the saddest heart rejoice.

Come let thy voice and heart unite
That song of melody to sing,
While life's young hours urge on their flight,
And o'er thy life bright pleasures fling.
And Spring's lov'd time of joy and mirth
When flowers with sweetest fill the air,
When brightest visions have their birth,
Shall in the flowing measure share.

And summer's calm and sunny hours,
"With all that's lovely, all that's dear,"
With all their soothing, charming power,
Sweeter shall to our hearts appear.
Yes, let those cheering numbers rise,
Though Spring has left the flow'ry plains,
Though summer's fled from 'neath our skies,
Still music's charm with thee remains.

Oh, breathe once more those dulcet notes,
I love their clear soft melody
Their lingering memory round me floats
Entwined with sweetest thoughts of thee.
October 5, 1839. B.

M I S C E L L A N Y .

THE YOUNG WIFE.

"Oh! how happy and comfortable we shall be with every thing nice and comfortable around us!" exclaimed Ellen to her young husband, as she surveyed, with an approving eye, the new home to which he had brought her.

"Yes, dearest," replied Edward, passing his arm affectionately around her waist—"yes, dearest, we shall indeed be happy; who could be otherwise with thee?"
And they were happy; happy as united hearts and congenial feelings could make them. They had married for love, and both loved sincerely. Deeming that the world in giving them to each other, had poured its richest treasures at their feet, they yielded themselves freely to the sweet enchantment of the present, and looked forward with the eager hopefulness of youth to a lifetime of uninterrupted felicity. Earth seemed a paradise, where all around was smiling at their deep felt joy. They plucked the fragrant flowers, and dreamed not of the winter winds.

Edward was the only son of a poor, but religious woman, a widow who supported herself and him by taking in needle work. Her utmost efforts had been unable to procure for him more than a common education, but she had endeavored to instill into his mind such principles as might make him a useful and honorable member of society.
At an early age he was bound apprentice to a cabinet maker. His mother trembled at the danger he incurred of having his morals corrupted by evil companionship; but it was necessary that he should acquire the ability of supporting himself, and she hoped and prayed that the lessons of virtue which she had inculcated, might preserve him through the ordeal he was compelled to undergo. Being allowed to board at home

he fortunately escaped many of the temptations and allurements he would otherwise have been exposed to. His industry and irreproachable conduct gained for him the esteem of his master, while a handsome person and pleasing address won the love of his master's daughter, a fair and gentle girl of about 17. On becoming of age he offered her his hand, and was accepted. His marriage was for some time delayed, by the sudden and unexpected death of his mother; but when he at length led his young bride to the altar, it was amid the good wishes of their mutual friends, who predicted for them a bright and prosperous career.

Who that gazed upon them in that hour of their joy and pride, would have predicted otherwise? Months passed away, spring yielded to summer, and the autumnal breezes had given a variegated foliage to the trees, without a cloud arising to disturb their happiness. Edward became the partner of his father-in-law, who was driving a prosperous business; and plenty and contentment continued to smile upon his home.
Alas! a fearful change was at hand.

"Must you indeed go out to night?" exclaimed Ellen in a tone of disappointment one evening in September, as Edward rose to put on his hat. "Must you indeed go out? Oh, I expected to pass the time so comfortably!"
"Indeed I must, Ellen," he replied—"I promised to meet some friends, and must not break my word; but trust me, love, I shall be back by ten."

He departed, and Ellen sat down to her work with a feeling of uneasiness which she vainly endeavored to overcome. She could not conceal from herself the fact, that Edward had of late been more abroad during the evenings than usual, and a natural fear that he might be growing tired of her company intruded on her mind, despite her efforts to suppress it, bringing a tear to her eye and a shade of sorrow to her brow. Slowly and heavily did the time pass away, and she began to feel very lonely. Her mind wandered from her work, and she listened with feverish impatience to the incessant ticking of the clock upon the mantle piece. It seemed as if the hour of his return would never come. She could no longer go on with her work; it was thrown aside, and a look taken up; but her restless thoughts could not dwell on it—so she rose and looked out into the quiet street, and upon the bright attendant stars. Never had she felt so uneasy before.

