Form of petition by creditor under the compulso- | to God, and are made outcasts and scourges to the ry provisions of the act.

court of the United States, in and for the district of

The netition of of the respectfully showeth, that dent of within the district of being a trader, and actually using and exercising the trade and business of a merchant, is justly and truly indebted to your petitioner, in the sum of five hunthe amount of two thousand dollars (and upwards,) often inveigled into the deceptions of pleasure .-did lately commit an act of bankruptcy within the Love of dress and finery; anxiety for show and patrue intent and meaning of the act of Congress in rade; a scorning of the little things of life, which such case made and provided : and your petitioner go to make up the aggregate of character, and the further showeth, that in the month of the said did depart from the state of where out the means of maintaining those pretensions, he is an inhabitant, with intent to defraud his credi- are often the precursors of crime and disgrace, and tors, (or state any other act of bankruptcy specified | in the act

In consideration whereof, your petitioner humbly prays, that the said may by the order and decree of this court, be declared and made a bankrupt according to the provisions and true intent and meaning of the said act of Congress; and that such said act of Congress.

Dated. &c. (Signed)

The form of the jurat to this petition may be the same as to the preceding.



INCREASE OF CRIME AND SOME OF ITS CAUSES.

No one at all conversant with the papers of the day, can fail of noticing the great increase of late. not only in the number of forgeries, theft, swin dling, &c., but also of atrocious deeds of suicide and murder. They have reached an extent, truly alarming, and call loudly for some check by the strong arm of public opinion coming in and sus-taining the majesty of law. We cannot take up a paper, without reading of some defalcation; some absconding bank officer: some extensive forgery some sweeping burglary; some outrageous assault some strange suicide, or some daring murder. The haw of violence seems to bear sway in nearly every part of our land, and the misrule of the wicked i stealthily creeping in and overturning the whole some restraints and habits of former times. Very many reasons have been assigned for this terrible state of things, but none which fully explains the cause, or which fully satisfies us as to its origin .--We are equally at a loss with others to solve this sad-condition, though we are deeply sensible of its existence, and anxious to second some measures for averting it.

In revolving in our mind this subject, a few thoughts have arisen which we throw out in connection with it, as illustrative of some of our views as to the cause of the increase of crime which has now become so painfully apparent. To the reck less spirit of speculation, we are indebted for a large class of these misdemeanors. The great prosperity of the country a few years back; the ease of obtaining credit; the many fascinating schemes of stock-jobbers and land holders; the rise of real estate with a variety of kindred causes, com-

world. The press should unite its voice with the pui To the Honorable S. R. B., judge of the district pit, in the correction of these evils; for it is not religion only, but our common welfare, and our country's stability which depend on the right education

state of the rising generation. The responsibility is most now a resi- soleum, and it should be solemnly executed.

Another cause is found in the multiform temptations, seductions and extravagances of the times.-Turn the youth wherever you will he is beset by the glare of some allurement of evil: and steady dred dollars and upwards, and also owing debts to himself as he may with good resolutions, he is too various fragments of Whigery have ceased their last past, vam-boasting pretensions of superiority, often withbetray a man into a course of evil conduct, ere he

s hardly aware of his proximity to it. The facilities of travel offer him a hundred modes of escape, and he can go on from one depredation to another, from one city to another, changing his name with his residence, until by some providential means he is arrested in his career and given over to the defurther proceedings may be had in the premises as mands of justice. And, finally, we think that the are directed, provided for, or required in and by the press has had too much agency in continuing this lisastrous state of things. Originate it, it surely

did not, but by its softening down of offences, by the use of some favorite, and we might almost say fashionable terms to express crimes; by preoccupying public opinion; by prejudicing the merits of the various culprits; by inducing misplaced sympathy for the offenders, and lessening the enormity

of their deeds, the press has done much, we fear, oreign to good morals and good society.-Familiarity even with the most disgusting object, deprives it of its most repulsive features. So with the constant blazoning of criminal offences, the public sense soon becomes blunted by their frequent repetition: t comes to regard it first, as common, then as of little importance, until at last the most atrocious murder will hardly rouse it from its quietude.

