EASTERN SHORE STAR.

Easton, Md.

TUESDAY MORNING, AUG. 30, 1842.

DEMOCRATIC REPUBLICAN NOMINATIONS,
For Talbot County.

FOR THE HOUSE OF DELEGATES.
GEORGE W. SHERWOOD,
MORRIS O. COLSTON,
BENJAMIN M. BOWDLE.

COUNTY COMMISSIONERS,
For District No. 1.
JOSEPH GRAHAM,
CHARLES ROBINSON.

FOR SHERIFF,
WILLIAM B. WILLIS.

[Election, Wednesday 5th of October.]

SENATOR ALLEN'S LETTER.—We would earnestly ask of every reader into whose hands this paper may fall to give Mr. Allen's letter a careful and thoughtful perusal. We publish it entire on the first page of today's paper. It is a bold, graphic, and eloquent history of events in which every man, who regards political toleration with a proper understanding, must feel an abiding interest.

THE TICKET.—The Republicans of Talbot, in county meeting on Tuesday last, unanimously nominated the ticket placed at the head of this column. The meeting was unusually large for this season, and the very best spirit pervaded its deliberations.—How could it be otherwise with men suffering under evils such as oppress Marylanders? The people have found to their sorrow that by confiding in Whigery they have been leaning on a broken reed, and are anxious to seize the rough hewn staff of Democracy that has never failed to prop and support them when they trusted to its strength. We do not deem it an impossible thing to work out a redress of grievances if the people will confide their interests to the hands of the Republican party. With a majority in both branches of the Legislature, our reputation upon it, a line of policy will be pursued that while it will win the approbation of the people,it will elevate the character of the State to its former honorable position. All must admit that the untiring efforts of Democracy have torn assunder the delusive veil which has long concealed the hideous deformity of the legislative policy in Maryland which has led the state to the very verge of irretrievable bankruptcy. The people for a year or two past have been rapidly retracing their steps conscious that they have blindly followed the fortunes of a party that has no sympathy for the humble and unpretending, but honest and enduring, portion of their fellows. With alarm the people contemplate their condition. Anxious solicitude is stamped on every countenance, and the overburdened tax payer, in wonderment enquires, what can we do to be relieved?

Had the majority of our citizens listened to the warning voice of Democracy in the fated year of 1836, when it admonished them to resist and put down a system of expenditure advocated by Wm. D. Merrick and other distinguished Whigs, both on the floor as well as in the lobbys of the Legislature, the evils under which they now suffer would have been averted and the brightness of old Maryland's escutcheon preserved untarnished. But these admonitions were treated as idle predictions, and the ruling party scoffed at what the slow but unerring course of time has shown to be sober reality. They rushed on impetuously in their heedless career—the resources of the State were stretched to the straining point—and the greedy recipients and the advocates of the stupendous scheme were well pleased with a work which party zeal and self-aggrandizement had planned and projected. The inevitable result soon followed this grand scheme of Legislative profligacy. Debt—Taxes, and unparalleled depression have seized upon the State, and are dragging her down to a condition which spendthrift recklessness is sure to beget. Relief from such a condition of things is what is most desired. The people have their choice in their own hands.—Let them exercise it with becoming discretion and prudence and all will be well again.

The individuals who compose the ticket are familiarly known to the citizens of Talbot. Some of them have served the people, and we believe honestly and faithfully, and it is their earnest desire to see the affairs of the State brought back to the frugal and economical paths of Republicanism as the surest and only guarantee of happiness to the people and honor to the State.

DEMOCRATIC CONVENTION.

We hope our friends will bear in mind the necessity of a full attendance of Delegates to the Democratic State Convention which assembles in Baltimore on the 12th of September. We hope every County will be represented, particularly do we desire the Eastern Shore Counties represented. We have a claim upon our political brethren of the Western Shore which counsel and consultation will do much to present in its proper light. From a Whig majority in the next Legislature we of this Shore expect nothing—but should both branches of our Legislature fall into the hands of the Democracy (and we feel no doubt of it if the Democracy is only true to itself) we expect to urge successfully a redress of our wrongs. A rigid system of retrenchment—and an absolute veto upon appropriations not absolutely necessary—are what our interests demand, and our wishes must not be passed unheeded. Let our friends every where arouse. The State must be fully redeemed this fall from the baleful influence that has set like an incubus upon her prosperity.—Every good citizen, whatever his opinions on National questions, will be with us in the great work of regenerating our beloved State.

