TERMS OF THE "AMERICAN."

H. B. MASSER, JOSEPH EISELY. PUBLISRERS AND PROPRIETORS. H. B. MASSER, Editor.

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THE "AMERICAN" is published every Satur-day at TWO DOLLARS per annum to be paid half yearly in advance. No paper discontin-ued till ALL artrarages are paid. No subscriptions received for a less period than sit xoxyas. All communications or letters on business relating to the office, to insure attention, must be POST PAID.

PETER LAZARUS. SUNBURY, Northumberland County, PENNSTLVANIA,

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In short, no exertions nor expense will be spa-red to reacher his house in every way worthy of putfic patronage. Banbery, April 4th, 1846-6m

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American Newspaper Agent. 8. Palmer is Agent, will promote the advantage af concerned, by publ shing the above.

PUBLIC NOTICE-V. B. Palmer is the ly authorized Ag at for the "SUNBURY AMERI-



cence in the decisions of the majority, the vital principle of Republics, from which there is no appeal but to force, the vital principle and immediate parent of despotism .-- Jarranson.

By Masser & Eisely.

Sunbury, Northumberland Co. Pa. Saturday, August 8, 1846.

On the Reduction of the Tariff of 1848. JULY 22, 1646.

Mr. PRESIDENT : I feel no little reluctance in addressing the Senate on this subject. If my own feelings were consulted, I should certainly prefer to be silent, and to leave to others more able, more eloquent, and more experienced in debate, the task of exposing the inconsistencies. and fullies, and the ruinous effects of the measure now before the Senate. Enough has indeed been already said to prevent its passage, if truth were to prevail ; and I am in strong hopes that it will be defeated ; for it seems now so poor, that there is none to do it reverence-not one to raise his voice in its favor. But I cannot suffer a vote to be taken till I have expressed my hostility to its passage, and said something in defence of the industry of my State, which it is calculated to ruin.

I come here the representative of a State deeply interested in the development of her resources, and in fostering and protecting the industry of her citizens: a State which has expended more than one hundred and fifty millions of dollars in making those resources available ? a State which in two wars has expended more blood and more treasure in the common defence than any State in the Union ; a State which has never asked any favors from the Union, and which has received as little benefit from it as any one in it ;-even the fort which was built for the detence of her city, with the money of her own citizens, has been suffered to go to decay by the general government ;---a State proverbial for the democracy of her sonsso much so that no democratic President was ever elected without her vote : nay, one which never gave a vote against a democratic candidate for the presidency, until she believed there was a settled design to desert het dearly cherished interests.

You can, therefore, Mr. President, imagine my surprise when I find our time-honored commonwealth charged with a want of democracy in her opposition to this bith From one end of her wide domain to the other she does oppose it ; and if I fail to show that she has abundant cause, it will not be for the want of defects in the bill itself. Bo far as she is concerned, it can produce evil, and evil only.

The support of a system of protection for the labor of her citizens is with her not new. It is a lesson she learned from the fathers of the re-

public, and which was practised with uniform

time enough for its contradiction between the make us independent of all other countries for DELIVERED IN THE SENALE OF THE UNITED STATES. time of its publication and the election. The the more essential branches, for which we ought party majority in this hall may be fairly sttribu- to be dependent on none; and is even rapidly ted to that letter; and I ask honorable Senators if they expect that majority can be relained if this bill shall become a law ? I wern them now of the sudden and swift destruc on which awaits us, if Punic faith is to govern the counsels of the democratic party. It is to avert what I believe would be a dire calamity-the prostration of democratic principles-that I raise my voice to arrest the further progress of this bill. It would be needlesto take up the doctrine of protection to defend it, if it were not for the disposition recently manifested to ape every thing British, and to shape our legislation to suit the subjects of the British crown. A new order of democracy seems, however, to have arisen in these latter days ; and for the especial benefit of its high private I will read the opinions of the founders of the republic who participated in public affairs from the foundation of the government-who framed its fundamental lawand who fought its battles in the Revolution and the last war. The people of Pennay!vania still have confidence in the democracy of those pure and great men ; and time was when they were considered as the pillars of the democracy of the Union.