It is thus that frequency induces crime; for where the culprit thinks he can be shielded by a undred others, he will, as a natural consequence, be emboldened in his course of sin. There are arguments both for and against the circulation through he press of every offence at the bar. That it has its evils, we fully believe; whether it has its counter-balancing good, we are not prepared to deny.

From Gouge's Journal of Banking.

DEBTS OF THE SEVERAL STATES. The following list exhibits the total amount of he indebtedness of each State, not including the debts occasioned by the deposite of the surplus money of the United States.

Maine \$1.678.367 New Hampshire has no debt, 5.149.137 20,165,254 34,723,361 15,106,026

83,283

Politics of the Day.

¹ [No dominant party in this country has ever been so effectually demolished, in so short a time, as the present Whig, or Federal party-and that, too, by its own friends. Assuming power with an overwhelming majority in the national councils, and in almost every State in the Union, a few short months ty. With no principle in common to unite them, the war upon the Democracy, and fell to destroying each other like so many kilkenny cats. We are glad to see this; it is hurrying from the ranks of Federalism a host of Republican Whigs, who forsook the standard of Democracy only from local or temporary causes. The physic is operating to a charm.

We have already published extracts from the address of Mr. Cushing of Massachusetts, and articles we now solicit attention to the following letter from ler to defend and protect it. Mr. Wickliffe of Kentucky, a distinguished Whig, and neighbor to Mr. Clay. The Federal press will hardly deny that Mr. W. is, or was lately, a Whig, and one, too, whom they have heretofore bedaubed with the most fulsome praises. Hear, then, what he says of Federal Whigery .- Ed. Jeffersonian.]

LEXINGTON, Oct. 1st, 1841.

GENTLEMEN: I am just in the receipt of your of Montgomery and Bath, to join them on the 5th duce Domestic Exchanges to reasonable rates. inst., at the the residence of S. Young, Esq., in the county of Bath, in celebrating the battle of the Thames.

I regit that business of a character not to be dispensed with, will prevent me from meeting many friends with whom I should gladly exchange gratulations, in a happy meeting on that day rendered a victory gained by her brave sons, over the combined forces of the British and savages--a day sacred to the memory of her illustrious dead, who the proposed gathering of the people of the patriotic counties of Montgomery and Bath, who have witnessed the extraordinary spectacle of a summer of men have been stirred up, even to personal combat and violence-the chamber of the House of Representatives turned into an arena for the pugilistic of that body, while the Senate, in uproar and violence, have come short of the House in blows alone.

is not equal to the current expenses of the Government. They have witnessed more: they have seen a majority of both Houses attempt to break down the President, and to force him to sign bills establishing Banks of the United States contrary to his views of the Constitution, against his oath of office,