HENRY CLAY was nominated for the Presidency in 1844 by the Whigs in Baltimore on Wednesday last. It was deemed inexpedient to nominate a candidate for the Vice Presidency. Our Whig friends handle the subject of the Vice Presidency as though it were a little ticklish. They will look well this time before they leap. Their address, advocates a National Bank—the distribution of fifteen eighteenths of a cent to each individual of the Union, being the amount which the Land money would give. and the "one term" principle. Not a word about "two dollars a-day and roast beef." More anon.

KENT.—The Democrats of this county have nominated the following ticket—House of Delegates—F. Cann, R. Usilton and J. Woodall.—Sheriff, Wm. H. Blackiston—Levy Court, Wm. Thomas, of Wm. and E. B. Harris.

THE TARIFF BILL PASSED the Senate on Saturday by a vote of 24 ayes to 23 nays. Mr. Merrick voted against the bill, and Mr. Kerr was absent. It goes back to the House with numerous amendments where it is to go through another ordeal.

DEMOCRATIC MEETING.

Pursuant to notice a large and respectable meeting of the Democratic voters of Talbot County assembled at the Court House, in Easton, on the 23d inst. for the purpose of nominating three candidates for the House of Delegates, a candidate for Sheriff, and two candidates for County Commissioners for District No. 1.

The meeting organized at 12 o'clock, M. by the appointment of Col. Edward Lloyd, President, Ex-Governor Stevens and Dr. Theodore Denny, Vice Presidents, and Thomas D. Singleton, Secretary.

The object of the meeting was stated, and a committee consisting of ten persons from each Election District in the County was appointed to select and propose to the meeting suitable candidates for the several offices. The meeting, on motion, adjourned till ½ past 2 o'clock.

2½ o'clock, P. M.

The meeting re-assembled, and was called to order. The Committee submitted their report, which was read, and unanimously concurred in by the meeting, and the Chair accordingly announced the following gentlemen as the nominees—

For the House of Delegates.
GEORGE W. SHERWOOD,
MORRIS O. COLSTON,
BENJAMIN M. BOWDLE.

County Commissioners, for District No. 1.
JOSEPH GRAHAM,
CHARLES ROBINSON.

For Sheriff.
WILLIAM B. WILLIS.

On motion of P. F. Thomas, it was

Resolved, That this meeting appoint five Delegates from each of the Election Districts to represent Talbot County in the Democratic State Convention to be holden in Baltimore on Monday the 12th of September next.

The following gentlemen were accordingly appointed.

District No. 1.—P. F. Thomas, Jas. Ll. Martin, Pere Robinson, John Talbott, and Henry Thomas.

District No. 2.—Wm. W. Lowe, John W. Battee, J. W. Porter, M. O. Colston, and Edward Tennant.

District No. 3.—Samuel Stevens, Samuel Dickinson, William B. Willis, Nicholas Martin, and Thomas S. Hayward.

District No. 4.—Daniel Lloyd, Edward Roe, Jesse Clark, Capt. Wm. Powell, and Cornelius Sherwood.

The meeting was addressed by P. F. Thomas, James Ll. Martin and George W. Sherwood.

It was ordered, that the proceedings of the meeting be signed by the officers and published in the Easton Star.

On motion, meeting adjourned sine die.

EDWD. LLOYD, Pres't.
SAM'L. STEVENS, THEOD. DENNY, } Vice Pres'ts.
Thos. D. Singleton, Sec.