> Extract of a speech of George Washington, President of the United States, to Congress, January 8, 1790.

"A free people ought not only to be armed, out disciplined; to which end a Uniform and well digested plan is requsite ; and their safety and interest require that they should promote such manufactories as fend to render them independent of others for essential, particularly military, supplies."

'The advancement of agriculture, commerce and manufactures, by all proper means, will not. I trust, need recommendation.

Extract of a speech of George Washington, President of the United States, to Congress. December 7, 1796.

"Congress have repeatedly, and not without ccess, directed their attention to the encouragement of manufactures. The object is of too much consequence not to insure a continuance of their efforts in every way which shall appear eligible.'

Extract of a speech of John Adams, President of the United States, to Congress, November 22,

The manufacture of arms within the United States still invites the attention of the national bill known as the tarift of 1824. legislature. At a considerable expense to the

SPERCH OF THE Hon. SIMON CAMERON, | upon it. If it was wrongly applied, there was | ed and multiplied our manufactures, to as to | those of Europe, and that we many have within giving them an extent which will create additional staples in our future intercourse with fo- with a view to discharge our national debt. I reign markets."

> I shall show, by the connexion between the gricultural and manufacturing interests of to a republic; inasmuch as it is calculated to Pennsylvania, how entirely applicable this view raise around the administration a moneyed arisis to the present state of things.

Extract of a message from James Montret, President of the United States, to Congress, December 2, 1817.

"Our manufactories will require the con tinues attention of Congress. The capital emplayed in them is considerable, and the knowledge acquired in the machinery and fabric of all the most useful manufacturee, is of great value. Their preservation, which depends on due encouragement, is connected with the high interests of the nation."

Extract of a message from James Monroe, President of the United States, to Congress, December 7, 1819.

"It is deemed of great importance to give encouragement to our domestic manufacturers In what manner the evils which have been edverted to may be remedied, and how far it may be practicable, in other respects, to afford States, six hundred thousand men, women, and to them further encouragement, paying due regard to the other great interests of the nation, is submitted to the wisdom of Congress."

Extract of a message from James Monroe, Pres-ident withe United States, to Congress, December 2, 1823.

"Having communicated my views to Congress, at the commencement of the last session, respecting the encouragement which ought to be given to our manufactures, and the principle on which it should be founded. I have only to add that those views remain unchanged; and that the present state of those countries with which we have the most immediate political relations and greatest commercial intercourse tends to confirm them. Under this impression, I recommend a review of the tariff, for the purpose of affording such additional protection to those articles which we are prepared to manufacture, of which are more immediately connected with the defence and independence of the country."

These words were the last remarks, given as legacy, from the last of the fathers of the Revolution ; and, acting upon this wholebome counsel, Congress, at that session, passed the I will now give the views on this subject one who is confeesedly the most remarkable man of his age; one who, whatever difference of opinion they be chtertained with regard to some of his measures, is admitted by all to have brought to the administration of the public aftairs intrusted to his cate at much purity of purpore, and as strong patriotic feelings, as understood that I allude to General Jackson. in 1824 he addressed the following felter to several persons who had written him on this

ver characterized any public man ; and it is not saying too much to add, that no public man, save Bhly the Father of his Country, enjoyed in more remarkable degree the confidence and ment regard of his countrymen. It will feadily be

our country a supply of those leading and im portant articles so essential in war. Beyond this I look at the tariff with an eye to the proper distribution of labor, and to revenue, and am one of those who do not believe that national debt is a national blessing, but rather a curse tocracy, dangerous to the liberties of the coun try. This tariff-I mean a judicious one-

Vol. 6--No. 46--Whole No. 806.

