

PONTIAC COURIER.

VOL. III.

"ONE COUNTRY—ONE CONSTITUTION—ONE DESTINY."—Webster.

NO. 43.

WM. B. SHERWOOD, PUBLISHER.

{ WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 3, 1842.

THE COURIER,
IS PUBLISHED EVERY WEDNESDAY, AT
PONTIAC, OAKLAND CO., MICHIGAN

TERMS.—\$1 50 per annum, in advance—\$2 00
in 3 months—\$3 00 within the year. To subscri-
bers having the paper left at their door, an additional
charge of fifty cents will be made.

Advertisements making 12 lines or less, 3 insertions,
\$1.00; for each continuation, 25 cents. Yearly ad-
vertisements inserted at reasonable rates. All adver-
tisements continued until ordered out, and charged ac-
cordingly.

JOB PRINTING

< OF ALL KINDS >

NEATLY EXECUTED

AT
GREATLY REDUCED PRICES!

"Justice to Harry of the West."

BY A LADY OF PHILADELPHIA.

Air—"Auld Lang Syne."

Leave vain regrets for errors past,
Nor cast the Ship away;
But nail your colors to the mast,
And strike for HARRY CLAY!

CHORUS—"Till triumphs HARRY CLAY, my boys,
'Till triumphs HARRY CLAY;
In weal or woe, no change to know,
'Till triumphs HARRY CLAY!

From him no treason need be fear'd
Your cause he'll ne'er betray;
What name to freemen so endear'd
As that of HARRY CLAY!

No vain abstractions fill his head,
To lead his heart astray;
For every noble promise made,
Is kept by HARRY CLAY!

Then let no treason's hated form,
Thus fill you with dismay;
But gathering strength to breast the storm,
Stand fast for HARRY CLAY!

Rise bravely for one effort more,
Your motto thus display;
Protection for our native shore!
Sustained by HARRY CLAY!

And o'er our gallant Chieftain's grave
Pledge we our faith this day;
In weal or woe, no change to know,
'Till triumphs HARRY CLAY!

SPEECH OF HENRY CLAY.

(Continued from our last paper.)

Now, fellow citizens, I take upon myself to show that the people have been far less to blame than the General Government, and that whatever error they committed, was the natural consequence of the unwise policy of their rulers. To the action of Government is mainly to be ascribed the disorders, the embarrassments and distress which all have now so much reason to deplore. And, to be yet more specific, I think they are to be fairly attributed to the action of the Executive branch of the Federal Government.

Three facts or events, all happening about the same time, if their immediate effects are considered, will afford a clear and satisfactory solution of all the pecuniary evils which now unhappily afflict this country.

The first was the veto of the Bank of the U.S. the second was the removal of the deposits from that bank to the local banks. And the third was the refusal of the President of the U. S., by arbitrary stretch of power, to sanction the passage of the Land Bill. These events all occurred, in quick succession, in 1832-33, and each of them deserves particular consideration.

First. When the Bank of the United States had fully recovered from its early administration, and at the period when it was proposed to re-charter it, it furnished the best currency that ever existed, possessing not merely unbounded confidence in the United States, but throughout the whole commercial world. No institution was ever more popular, and the utility of a Bank of the United States was acknowledged by President Jackson in his Veto Message, in which he expressly stated, that he could have suggested to Congress the plan of an unexceptionable charter, if application had been made to him. And I state as a fact, what many, I am sure, will here remember and sustain, that during the canvass then going on for the Presidency, many of his friends in this state gave assurances, that, in the event of his re-election, a Bank of the United States would be established.

It was held out to the people that a better currency should be supplied, and a more safe and faithful execution of the fiscal duties towards the Government would be performed by the local banks, than by the Bank of the United States.

What was the immediate effect of the overthrow of that institution? The establishment of innumerable local banks, which sprung up every where with a rapidity to which we cannot look back without amazement. A respectable document which I now hold in my hand, I believe correctly states, that "in 1830 the aggregate

banking capital of the Union was \$145,190,268. Within two years after the removal of the deposits, the banking capital had swollen to \$331,250,337, and in 1837 it reached \$440,135,710. While the United States Bank was in existence, the local banks not aspiring to the regulation of the currency, were chartered with small capitals as occasion and business required. After 1833 they were chartered without necessity, and multiplied beyond example. In December, 1837, there were no less than 709 State Banks. Nearly 400 banks sprung up upon the ruins of the United States Bank, and \$250,000,000 capital was incorporated, to supply the uses formerly discharged by the \$32,000,000 capital of the Bank of the United States. The impulse given to extravagance and speculation by this enormous increase of banking capital was quickened by the circular of the Treasury Department to these pet State Banks that were made the custodians of the National Revenue."

A vast proportion of these new banks, more I believe than 4 fifths, were chartered in Legislatures in which the Democratic party had the undisputed ascendancy. I well remember that, in this state, the presses of that party made a grave charge against me of being inimical to the establishment here, of State banks; and I was opposed to their establishment, until all prospect vanished of getting a Bank of the United States.

The effect upon the country of this sudden increase, to such an immense amount, of the banking capital of the country, could not fail to be very great, if not disastrous. It threw out in the utmost profusion, Bank accommodations in all the variety of forms, ordinary bank notes, post notes, checks, drafts, bills, &c. The currency thus put forth, the people had been assured was better than that supplied by the Bank of the United States; and after the removal of the deposits, the Local Banks were urged and stimulated, by the Secretary of the Treasury, freely to discount and accommodate upon the basis of these deposits. Flooded as the country was, by these means and in this way, with all species of bank money and facilities, it is surprising that they should have rushed into speculation and freely adventured in the most desperate enterprises? It would have been better to have avoided them; it would have been better that the people should have been wiser and more prudent than the Government; but who is most to blame, they who yielded to temptation so thrown before them—they who yielded confidence to their rulers—they who could not see when this inordinate issue of money was to cease or to become vitiated; or Government, that tempted seduced and betrayed them?

And now, fellow citizens, do let us in calmness and candor, revert for a moment to some of the means which were employed to break down the Bank of the United States, and to inflict upon the country all the sad consequences which ensued. I shall not stop to expose the motives of the assault upon that institution, and to show that it was because it refused to make itself basely and servilely instrumental to the promotion of political views and objects.

The Bank was announced as a monster, aiming, as was declared, to rob the people of their liberties, and to subvert the government of the country. The Bank to subvert the Government! Why, how could the Bank continue to exist after the overthrow of that Government to which it was indebted for its existence, and in virtue of whose authority it could alone successfully operate? Convulsions, revolutions, civil wars, are not the social conditions more favorable to Bank prosperity; but they flourish most when order, law, regularity, punctuality, and successful business prevail.

Rob the people of their liberties! And pray what would it do with them after the robbery was perpetrated? It could not put them in its vaults, or make interest or profit upon them, the leading, if not sole object of a Bank. And how could it destroy the liberties of the people, without, at the same time destroying the liberties of all persons interested or concerned in the Bank? What is a Bank? It is a corporation, the aggregate of whose capital is contributed by individual share holders, and employed in pecuniary operations, under the management of a President, Director, Cashier, Teller, and Clerks. Now, all these persons are usually citizens of the United States, just as much interested in the preservation of the liberties of the country, as any other citizen. What earthly motive could prompt them to the destruction of the liberty of their fellow citizens, and with their own?

The fate of the Bank of the United States clearly demonstrated where the real danger to the public liberty exists. It is not in the Bank. Its popularity had been great and the conviction of its utility strong and general up to the period of the Bank Veto. Unbounded as was the influence of President Jackson, and undisguised as his hostility was to the Bank, he could not prevent the passage through Congress of a bill to re-charter it. In such favor and esteem was it held that the Legislature of Pennsylvania, in which his friends had uncontrolled sway, almost unanimously recommended the re-charter. But his veto came; he blew his whistle for its destruction; it was necessary to sustain his party, which could only be done by sustaining him, and instantly, and everywhere down with the Bank and huzza for the Veto, became the watchwords and the rallying cry of his partisans. The same Legislature of Pennsylvania, now, with equal unanimity approved the destruction of an institution which they believed to be so indispensable

to the public prosperity, and deluded people felt as if they had fortunately escaped a great National calamity!