A presentiment of evil had taken possession of her mind, and would not be repelled. Ten came but no Edward. Never had he broken his word to her before. She opened the window and looked out: he was nowhere to be seen. Her ear caught the sound of a distant step, and her eye strained into the darkness, but the form that emerged into the moonlight was not his. With a bitter sigh she resumed her work. Half past ten came—eleven. She began to grow seriously alarmed, and at every passing moment her fears increased. Some one ascended the stoop.

A load seemed taken from her heart, and she arose eagerly; but no! she would not show how uneasy she had been; she seated herself again and pretended to be busily engaged. Alas! it was only a neighbor who had mistaken the door. Sickenings was the disappointment. Her heart felt as if it would break, and she was no longer able to suppress her tears. One by one the city clocks strike the midnight hour; he came at last, and she flew to meet him. What a sight presented itself to her eyes; he was beauly drunk.

Bitter were the tears which Ellen shed that night. They were the first of real sorrow that she had ever known. It seemed to her as if a blight had fallen on her happiness, which never more could be restored to bloom. Her husband had become a drunkard, and all that was dreadful in her imagination centered in that word. She saw before them ruin, misery and shame. When morning came, she rose from a sleepless pillow with a mind bewildered and oppressed, uncertain how to act.

Edward awoke with feverish pulse and aching head. It was his first debauch but he felt not as he should have done. He knew that he had acted wrong; and feared that Ellen would reproach him. He therefore sat down to breakfast without a heart hardened to meet the expected storm. But Ellen was too gentle to complain. She looked up timidly in his face, but said nothing. Her heart was too full for common place remarks. Edward took his coffee in moody silence, which he maintained for some time. Perceiving at last that Ellen had tasted nothing, he suddenly demanded why she did not eat.

"O, Edward!" was all she could reply, vainly endeavoring to restrain her tears.
"What's the use of taking on so?" said he gruffly. "If I've made a fool of myself you needn't cry about it." Then relapsing into silence he finished his breakfast, and without a kind or soothing word, departed for the shop.

Long did Ellen retain her seat after he was gone, almost too stupified to think. The unkindness he had displayed was the hardest blow of all. He had ceased to love her—had grown weary of her love. The deep tenderness that gushed within her bosom, so cherished that it had become a part of life—would meet no more with a return.
O, what agony was in that thought!—When at length she roused herself sufficiently to set about her household duties, they were performed with mechanical precision; but alas! they failed in giving occupation to her mind.

Dinner time arrived, and Edward's heart smote him when he returned and gazed upon the pale cheek and tearful eye of his young wife. His mind was in a better frame—or rather, its soreness had worn off, and

no longer dreading reproach, allowed affection to resume its former sway. He pressed Ellen to his bosom, and besought forgiveness for the suffering he had caused, promising never to be guilty of the like again.

Joy once more became an inmate of their dwelling, but it only proved a transient guest. Again and again was Ellen tortured by the absence of Edward, his neglect and finally his abuse. He had fallen into evil company, and rapid indeed was the downward course. He quarrelled with his friends, and came to an open rupture with his father-in-law. He plunged into excess, till he grew reckless of consequences. The bottle and the grog-shop occupied the time that had formerly been devoted to business. He was on the high road to ruin.

In the mean time the hour of Ellen's confinement approached. The shocks occasioned by the ill conduct of her husband had greatly impaired her health, and she looked forward with gloomy forebodings to the event. It was an awful crisis.

She prayed fervently for support, but her fears were stronger than her hopes.

The time came—passed—and she was safe. But where was Edward? It could not be concealed from her: he had gone out, and left no word when he should return. The morning was far advanced before she saw him, and when he found his way to her bedside, his reeling gait, and broken speech proclaimed how he had spent the intervening time. The shock was more than the unhappy invalid could bear; convulsion followed convulsion, till all hope of recovery had fled.

"Sir," said the physician indignantly to Edward, some hours after his return—"Sir, your brutal conduct has murdered your wife!"
"I know it! I know it!" groaned Edward, completely sobered by alarm.—"God forgive me, I never shall forgive myself!"