possesses more fanciful than real danger. will ask, what is the real situation of the agriculturist ! Where has the American farmer a market for his surplus product ? Except for cotton, he has heither a foreign nor home market. Does not this clearly prove, when there is no market either at home or abroad, that there is too much labor employed in agriculture, and that the channels for labor should be multiplied! Common sense points out, at once, the remedy. Draw from agriculture this superabundant labor; employ it in mechanism and manufactures; thereby creating a home market for your brendstuffs, and distributing 'abor to the most profitable account, and benefits to the country will result. Take from agriculture, in the United children, and you will at once give a home market for more bread-stuffs than all Europe now furnishes us. In short, sir, we have been too long suffect to the bolicy of the British merchants. It is time that we should become a little more Americanized, and, instead of feeding the paupers and laborers of England, feed our own ; or else, in a short time, by continuing our present policy, we shall all be rendered paupers ourselves.

"It is, therefore, my opinion, that a careful and judicious tariff is much wanted, to pay our national debt, and afford us the means of that defence within ourselves on which the safety based? That law found the country in a state of our country and liberty depends; and last, of unparalleled distress. Never, in a time of though not least, give a proper distribution to profound pesce, was there such ruin and dismay our labor, which has at prove beneficial to the pervading the whole country. Not individuals happiness, independence, and wealth of the community.

"This is a short outline of opinions generally on the subject of your Inediry; and believing dit, and without the means of carrying on its them correct, and calculated to further the prosperity and happiness of my country. I declare promise act, whose principles are now attemptor situation of a temporal character that could be given me."

PRICES OF ADVERTISING.

equare 1 insertion. 1 Bright 141. Every subseq aent insertion, 0 2 Yearly Advertisements : one column, \$25 ; ha'f column, \$18, three squares, \$12 ; two squares, \$1, one square, \$5. Half-yearly : one column, \$18 ; half column, \$13 ; three squares, \$8 ; two squares, \$5 ; one square, \$3 50.

Advertisements left without directions as to the length of time they are to be published, will be continued until ordered out, and charged accord ingly. CJSixteen fines or less make a square.

tatives of the people. The fathers of the country even thought it wise, in forming the constitution, to restrict their origin to the House of Representatives. Now, the representatives of the people are saved all the trouble of reflect. ing upon the difficult subject of revenue. The Secretary of the Treasury, like the first L ra of the Treasury in England, makes a bill, and hands it to the chairman of the Committee ou Finance in the House, Cabinet ministers bring all their influence to bear, and, by the aid of this privious question, force the bill through.

It is sent to the Senate, and some mysterious influence there crevents the bill from being referred, and taking the ordinary course of a measures of this kind. We are told that the interests of the democratic party require its immediate passage. Honorable Senators admit that it is not a good bill, but they cannot giv against the party. Such subservience to ministers would do credit to a British House of Lords, but is, in my opinion, in bad keeping in an American Senate. I hm proud to call myself a democrat. I am the son of a democrat. I represent a State whose democracy no one wi'l doubt ; and, for one, I must object to this mode of fixing principles on the party. I was taught in early life to believe that the democratic party was the friend of the poor-of the laboring classes; that its principles were calculated to elevate the masses; but the principles of this southern democracy would rob the poor man of his labor, and make him dependent on the capitalists of England for his scanty subsistence. Such was not the doctrine of such democrats as Jefferson, Madison, Monroe, or Jackson, ak I have fully shown.

It has been said that the tariff of 1842 is defective in many of its details. It may be; but if so, why do not gentlemen point out these defects and suggested remedies, without entirely dostroying the principles upon which it is merely, not communities only, but whole States were involved in the general bankruptcy : even the general government itself was without creordinary functions. From the time the comto you I would not barter them for any office ed to be re-enacted, began to take effect, the credit of the country began to sink. Time on's ly added to these difficulties instead of felieva Extract of a message from Andrew Jackson, ing them, until, at the end of Mr. Van Buren's administration, the government was many lions in debt. In vain did her fiscal officere try to replenish the exhausted treasury. Her creditors received in many instances only "promises to pay;" and no one had courage enough to invest in her loans, even at a discount.

e citi s of Philadelphia, New York. oston and Baltimore, of which public notice is March 14, 1846. reby given.