The Veto notwithstanding, the House of Representatives, by a large majority, resolved that the public deposits were safe in the custody of the Bank of the United States, and where they were placed under the sanction and by the command of the law; and it was well known at Washington, that this resolution was passed in anticipation to prevent the possibility of their removal. In the face and in contempt of this decision of the Representatives of the People, and in violation of positive law, the removal was ordered by the President a few months after, the Secretary of the Treasury having been previously himself removed to accomplish the object.—And this brings me to consider the effect produced upon the business and interests of the country by the

Second event to which I have alluded. It is well known to be the usage of Banks, to act upon the standing average amount of deposits as upon a permanent fund. The Bank of the United States had so regulated its transactions upon the deposits of the United States and had granted accommodations and extended facilities as far as could be safely done on that basis. The deposits were removed and dispersed among various local banks, which were urged by an authority not likely to be disregarded, especially when seconding as it did, their own pecuniary interests, to discount freely on them. They did so; and thus these deposits performed a double office, by being the basis of bank facilities, first, in the hands of the Bank of the United States and afterwards, in the possession of the local banks. A vast addition to the circulation of the country ensued, adding to that already so copiously put forth by the multitude of new Banks, which were springing up like mushrooms. That speculation and overtrading should have followed were to have been naturally expected. It is surprising that there were not more. Prices rose enormously, as another consequence; and thousands were tempted, as always is the case in an advancing market, to hold on or to make purchases, under the hope of prices rising still higher. A rush of speculators was made upon the public lands, and the money invested in their purchase, coming back to the deposit banks, was again and again loaned out to the same or other speculators, to make other and other purchases.

Who was to blame for this inflated and artificial state of things? Who for the speculation which is its natural offspring? The policy of Government which produced it, or the people? The seducer, or the seduced? The People, who only used the means so abundantly supplied in virtue of the public authority, or our rulers, whose unwise policy tempted them into ruinous speculation?

3. There was a measure the passage of which would have greatly mitigated this unnatural state of things. It was not difficult to foresee after the Veto of the Bank, some of the consequences that would follow. The multiplication of Banks, a superabundant currency, rash and inordinate speculation, and probable ultimate suspension of specie payments. And the public domain was too brilliant and tempting a prize not to be among the first objects that would attract speculation. In March, 1833, a bill passed both Houses of Congress to distribute among the States the proceeds of the sales of public lands. It was a measure of strict justice to the States, and one of sound policy as it respects the revenue of the United States; but the view I now propose to take of it applies altogether to the influence which it would have exerted upon circulation and speculation. It was the constitutional duty of the President to have returned the bill to Congress with his objections, if he were opposed to it; but the bill fell by his arbitrarily withholding it from Congress.

Let us here pause and consider what would have been the operation of that most timely and salutary measure, if it had not been arrested. The bill passed in 1833, and a short time after, the sales of the public lands were made to an unprecedented extent inasmuch, that in one year they amounted to about \$25,000,000. It was manifest that, if this fund, so rapidly accumulating, remained in the custody of the local banks, in conformity with the Treasury Circular, and their interests, it would be made the basis of new loans, new accommodations, fresh bank facilities. It was manifest that the same incidental sum of money might, as it in fact did, purchase many tracts of land, by making the circuit from the land offices to the banks and from the banks to the land offices, besides stimulating speculation in other forms.

Under the operation of the measures of the distribution, the great fund would have been semi-annually returned to the States, and would have been applied, under the direction

of the respective Legislatures, in various domestic and useful purposes. It would have fallen upon the land like the rain of heaven, in gentle, genial and general showers, passing through a thousand rills, and fertilizing and beautifying the country. Instead of being employed in purposes of speculation, it would have been applied to the common benefit of the whole people. Finally, when the fund had accumulated and was accumulating in an alarming degree, it was distributed among the States by the deposit act, and so suddenly distributed, in such large masses, and in a manner so totally in violation of all the laws and rules of finance that the crisis of suspension in 1837, was greatly accelerated. This would have been postponed, if not altogether avoided, if the land bill of 1833 had been approved and executed.

To these three causes, fellow citizens, the veto of the Bank of the United States with the consequent creation of innumerable local banks, the removal of the deposits of the United States from the Bank of the United States, and their subsequent free use, and the failure of the land bill of 1833, I verily believe, all, or nearly all of the pecuniary embarrassments of the country are plainly attributable. If the bank had been rechartered, the public deposits suffered to remain undistributed where the law required them to be made, and the land bill gone into operation, it is my firm conviction that we should have had no more individual distress and ruin than is common, in ordinary and regular times, to a trading and commercial community.

And do just now take a rapid view of the experiments of our rulers. They began with incontestibly the best currency in the world and promised a better. That better currency was to be supplied by the local banks; and in the first stages of the experiment, after the removal of the deposits, they were highly commended from high authority, for the beneficial and extensive operation in exchange, the financial facilities which they afforded to the Government, &c. &c.

But in the day of trouble and difficulty which had been predicted, for the want of the United States Bank, came. They could not stand this shock, but gave way, and the suspension of 1837 took place. Then what was the course of the same rulers? They had denounced and put down the Bank of the United States. It was a monster. They had extolled and lavished praises on the local banks. Now they turned round against the objects of their own creation and commendation. Now they were a brood of little monsters, corrupt and corrupting, with separate privileges, preying upon the vitals of the State. They vehemently called out for a divorce of State and Bank, and meanly retreating under the Sub-Treasury, from the storm which themselves had raised, leaving the people to suffer under all its pelling and pitiless rage, they add insult to injury, by telling them that they unreasonably expected too much from Government, that they must take care of themselves, and that it is the highest and most patriotic duty of a free Government, to take care of itself, without regard to the sufferings and distresses of the people!

They began with the best currency, promising a better, and end with giving none! For, we might as well resort to the costumes of our original parents in the garden of Eden, as attempt in this enlightened age, with the example of the whole commercial world before us to cramp this energetic and enterprising people by a circulation exclusively of the precious metals. Let us see how the matter stands with us here in Kentucky, and I believe we stand as well as the people do in most of the States. We have a circulation in Bank notes amounting to about two millions and a quarter half the actual circulation. Have we too much money? [No! no! exclaimed many voices.] If all the banks are put down, and all paper annihilated, we should have just one half the money that we now have. I am quite sure that one of the immediate causes of our present difficulties, is a defect in quantity as well as quality of our circulating medium.—And it would be impossible, if we were reduced to such a regimen as is proposed by the hard-moneyed theorists, to avoid stop laws, relief laws, repudiation, bankruptcies, and perhaps civil commotion.

I have traced the principal causes of the present embarrassed condition of the country, I hope with candor and fairness, and without giving offence to any of my fellow-citizens, who may have differed in political opinion from me. It would have been far more agreeable to my feelings to have dwelt, as I did in 1832, during the third year of the first term of Presi-

dent Jackson's Administration, upon bright and cheering prospects of general prosperity.—I thought it useful to contrast that period with the present one, and to enquire into the causes which have brought upon us such a sad and dismal reverse. A much more important object remains to me to attempt, and that is, to point out remedies for existing evils and disorders.

And the first I would suggest requires the operation of the Government and the People—it is economy and frugality; strict and persevering economy, both in public and private affairs. Government should incur or continue no expenses that can be justly and honorably avoided, and individuals should do the same.—The prosperity of the country has been impaired by causes operating throughout several years, and it will not be restored in a day or a year, perhaps not in a period less than it has taken to destroy it. But we must not only be economical, we must be industrious, indefatigably industrious. An immense amount of capital has been wasted and squandered in visionary or unprofitable enterprise, public and private. It can be reproduced by labor and saving.

The second remedy which I would suggest, and that without which all others must prove abortive or ineffectual is a sound currency of uniform value throughout the Union, and redeemable in specie upon the demand of the holder. I know but one more mode in which the object can be accomplished, and that has stood the test of time and practical experience. If any other can be devised than a Bank of the United States which should be safe and certain, and free from the influence of Government, and especially not under the control of the Executive Department, I should, for one, gladly see it embraced. I am not exclusively wedded to the Bank of the United States nor do I desire to see one established against the will and without the consent of the people. But all my observation and reflection have served to strengthen and confirm my conviction, that such an institution, emanating from the authority of the General Government, properly restricted and guarded, with such improvements as experience has pointed out, can alone supply a reliable currency.