Bitter, bitter were his reflections, as he sat through the remainder of the day, listening to the stealthy movements of those around him, and striving to catch the slightest sound that escaped from his wife's apartment. He would have given worlds to have knelt beside her and implored her forgiveness, but was forbid her presence. Terrible was his remorse. He had struck the death blow to the heart that loved him: he had murdered her whom he had vowed to honor and protect. She had trusted her all to him, and he had wantonly destroyed her. Cold drops of agony gathered on his brow, as he thought over all the consequences of his folly, and groans of anguish broke from his tortured breast. There was no palliating circumstance to extenuate his guilt, or check the reproaches of awakened conscience. If Ellen died, he was her murderer. If—perhaps she might recover! He threw himself on his knees, and lifted his hands to heaven, swore solemnly never again to touch a drop of intoxicating liquor, if Ellen were but spared. A voice spake to him as he knelt, but he heard it not, till a hand was laid upon his shoulder and the words, repeated. It was the nurse who came to tell him that the doctor had given some encouragement to hope. The news thrilled through him like an acceptance of his vow, relieving the torture of his soul. He wept like an infant.

Ellen recovered, and although it was many months before health bloomed upon her cheek, her affliction was forgotten in the renewed attentions of her husband. He never broke his oath, but whenever he felt tempted to do so, he recalled the fearful hour in which it had been made, and persisted in the self-denial it imposed. His business once more became prosperous, and the young wife again rejoiced at peace and happiness restored.

A cultivated acre.—Mr. Drew, editor of the Maine Cultivator, 'improves' a single acre of ground with such good husbandry that he raises sufficient for his own family, of bread-stuff or other produce to buy it with, every kind of garden vegetables and fruit for home consumption, the wherewith to fatten his own pork, and the beans to bake with it—potatoes, pumpkins, cabbages, &c., &c. comprising useful articles, too many to enumerate; and by exchanging onions for hay, keeps a cow and makes his own butter. All this he accomplishes by his own labor, on a single acre of ground. He puts on to it 18 cords of manure, and obtains, annually in return 30 or 40 bushels of sound corn, 60 or 70 of onions, and other vegetables, and plenty of fruit &c. as before hinted. Such is the productiveness of a small farm well tilled.

Mistakes Rectified.—An Irish pig merchant who had more money in his pocket than his ragged appearance denoted, took an inside seat in one of our stage coaches. A dandy who was a fellow passenger, was much annoyed at the presence of Pat; and having missed his handkerchief, taxed him with having picked his pocket, threatening to have him taken before a magistrate at the next stage. Before they arrived there however, the exquisite found his handkerchief, which he had deposited in his hat. He made an awkward kind of apology upon the occasion, but Pat stopped him short with this remark;—"Make yourself aisy, darlint, there's no occasion for any bother about the matter. You took me for a thief, and I took you for a gentleman, and we are both mistaken; that's all, honey."

Prentice, of the Louisiana Journal, keeps a charity box in his office in which people can leave their mites—whatever they please to give—for the benefit of Amos Kendall. Of a late contribution, Prentice thus speaks:—"Last evening, to our surprise we found a rope in our Kendall charity box. How will you take it, Amos? On your back, or round your neck?"

FOR PRESIDENT, WILLIAM HENRY HARRISON, of Ohio. FOR VICE PRESIDENT, JOHN TYLER, of Virginia.

SOUTH CENTER DISTRICT.—This District have provided themselves with a school house and grounds, which certainly reflects great credit upon those who were the leaders in the enterprise. The old Academy, in its new and beautiful location, has undergone such an improvement as scarcely to be recognized by its old and familiar acquaintances. We doubt whether there is another district in the County that have taken such a noble stand in this species of improvement. The example is one worthy of imitation, and we hope that it will not be without its influence, for there is a most criminal penuriousness on the subject of selecting sites and erecting buildings for these nurseries of the young, the most exposed, noisy, and least desirable spots commonly being the ones fixed upon for common schools. From the influence which the friends of the cause have exerted, and the steps which have been taken, we look for a radical change in this matter in a few years.

THE BRITISH QUEEN arrived in New York on Saturday morning, after a passage of 16 days and a half. Dates from London and Liverpool have been received, from the former to the 1st inst. and the latter to the 30th ult. There appears to be no news of special importance, except that an attempt had been made on the Queen's life, by a youth named Oxford, who discharged two pistols at her while seated in an open barouche with her husband, the Prince.—The assassin was immediately arrested. There was no improvement in trade in the manufacturing towns. The crops in the South of Europe are said to be abundant.