ALEXANDER L. HICKEY. TRUNK MAKER. No. 150 Chesnut Street, PHILADELPHIA, WHERE all kinds of testuer trunks, values and

carpet hags, of every style and pattern are senfactured, in the best mannet and from the best sterials, and sold at the lowest take Philad-Iphia, July 19th, 1843.-1y

SHUGERT'S PATENT VASHING MACHINE. [1115 Machine has now been tested by more than thirty families in this neighborhood, and

it given entire satisfaction. It is so simple in it saturtion, that it cannot get of order. athins no iron to ru-h, and no springs or rollets to it but of repair. It will do twice an much wash-s, with less than half the wear and tear of any of white inventions, and what is of greater imporsahing machines.

subscriber has the exclusive right for Nottimberland, Union, Lycoming, Columbia, Iso-time and Ollaron counties. Price of single ma-fine \$6. H. B. MASSBR. time \$6. H. B. MABBR. The following certificate is from a few of those by have thest machines in the.

Sunbury, Aug. 24, 1844. We, the subscrifters, certify that we have now use, in our families, "Glugert's Patent Wash-g Machine," and do not hesitate exying that it is most excellent invention. That, in Washing, will save more than one half the usual labor.hat it does not require more than one third the ual quantity of eosp and water t and that there no rubbing, and consequently, little or no wear-t or traring .- That it knocks off no buttons, and g or tearing.—That it knocks off no buttons, and it the fivest clothes, such as collars, laces, tucks, ils, &cc., may be washed in a wiry short time thout the least injury, and in fact without any parent wear and trar, whatever. We therefore verfully recommend it to our friends and to the blic, as a most useful and labor saving machine.

	CHARLES W. HEGINS,
	A. JORDAN,
	CHS. WEAVER.
1	CHS. PLEASANTS;
	GIDEON MARKI.E.
	Hon. GBO. C. WELKER
	BENJ. HENDRICKS,
	GIDBON LEISENRING.
	and the search the same by

an's HotzL, (formerly Tremont House, 116 Chesnut street,) Philadelphis, Septen Itet, 1844.

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and the sale

as denied

have used Shugert's Patent Washing Machine my house upwards of eight months, and do not sitete to say that I deem it one of the most det-and valuable labor-saving mathines ever inven-. I formerly kept two women continually ocpied in washing, who now do as much in two re as they than did in one week. There is no ar or test in washing, and it requires not more in one-third the usual quantity of scop. I have d a number of other machines in my family, but a number of other machine in ity ing else, and is so decidedly superior to every thing else, and little liable to get out of repair, that I would not without one if they should cost ten times the so they are sold for. DANIEL HERR.

given for Plax Seed, at the Aug. 9, 1845 PIMN HENRY MASSER.

and unvarying consistency by all her early settlers. Hersons have not, and I trust in God will never prove recreant to the wholesome lessons of their ances ry. It is to this practice and to these lessons that she owes her present prosperity and fame.

Go where you will, there is but one sentiment now pervading the public mind on this subject. It has grown with her growth, and strengthened with her strength ; and there is a try coming up now from all her borders, ethoed from every hill and from every valley; from her very bowels as you saw the other day, by the petition which I presented from her hardy miners, whose habitations are under ground : from every village, from every work-ship from every farm house is the cry heard, invoking ha in internose between them and ruin. Every legislature for years has instructed her representatives here to adhere to her fovorite policy ; and no man has ever presumed to ask her favor without admitting the justice and propriety of her views upon this subject ; and I may add, Mr. President, wae betide the man who raises his suicidal hand against her, now in the hour of her extremity.