Accordingly at the Extra Session, a bill passed both Houses of Congress, which in my opinion, contained an excellent charter, which with one or two slight defects, which it was intended to cure by a supplementary bill, if the Veto had not been exercised. That charter contained two new and I think admirable features; one was to separate the operation of issuing a circulation from that of banking, confiding these facilities to different boards; and the other was to limit the dividends of the bank, bringing the excess beyond the prescribed amount, in the public treasury. In the preparation of the charter, every sacrifice was made that could be made to accommodate it, especially in regard to the branching power, to the reputed opinions of the President. But instead of meeting as in a mutual spirit of conciliation, he fired, as was aptly said by a Virginia editor, upon the flag of truce sent from the Capitol.

Congress anxious to fulfil the expectations of the people, another bank bill was prepared, in conformity with the plan of a Bank sketched by the President in his Veto message, after a previous consultation between him and some distinguished members of Congress, and two leading members of his Cabinet. The bill was shaped in precise conformity to his views, as communicated by those members of his Cabinet, to his inspection after it was prepared; and he gave assurances that he would approve such a bill.—I was no party to the transaction, but I do not entertain a doubt of what I state. The bill passed both Houses of Congress without any alteration or amendment whatever, and the Veto was again employed.

It is painful for me to advert to a grave occurrence, marked by such dishonor and bad faith.—Although the President, through his recognized organ, derides and denounces the Whigs, and disowns being one; although he administers the Executive branch of the Government in contempt of their feelings and in violation of their principles; and although all whom he chooses to have denominated as ultra Whigs, that is to say the great body of the Whig party, have come under his ban, and those of them in office are threatened with expulsion, I wish not to say of him one word that is not due to truth and to the country. I will, however, say that in my opinion, the Whigs cannot be justly held responsible for his administration of the Executive department, for the measures he may recommend, or for his failure to recommend others, nor especially for the manner in which he distributes the public patronage. They will do their duty, I hope, towards the country, and render all good and proper support to Government; but they ought not to be held accountable for his conduct. They elected him, it is true, but for another office, and he came into the present one by a lamentable visitation of Providence. There had been no such instance occurring under the Government. If the Whigs were bound to scrutinize his opinions, in reference to that office which no one ever anticipated he would fill, he was bound in honor and good faith to decline the Harrisburgh nomination if he could not conscientiously co-operate with them in sustaining the principles that brought him into office. Had the President who was elected lived, had that honest and good man, on whose face, in that picture, we now gaze, been spared, I feel perfectly confident that all the measures which the principles of the Whigs authorized the country to expect, including a Bank of the United States, would have been carried.

But it may be said that a sound currency, such as I have described is unattainable during the administration of Mr. Tyler. It will be, if it

can only be obtained through the instrumentality of a Bank of the United States, unless he changes his opinion, as he has done in regard to the land bill.

Unfortunately our Chief Magistrate possesses more power, in some respects, than a King or Queen of England. The crown is never separated from the nation, but is obliged to conform to its will. If the Ministry holds opinions adverse to the nation, and is thrown into minority in the House of Commons, the crown is constrained to dismiss the Ministry, and appoint one whose opinions coincide with the nation. This, Queen Victoria has recently been obliged to do; and not merely to change the Ministry, but to dismiss the official attendants upon her person. But here, if the President holds opinions adverse to that of Congress and the nation upon important public measures, there is no remedy but upon the periodical return of the rights of the ballot box.

PONTIAC COURIER.

WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 3, 1842.

TO OUR PATRONS.

We have been compelled so often to lecture our subscribers, in consequence of their remissness, that it is with a blush we again attempt it; although these duns may be disagreeable to the reader, they are more so to us, and we think, all cannot but see the propriety and advantage of paying—at least one half—their subscription in advance. This is the only way to avoid newspaper duns and to get good papers. Our subscribers know their indebtedness to us, and should know, that without some compensation we cannot furnish them with the news of the week regularly. They must know that every paper we send them, we are obliged to pay for upon delivery to us, and adding our labor and necessary expenses, in the course of a twelvemonth amounts to a large sum; had we a capital to work upon, or even profitable advertising patronage, we should be enabled to print a more respectable sized paper and not trouble our subscribers with a dun oftener than once a year. But with us such is not the case, we have to depend almost entirely upon the punctuality of our subscribers.

A few more weeks and the present volume of the Courier will be closed; we wish to procure a new dress for the next volume and enlarge our sheet to its former size, and should we meet with that success in making our collections—after harvest—which we think we deserve, we shall make the next volume of the Courier in point of typography, selections, and cheapness, second to none in the State of Michigan—a weekly Journal of Literature, Domestic and Foreign News, Agriculture, Prices Current, and Family Reading generally. To accomplish this requires means, and our just dues, when paid, will ensure it. The popularity of the Courier for publishing such Tales as are instructive and amusing, shall be restored so soon as we can be furnished with necessary means to procure paper.

It is evident that the Whig party must abandon one of two favorite measures, Distribution or Tariff, for the present, at least. John Tyler has determined to "head" Congress in one of these measures—the question arises, which is most necessary to our present wants? The Rochester Democrat has taken decided ground against the Distribution, and is in favor of abandoning that measure if we cannot have a Tariff without. The editor's views are fully explained in a lengthy article and we think them entitled to the consideration of the majority in Congress. We can do without the Distribution, but a Tariff higher than 20 per cent is indispensable.—However anxious the Whig majority in Congress may be to secure the rights of the people, we think, however ultra our views may be considered—that the policy of Congress in adopting the principle of "ever thing or nothing" is contrary to the will of their constituents; and when party spirit shall have subsided, cool reflection will dictate the repeal of the Distribution Law and the adoption of a Tariff which John Tyler will approve. We are confident no good can result from such strenuous hostility to the views of the President. Of his treachery all are conversant—he was nominated as a Whig, and elected as a Whig; having gone over to the ranks of locofocoism, the same course should be pursued by Congress as though he had been elected as a Loco. We know and feel the mortification of being bamboozled in the manner the whig party have been, but it is neither wise or patriotic to oppress and beggar the country simply because John Tyler has proved a traitor. One tariff bill has been passed and vetoed, and Congress may pass 20 Tariff bills, but until the Distribution law be repealed, every bill will meet with a veto. The repeal of the Distribution is the only alternative, and unless the country shall be beggared for three years, must finally be resorted to. We have contended for a Tariff and Distribution, but if one of the two must be sacrificed upon the altar of John Tyler's ambition, we say let it be the Distribution Law. We care not how much we may be condemned by office-seeking demagogues, for viewing the subject in this way, for we feel confident of having expressed the honest sentiments of every true Whig, "to take all we can get from a President holding opinions in opposition to our own."

—The Illinois papers complain much of the Locusts and the Army Worm; the former have taken possession of the forests, while the latter are creating sad havoc with the crops.

Thousands of dollars worth of silver plate has been taken to the Mint at Philadelphia lately to be manufactured into money. There is no doubt but extremely hard times have compelled men to strip their sideboards of their precious metals to be converted into something more substantial. These 'times' have made many a stiff neck bend, and many more must yet come under the yoke. We have been living beyond our means and idleness has grown up among us—we have got into debt for extravagances and luxuries when money was plenty, and now that the 'ready' is scarce, we are troubled to 'fork over.' Pay up the old scores if it takes the last farthing, and don't forget past follies.

In the Eastern States there are more than 250 sets of machinery, devoted exclusively to the manufacture of woollen goods; of this number 100 sets have already suspended operation and unless a Tariff is passed as many more will soon stop. The estimated machines in New England now lying still are 315; when in operation each one consume 100 lbs per day. Give us a Tariff that shall encourage and protect the wool-growers, and these machines will soon be set in motion. It is stated 20 persons are required to each machine; the number machines idle in the United States 750; here then is proved the alarming fact that 15,000 persons are thrown out of employment because no Tariff bill has been passed. Let the majority in Congress refuse to adopt a Tariff bill, let the no-tariff policy be in full blast, and what will be the result, what amount of suffering must these 15,000 persons with their families endure? what pen can depict the distress that must inevitably follow; thousands will be thrown out of work and the proud Mechanics of America become objects of more intense pity than have ever been the starving operatives of Manchester. God grant that party spirit, party zeal, may be arrested and that the true import of Whig principles may be carried out—"Every thing for the country—nothing for men."