LOUISIANA.—From the N. Orleans Bulletin of the 10th inst. we learn the result of the election in the city of New Orleans. The change that has taken place in public sentiment, exceeds the most extravagant expectation. The official returns show a majority of 1119 on the Congressional, and 1174 on the Legislative ticket. The lowest Whig candidate on the Legislative ticket received a majority of 1064 over the highest on the Loco Foco ticket. The Whig majority in '38 was only 174, which when compared with the present majority, shows an enormous gain. The result, says our authority, has astounded both parties. Louisiana may now be put down as safe for Harrison and Reform. Bring out the big gun. Do you hear that doleful sound, ye Locos? Your sands are fast running out!

BURTON'S MAGAZINE, for July, has been received. It is embellished with a steel plate of Addison's Walk, and is filled with its usual amount of interesting matter. LADIES' COMPANION.—This excellent Magazine has been on hand some time, but we have been compelled to delay its announcement. Its frontispiece, (a view of Boston,) is a well executed plate, and its contents, we think, are otherwise rich, and perhaps unusually, interesting.

One of the complaints publicly made in 1769, by the merchants and traders of Philadelphia, against the measures of the British parliament or Ministry, was the following: "The restriction on paper currency, and prohibiting it from a legal tender in colony debts—as it deprives us of the only circulating medium of trade, which we can by any means retain among us—prevents the cultivation of lands—abstracts the improvement of the country, and is peculiarly embarrassing and distressing to commerce, which experience has shown us all cannot be carried on to extensive advantage without it."

SUB-TREASURY BILL.—This bill having become a law, it may be desirable to understand its features. The bill itself being too cumbersome for our columns, we give below from a contemporary a synopsis, which will give our readers a comprehensive view, without wading through its unimportant particulars. It provides that vaults shall be constructed at N. York, Boston, Charleston, St. Louis, (Mo.) and Washington, in which the public revenue shall be deposited—those at Washington to constitute the Treasury of the United States. Receivers general of those places to be appointed by the President and Senate, to hold offices for four years, and take charge of the money, without using or loaning it, till orders be received from the Treasury Department for the transfer.

All Collectors and Receivers to pay to the Receivers in their several districts, all public money in their possession once a week. The mint at Philadelphia and the mint at New Orleans to be places of deposits. The salaries of the Receivers to be as follows:

Table with 2 columns: Position and Salary. Receiver General at New York, \$4,500; Boston, 2,500; Charleston, 2,500; St. Louis, 2,500. Treasurer of the Mint, Philadelphia, additional, 500; New Orleans, 1,000.

The Secretary of the Treasury to be authorized to transfer the public money from one depository to another, or to the Treasury Department, at his discretion. All money in the hands of any depository to be at all times subject to his draft, whether for transfer or disbursement.—The revenue to be collected as follows: After 30th June, 1840, one quarter in specie; three quarters in notes of specie paying banks; 1841, one half in specie; one half in notes of specie paying banks; 1842, three quarters in specie; one quarter in notes of specie paying banks.

SELECTED SUMMARY.

No less than 5000 delegates attended the whig convention from one county of Vermont, Addison, on the 4th. at Vergennes city. There were some 800 wagons, coaches, &c. in the procession—banners, log cabins, canoes, &c. The laides were as enthusiastic as their husbands and brothers.

Barbecue at Zanesville, O.—Eighteen tons of meats, venison pies, hard cider, &c. were consumed by the great Harrison barbecue on the 4th at Zanesville, Ohio. The procession counted no less than twelve thousand Tom Corwin's buggy drawn by 30 yoke of oxen, also a huge ball, and hundreds of spirited mottos and devices on the flags, excited great attention.

Machinery in the Human Frame.—Very few, even mechanics, are aware how much machinery there is in their own bodies. Not only are there joints and hinges in the bones but there are valves in the veins, a forcing pump in the heart, and various other curiosities. One of the muscles of the eye, forms a real pulley. The bones which support the body are made precisely in that form, which has been calculated by mathematicians, to be strongest for pillars and supporting columns: that of hollow cylinders. This form combines the greatest lightness with the greatest strength. Of this form are the quills of birds' wings, where these requisites are necessary.

Great Advertisements.—The N. Y. Evening Post and the New Era, the Loco Foco organs in New York city, have each lately published an advertisement by order of the Loco Foco Corporation of that city, it being a list of property to be sold for assessments, for which they charged and were paid in cash six thousand five hundred dollars each, or thirteen thousand dollars for both papers!