I have said her favor was never asked with out a pledge to support her views. You know, sit, how it was in 1844. I need not tell you that you would not now occupy that chair but for the arsurances-the of reiterated assurances-that her policy would not be disturbed. You and I temember the scenes of that day. We cannot forget the flags and banners which where carried in the protessions of her democracy, pending the election which fesulted in the triumph of our party. It cannot, and it ought not to be disguised, that, but for three 4asurances to which I have alluded, that triumph never would have been obtained. I remember the anxiety which pervaded the minds of the politicians until the publication of the Kant letter, and I cantiol forget the pains that were taken by the leading men of the party to convince the people that it was evidence of an intention to protect our interests. Her confiding citizens gave their support in good faith, and they expected good faith in feturn. The letter was published, in English and German; in every demo cratic paper in the State, and in pamplets by thousands. Every democrat pointed to it as a satisfactory tariff letter, and no democrat doubted it. It is not saying too much to secribe to that letter, meinly; the democratic majority of the State. Surely, honorable men will not now, since the battle has been fought and the benote won by it, evade its responsibility, by enying that too liberal a construction was put

public, this manufacture has been brought to such a state of maturity as, with continued encouragement, will supersede the necessity of future importations from foreign countries."

Extract of a message from Thomas Jefferson, President of the United States, 10 Congress, December 3, 1801.

'Agriculture, manufactures, commerce, and avigation, the four pillars of our prosperity, are then most thriving when left most free to individual enterprise. Prolection from casual embarrassments, however, may sometimes be seasonably interposed.'

Extract of a message from Thomas Jefferson, President of the United States, to Congress, December 2, 1806.

Shall we suppress the impost, and give that advantage to foreign over domestic manufactures! On a few articles, of more general and necessary use, the suppression, in due season, will doubtless be tight ; but the great mass of the articles on which impost is paid the foreign luxuries, purchased by those only who are tich chough to afford themselves the use of them." Extract of a message from James Madison, Presi-tieht of the United States, to Congress. May

22, 1809.

'The revision of our commercial laws, proper to adapt them to the arrangement which has taken blate with Great Britain, will doubtless engage the early attention of Congress. It will be worthy, at the same time, of their just and provident care, to make such further alterations In the laws as will more especially protect and lister the several branches of manufacture which have been recently instituted or extended by the laudable exertions of our citizens."

Extract of a message from James Madison, Pre-aident of the United States, to Congress, No-vember 29, 1809.

"The face of our country everywhere presents the laudable enterprise of extensive tapital; and dutable improvement. In a fullivation of the materials, and the extension of useful manufattures, more especially in the general application of household fabrics; we behold & tabil dimindtion of our dependence on foreign supplies. Nor is it unworthy of reflection that this revolution it our pursuits and habits is in no slight degree a consequence of these impolitic and atbitfary edicts by which the contending nations, in endestoring each of them to obstruct out trade with the other, have so far sbridged our means of producting the productions and manufiletures of which out own afe now taking the place." Extract of a message from James Madison, Pre-sident of the United States, to Cougress, De-cember 7, 1813.

If the wat has increased the interruptions o

ubject : Extract from General Jackson's letter to Dr. Coleman.

"You ask me my opinion on the tariff. I an wer, that I am in favor of a judicious examination and revision of it; and so far as the tariff bill before us embraces the design of fostering, protecting, and preserving within ourselves the means of national defence and independence, particularly in a state of war, I would advocate and support it. The experience of the late war ought to teach a lesson, and one never to be forgotten. If our liberty and republican form of government, procured for us by our revolutionafy fathers, are worth the blood and treasure at which they were obtained, it surely is our duty to protect and defend them. Can there be an American patriot; who saw the privations, dangers, and difficulties experienced for the want of proper means of defence during the last war, who would be willing again to hazard the safely of our country, if embroiled ; or to rest it for defence on the precarious means of national resource to be derived from commerce in a state of wat with a maritime power, who might destroy that commerce to prevent us obtaining the means of defence, and thereby subdue us! I ode there is not ; and if there is. I am sure he does not deserve to enjoy the blessings of freedoth. Heaven smiled upon and gave us liberty blessed us with the means of flational independence and national defence. If we omit of refuse to use the gifts which he has extended to us, we deserve not the continuation of his blessings. He has filled our mountains and our plains with minerals-with lead, iron, and copper-and given us climate and soil for the growing of hemp and wool. These being the grand materials of our national defence; they sught to have extended to them adequate and fair protection, that our own manufactories and

December 8, 1829.