THE NEW SHERIFF.

We regret to perceive that the warm politicians in this vicinity are beginning to agitate the question of the next Sheriffalty. Among the locos each man has his candidate—and among the candidates each one is striving to obtain the nomination. Jesse Decker, of Orion, has many warm friends who are cautiously feeling their way in his favor. We predict, however, that Decker will not obtain the nomination. He is not the man for the Pontiac leaders. They want a sheriff for Pontiac, and not for the whole county. Their man must live in Pontiac—no candidate who resides out of the village will receive their support.

T. W. Barber, of Farmington, has many supporters—but Barber will not be nominated. The old sheriff, too, has his friends, but he must step aside. The leaders in Pontiac have ordered that he cannot be nominated. Benj. Irish is already cutting the cards, preparatory to a nomination. His prospects are the best of any of them. He is more energetic than the others, and will take more pains between this and November to induce the town delegates to support him in the convention. Some of the more thinking ones intimate that Ben is disqualified from holding the office, in consequence of his having sworn his allegiance to our State in Canada, last fall. We are inclined to think this is not a good objection. Whatever may be thought of a democratic American citizen going into Canada and swearing allegiance to Great Britain, the lawyers tell us that it does not prevent his holding an office in our state. Our democratic state constitution is remarkably liberal in this respect. His kidnapping a citizen of Ohio recently, and bringing him to this state heavily ironed, is also urged against Ben by some of the party. We think it hardly worth while to urge these objections against Ben. The citizens of Ohio will probably look into that matter themselves.

LOCOFOCO LITERATURE.

The legislature of last winter, in their new fashioned assessment law, enacted as follows:—"The word Supervisor shall be construed to mean 'Supervisor and assessors or a majority of them'—the word 'he' shall be construed to mean 'they'—and the word 'I' shall be construed to mean 'the'—and the word 'my' shall be construed to mean 'ours,' &c. We shall get to be so democratic e'er long, that the common people will not be able to understand the English language. Hereafter, it will be amusing to hear the learned locofocos talk. If one of them goes into a bar room for a horse, he'll say "the wants three cents worth of whiskey" and the bar keeper will probably tell him to fork over our sixpence. The party will be called upon in the spring, to elect a "supervisor and assessors or a majority of them," and after the Presidential election in 1844 we may all say 'he' is used up.

HARVESTING.—Our farmers are hard at it,—they tell us the wheat crop is not good as expected; rather ordinary. But Oats and Potatoes—oh, Moses!

THE HABEAS CORPUS.

Some of the busy bodies of Pontiac have recently originated a petty slander against Judge Paddock for discharging a man by the name of Gay. We have taken pains to inquire into the matter, for the purpose of correcting any wrong impression that may have been created by the tongue of malice.

Gay was brought before the Judge on a writ of Habeas Corpus, and an application made for his discharge on the ground that the sheriff had no authority to hold him in custody. Upon examining the matter it appeared that Ben Irish had gone to Ohio, and kidnapped Gay, and bro't him to Pontiac. The law of the land required the judge to discharge him. We understand that Gay has since arrested Irish for false imprisonment, and caused him to be held to bail.—The offence of kidnapping in this state is punished by imprisonment in the state's prison not more than ten years. What punishment the law of Ohio annexes to such a crime, we are unable to say. By a letter from one of Gay's counsel in Ohio it appears that the affair will undergo a legal investigation. There are other things connected with this kidnapping which will soon be brought to light.

GRAHAM'S MAGAZINE

Is one of the most punctual periodicals we have the honor of receiving. The August number is before us, which is in no way inferior to its predecessors. In addition to the former array of writers the editor has engaged as regular contributors, J. Fennimore Cooper, Wm Cullen Bryant, Henry W. Longfellow, Chas. F. Hoffman, and G. P. R. James. During the last six months the circulation of this Magazine has increased over 17,000 copies, and has now a circulation of over 50,000—the best evidence that can be offered of merit.

—Will Mr Graham please direct "Pontiac Courier"?

WHIG VICTORY IN LOUISIANA.

The Whigs of New Orleans have gained a glorious victory says the New Orleans Bee, and that too, upon the glorious anniversary of our national independence. The whigs of the city, under circumstances the most discouraging, have elected their entire legislative ticket—one senator and ten representatives. The majority for whig candidate for Gov. was 257.

P. S. Full returns have been received. The whigs have a majority in both Houses. The locos have elected the Governor.

Correspondence of the Detroit Advertiser.

LETTER FROM BOSTON.

—*Marlborough Hotel, July 26, 1842.*
Business in this city, at present, is stagnant—and several heavy failures have taken place lately in consequence of the return of a large quantity of mercantile paper from the south and west. The manufacturing interest of the state is much depressed. Several extensive establishments having ceased operation, and to-day two more of the large factories at Lowell will shut down their gates. There are now about 4,000 operatives unemployed there. Every manufacturing village is now gloomy and the present prospects, as to the signature of the President to the new tariff bill, is doubtful.

This city is full of every kind of domestic goods, and foreign fabrics are daily arriving. I attended an auction yesterday, where I saw excellent pork from Michigan, struck off at the ruinous price of \$4 a barrel, on a credit of four months. Every thing is downward. Cotton and woolen goods never before as low—while the foreign imports are glutting the market.

The Acadia, which arrived here from Europe yesterday morning, brought advices to stop purchasing bread stuffs, as the grain prospects in England were never better. This, I fear, will have an effect on the price of our forthcoming crop.

In Liverpool, on the 4th inst., a quantity of western flour changed hands at six dollars and twenty-five cents a barrel, duty unpaid, which is the same price that it sells for in this market, to-day. The difference of exchange in favor of London, will not pay the freight out; consequently, there is a loss to the shipper.

The duty on a barrel of flour, on the 4th inst., fell to \$1.98.

There are five of our Jefferson Avenue merchants now here, replenishing their stock for fall trade. Goods go at auction dog-cheap. What think you of molasses at only eleven cents a gallon? It is retailing here at 15 cents. Calicoes from five cents upwards. Sugar of good quality, at 4 1-8 cts per pound.

Stock in cotton and woolen mills are considered here worse than wild lands of the west. The owner of a large woolen establishment, who finished his mill three years ago, in the most economical manner, offers it at 50 per cent on the cost.

Wool has no particular price; it can be purchased, for cash, at a price according to the wants of the seller. The best kind brought but 22 cents a pound, yesterday. Had we a permanent tariff, there would be no ups and downs of this kind in the price of wool. Protect the factories from the competition of English factories, and it would soon go to the old price. S.

—Doctor Crosswell of Catskill, N. Y., has been postmaster at that village over forty years, and Deacon Abraham Haws has held the office at Weston, Mass., over thirty.

SPEECH OF HENRY CLAY.

We published a portion of this document, and have continued it in to-day's paper. Owing to our narrow limits we commenced near the middle, and shall publish the remainder. It is a statesmanlike document and will amply repay a perusal.

The tariff bill has been reported to the Senate with some amendments in the details but all the leading features are preserved. The duty on copper sheathing has been stricken out.—It is said that the bill will pass by a majority of from two to four. Its fate under the President is of course unknown. The Tribune tries to reason itself into the belief that he will approve it.—Whatever may be its success with itself, we confess that it failed to convince us. We fear a veto.—*Adv.*

WHIG CONVENTION IN VERMONT.

A Convention of the Whigs of the Green Mountain State was held at Middlebury on the 6th, nearly eight hundred delegates being present.

Horatio Seymour, of Middlebury presided. CHAS. PAYNE, the present Governor, was re-nominated, as were also the Lieut. Governor and Treasurer; so that the entire Whig ticket of last year is in the field. Resolutions were passed strongly condemning the course of John Tyler, and every indication given that Vermont, too, will rally under the banner of "HARRY OF THE WEST."