CONGRESSIONAL.—The treaty with England has been ratified by the Senate, eight Senators voting against it. A member of the Diplomatic Bureau in the Department of State (Mr. Derrick) will proceed immediately to England with the Treaty and is expected to bring back the formal ratification of it by the Queen of Great Britain. A copy has been by some means obtained, and published in the New York Courier and Enquirer.

The House was busied on Friday says the Globe in bringing to life the old land distribution bill, uncoupled with the tariff, which a fragment of a committee (not a quorum voting on it, and therefore without authority) reported yesterday. It was run through under the gag, allowing only one hour to do the work. This was followed by the bill superseding the State jurisdiction of crimes committed within it, in such case as that of McLeod—when a foreign Government, at peace with this country, gives a license to any of its myrmidons to come within our limits, and cut the throat of any citizen, whether asleep or awake; or whether obnoxious for offences committed against the invading Government, or perfectly unoffending, as was poor Durfee, the butchered victim of the Caroline, whose body was left bleeding on our shores—and for whose murder, and the public insult coupled with it, we find no atonement in the late treaty.

The Senate has been engaged with the Big Tariff Bill, which passed the House on Monday of last week. It is the same bill which the President vetoed, with the land distribution clause stricken out. John Quincy Adams, with all his sympathy for the people, voted against it.

There is one proposition to which we would call the reader's attention—that of Mr. Sevier. This substitute for the excessive, partial, onerous, unjust tariff sent by the House to the Senate, was, we think, the most liberal and fair compromise that could be offered by the agricultural to the manufacturing classes. The *twenty five per cent. ad valorem*, with cash duties and home valuation, is equivalent to at least 33⅓ per cent., or one third of the value of the taxed article. With such a permanent protection as this, if our manufacturing establishments are not content, it is plain that they seek monopoly, and will not be satisfied with anything short of the exclusion of all competition, and the power to extort their own prices for whatever the community asks at their hands. We were glad to perceive that Mr. Sevier's proposition was sustained by the yea of every Democrat voting, with the exception of a single individual, who considers himself instructed. The Federalists, with equal unanimity, voted against it. This speaks volumes in regard to the principles of the two parties, rendering it plain that Federalism devotes itself to build up privileged classes of capitalists, at the expense of the productive labor of the country, (for not a farthing of the bounty goes to the operatives in the factories, but to the profit of the rich owner or company;) while the Democracy endeavors to deal justly with all classes, levying the tax on all, in proportion to their capacity to buy; or, in other words, according to the value of the article purchased by them.

If Mr. Sevier's proposition had been adopted, stability would have been given to to the system; partial legislation, effected by log-rolling in Congress, and visitations of whole tribes of the interested capitalists—who flock to Washington, and make their private, mercenary purposes wear the appearance of ebullitions of public feeling, mounting to excitement—would be ended; and a just consideration of the welfare of the great community supplant the influence of selfish politicians, and the selfish parasites they patronize.

At a late hour, the Senate adjourned without taking a vote on the bill, although all propositions to amend were disposed of. The Federal majority seemed to be inclined to let the measure pass *sub silentio*. The Democrats insisted on the yeas and nays. The Federal majority then carried an adjournment on the yeas and nays. Their object, we suppose, is to caucus, and arrange their votes, *individually*, for the defeat, or passage, of the bill, (as it may be determined in secret council,) so as to prejudice their party, or leading personages, as little as possible in the result. The fate of the bill hangs upon the supposed effect its passage or miscarriage may have on the Presidential candidate of Whiggery. If Messrs. Archer, Berrien, Graham, and Henderson, of the anti-tariff States, think the defeat of the bill will defeat Mr. Clay, enough of them will be designated (by lot, or some other way) to carry it. If the opinion should prevail that the rejection of the bill will not lose Mr. Clay the support of the tariff interests, the bill will certainly be strangled by Whigery. This matter will be settled tonight—but not in the Senate.