3,764,734 500,000 10,859,556 the utter disgrace of the actors, their applauders, and instruments and when these still fail to intimi 20.585,000 and included a the Case of the State Legislature restoring a specie curren-of the majorities in Congress accombled at the Case of or its equivalent. From the nature of the sus-1.789,166 of the majorities in Congress assembled at the Ca- cy or its equivalent. From the nature of the sys-4.605.000 and for the whole. Whig party, proclaim that they 14,869,476 12,667,433 13,465,682 vernment, and that they will finally force a compli- payment, its power over them ceases, and it never 2,929,557 6,011,000 department of the government shall be brought un- delinquents to return to the path of duty. 3,900,000 der the will and control of the majority of Con-1,500,000 gress, and the checks and balances of our happy \$198,367,455 28,101,644 2006 469.099 will above, the constitution ; to indicate to Congress that they are but one branch of the government, and that their masters, the people, will not allow ment and trample it under foot, and that Congress a benefit rendered to the country. will ask in vain for the power from the people, to him on every side, and a domineering majority demands of him to sacrifice on the altar of party the stands forth the fearless defender of the constitution sesses the power to incorporate a bank of the United States, as an agent to carry on the commerce of the States with foreign nations and between the States; but that the General Government cannot confer upon itself political powers not granted by gate amount at the commencement of the present the Constitution by incorporating itself, as was atyear. Since that time the sum has been considera- tempted by the two bank charters of last session. If Congress can levy taxes and pay debts through The foundation of the British funded debt was a partnership with individuals for twenty years, laid at the revolution in 1688. It took twenty-six they can incorporate the government under an act years, (and those mostly years of war,) to raise it of incorporation for twenty thousand years; and if to two hundred million dollars. But in great Brit-Congress can grant to the General Government the ain there was but one Government engaged in the right to deal in promissory notes, bills of exchange, cess. The way to stop it is to compel the banks to rebusiness of borrowing. In the United States we and gold and silver bullion, and to loan money at more of the specie will be gone, the more difficult have between twenty and thirty Governments all discount and usury-to buy chattels, and to deal in the land of the States, in partnership with other cor-In Great Britain, too, it should be recollected, porations, Congress can, on the same principle, that there was, at the time above referred to, but grant to the General Government the exclusive right one incorporated paper money bank, to help the to deal in cotton or tobacco. In fine, Congress may, nation in running into debt. In the United States by an act of incorporation, grant away the trade of we have nine hundred such institutions. It is chief- New York or New Orleans. Besides these arguly through their instrumentality that the amount of ments, and many others; standing against the principles of the bank bills passed by Congress at its Great part of this debt has in fact been created late dog days session, on constitutional grounds, for the establishment of banks. Most of the rest there are other and further objections to them in a of it we owe to the facility of which bank promises moral and political point of view. In most civilworks. But now the people at large must bear by the President created (by a bank charter) the the Democracy, disgracing themselves in the eyes and acknowledged facts; they are also known and the burden. Taxation must be resorted to, or the government of the United States not only into an of both parties, and going far to convince the peo-

only bounds required for the corporate privileges | The people deputed them to carry out reform, and was what the corporation could squeeze out of the they have but too often, not only neglected their du. people over seven per cent. Thus did the majority of Congress, in violation of the Constitution of abuses. However they may have distinguished he United States, attempt to turn the government themselves by their opposition to these, as candiinto a corporate usurers with other usurers, and to sell the privilege of exclusive shaving and cutting down the labor of the country for the excess of usu- arrived, had belied their professions and deserry to be made and received upon these shaving es- ted the standard under which they gained the have brought about their utter destruction as a par- tablishments above seven per cent. President Ty- victory, while othes have cooled down to the treez. ler has, by his veto, stayed the work of the usurer, ing point, and been congealed into absolute friand maintained the constitutional integrity of the gidity. Government. But for this he is denounced, and the Executive department of the Government threatened with dismemberment. I stand for the Constitution, and go against constitutional tinkers, be they Whigs or Democrats; and as I cannot be with you, permit me to present to my countrymen, when as-

sembled around the festive board, a sentiment: The Constitution of the United States, the bond of our Union-and the sheet-anchor of our political from various other leading Whig politicians and safety-whenever, and by whomsoever, it may be disarms their hostility, and so confounds their perpresses, renouncing Federalism and all its sins; and assailed, may the people always have a John Ty- ceptions, that they forget or despise all previous

I am your fellow-citizen,

ROBERT WICKLIFFE. To Richard French, Aquilla Young, Peter Everett, Thomas J. Young, and James M. Summers.

From Kendall's Expositor. THE FIRST DUTY.

covering their power in the State Governments, is polite invitation, on the part of my fellow citizens to restore to the People a Sound Currency, and re-How are these objects to be accomplished? The process is direct and easy :

COMPEL THE SUSPENDED BANKS TO RESUME SPECIE PAYMENTS, OR WIND UP THEIR CON-CERNS.