A discovery has lately been made in Calico Printing, which will probably cause a reduction in the price of the article. It has heretofore been necessary to put on each color from a different block, for which purpose several impressions were necessary. The invention obviates this difficulty; the whole figure is engraved upon one block, the different parts consisting of different metals, screwed on the block; the peculiar kind of ink, the secret mode of preparing which has not transpired, is then placed uniformly over the metallic surface, and a stream of electricity being directed momentarily upon it, the color of the ink is instantly changed from a very beautiful green to a variety of colors, differing according to the metal upon which it is placed, that on the portions of the figure which are engraved on wood, retaining its original green color, an impression is taken immediately, and the various colors thus transferred to the calico.—The expense of the block and ink is somewhat more than that of the old plan, but the labor which is rendered necessary by the invention, much more than compensates for it.

[Pittsburgh Chronicle.]

Correspondence of the New York Express. WASHINGTON, July 17, 1842.

Passage of the Revenue Bill.—The Revenue Bill passed the House at 6 o'clock last evening by a vote of 116 to 112. The engrossment was ordered by a vote of 112 to 111.

Many of the amendments adopted in committee of the whole were struck out, but most of these relating to duties, were retained.—The exceptions were as follows:

A duty of 25 per cent on blankets instead of 30, was agreed upon in committee.

A duty of 20 per centum, ad valorem, on tea and coffee, instead of the specific duty on the pound as provided for in the bill of the ways and means, already published. In lieu of the 10th section the committee of the whole concluded to substitute the following:

"On all raw or unmanufactured articles not heretofore enumerated or provided for, there shall be levied, collected and paid, a duty of five per cent, ad valorem; and on all manufactured in whole or in part, not herein enumerated or provided for, a duty of thirty-five per centum ad valorem."

The House struck out this substitute, by a vote of 109 to 99.

The following clause relating to drawbacks was struck from the bill by a vote of 141 to 68.

"And there shall be allowed a drawback equal to the duty imposed by this act on foreign wheat manufactured into flour, and re-exported, under such regulations as the Secretary of the treasury may describe."

A gentleman connected with a newspaper establishment had the snug little sum of \$50,000 left him by a deceased relative a few weeks since. Went he out the fraternity, though?

Three years ago, says the Crescent City, the question with every man was:—"How shall I make a fortune?" Now the enquiry is more simple:—"How shall I support my wife and children?"

Did you ever see two ladies pass each other in the street, without each looking around to see what the other had on?

Senators from N. Jersey.—The Tribune states that it is probable that Hon. W. L. Dayton, late a supreme judge of New Jersey, will receive the appointment of U. S. Senator to fill the vacancy caused by the death of senator Southard.

Correspondence of the N. Y. Tribune.

WASHINGTON, July 18.

In Senate today, the Revenue bill received from the House, twice read, and referred to the committee on finance, and ordered printed.

Mr. Benton, in accordance with a notice previously given, asked leave to introduce a bill to repeal the Bankrupt Law. He urged the propriety of the repeal on account of the unconstitutionality of the law and its interference with the reserved rights of the state.—Mr. Berrien briefly replied.

The motion (to carry which a two-thirds vote was necessary) failed. Yeas 21. Nays 21.

The bill authorizing the Secretary of the Treasury to enter into arrangements or compromise with the securities of Samuel Swartwout, late collector of New York, was passed as also the bill appropriating for repairs of the Custom House at Providence. The bill providing for the publication of the laws of the Post Office Department and of a perfect list of Post Offices was ordered and engrossed.

Several private bills were passed and several ordered engrossed and the Senate adjourned.

In the House Mr. W. C. Johnson, moved to suspend the rules for the introduction of his resolution proposing a plan for the relief of the states; rejected without a division. Mr. Arnold moved to suspend the introduction of his bill for the reduction of the pay of members of Congress; which (of course) shared the same fate.

The tariff bill has passed its third reading in the House of Commons, and as it will not probably be delayed in its passage through the House of Lords, it will soon take its place among the statute laws of the land, along with the income tax act.

A WAY TO GET OFF.—"Pray, Madam," said a country Jonathan, in a low tone of voice at the close of a quilting party, "shall I see you home?" "No," answered the lady sharply.

"Perhaps you did not understand me," said Jonathan aloud.

"I understood you to ask for my company home."

"Not at all," said Jonathan, laughing, "I asked you—how's your *marm*?"

A duel was fought opposite Warrenton, Miss., a few days since, between James S. Fall, editor of the Vicksburgh Sentinel, and T. E. Robbins, Esq., of the Railroad Bank.—The former was wounded. According to the arrangement, the parties had six pistols each, which, after the word 'fire' they were to discharge as fast as they pleased. Fall fired two pistols without effect. Mr. Robbins's first shot took effect in Fall's thigh, who fell and was unable to continue the combat. This is fighting in earnest. No *Calve's* play about that Master Webb.

The convict Francis, who fired at the Queen, has been reprieved.

Another youth who was influenced by the same laudible desire of being provided for, snatched a pistol at her majesty as she was returning from the Chapel Royal in St. James' to Buckingham palace, on Sunday, the 3d inst. It missed fire, however, and on examination it proved to be an old rusty affair, containing a portion of very coarse powder, a piece of tobacco pipe, and some coarse wadding.

On the 12th ult., a fire broke out at Beilingshausen, near Wursburgh, in Germany, and 40 houses were destroyed.

Upwards of thirty persons, of a fishing party were drowned near Bangor, Wales, on the 24th, under circumstances which rendered the calamity in the highest degree afflictive.

Report says that Marshall is seeking another shot at *that calf*. Go it Tom.

When you think you have eat too much, go and pay your printer. Your stomach will feel relieved.

The following sentiment was recently given at a temperance table in New Hampshire:

By John Long. Hon. T. F. Marshall—Washingtonians regret to find him a duelist. They wish he had aimed higher.

The execution of *Hardenburgh*, for the murder of Mr. Hasbrouck, took place at Monticello, Sullivan county, pursuant to sentence, on Thursday last. He went to the gallows unshrinking and unrepenting.

Bad.—While traveling on the Western rail road, Mr. Elijah Brown, merchant of New York, had his pocket cut out. It contained \$6,200.—The thief was off with his plunder.

The bill making appropriations for harbors on Lake Michigan, has passed the House. Good.

MACKEREL—just rec'd at the Cash and Barter Store June 20

FRESHET IN VIRGINIA.—The southern papers contain many incidents, connected with the extraordinary rise of the James river. The following is one:

Melancholy Event—Two Lives Lost.—Saturday evening, a boat with six men and a boy was upset in coming from Brown's Island, (immediately in the rear of the armory) and two men were drowned. The rest of them escaped to the shore one of them being severely injured by being caught between the upset boat and a tree. Thomas Goulding and Samuel Edwards, were the names of the drowned men. Their bodies were seen to go over Hax-all's dam below, and pass down under the railroad bridge, and thence through the falls. They both worked at the foundry on Belle Isle, and were Englishmen. Goulding has left a wife and two children. Edwards was the husband of one of the unfortunate women who were upset one cold night three years ago, in going to Belle Isle, and froze to death on a small island to which they made their way.

After this unfortunate occurrence, owing to the rising of the water it was thought prudent to remove the family. It consisted of an elderly lady, and the mother and her children. The scene was one indeed to move the heart. She thought her husband was drowned—they told her otherwise; but she did not believe them. He came not for her; and as she approached the shore conviction of his fate was stamped upon her face. She shed not a tear, but her wild wandering eyes looked the despair of her soul.

The Norfolk Beacon has the following letter dated Edenton, July 13.

"I have opened my letter to inform you that we have had the most destructive storm I have ever known, that is from its effects about me. Corn is totally ruined, and the trees and fences are swept to the four winds. I have not heard from the neighborhood, but presume the gale was equally violent."

A letter from Goochland says:

At the best, the loos will be immense. I have not the statistics to estimate it, but others calculated the loss of wheat alone, between Richmond and Lynchburgh, at 300,000 bushels. Taking this immediate neighborhood as a sample it cannot be less.