Another Philadelphia Locomotive.—Mr. Norris shipped another of his engines yesterday on board the Montezuma, for England, being the tenth which he has furnished the Birmingham and Gloucester Railroad Company. We are informed that all the engines sent to England are furnished with American engineers. U. S. Gazette.

On Monday last, Mr. Alfred A. Young, from Jewett's City, (Conn.) stopped at a public house in High street, Providence, bringing a quantity of leather to that city, for sale. He also wrote home on Monday forenoon, for another lot of leather to be sent him. About 1 o'clock in the afternoon, he retired to his room—and at 5 o'clock some one went in and found him with his throat cut, and dead.

Of 163 convicts in the Connecticut State Prison, 104 were never married; and of the residue, 11 have lost their wives, and 22 had parted from their wives when the crimes were committed which carried them to prison. Leaving only 32 (out of 169) who at the time of their fall remained within the influence of the conjugal relation. Further, of the whole number, 103 were intemperate, 78 sold liquors, 92 left their parents under 21 years of age, 76 visited houses of ill fame 32 had been sailors, and 12 had been soldiers. Colored, 44.

The child of Mr. Robert Hill, in Baltimore, about 18 months old, came to her death by the following means: while playing, she found several percussion caps, which she swallowed; four in number, we believe, were thrown off the stomach, and eight passed her bowels. She lingered under the most excruciating agony, until death relieved the little sufferer.

"We understand," says the Times, of Hartford, "that Dr. A. Brigham, of this city, was appointed Physician and Superintendent of the Connecticut Retreat for the Insane, at a meeting of the Board of Directors, on Monday last."

The president has remitted that part of the sentence of Com. Elliott by which his pay and emoluments were suspended for two years. The other portion of the sentence was affirmed.

The Louisiana Colonization Society have passed resolutions in favor of separate State action in the prosecution of its object, and have voted to unite in the support of a General Agent for Louisiana and Mississippi, at a salary of \$2000 a year.

A piece of metallic ore found on a tract of land on the Red River has been analyzed, and found to contain 60 per cent. tin, and about 40 per cent. lead.

The Bunker Hill Monument Association are about making a last effort to complete the structure under their charge. It is of hewn granite, 30 feet square at the base, and when finished, will be 220 feet high.

A Canada paper states that about 5000 Indians of the United States have purchased a lot of land near London, U. C., and intend to remove thither.

A Liverpool paper says: "A very large oblong cluster of dark spots are now to be seen traversing the solar disc, not far from the sun's centre. They present a most beautiful and elegant appearance through the telescope.

Two men got into a quarrel on the 4th, at a soap factory, near Philadelphia, one was knocked into a boiling vat and scalded to death.

The Navy of Texas consists of one steamboat of 569 tons, one ship of 200 guns (24s), two brigs of 10 guns each, and two other small vessels.

Stranger's Fever, (meaning Yellow Fever).—The report of the Charleston Board of Health, published on 3d, returns two deaths between the 21st and 28th ult by stranger's fever.

Caution.—An enormous shark, measuring ten feet six inches long, caught near the fish cars, foot of Fulton street, North River, was yesterday exhibited about our streets.

New York Star.—"Pa." said a little fellow the other day, "wasn't Job an editor?" "Why, Sammy?" "Because the bible informs us that he had much trouble, and was a man of sorrow all of his life."

On July 3d, bolls of new cotton, full and fair, were brought into Quincy, Florida.

There are nearly 700 idiots and lunatics in the State of New Jersey.

Fifteen thousand emigrants have arrived at Quebec the present season.

Who will vote the Van Buren Ticket?

All who are perfectly satisfied with the present situation of our affairs. All who wish to have property of every description reduced to one-half, or one-third its former value.

All who wish to see the price of labor reduced to a level with that paid in Europe.

All who wish to have the wealth of him whose money is loaned on bond and mortgage doubled.

All who wish to have the son of a man without property remain poor forever.

All such as prefer the interest of the officeholders to the interests of the people.

In one word—all who are in favor of the hard money Sub-treasury system.

Who will vote for the Harrison Ticket?

All who wish for an improvement in the financial and business condition of the country.

All who wish to have the young man of character, but without property, stand on equal chance with the son of his wealthy neighbor.

All who believe that the condition of our working men has been better than that of the working men of Europe, and who wish to have it remain so.