GOOD DOCTRINE.—A contemporary makes the following judicious remarks:—

"Union and harmony," should be regarded as the banner under which democrats go forth to battle and to victory. So marshalled and influenced, the success of the republican cause is as certain as that the time of trial will speedily arrive. Who then that loves his country, or himself, even but would cheerfully make any necessary surrender of private feelings and opinions to bring about such a state of things? Not one, democrats, for they as we fervently pray, if not now, will be brought to feel that on them devolves a responsibility of much weight and which cannot be transferred to another. In short that every elector will realize the necessity of acting rightly, promptly and vigorously.

MR. ADAMS.—The Pennsylvanian says:—It is truly melancholy to see a man of the age, and talents in some respects, possessed by Mr. Adams; and one who has filled the highest office in the country, descending to act the part of a misrepresenting partizan gladiator in Congress.

His speech on his recent motion for a committee on the veto, besides manifesting the acrimony of disappointed ambition, does not stick at positive misrepresentation.

It asserts that one of the principles on which the whigs came into power, was the support of a National Bank. If he is not in his dotage, nor blinded by party rage, he must know that they were so far coming into power upon this principle, that they abandoned and disclaimed it, as the only means by which they deemed themselves in a fair way of gratifying their ambition for office.

EFFECTS OF FEDERAL WHIGGERY.—Vermont is a grand wool growing State.—Wool which in 1834-5 brought from 58 to 60 cents a pound, and yielded the grower a handsome profit, *is now a drug at* 28 to 30 *cents, yielding no profit.*

Is not this what the democrats said would be the case if the federal whigs succeeded in electing their President? How does this agree with promises of good times and two dollars a day and roast beef.—*Woodstock Age.*

The Alexandria Gazette states that the present corn crop will be the largest ever raised in Virginia

[COMMUNICATED.]

Mr. Sherwood:—I was one of the few persons present at the examination of the female pupils of the Primary School of this town, on Friday last, and with pleasure declare, that the proficiency of the Scholars was far beyond my most sanguine expectations.

The examination in grammar, geography and natural philosophy was particularly good—the answers were prompt, clear, and discriminating; showing that they had not only learned the form of words, but that they had also been taught, and understood the principle. There were specimens of reading that would have been creditable to any institution, from pupils of the same age; and the class in arithmetic acquitted themselves to the satisfaction of all present. Upon the whole it may be said that the acquirements of the scholars is the greatest praise which could be bestowed upon their indefatigable instructors, Miss Nicols and Miss Johnson. (If in nothing else,) the Trustees have been fortunate in the selection of teachers. Independent of the exhibition of their literary pursuits, there was quite a display of reticules, bead work, and other useful and ornamental articles, the art of making which the young ladies are taught in connection with the regular pursuits of the school. We were glad to see a number of ladies present, of gentlemen but a few, this we regret. The primary schools are doing an incalculable amount of good among us; they are laying a broad and firm foundation for a general and thorough system of education, and all who wish them well, should at the time of examination, countenance and support by their presence these invaluable institutions. H.

THE INDEPENDENT VOLUNTEERS.—We rejoice to see the military spirit once more animate the breasts of our citizens. For a considerable time past they have been in a kind of stupor, and exhibited an unjustifiable indifference to this subject. It is of no use to offer any argument in favor of the propriety, nay the almost necessity of well organized volunteer companies; they are obvious to every mind. Besides they impart life and animation to all around the sphere of their influence.—The spectacle of the military—well drilled, well accoutred—with banners floating in the breeze, and stimulated by the sound of martial music, is of the most imposing character. It re-kindles in the aged the fire and energy of youth, and excites in the minds of the young a glorious emulation of the heroic deeds of their forefathers. We are glad we say, to see this spirit revived. The "Independent Volunteers," a company composed of gentlemen in town, is now fully organized, with a very pretty uniform and well disciplined, under the direction M. Spencer as Captain, W. H. Barrow and J. G. Steele as Lieutenants. They will, as appears by the advertisement, make their first appearance in uniform on the 1st Saturday in September. We hope the Troop, under Captain T. H. Hicks, will not be far behind them.