The damage to the canal cannot yet be ascertained. The waters are rushing over in all directions, and the injury will, inevitably, be considerable. I should not wonder if your navigation was 'torn up by the roots' for some time to come.

At Richmond the water was four inches higher than it has been for upwards of 40 years. On Sunday evening the river fell some eight feet—a fall about as sudden as it rises.

TEXAN PRISONERS.—Santa Anna has released all of them. This is an act of grace we did not look for.

The Express has information from Washington, that the Secretary of the Treasury lies dangerously ill with bilious pleurisy. This disease is said to be prevalent at Washington.

P. S. We are pleased to learn that the Secretary of the Treasury is recovering rapidly from his late severe illness, and it is hoped, will in a few days, be able to attend to the duties of his Department.

It is said that John Jacob Astor, the rich millionaire, of New York, is dangerously sick, and is not expected to recover. He has been making many valuable donations lately:

FLORIDA.—The St. Augustine News says that letters from Cedar Keys state that the hostile Indians have sent in a message to Col. Worth that if he wanted them, he must find them. They did not send their address.

About one hundred German emigrants were landed at Milwaukee, from the Great Western, on the 17th instant. The Courier truly says, that the north west offers the Germans far greater inducements than the south, where, from the prevalence of slavery, labor is not respected.

More Escapes from Van Dieman's Land.—In addition to Mr. Gammell who called upon us some days ago, we have the satisfaction of learning that two more Americans, who were taken and condemned as 'patriot' prisoners, have just arrived from Van Dieman's Land—having 'taken French leave' of the British authorities in that remote region. [Rock. Eve. Post.]

The Whigs have carried Louisiana high and dry, all except the Creole Governor.

Jas. Low, the murderer of Isaac Winans, near Newark, was sentenced, by chief justice Hornblower, to be hung on Wednesday, 14th of September. The judge has swerved from the old rule of hanging on Friday.—Aurora.

"Come Tommy, give us one of those Tippecanoe songs that you sung so well last year," said a gentleman the other day to a musical little chap. "I musn't sir," replied Tommy—"Father says Tippecanoe's dead—and if he catches me singing 'Tyler too' again, he'll lick me like all possessed."

AT A MEETING

Of the Pontiac "Washingtonian Total Abstinence Society," held at the court house on the 20th inst., it was resolved to appoint a delegation of ten members to attend at the second quarterly meeting of the Michigan State Temperance Society, to meet at this place on the 9th of August.

The delegation consists of Wm. Barbour, F. Darrow, R. P. Frederick, H. C. Knight, Horace Johnson, A. L. Leland, and Rev. Messrs Miles, Bates, Sanford, and Shaw. The president was also added to this number.

F. Darrow, A. Barber and A. P. Frost, were appointed a committee of arrangements, to assist in preparing for the 9th of August, particularly to provide accommodations for visitors from abroad.

These proceedings are published in order to apprise our friends here and elsewhere, that we will be ready, and hope to welcome to the hospitalities of our village, a large attendance of the friends of temperance. Let them come by thousands, and urge on the great cause.

A. L. LELAND, sec. pro tem.

Great Temperance Jubilee.

As many of the friends of Temperance, both here and elsewhere, were anxious that the meeting of the State Society which is to be held at this place on the 9th of August next, should be something more than a mere skeleton; and feeling very desirous that the cause in this county should receive a new impulse; a meeting of the citizens was held at the court house on Tuesday evening, to adopt some plan, for securing a large and general attendance of all the friends of Temperance, in this, and the adjoining counties.

FRANCIS PATRICK, Esq., was called to the chair. After due deliberation upon the exceeding importance of imparting increased energy to the temperance cause among all—and the fact that the Orator of the day, Mr. Cleveland, comes from Marshall, the centre of the triumphs of the Washingtonian cause; and that other distinguished speakers from abroad are to be present, it was deemed advisable to make an earnest effort to convene the mass of inhabitants of the surrounding country; and to promise them in addition to the rich intellectual banquet from the able and talented speakers who are to be present; a public festival in the grove, where the exercises are to be held, with the choicest music, and the expression of such pure and patriotic sentiments as the occasion shall call forth.

The following gentlemen were appointed a committee of arrangements:

O. D. Richardson	Wm. S. Fish
W. M. McConnell	Theron W. Barber
Orin Oatman	Isaac I. Voorhes, Esq.
Wm. Draper	Wm. Burbancks
Alonzo Barber	Chas. Hastings
A. H. Peck	A. S. Arms
W. C. Palmer	James B. Simonson
G. O. Whittemore	Amasa Andrews
W. D. Tompkinson	J. P. Smith
D. V. Bissell	Benj. Philips.
David Paddock	Jas. A. Weeks
Dr. Bagg	Geo. W. Wisner
Rufus Hosmer	Francis Darrow
A. P. Frost	Wm. Barbour.

Gen. E. F. Cook was appointed Marshall; and Col. Tucker, Maj. C. C. Parks, and B. C. Whittemore, Esq., Assistant Marshalls.

It is most earnestly desired that every friend of temperance, to whom this notice shall come, will make a special effort to secure a full attendance, and especially that all the Washingtonian Societies in the county, be present to a man.

M. N. MILES, Sec.

NOTICE.

The second quarterly meeting of the Michigan State Temperance Society will be held at Pontiac, on the 9th day of August next, commencing at two o'clock P. M. All local societies throughout the state are requested to send delegates. By order of the Ex. Com.

H. H. EMMONS.

July 8. Sec.

MARRIED.

In West Bloomfield, July 28th, by the Rev. O. M. Goodall, GEO. B. COONLEY, of Farmington, to Miss MARTHA WINSLOW, of the same place.

We announce the receipt of an unusual quantity of 'good fixens' with the above notice, and the 'happy pair' have our best wishes for all the enjoyment 'true love' affords.

District Court of the United States, for the District of Michigan.—In the matter of the petition of Crocker Hastings to be declared a Bankrupt and to be discharged from his debts. NOTICE is hereby given that Crocker Hastings, of the township of Highland, in the county of Oakland, in the State of Michigan, has filed his petition in this court to be declared a bankrupt and to be discharged from his debts under the act of Congress in such case made and provided, and that an order has been entered in this court appointing the first day of September next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day at the District Court Room in the city of Detroit, in this District, as the time and place for the hearing of said petition. All persons interested may then and there appear and show cause if any they have, why the prayer of the said petitioner should not be granted. By order of the Court. GEO. W. WISNER, August 3, 1842. Sol'r. for petitioner.

CROCKERY and Glass Ware, at the Cheap CASH & BARTER STORE

From the New Orleans Picayune
Texan Santa Fe Expedition.
BY GEORGE WILKINS KENDALL.

NUMBER ONE.

Before commencing a series of articles upon this ill-fated and unfortunate expedition the writer of this, Geo. Wilkins Kendall, who was long with the expedition, considers it no more than an act of justice to himself and friends, to state distinctly his connection with, and the reasons which first induced him to join it; and as in a narrative of this kind, it is impossible to use with clearness, the editorial pronoun, (we,) he trusts that he will be excused for taking up the personal I. In no other way could he make himself understood.

To begin at once, then—in the early part of April, 1841, I determined on making a tour in some direction upon the great western prairies; induced, in the first place, by the hope that I might recover a slight derangement of health, and in the second, from a strong desire to visit regions inhabited alone by the roaming Indians, as well as to partake in the wild excitement of buffalo hunting, and other sports of a border and prairie life.

After determining to make a trip of this kind, my next object was to fix upon the route I should take. Mr. Field, one of the assistant editors of the Picayune, had made the journey to Santa Fe by way of St. Louis and Independence, Mo., and a series of articles written by him upon the subject of his adventures had been extremely popular, and generally copied by the press of the United States. To travel this route we would be but going over an old and beaten road—but I still determined upon taking it if no other offered.