All such as prefer the interests of the people to that of office holders.

All who are willing to try the experiment of a change of rulers, and are not so bound by the shackles of a party as to be afraid to do so.

In short all who are opposed to the hard money Sub-treasury system.

Protested Drafts—Sub-Treasury System.

The New Orleans Bee states that "the Government committed an act of bankruptcy in that city a few days since, by allowing a draft drawn by the Treasury Department upon the Collector of that Port to be protested! This draft was drawn in favor of Captain Howes of the Topographical corps and endorsed by him, payable to P. T. Elliott, in payment of a government contract.

The draft was made for ten thousand and sixty dollars, and is now in the hands of the notary."

The same paper states that in addition to the above, another specimen of the resources of the Sub-treasuries has been afforded in that city, in consequence of a draft drawn by Amos Kendall, Postmaster General, in favor of Beal & Richmond, upon William McQueen, Postmaster at New Orleans, for nine hundred and ninety nine dollars and eighty eight cents, dated the 23d May 1840, which was protested for non-payment by Jules, Mossy, notary public on the 23d of June, and has been returned to the north.

Cholera in Mississippi.—Dreadful fatality among the Slaves.—The following story, says the St. Louis Pennant, is no sketch of fancy—we have responsible authority for its truth:

"A few weeks ago an extensive cotton planter in the Mississippi, who owned about one hundred and fifty negroes, found the cholera had suddenly broken out among them, and raged most seriously—carrying off some fifteen or sixteen daily. The news traveled speedily amongst his neighbors, and no one had the temerity to go near the "infected district," for fear of contagion! Every day a long line of rough board coffins was carried into the fields and deposited in the earth, while the citizens expressed the deepest sympathy for their unfortunate neighbor. At length they were nearly all gone, and the ruined planter sold his land and started for Texas, to commence the world new. After several days had elapsed, however, several gentlemen, suspecting that all was not right, caused a number of coffins to be unearthed, and found that they contained—nothing. Deuce the bit of a negro was in any of them! A week afterwards, accounts were received from Texas, stating that the "unfortunate gentleman" had purchased a splendid plantation there, and with the whole of his 150 negroes, was driving the cotton business at a great rate! The gentlemen's creditors looked blank at each other, and neighbors laughed heartily at the joke.

Some days ago a Loco Foco was enlarging upon the merits of Van Buren, while another Loco Foco was in admiration patting him on the back. He assigned several reasons why he was in favor of Van Buren, the chief of which was, that Gen Harrison could not be elected—"could not come it," and then added that the best reason for supporting Mr. Van Buren remained. "There is no mistake," said he, "that a great deal of the people's money has been misapplied. Figures cannot lie. It is impossible that so much money can have been spent in the public service. Let the people but give a renewed evidence of confidence in Van Buren, and I am satisfied that he will replace the money—this is the only chance." The admiring Loco at his back was astonished. He remonstrated with the Speaker, but the latter insisted that he was right,—that the people were compelled to re-elect Van Buren, in order to recover their money.—Louisville Journal.

The Working of the Sub-Treasury.—"spite of lamentations here and elsewhere." The Buffalo Commercial, July 8th has the following tableau for those to contemplate who are firing cannon for the passage of the Sub Treasury:

Steamboat Stock.—The following sixteen boats are now, and have been nearly all the season, laid up at the following ports on our lake: In Buffalo the Bunker Hill, Vermilion, Julia Palmer, Monroe, Townsend, Red Jacket, Dan Webster, Sandusky, and New York. At Erie, the Jefferson and Pennsylvania. At Connetquot, the North America. At Grand River, the Rochester. At Cleveland, the United States. At Huron, the Columbus—and at Detroit, the Gov. Marcy.

Suicide.—A person of the name of William Robison, a resident of this city, on the 9th inst., hired a horse and wagon to go to Wallingford, as was supposed for the purpose of visiting friends in that town. Soon after reaching that place he was found in a stable suspended by the neck with the reins of a harness, entirely destitute of life. The unfortunate man has left a wife and six children.

Middletown Constitution.

ANNUAL LEVEES.