That done, both objects are accomplished. The people will every where have a currency of gold memorable and glorious to Kentucky by reason of and silver or its equivalent, and what is now called difference of exchanges will chiefly disappear, in point of fact, the greater part of that difference is not the difference of exchanges, but a difference in sealed with ther blood the victories she has gained. the value of local currencies. For instance: ex-But I have also other reasons for regretting my not change between New York and Washington is being able to be with you. The alarming crisis quoted at about three per cent. The real differwhich we are in, has no doubt called into existence | ence of exchange is never over one-half, and seldom | more than a fourth per cent. Exchange between New York and Cincinnati, Louisville, St. Louis, Nashville, &c., is quoted at five to ten per cent. session of Congress, in which all the angry passions when in fact it is seldom over two per cent. The rest of the apparent difference is produced by the depreciation of the currency at those places respectively, and ought not to be called exchange.

The reader cannot fail to perceive that a resumption of specie payments by the banks, by restoring They have witnessed nearly three months of this a sound and equal currency at all those points, session pass off to no one good purpose, at the cost would at once annihilate so much of the difference of more than a million of dollars, when the revenue of exchange, so called, as is produced by the depreciation of the currency, and show what the true difference really is.

States, is impotent to produce either of these results. From 1818 to 1829, while we lived in Kentucky, there were two branches of the Bank of the United and, as he believes, the interest of the country; and States in that State, and yet, during the whole peri- in nine cases out of ten, is miscalled internal imwhen all efforts have failed to intimidate him at od, and for years afterwards, the local currency provement; and which " developes the resources of the capitol into a compliance with the demands of was from 10 to 50 per cent. discount, and the ex- a state" by plunging it into almost hop-less irretriechange between that State and the Eastern cities vable bankrupt y; which has laid so many States have, throughout the length and breadth of the something more. Every man who lived in Ken- at the feet of banks and foreign money lenders; country, been stimulated to hang, shoot, and burn tucky during that period knows that the United which has converted the free people of the United in effigy, the President of these United States, to States Bank was perfectly impotent to furnish a States into bondsmen, condemned to labor through sound currency or regulate exchanges, and that those objects were encired at last solely by the acts their forefarthers; which, while it affected to hastpitol to denounce their President, and on the part, tem, a Bank of the United States or other large bank can control the smaller banks only so long as home and abroad, and made it our only alternative are no longer responsible for the acts of the Go- they can pay specie. The instant they suspend ance on the part of the President or change the can be resumed until the State Legislatures or a Constitution of the United States, and the executive controlling public opinion steps in and compels the they acquire the power of correcting abuses. There It is obvious that the State Legislatures and public opinion may be as effectually exercised without Union be forever destroyed. No wonder that the the existence of a Bank of the United States as ty, they become objects of contempt to their friends, people, seein gand hearing these things, begin to act. with it. Now is the time to reduce the truth to of scorn and derision to their opponents. It is time that they take their business in their own practice. Let the Democratic States compel their hands, and teach their servants that they are not Banks to resume, and those who are now misled by their masters, but subject to, and are not to set their Whig arguments will find themselves in possession of a sound currency and regulated exchanges without the agency of a National Bank. In no other way can the arguments in favor of a Bank be so them to usurp powers over the executive depart- effectually refuted, and at the same time so essential The amount of currency would be largely in- goods brought from foreign parts. I am sure I enable them to do so. What a brilliant example of creased by resumption, giving instant and effective pay no tax to the Government at Washington. firmness and greatness does John Tyler exhibit to relief to the people. Although the banks might, the world, of the value of our institutions and of in a moderate degree, curtail their issues, millions the reverence due to constitutional government! of dollars, now hoarded in men's desks and other Yes, he proves well, what a man strong in the af- dark corners, would immediately appear in the that. fections of the country, strong in the moral firm- light of day, and entering into the circulation, more ness of his character, pure and spotless, is worth to than replace the amount of bank notes which might takes from you one bushel out of evey six, or makes a nation. While conflicts of party strifes assail be withdrawn. We have not a doubt that the resumption would at once make money more plenty in all the States where it prevails, even though it constitution he has sworn to support and protect, he should produce a considerable reduction of the bank plain. notes in circulation. But the heards of specie and of the rights of the executive and of the States. which would now produce this result, are daily di-I have myself always believed that Congress pos- minishing. Not being used as a currency, it is becoming an article of merchandise, and finding its way into the mart of the nation, is shipped to Europe. At this moment specie is a drug in N. York, pay as much as one bushel is worth. That increaand is going out by hundreds of thousands in every packet that sails, while Foreign Exchanges are at it to the farmers, he adds what he pays the Governrates which formerly precluded its profitable shipment. Why is this? It is beause in two-thirds of the Union it is not used as a currency, and is gradually abandoning the country to deprciated bank notes and worthless shinplasters. Democrats, it is your first duty to stop this prosume. The longer that measure is delayed, the will resumption be, and the less decisive will be the relief to the people.