[The above is from the Cambridge Chronicle of Saturday. We wish the "Volunteers" abundant success.—*Ed. Star.*]

FROM TEXAS.—An arrival of a schooner at New Orleans, in eight days from Galveston, brings a little later intelligence. We gather from the New Orleans papers that the volunteers had been disbanded. General Houston's veto of the war bill was still highly censured. The people are determined, notwithstanding the course of the President, to get ready and keep ready for any emergency that a visit from the Mexicans may occasion. There are many who intend making battle on their own hooks. It is stated most positively that General Reis, at the head of 4000 Mexicans, has commenced marching towards the border of Texas. The country was on the alert, and the authorities were adopting energetic measures to repel any invasion of the frontier, by raising bodies of citizen soldiers. Two Mexicans had been taken prisoners, who had stated that the Mexicans were preparing for an invasion, and Santa Ana had issued orders to take no prisoners.

THE WHIG STATE CONVENTION.—This body composed of delegates from all the counties of the State, except Alleghany and Worcester, met Wednesday, in the saloon of the Law Buildings. It was permanently organized by the appointment of Wm. Price, Esq., of Washington county, president; John Dennis, of Somerset, James Massey, of Queen Anne's, and George Howard, of Anne Arundel, vice presidents, and John L. Carey of Baltimore city, and James B. Ricaud of Kent, as secretaries. The first business of the convention was the nomination of a candidate for the Presidency, which was speedily done, Henry Clay of Kentucky, receiving the unanimous vote. The convention then adjourned till the afternoon. In the afternoon session, an address was reported by a committee, which was ordered to be published, and the convention adjourned *sine die.*—*Sun.*

ALLEGANY COUNTY.—In this county, Messrs. W. V. Buskirk, John Neff, John M. Buchanan, and James Fitzpatrick, have been nominated by the Democrats as candidates to represent that county in the next Legislature.

WASHINGTON COUNTY.—The Democratic Convention which was held in Hagerstown on Saturday the 20th inst., made the following nomination for the Legislature:—Jacob H. Grove, Dr. E. L. Boteler, Jonathan Nesbitt, Horatio N. Hause and William Weber.

BALTIMORE COUNTY.—The Democrats of Baltimore county have nominated the following gentlemen as candidates for the next House of Delegates:—Dr. Thomas C. Risteau, Col. Beale Randall, Joseph Walker, R. S. Welsh, and T. S. Hall, Esqs.

☞Walter Forward, Secretary of the Treasury, has left Bedford Springs, Pa., for his residence, Pittsburgh, much improved in health.

From the St. Louis Bulletin, Aug. 16.

THE MORMONS.—*Joe Smith and O. P. Rockwell.*—We understand from Mr. Ford, the gentleman who was the agent of the State of Missouri in conveying from Gov. Reynolds to Gov. Carlin of Illinois the requisition of the former for the persons of Smith and Rockwell, that the proper authorities have as yet been unable to comply with the demand. Mr. Ford, informs us, says the New Era, that the proper writs were issued by Gov. Carlin, and placed in the hands of the Sheriff and two deputies, and they, in company with our informant proceeded to Nauvoo on Monday last.—They found Smith and Rockwell, and served the writs upon them at 9 o'clock in the morning. They were in a carriage, reviewing a body of Mormon troops. Smith signified his intention of claiming the protection of the Corporation Ordinance, enacted to suit the case by the Nauvoo Council, which declares that no person shall be taken out of the Corporation without first having had a trial before the Municipal Authorities. The officers were unwilling to be a party to this farce, and, after waiting until near sun down, returned to Quincy, and reported the facts to Governor Carlin.

Smith defied the Government of both States, and declared that he would not be taken to Missouri, Gov. Carlin manifested every desire to secure the arrest of the accused, but disliked the expense which would attend the calling out of the Militia to enforce his order, and the officers were instructed to return a second time to Nauvoo, to execute the process in their hands. They did so, but on their arrival they were unable to find either Smith or Rockwell. It was understood, that Smith had been equally expeditious with the officers—had been advised of the movements at Quincy, and acted upon the suggestion of his legal counsel at Quincy, to quit Nauvoo for a time. Our informant left the officers at Nauvoo, but there is no expectation of their being able to arrest him. His followers are too well armed and too numerous to permit any thing of the kind.