At these "annual State levees," the great doors of the "East Room," "Green Drawing Room," and "Yellow Drawing Room," are thrown open at twelve o'clock "precisely," to the anxious feet of gaily apparelled noblemen, honorable men, gentlemen, and ladies, nation and kingdoms of the earth, many of whom appear ambitiously intent upon securing an early recognition from the head of the mansion. The President, at the "same instant of time," assumes his station about four feet within the "Blue Elliptical Saloon," and facing the door which looks out upon the spacious front hall, but is separated from it, as before remarked, by a screen of Ionic columns. He is supported on the right and left by the Marshal of the District of Columbia, and by one of the high officers of the Government. The Marine Band having been assigned their position at the eastern end of the hall, with all their fine instruments in full tune," at the same identical moment," strike up one of our most admired "national airs;" and forthwith a current of life flows in at the wide-spread outer door of the palace, and glides with the smoothness of music through the spacious hall, by the Ionic screen, into the royal presence. Here (to drop for a moment my liquid figure) each and every individual is presented and received with a gentle shake of the hand, and is greeted with that "smile eternal," which plays over the soft features of Mr. Van Buren, save when he calls to mind how confoundly "Old Tip," chased, caught, and licked Procter and Tecumseh. Immediately after the introduction or recognition, the current sets toward the "East Room," and thus this stream of living men and women continue to flow and flow, for about the space of three hours—the "Democratic President," being the only orb around which all this pomp, pride, and parade revolve. To him all these lesser planets turn, "as the sunflower turns" to the sun, and feel their colors brightened when a ray of favor or a "royal smile" falls upon them.—But, amid this gorgeous pageant, I would ask, Mr. Chairman, where are the sympathies that beat in unison with the honest pulsations of the tenants of log cabins? What is there in this glare of rubies and diamonds, and gaudy court costumes, that can recall to the mind of an observer the unequal lot of the poor daily laborer, whose task is never fully ended until the sun retires behind the Western mountains? Can a single thought for the troubles and toils and cares of honest poverty abide one moment in an assembly like this—an assembly which the popular climate would chill into icy stiffness? The gales from the log cabins would come over it like the chilling blasts from the frozen regions of the poles, where the "genial beams of solar influence" cannot penetrate.—Ogle.

Ancient Spite.—Gen. Jackson has never forgotten Gen. Harrison's notice of his conduct in the Seminole war. The beautiful tribute of the latter general to the bravery and skill of the former, was lately published in the "Times." All admired it who gave it perusal, and richly did it deserve their admiration. But while it applauded the general character, it condemned the particular act of Gen. Jackson. "The consequence was, as appears from the sequel; the bitter and undying hate of the hero of New Orleans. Among his first acts on reaching the Presidency in 1829, was the recall of Harrison, our minister to Columbia, even before notice was received in this country of his arrival at Bogota. But even this arbitrary and revengeful act was not enough. His hate rankles even on the jaw of the grave, and in 1840, in contempt of public opinion and the utter forgetfulness of his own dignity, he gratuitously publishes a letter denying to one of his country's heroes, not only correct political principles, but the possession of military abilities. It is strange and humiliating. But the passions of Gen. Jackson have presented the spectacle of a successful and rewarded soldier, jealous of his brother soldier's fame, seeking to trample it down, to build upon it the elevation of a favorite, whose main recommendation was obsequious submission to his will. The spirit of the nation will redress the wrong, and will frown down the impious attempt to blast the laurels of its hero.—Express.

Received, Baltimore, 14th November, 1837, of T. L. Smith, Esq. one hundred dollars, in full for a set of Artificial Flowers for the President's table.

\$100. JOHN THOMAS.

Here is another trifling job.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 23 1837.

The United States, Government for President's House,

To AUGT. F. CAMMEYER, Dr.

453 Broadway, New York.

FOR GOLD LEAF, GILDING MATERIALS,

labor, and expenses of the President's House,

\$2,000 00.

August 25, received payment in full of

T. L. Smith.

AUGT. F. CAMMEYER.