ty, but become accomplices in the creation of new dates for office, it must be confessed that too many Democratic members, when the period of action

This metamorphosis has generally, if not al. ways, occurred in questions involving great pecuni. ary interests, such as Bank reform, and internal improvements. These generally work wonders, There seems to be a mysterious, inscrutable influence connected with all measures of this kind which at the very moment the power of arresting profligate public expenditures or bank abuses is ac. quired by these patriots, blinds their understanding. declarations and pledges, and become the passive, if not active instruments in perpetuating mischievous old systems, and devising new. When it comes to probing the wound deeply, or amputating the limb, they become exceedingly qualmish, their nerves begin to quiver, and it is all over with them.

We hope to see no more of this, notwithstanding he Penroses and Burdens, who sold the State of Pennsylvania to the insolvent Bank of the United The first duty of the Democratic party, on re- States, have shared the rewards of the Pipe Layers under the Whig Administration. No honest man ought to envy them their honors or their bribes. Like the capulets and gold lace of the menials of European aristocracy, they are badges, not of honor, but disgrace. They are the wages of sin, and the wages of sin is death. These, and such like men, may continue to pass current in society; they may be tolerated; but wherever they go, and wherever they are known, they will be secretly despised. They are forever divested of that glorious consciousness of intrinsic worth which is the prime source of human happiness, and can never acquire, because they do not deserve, that high estimation from their fellow-creatures which is only voluntarily tendered to integrity. They are

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herefore examples not to imitate, but to avoid, and should stand as the light boats on the reef to warn the mariner from approaching.

The Democracy, wherever they gain the ascendency in the State Legislatures, are, in the first place, pledged to a thorough and radical reform of that pernicious banking system which has robbed the people of untold millions, and still continues the system of robbery with increasing voracity; which has distracted, embarrassed, and obstructed the industry of the country, by rendering employment uncertain, and wages the sport of bank contractions and expansions: and which, more than all other causes combined, has undermined the morals and corrupted the principles of those who have been its accomplices and victims. This the triumphant Democracy stands pledged to do; and let their repre-The boasted whig remedy, a Bank of the United sentatives beware how they flinch from the test, when it comes.

In the second place, the Democracy stand pledged to arrest that wild and reckless system which, perity for at least a hundred years; which has entailed on us the disgace of forfeiting our faith at either to be taxed or dishonored. These are the two great lions which the Democare other grievances, which we shall not at present enumerate. Let thein look to it, we repeat, at once,

Vermont has no debt, Massachusetts. Rhode Island has no debt. Connecticut has no debt, New York, New Jersey has no stock debt, Pennsylvania, Maryland.