Mr. Ford informs us that it was the general opinion among the Mormons that Rockwell was the person who shot Gov. Boggs, and many of them stated if Rockwell did commit the deed it was at the instigation, or with the knowledge of Smith. He further informs us that Gov. Carlin is about to remove the State's Arms from Nauvoo.

We learn from the National Intelligencer that the Reverend Professor MAFFITT, Chaplain to Congress, preached his farewell sermon on Sunday the 21st in the Capitol at Washington. The Hall of the House of Representatives was crowded with one of the most enlightened and attentive audiences ever beheld, consisting of Senators, Members of the House of Representatives, and citizens, of whom a large portion were ladies. The discourse of the reverend and eloquent gentleman was delivered from a written manuscript, with great emphasis and rhetorical effect. The subject, MIND, was treated of in a masterly manner, and was enriched with much beautiful imagery and many scriptural, historical, and classical references. In his peroration the reverend speaker made an eloquent address of thanks to the Members of both Houses of Congress, who had so distinguished him by their confidence, esteem, and appointment to the responsible and honorable station which he had occupied. The reverend gentleman made some very touching allusions to HOME, and the joys which it would impart to the honorable members, who were about to return to their families after a long absence of nearly nine months. While the reverend speaker was making this concluding address to the audience, he was listened to with profound attention; and many a starting tear testified how deeply his numerous hearers were affected as he proceeded to bid them "farewell." At the conclusion of the sermon the reverend professor sang a hymn from the Speaker's chair which was used for the pulpit.

THE REVOLUTIONARY "WHIGS" OF OHIO.—We know nothing in the annals of party madness that surpasses this act of the federal minority in the Ohio legislature.

Even the pretence under which this rash act and revolutionary step has been taken is mere pretence. The districts, as divided by the bill before the legislature, and which it was supposed would become a law, elected a majority of whigs at the last Congressional election.

But the pointed condemnation of this high handed act, is not confined to the democracy of the country.—The New York American does not hesitate to hold the following language of reprobation:

"OHIO.—The secession of the whig members of the legislature, referred to in our postscript yesterday, in order to prevent *gerrymandering* of that state—is revolution—and revolution unjustifiable by the cause. We deeply lament that whigs have given such an example of disregard of law and order

"We have all stigmatized the Loco Focos of Tennessee for their disregard of the constitution, and of their oaths in refusing to elect Senators to Congress.

"The whigs of Ohio having thrown even this anarchical proceeding in the shade. We deeply regret it.

"The electors gave the power to the opposite party. If that power is abused, the remedy is in the ballot boxes, not in secession."

Baltimore City.—The ticket for the House of Delegates, nominated by the Democratic Convention on Monday evening is as follows:—JOHN J. GRAVES, FRANCIS GALLAGHER, WILLIAM M. STARR, CARROL SPENCE and DAVID C. SPRINGER, Esqs.

DISTRESSING ACCIDENT.—On Saturday the 13th inst. Mr. Warner, overseer on the farm of Mrs. Skinner, of this county, had his left hand so dreadfully mutilated while attending a threshing machine, as to require amputation near the elbow.—*Gazette.*

AGRICULTURAL SOCIETIES.—A recent number of the Marlbro' (Prince Georges) Gazette contains a communication to which our attention has been called. We re-publish the major portion of it for the benefit of our readers. The suggestions of the writer strike us as very judicious, and if members of Agricultural Societies would embody their united opinion and publish it, it would be highly useful, to young Farmers especially.