Two thousand dollars!! for gold leaf.—

It is thus the gold goes, while paper is issued as the better currency. Mr. Ogle in commenting in the H. R. on some of these expenses, which show how the revenue goes, says:

"I have before me Mr. Chairman, the original bill, (duly receipted) for FRENCH BEDSTEADS, Marble top Washstands, Dining Room Commode, with statutory marble top Dressing Bureaus, and other upholstery, bought Aug. 10, 1840, for the sum of 1,500 50 of the people's cash. These articles may be denominated household furniture in the proper & true understanding of the terms. But, sir, I protest against spending the money of my constituents for elegant French bedsteads. Must the AMERICAN oak, and hickory, and cherry, and walnut, and maple, that admit of the smoothest stain, stand neglected in the forests, for the gilt rosewood, sandal, ebony, box and mahogany of FRANCE, and the far off "Isles of the Sea?" Shall the people's money be shipped across the ocean by the people's servants, to support FOREIGN MERCHANTS, whilst our own "cunning workmen" almost perish for lack of bread? Shall the bread be held from the mouth of honest labor AT HOME BUT LAVISHED UPON THE SUBJECTS OF KINGS ABROAD?"

Votes for President and Vice President.

The following table, which we have prepared at the expense of some labor, will be found useful for reference. It exhibits the electoral votes given for the most prominent candidates for President and Vice President of the United States, at the different elections since Gen. Washington's retirement.

1796. President—J. Adams 71, T. Jefferson 68. Vice President, T. Pinckney 58, A. Burr 50.

1800. President—T. Jefferson 73, J. Adams 64. Vice President, A. Burr 73, T. Pinckney 53.

1804. President—T. Jefferson 162—Chas. C. Pinckney 14. Vice President, G. Clinton 163. R. King 14.

1808. President—J. Madison 152, C. C. Pinckney 45. Vice President, G. Clinton 118, R. King 47.

1812. President—J. Madison 127, De Witt Clinton 39. Vice President, E. Gerry 128, Ingersoll 55.

1816. President—J. Monroe 183, R. King 34. Vice President, D. D. Tompkins 113, opposition scattering.

1820. J. Monroe 218, no opposition except one vote given from New Hampshire. Vice President, D. D. Tompkins 212, opposition divided.

1824. A. Jackson 99, J. Q. Adams 84, W. H. Crawford 41, H. Clay 37.

1828. President—A. Jackson 178 J. Q. Adams 83. Vice President, J. C. Calhoun 173, R. Rush 83.

1832. President—A. Jackson 219, H. Clay 49, John Floyd 11, Wm. Wirt 7—Vice President, M. Van Buren 189, John Sergeant 49, W. Wilkins 30,—Lee 11, Levi Ellmaker 7.

1836. President—M. Van Buren 170, W. H. Harrison 73, H. L. White 26, W. P. Mangum 11, D. Webster 14. Vice President, R. M. Johnson 147, Francis Granger 63, scattering 84.

The jail at St. Louis, Mo. contains 51 white inmates, natives of seven foreign countries, and eight of the United States.

Mr. Norvell, a partisan of the administration in the South, proposes an early meeting of Congress for the purpose of levying a direct tax upon the people. There are no wars—there are no rumors of wars—there are no embargoes—there are no blockades—there are no impediments to commerce, to call for a Direct Tax on the American people. But, says the administration, the revenue of the country is not equal to its expenditures; and whose fault is that? Gen. Jackson and Mr. Van Buren's; in deranging the currency—destroying the exchanges—impairing confidence—breaking down commerce and ruining trade. Having adopted these destructive measures, by which the revenue has been essentially diminished, they now call upon the farmer to pay a tax on his land, his cattle and his husbandry; to the mechanic to put his hand in his pocket and replenish the public coffers; the laborer to take a piece of bread out of the mouths of his children to make up the deficiencies of the revenue. Once begin the direct tax, no matter how trifling it may be—once establish the principle that the American people in time of peace are to be taxed, & there will be no end to the burdens of the people. Waste and extravagance among rulers will call for taxes on every subject, even the light and air we see and breathe. But the revenue is inadequate to the expenses, says the administration. Certainly, when expenses, when royal expenses are incurred and paid for by the people, such as the following items for the President's table:

The Set of French China for dinner service has four hundred and forty pieces, consisting of olive boats, octagon salad bowls, pickle shells, long fish dishes, &c. &c. and cost one thousand dollars.

The Desert Set blue and gold, with eagle composed of four hundred and twelve pieces, including six stands for Bonbons, with three stages; eight Tamouris, with three stages; twelve Steelneck Comptoirs, on feet; eight Comptoirs on feet; six large Fruit-Baskets on feet; four Ice Cream Vases and Covers, with inside Bowls; five dozen Greek-form Cups and Saucers; &c. &c. cost one thousand five hundred dollars.

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