Delaware has no debt,

bined to produce throughout the land a mania for speculation. The sudden acquisition of wealth was the one object of thousands; the old paths to affluence which involved patience, toil, diligence, and integrity were eschewed, and a royal road to riches through some of the vest concline of the multi tude. That spirit soon wrought out its own ruin. and with it, burst the deceitful bubbles which appeared so beautiful to those who chased after their emptiness. Few gained anything, most lost all, and with that loss, there was engendered a lowering down of the moral sense; a relaxing of the tone o society; a demoralizing influence on mind and heart, which has prepared the way for, and ushered in a long catalogue of ills, which now afflict our land

Another cause has seemed to us to be in the fact that so many young men seek the various profes sions of Law, Medicine, and even the Ministerial .--Quite a number of the culprits who have been arrested of late, are persons above the ordinary standard of criminals, and some have even been identificl with each of the above professions. Formerly, young men sought one or the other of these learned classes, because there was a disposition of mind, and befitting talents to encounter its difficulties, and master its principles, but now multitudes seek the profession because it is gentlemanly-an easy way of getting a living, and getting into scciety; and trust rather to some good stroke of fortune than to assiduity of study and attention to business. The consequence is, few attain their object; the rest become tiresome to themselves and others, are too proud to labour and too ignorant to be useful; and thus, fall into that intermediate state of society where selfrespect and personal resposibility are lost, and carless indifference and criminal indulgence take up the reins, now abondoned by discretion. Many a young man who might have been an ornament and a blessing to his friends and the world in an humble sphere of life, has been utterly ruined, and irrevocably lost, by aspiring to that condition for which neither the God of Nature nor of Providence ever designed him.

A still further cause, and one which should come home to every fireside, and every father and mother's heart, is the loose manner now strangely pre valent, of educating children, particularly boys .-There is a radical defect at home. The restraints of home seem altogether set aside; the parental counsels neglected, and the boy has grown wiser han his sire, and asserts his independence with a spirit demonstrative of his miseducation. We say strangely prevalent, for strange it indeed is, when parents, who have the best interests of their children at heart, should allow them to run the road to a precocious ruin. The most casual observer cannot but notice the ridiculous assumption of the airs of manhood by the mere striplings of our schools and academics; their striving to be thought men, and their eager rushing into the follies and extravagances of their seniors. The staid, sober habits of other days, when children were kept in their proper places, and under proper discipline, are particular-ly needed now, as a corrective to the license, and almost libertinism of the present race of youth .----The wholesome corrections and counsels of fathers and mothers, are loudly called for now, when there is in children such a tendency to throw off all restraint, and forget all law; and when they too often turn a deaf car to the voice of parental wisdom, "charming ever so wisely." These are known sonment; to this setting aside parental coursel, oh ! how many a father's and a mother's heart has been made to bleed in lacerated anguish. Like Eli of

Virginia. North Carolina has no debt, South Carolina, Georgia, Alabama, Louisiana. Tennessee. Kentucky, Ohio, Indiana, Missouri, Michigan. Arkansas, Florida, District of Columbia,

Debts of the States for the U.S.

surplus money deposited with them,

| | | \$225,459,09 |
|-----------------------|-------------|--------------|
| DEBTS | OF CITIES. | |
| New York, | \$9,663.259 | |
| Boston, | 1,698,232 | |
| Philadelphia, | 2,495,400 | |
| Baltimore, | 4,680,870 | |
| Albany, | 695,532 | |
| Trov, | 361.000 | |
| Cincinnatti, | 860,000 | |
| New Orleans, | 1,758,180 | |
| Mobile, | 513,000 | |
| Charleston, | 1,142,358 | |
| l'otal of City debts, | | 23,867,84 |
| | | |

Total of State and City debts, \$250,469,099 THE STATE DEBTS.