"The latest English Agricultural Journals show the formation in that Island of numerous Agricultural Clubs, such as might well assemble once a month at all our County Towns to intercommunicate freely on matters of Agriculture and Horticulture. Particular topics in reference to the season at hand, are discussed at these Club-meetings, and after full comparison of notes and opinions, the result arrived at is thrown into the form of a *resolution*, and published as the judgment or verdict of the Club, on that matter. Every one is invited to give his experience without formality or reserve; but no theories take the shape of a formal resolution of the meeting, unless in its opinion it can stand the test of criticism, and is particularly worthy of being promulgated for the benefit of those who are in pursuit of the best digested information. These resolutions when adopted and published may be regarded, as it were, as the *honey of the hive.* For example: At the meeting of the St. Peter's Farmers' Club at the Wheat Sheaff Inn, in March last, the subject of *Lucerne* having been under consideration, the sense of the Club was finally embodied in the following form:—

"*Resolved*, That Lucerne should not be sown on the same land often.—That the tilth should be quite clean, and in good heart.—That it is best to sow the seed amongst oats at the time they are sown—two bushels and a half of oats, and thirty pounds of Lucerne seed, per acre. It was remarked that Lucerne was not equal to San-foin, or Clover, for *hay;* but valuable as green meat. That it should not, in ordinary cases, be left to stand *more than six years.* Frequent top-dressing is highly beneficial. As the root is remarkably hardy, it is not very susceptible of injury from being fed off by cattle, at the end of the summer, but in no case should it be cut *more* than *three times in one year.*"

These clubs appear to hold their meetings about once a month in various parts of the Kingdom; and then they have their "*annual dinner.*" If I had time to copy I would send you their "*resolved*" opinions on various subjects—such as the culture of Potatoes—proper time for cutting the various Grains, &c., but it is only now and then that I can get time to skim over these recent English publications, which contain, with much that is *not*, much that *is*, applicable to our own country—and very valuable matter too. * * * *

In Talbot County a Society has continued for many years, distinguished no less for its spirit of improvement than for its honorable exemption from the gross humours of party. The members dine at each others' houses, in turn once a month; when new and important topics are discussed; and if they would embody their united opinion and publish it, as might be done in a few lines on the various questions which present themselves, it would, I most respectfully suggest, be highly useful; and especially to young Farmers. Would it not be an improvement to have an annual dinner at which members and others might send—one a ham—one a lamb—one one thing, and one another; and have an exhibition and sale, without granting premiums; for which it is difficult to raise funds, and the distribution of which is attended with heart burning and disappointment to those who do not bear off the prizes. These premiums too, are too often awarded to *fat* things, reared or purchased at great expense, rather than to the *profitable* fruits of *discriminating zeal*, and economical animals, implements and processes."

☞The following beautiful extract from the Speech of Hon. Mr. Pickens of South Carolina, portrays in glowing colours, the effects of a High Protective Tariff upon the laboring portion of the community.

"But, Sir, England is held up to us as an example of a nation who by a restrictive and prohibitory policy, has risen, to the dizzy heights of power and prosperity.—Admit it; and pray sir, who is it that loves the equal rights secured by the principles of our glorious Constitution—who is it that loves the free air of his own native hills—who is it that has an American heart that would prefer even the career of Great Britain, gilded all over as it is with the wealth, the power, and the glory of this world, to his own country and her noble institutions? Who can see the future destiny of Great Britain? Fate has not yet unfolded the leaves on which history is to record her final end. When we contemplate the wretchedness and starvation that now pervades millions of her population, it is enough to fill the heart with the most melancholy feelings. Can it be possible that any man living would prefer the condition of her people to that of ours? Go into Ireland that down trodden land of genius and eloquence, and follow the care worn peasant as he gathers his suffering children at evening, into his miserable hovel, to share amongst them the poor pittance of his daily labor—ask him if he feels the blessings of British wealth and British prosperity? Go into the very heart of Old England herself, and see that poor factory girl raise her trembling hands up to the window grates of some dungeon workshop, craving and begging the fresh air of heaven to blow upon her parched brow and exhausted frame; ask her if *she* feels the blessings of British protection and British wealth? Ah, Sir, the burning tear drop, as it rolls down her pale cheek, but appeals to Heaven for vengeance upon the cruel policy of that heartless government, the vital object of whose whole legislation is to place *labor without hope at the mercy of capital.* Is there any thing

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