Towards the 1st of May a number of young men of my acquaintance started the project of a trip to the prairies, taking either Fort Townson or Fort Gibson in the route, and roaming over the Osage hunting grounds, and part of that section visited by Washington Irving in his foray upon the prairies. While canvassing the chances and merits of a trip of this kind, I met with Maj. Geo. T. Howard who was then in this city purchasing goods for the Santa Fe expedition—an expedition which he informed me would positively leave Austin about the last of May or first of June. The objects of this expedition were to open a trade with the people of New Mexico, by a road supposed to be much nearer than by St. Louis, as well as to ascertain if the people of that country were willing to come under the Texan flag, they having previously manifested a desire to join the new Republic, and had even sent commissioners to Austin for that purpose—at least, it was so reported.

Texas I well knew claimed to the Rio Grande and as that portion of New Mexico to which the traders were bound was situated on this or the Texan side of the river, the idea that an expedition so purely commercial in its aspect was intended for a hostile invasion of Mexico never entered the mind of any one. That a military force of some three hundred men accompanied as it is well known, and as it is equally well known that the route across the prairies was directly through the very heart of the Comanche and Waco country—Indians alike hostile to both Mexico and Texas—and in a country so infested on its borders as Texas is, where a man hardly dare go to his breakfast or to catch his horse without a rifle, it cannot be considered that a military force really no larger than those that accompanied the early Missouri expeditions he sent along with this. Large as it was, however, it was not sufficient for the purpose intended; many valuable lives having been lost, and a large number of horses stolen by the Indians we encountered on the route. I have made these remarks to counteract assertions which have appeared in a few of the public prints, that the militia force spoken of above, was enlisted to act alone against Mexico.

I might here mention, that before I determined to accompany the Texan expedition it was stated that a company was to leave some point high up on the Red river for Santa Fe, to be under the direction and command of Col. Butler. It was given up however; but had Col. Butler started I should have gone with him.

My determination, after having made up my mind to join the Texan expedition, was to leave it, either before reaching Santa Fe or at that place, and then make the entire tour of Mexico—visiting the cities of Chihuahua; Durango, Zacatecas; San Luis, Potosi, Guanajuato and others on the road to the capital. This determination I made known to all my friends in this city, and not one of them supposed that I was in any way compromising myself as an American citizen or forfeiting my right to protection by the course I was pursuing. By a law of Mexico a person is prohibited from entering that republic through the territory of Texas—a law I must acknowledge myself at the time ignorant of—but the only penalty for this offence, if I understand right, is, they being ordered to leave the territory of Mexico by the nearest road. This is a penalty I would have been pleased to have imposed upon me at any time while I was a prisoner in Mexico, and one which I should have obeyed with promptness. Had the Mexican authorities allowed me to take my own course after taking me prisoner, and had followed in the footsteps, I should have made out of their territory, they would have found what in nautic parlance is termed a *straight wake*, or what western hunters call a *bee line*.

Having made every other preparation for my tour through Texas and Mexico—and here I might state that previously I had never been in either country—I went, on Saturday the 15th May, 1841, in company with James A. Brewer, Esq., to the office of Senor Salvador Prats, the Mexican Vice Consul, and obtained from him a passport which gave me the liberty of entering, as an American citizen, any place in the republic

of Mexico. Of the manner in which said document was given to and afterwards taken from me I shall speak in the proper place.

Having fortified myself in this manner for the peaceable prosecution of my proposed tour and with intentions the most pacific towards both countries, through which I was to pass, left this city on the 17th May, in the steamship New York, for Galveston. Of the state of feeling in Texas at that time, as regards the Santa Fe expedition, with other matters in relation to it, I shall speak in my next.

NUMBER TWO.

On the 19th of May I arrived at Galveston, and there found every one talking of the proposed expedition. It was looked upon by the majority as nothing more than a pleasant hunting excursion through a large tract of country—a country previously unknown to and untrodden by white men. A part of this section was said to abound with Buffalo and all sorts of game fish, wild honey, and in fact every thing calculated to render the trip interesting to one fond of the wild sports of the woods and prairies; but as I have said before, the largest portion was a perfect *terra incognita*, and all were anxious to explore it.

At Galveston I met with young Frank Coombs son of Gen. Leslie Coombs of Kentucky who had determined upon accompanying the expedition. With him I started for Houston that evening and the next morning we were at the former seat of government.

Here all was bustle and preparation. A company making arrangements for their departure for Austin, from whence the expedition was to take up its line of march from Santa Fe. Hardly a word was said of any collision with the inhabitants of New Mexico; but on the contrary a chase after Buffalo or a brush with the Camanches or some of the hostile tribes known to be wandering about the immense western prairies were the principal topics of conversation.—Old campaigners and hunters were among them, and the wild stories they told of their forays upon the borders and beyond the borders of civilization, of their hair breadth escapes and encounters with bears, rattlesnakes, Camanches, Buffaloes and other inhabitants of the boundless and interminable prairies, with the thousand and one tales of the marvellous, these frontier leather stockings always have at their command—either ready made or which they can readily make—all served to render those who had already made up their minds to start upon the trip more eager than ever and the lukewarm to "pack up" and join the expedition.

In Houston I remained three or four days, during which time I purchased a good and serviceable horse for the campaign and made other arrangements necessary for my comfort. And here I should render thanks to Captain Hudson, and also the Lieutenants Lubock and Ostrander, for their kind invitation to mess with them as a "guest"—and an invitation I was compelled reluctantly to decline. The letters which I passed at the time plainly define the relation in which I stood with the Santa Fe expedition, and these letters were stolen from me in New Mexico.

After remaining as above stated, some three or four days at Houston, I left for Austin in company with Frank Coombs. On arriving at the latter place I soon understood that the traders would not leave for ten days or a fortnight. This I did not regret as it gave me an opportunity of visiting San Antonio and that section, by far the most interesting portion of Texas. At Austin I became acquainted with a Mr. Falconer, an English scientific gentleman, who had concluded to join the expedition. Mr. F. was going to San Antonio on business with one or two of his friends, and with Frank Coombs, I determined upon accompanying him—making a party, as we thought, strong enough to protect us against any of the hostile bands of Indians, known to infest the road between Austin and San Antonio. The distance is something like 80 miles, the road running across prairies, and without a house between either city. Our party consisted when all mustered, of Mr. Falconer, Frank Coombs, Mat. Small, a noted backwoodsman hunter and Indian fighter from Kentucky, a Frenchman named Garmont, and myself—all well armed.

As an account of our trip, with the description of a ludicrous accident which befell my friend Falconer would swell this article to a length too great, I shall cut it short with the promise of giving full particulars in my next.

HARVESTING GRAIN.

MILLERS have long been aware, and farmers have generally admitted that wheat or other grain cut a few days before it is perfectly ripened will make more and better flour than if suffered to stand too long before harvesting. There seems to be enough of the developé juices in the stem and ear to perfect the filling of the kernel, while the envelope or bran does not become as thick, dark, and hard, as when the cutting is too long delayed. Grain that is lodged or struck by the rust or mildew, should always be cut with the least possible delay, as in the first case the straw becomes worthless while the kernel will not improve; and in the last instance, the longer it stands the more rapid and extensive will be the deterioration of both the straw and the grain.—Cutting prevents the accumulation of more of the juices in the straw, where the already ruptured vessels and cuticle prove they are not wanted, and the appropriation of those that remain will be carried on by the kernel, until the stem is dried. Grain cut before it is fully ripe, threshes with more difficulty than that which stands till fully matured, but since the general introduction of machines, this objection has not the weight that formerly belonged to it. There are various ways of putting up the sheaves of wheat in the field to cure, before they go to the stack or barn. Some put six together, pressing their heads into as small a space as can be, and

capping them with a seventh; and some put a dozen together by twos, and cover the tops with two sheaves placed butts together in the centre; but unless it is necessary, the grain should stand a long time before carting, as good a way as any perhaps, is to set up the sheaves by twos, merely leaning them gently against each other, and without any capping at all. This system is practiced by our most extensive wheat growers, and while it requires less labor than any other mode of setting up, it is found to occasion as little loss, and give full as much security to the grain, as any that can be used. When however it is necessary that the grain should stand several weeks in the field it should as soon as dry be put in stacks of six or eight shocks each, and well capped and secured against rain.
[Albany Cultivator.]