The disease under which this country is laboring s debt-debt in every form-private debt, public

debt, bank debt, municipal debt, State debt. From a small pamphlet published at the office of the New York Evening Post, we transferred to our own columns a table showing the extent in which one class of debts, namely State debts, have in a short period been augmented, and their aggrebly increased.

borrowing to the full extent of their ability.

our public debt has been so rapidly augmented.

to pay on demand, can be exchanged for State promises to pay at some future day.

The process is a very easy one, and for a time it was a very pleasant one, especially to those contractors who had "good, fat jobs" on the public grevious errors. To this state of things, many a credit of the States be dishonored. The rail roads enormous usurer, but into a usurer of the most odi-ple that neither professions or pledges can be relied man owes his ruin—to this lowering the standard of and canals for which most of this debt has been in- ous and detestable character. By the fundamental on when coming in conflict with the sordid intercurred, will, in taking the country throughout, yield law of the corporation, the government of the Uni- ests of local combinations, lobby members, and morevenue enough to keep them in repair, and pay ted States was to be taker and receiver of the one- neyed institutions. expenses of superintendence.

grind or shave from the face of labor-for twenty tic State Legislatures, or at least those so calling ty-four percent more on every dollar's worth of salt

"Now's the day and now's the hour."

From the New York Evening Post.

The Duty of the Democratic Legislatures .- If is the result of the late elections pretty clearly indicate, the Legislatures of a great majority of the States should be Democratic, they will lie under the deepest and most solemn and weighty responsibilities to the people. They will stand committed ized nations as in our states, laws exist against ex- to carry out those great principles which have ever orbitant usury; contracts exceeding a scale of in-terest fixed by law are not only violable, but offend-are pledged, and for this they will have been choers against laws prohibiting usury are punished sen. They cannot avoid the great duty imposed criminally; and yet each of the bank bills vetoed on them without justly forfeiting the confidence of

From Kendall's Expositor. TARIFF TAXATION.

DIALOGUE BETWEEN TWO FARMERS.

Farmer Smith .- Neighbor Jones, you are always talking about the tax that Congress has imposed on us by the bill increasing the duties on

Farmer Jones .- You don't! Don't you use salt in your family, and give it to your cattle?

Far. S .- Certainly; but I don't pay any tax on

Far. J .- You do indeed. The Government you pay for five bushels as much money as would buy six, if there was no tariff, and a little more.

Far. S .- I don't understand that; -please to ex-

Far. J.-The tariff imposes a tax of twenty per cent. on all the salt brought into the country, which the Government makes the merchant pay to its collectors in the cities. On every five bushels he lands from the ships, the Government makes him ses the cost to him one-fifth. When he goes to sell ment to the price, and so makes the farmers pay it back to him. Do you understand it? Far. S.—I think I do. If the merchant pays a

dollar for two bushels, the Government makes him pay twenty cents to the collector, and when he comes to sell it to us, he makes us pay him a dollar and twenty cents for the two bushels.

Far. J.-Exactly-that is the principle, but the practical effect is worse than that. The merchant, you know, must have his profit on all the money he pays out for the salt, whether to the maker, the importer, or to the Government. He adds the same rate of profit to the twenty cents paid for duty, as he does to the one doliar paid for the salt. If his profit be twenty per cent. it amounts to four cents on the duty, so that for every twenty cents the merchant pays the Government, the farmer pays twenty-four cents to the merchant.

Far. S.-Yes, yes, I see it now. But much of the salt we buy is made in this country, and they don't tax us on that.

Far. J.-It is the same thing. The same tax which compels the importing merchants to raise the price of the salt that comes from abroad twenty-four cents on every dollar's worth, enables the maker of salt at home to increase the price of his salt twenty-four cents on the dollar's worth also.

Far. S .- I see that, but it den't go to the Government.

Far. J .- Whom does it go to? Far. S .- To the salt-maker, I suppose

Far. J.-Exactly so. And in that way, the tathird of all the usuries which the corporation could Hitherto, it cannot be denied that the Democra- riff makes the Farmer pay to the salt-maker twen-