"The agricultural interest of our country so essentially connected with every other, and so superior in importance to them all, that it is scarcely necessary to invite to it your particular attention. It is principally as manufactures and commerce tend to increase the value of agricultural productions, and to extend their application to the wants and comforts of society, that they deserve the fostering care of govern-

Extract of a message from Andrew Jackson, President of the United States, to Congress December 7, 1820.

"The States have delegated their whole authority over imports to the general government, without limitation of restriction, saving the very inconsiderable reservation relating to their inspection laws. This authority having thus entitely passed from the States, the right to exercise it for the purpose of protection does not

exist in them ; and consequently, if it be not possessed by the general government, it must be extinct. Our political system would thus present the anomaly of a people stripped of the right to foster their own industry, and to counteract the most selfish and destructive policy which might be adopted by foreign nations. This surely cannot be the case. This indispensable power, thus surrendered by the States, must be within the scope of the authority on the

subject, expressly delegated to Congress. "In this conclusion I am confirmed as well by the opinions of President Washington, Jefferson, Madison, and Monroe, who have each repeatedly recommended the exercise of this fight under the constitution, is by the uniform practice of Congress, the continued acquiescence of the States, and the general understatiding of the people."

I think, Mr. Prisident, I have clearly established the democratic character of a tariff for protection of American industry; by proofs of the most convincing character. The authorities from which I quoted have all been regardand independence. That same Providence has | ed as the lights of the republic; and I enty not the man who would attempt to lessen the weight of their opinions.

In recommending these views to Congress at different times, they but adopted the views of every nation of the world that has been prosperous. No nation ever flourished that did not of that election; a deep gloom pervaded our take care of its own citizens, and develop its own resources ; but our modern philosophers seem to be "wise above what is written." In the olden time; Mr. President, when dem-

ocracy was certainly not less pute than at preour commerce, it has at the same time cherish- I aborers may be placed on fair competition with sent, revenue bills originated with the represent

The memorable rout of the democratic party 1840, and the overthrow of Mr. Van Buren's administration, was the consequence of this state of things.

The individual cases of distress which pervaded the country for a period preceding the law 1842 were absolutely heart-rending. Rich

men not only lost their fortunes, but poor men lost their means of living. Our furnaces and our forges and our workshops were emptied ; our merchants were ruined, and our farmers, our substantial yeomanry, many of them with abundance of products, for want of a market; found themselves in the hands of the sheriff. Not a section of the whole country but afforded abundant evidence of the truth of this melancholy picture. You know, Mr. President, that this is no fancy sketch. The dockets of your courts and the streets of your own city, and all the business avenues of that noble commercial mart, could be appealed to for its truth. I remember, and you doubtless know, that in the organization of a new court in that city there were over five hundred applicants for the pluce of tip-stave, Ilealthy, vigorous men sought this station, to get bread for their families. A prominent democrat of Pennsylvabia, alluding to the subject, uses the following lauguage, which fully corroborates all I have said :

All will recollect the condition of our coun try in 1840 and '41. The political campaign and the causes which controlled it must be fresh in remembrance. Such was the condition of the productive classes, that an able datesman. though aided by all the patronage of the nationa and most of the state povernments; and sustain ed by an active and powerful party, which had never been besten, was hurled from the Pres. dential chair by an overwhelming tortent. How did this happen ? It was no philosophical ab struction that occupied the public mind. The people of the United States are essentially it practical matter-of-fact people. The free trade system had been gradually working since 1833, and was being felt in all its charms at the time land; it was visible in every countenance, and n single idea controlled and determined the event 'Our condition can't be worse-let us have it change," was on the lips of every one. Mr. Van Buren had not contributed to the furful (Continued on fourth page)