Free Trade Prosperity.—The *ast Morning Herald* (Bennett's) closes a long Money article, on the state and prospects of trade, with the following glowing anticipations.

"Flour will next year probably be exported at \$4 50 from New York and Boston. This will probably allow of sales in Liverpool at a profit, duty paid, \$6 per bl., when wheat is selling at 52 per quarter. In the present state of the currency and protective industry of the country, the probability is that for the next few years, the exports will much exceed those gone by.—The curse of a paper currency being removed from the market, there will nothing bar the way to large markets for produce. If the tariff does not prevent the free receipt of goods in payment a season of immense prosperity may be looked forward to."

The reader can hardly fail to reflect that when flour shall be largely exported from this city, at \$4 50 per barrel, the price of wheat cannot be more than 75c. at Buffalo, 62 at Chicago and Michigan City, 50 on the Ohio and Mississippi, and 25 to 37 in the interior of Ohio, Indiana and Illinois. At many points of the interior, it will not be worth 25 cents; other agricultural products in proportion. Now a few shipping merchants may possibly do a good business in exporting produce at these prices; but the country cannot flourish. There will be stagnation in manufactures and improvement; prostration in agriculture; contraction in trade; for at such prices for their produce, the farmers can pay for very few goods, nor can they hire laborers at any liberal wages. The country will buy \$50,000,000 of foreign manufactures with 10,000,000 barrels of Flour, instead of receiving 50 per cent more of goods of home manufacturers, (at a price perhaps nominally higher but really much lower,) for the same amount of produce. It must be that the country begins to perceive and realize the truth on this subject.—*Tribune.*

WHITE STEED OF THE PRAIRIE.—Mr. Kendall, of the N. O. Picayune, is giving some account of what he saw and suffered in his late expedition towards Santa Fe, which resulted in imprisonment at Mexico. After noticing *flocks* of small white horses on the prairies, he adds the following:—

"Many stories have been told of a large white horse that has been seen often in the vicinity of the Cross Timbers and near the Red River.—He has never been known to gallop, but paces faster than any horse that has been seen out after him can run; and so game and untiring is the "White Steed of the Prairies," for he is well known to trappers and traders, by that name, that he has tured down no less than three race nags sent out expressly to catch him, with a Mexican rider. The latter had nothing but a lasso or *larat* with him, a long rope made either of horse hair or hemp, and which the Mexicans throw with great dexterity; but although he took a fresh horse after tiring one down, he was never near enough to the noble animal to throw a slip noose over his head, or even to drive him into a canter. He has been known to pace a mile in less than two minutes, and can keep up that rate hour after hour, or until he has tired down whatever is in chase. Large sums have been offered to any one who would catch him, and the attempt has frequently been made; but he still roams his native prairies in freedom, solitary and alone. One of the hunters even went so far as to tell me that he was too proud to be seen in company with the other mustangs, being a beautiful animal, of far better action than any of those of his race; but this part of the story I could not make it convenient to believe at the time.

WHIG PRINCIPLES AND TYLER PRINCIPLES.—The late Veto proves that a man cannot, at the same moment be a Whig and a Tyler man.—The principles of the president are the antipodes of those of the party which elected him.

1. The Whigs discard the idea that the Executive has any right to veto a bill simply upon the ground of expediency. A veto, when most prudently exercised is despotic. It puts the will of one man in hostility to the will of a majority of the representatives of the people. But when the veto power is exercised, simply because the Executive is of the opinion that a measure *may* work badly it cannot be supported by the Whig party. The President has so exercised this power; and the inference is conclusive, that he differs with the Whig party upon this point.

2. The Whigs are in favor of some national currency, which shall not bear with it, the Sub-Treasury. The President is opposed to any measure, which will not assume the features of the Sub-Treasury. Upon this point the Whig party and the President are at war.

3. The Whigs are of the opinion that the public lands belong to the state, and that their proceeds should go into the State Treasuries, under any and every circumstance. The President believes that they should *not*;—but that now, the proceeds should be paid into the Treasury of the United States.

4. The Whigs are in favor of a protective and

discriminating Tariff—Independent of a Tariff for simple revenue. The President is not.

5. The Whigs do not believe that the "Compromise act" is the constitution. President Tyler does—almost.

Upon all these important questions, the President and the Whig party are at variance.—While upon all of them, he finds a ready and hearty concurrence from the loco focos. What must be the result? Not surely that the Whig party will support the President, as a party; but that he will look for and find, friends in the loco loco ranks—friends, at all events, as long as he is in power. This, however, cannot be long; for the Whigs cannot be expected to support a man by whom they have been *betrayed*, nor the loco focos a man whom they *despise*.
[Roch. Dem.]

EMIGRATION TO CANADA.—Canada is fast filling up with emigrants from Europe. The following is an extract of a letter from Quebec in one of the Montreal papers:

QUEBEC, July 7.

You may expect to be inundated with emigrants for several days to come, no less than 5,000 have arrived here during the last forty-eight hours. There have landed here this season, to this day, 33,858, being upwards of 14,000 more than on the same date last year.

WASHINGTON VS TYLER.—WASHINGTON was a pattern soldier and statesman. He did very few foolish things in his life. The modern politician might imitate his example without fear of doing wrong: On the 22d of September, 1793, he wrote a letter to EDMUND PENNINGTON, upon the subject of the veto power. We subjoin an extract from that letter. From this it will be seen that GEORGE WASHINGTON never deemed it to be his duty to interpose his veto, because he may have deemed it *expedient*. Nor did he suppose himself in possession of the power to nullify an act by explanations. He says:—

"You do me no more than justice when you suppose from motives of respect for the Legislature (and I might add, from my interpretation of the Constitution,) I give my signature to many bills with which my judgment is at variance. In saying this, however, I allude to no particular act. From the nature of the Constitution I must approve all the parts of a bill or reject it *in toto*. To do the latter can only be justified upon the clear and obvious ground of propriety, and I never had such confidence in my own faculty of judgment as to be over tenacious of the opinions I may have imbibed in doubtful cases."

AN INDIAN FLOWER PLANT.—The following account of a plant to be found in the island of Ceylon, is taken from the St. Petersburg Statesman:

The body of the tree is sixty feet high, and straight as a ship's mast, without limb or leaf; but supporting from the top an immense tuft of leaves, each of which is ten or twelve feet long. The stalks of these leaves clasp the body of the tree and incline outward, the long leaves bending over in a graceful curve. This vast crown of evergreen is of itself very grand, but when the tree is about fifty years old, there rises from its centre a cane, several feet in height, which gradually enlarges, until at length it bursts with an explosion, and a vast brilliant golden colored flower, twelve feet in diameter, appears over the elevated tuft of leaves as a gorgeous diadem on the head of this queen of the forest. The tree never blooms but once, and does not long survive this grand display of magnificence.

"I say, Jim, your coat aint half long enough for you." "Never mind, it will be long enough before I get another."

Who has ever stood on Niagra's thundering verge, or on the frowning cliff that checks the ocean's mad career, and listened to the wild music of nature as she chants the lone requiem of by-gone ages—or heard the awful thunder as it sounds the battle-cry of the elements; we ask who hath seen all these—*that's all!*

We learn through Pomeroy's Express, that the application on behalf of J. C. Colt, convicted of the murder of Adams, in New York, for a new trial, was after a full hearing, *denied* by the Supreme Court, now in session at Utica.
[Buff. Com.]

Charles F. Mitchell is sentenced to three years imprisonment.

The population of Milwaukee village, is 2,875, and of the county, 10,411. The population of the whole territory is estimated at about 45,000. The eastern or agricultural part increases faster than the western or mineral part.

The Philadelphia American states that Bird, who was convicted of having murdered his wife by setting fire to her, has been sentenced to twelve years imprisonment.

A Great Load.—An Albany paper states that a train with 200 tons passed from Greenbush to Boston, the principal item of the load being 1,667 barrels of flour from the Erie canal.

The Distribution Law.—The House of Representatives, on Friday, by a vote of 105 to 79 determined to adhere to the Distribution Law.—[Roch. Dem.]

The eyes of the idle are apt to look into his neighbor's pocket—for he who will not live by honest industry will be willing to supply himself by other men's means.