

well tended or stirred every day as it should be, or as some sour particles may adhere to our lump of butter, it is prudent to use a very small quantity of saltpetre and of sugar in our salt. One tea-spoonful of saltpetre and two of loaf sugar will be sufficient for a dozen pounds of butter, and these will tend to correct any acid or impurities that may have intruded.—*Cultivator's Almanac.*

### Plan of a Fiscal Agent.

From the Madisonian.

#### A FISCAL AGENT FOR THE GOVERNMENT, AND A CURRENCY FOR THE PEOPLE.

Let Government establish depositories for the safe-keeping of its moneys at all the important commercial points throughout the Union. Call these depositories, agencies, offices, Banks of deposit, sub-treasuries, or any thing else fancy may suggest.—Place each of them under the care of three different individuals, one of whom shall be called the receiver, another cashier, and the other teller. The receiver should receive, the cashier should keep, and the teller should pay out all moneys deposited. Let each of these officers be appointed by the President, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate. Give to each one of them, when necessary, an assistant, who shall act as first book-keeper in his department, and who shall also receive his appointment from the Executive and Senate. If deemed necessary or wise, after full discussion, let the constitution or law be so amended as to secure to the President, in relation to those officers, the power of temporary suspension, but not of final removal, without the consent of the Senate.

Let the obligation of duty resting upon each and all of them be of such a character and so prescribed as to make them answerable, in some measure, for the misconduct of each, as well as compel them to watch, supervise, and check each other, and report delinquencies, when discovered to head quarters.

Thus far the interest of the government alone would be provided for. But the necessities of the people require the agency of some scheme which will furnish them with a national currency, or medium of exchange, of un doubted, substantial and uniform value. In order to accomplish so high a benefit for the currency, it is proposed that government should cause to be prepared a suitable quantity of certificates of deposit or Treasury notes, in denominations of twenty dollars and upwards, and in convenient forms and with suitable engravings for circulation amongst the people. Let these certificates of deposit or Treasury notes be distributed amongst the different government depositories in such portions as may meet fully the demand for them. Let every citizen throughout the country have the privilege of depositing any amount of specie in these depositories, and the right occurring thereupon, to demand in exchange for the same the certificates or notes of government, payable on demand at the place of deposit in specie, and receivable every where in payment for government dues and for public lands.—This privilege would place it in the power of every individual to convert his local bank notes, when payable in specie, into a national currency, based dollar for dollar on the specie deposited, receivable at all points for public dues; and endorsed by the highest authority and the best guarantee known to the people—that of their own government. The quantity of such national currency which would thus be brought into circulation, would be precisely commensurate with the demand for it—no less, and probably no more. The regulating power over state banks exerted through the voluntary action of the people in withdrawing the specie from them and converting it into the national currency, would prove to be abundantly sufficient; potent beyond resistance. The tendency of this process would be to encourage the introduction and retention of the precious metals, and sustain practically the gold and silver standard of value—a line of its duty which the government seems studiously and purposely to have avoided from 1791 to 1837. A commendation the most conclusive and decisive in favor of such a scheme of furnishing a national currency is, that it totally excludes the use of the public money by public agents or individuals, the discount of promissory notes, or of bills of exchange, or any other act of loaning money, or granting facilities of credit. It would have no stockholders, lenders, debtors or borrowers. Newspaper editors, politicians, speculators, stock-jobbers, or any other class, could get no accommodation from it. Its issues would be confined to the specie depositories—would be predicated upon and limited by the specie deposits. The specie depositories, under the operations of trade and business, would be fully equal to the vast wants of the country for a currency, especially for a national currency. When deposited, the specie would be represented in the business of the country by the very best and most truthful representation that could be devised.

Under such a system the productive labor of the country would be the money-creating, the money-making power. The money power would be separated from the political power.—The money power grows out of the right, the power to use money; and the use of money, public or private, is totally prohibited and excluded from the operations of the system. The Government would simply become the keeper of the treasure of the nation, and in its issue of certificates or notes to individuals would incur no other obligations than such as would be incident to a bank of deposit, or to its character of keeper of such moneys.

This relation to the public would afford the most effective facilities for borrowing money in war and all public emergencies. Proposals from the Government to exchange its stock, bearing a reasonable rate of interest, for its certificates or notes in circulation, would be readily embraced by money holders. The results would be, the funding of such certificates or notes by the Government, and the immediate possession and use of the specie originally deposited in exchange for them; a greater facility and more prompt mode of realizing cash in any emergency than could be afforded by any other scheme yet devised.

An indispensable feature in the scheme would be the collection of the public dues exclusively in specie and the certificates and notes of Government issued in exchange thereof. Any connection with local banks or the banking system is totally excluded from the scheme. No other banking operation would be necessary than the transfer from point to point, for Government purposes, of the certificates or notes of Government received in payment for the public dues. Or if Government paper should be more valuable, and individuals should prefer to pay their dues to Government in specie, no transfer of such funds would be necessary, inasmuch as checks drawn by the Government upon specific deposits at the commercial points of the country would generally be more valuable than the specie itself, and consequently readily received in payment of Government dues by Government creditors. In this scheme all constitutional objections are avoided—no Fiscal Corporation nor Bank of discount is established.

A Fiscal Agent for the Government and a Currency Agent for the people is provided, with unlimited capacity to do good, and no power to do harm.

*A national currency of the highest possible value and credit, fully commensurate with the resources, the uses and necessities of the whole country, would be the certain and inevitable result of its operations.*

The above brief outline of a system of joint fiscal and currency agency is submitted to the consideration of the Administration of John Tyler and of the people of the United States, by

A MEMBER OF THE 27TH CONGRESS, Washington, September, 1841.

### Trial of McLeod.

[The following news in regard to the trial of McLeod is by one of the Editors of the *Albany Argus*, who is in attendance at Utica for the purpose of reporting the facts of the case as the transpire.]

Utica, Sept. 28.

As to the McLeod business. The trial cannot come on until Monday next, if at all: Mr. Spencer said almost as much yesterday in court, when the cause was called for by Mr. Hall pro forma, with a view to some understanding as to the time when witnesses should be in attendance. The reason (as I have ascertained) is the unexpected reluctance of certain important witnesses on the part of the defence, to attend personally at Utica, which refusal was not known to the prisoner's counsel until after the commission had closed both at Toronto and Kingston. I have learned enough to know that they are deemed material witnesses to complete the chain of evidence relied on to prove an *alibi*, and that McLeod's counsel would not feel at liberty to go to trial without their testimony in some shape.

Meanwhile a cloud of witnesses against McLeod, came down this morning from Buffalo, Chippewa, Detroit, &c. McKenzie, Theller, Sutherland and other conspicuous Patriot leaders are on the ground. Gentlemen connected with the press are also here, from New-York and elsewhere, and are busy, particularly the former, making preparations for forwarding the news by express daily during the trial.

The Attorney General gave notice that he should again call on the case to-morrow; but that cannot expedite matters.

From another Correspondent.

Utica, Sept. 28, 1841.

It is very certain that the trial of McLeod will not come on until Monday of next week.—There have been subpoenaed on the part of the people something more than 50 witnesses, a large number of whom had arrived yesterday; and some of whom are leaving, as it is said, because they are too poor to stay.

The defence will consist principally of depositions which have been taken by commission in Canada. Miss Thompson, however, will appear in person.

The case now stands thus: The steamer *Caroline*, the property of William Wells, was destroyed at Schlosser, on the night of the 27th of December, 1837, in which transaction Amos Durfee, a citizen, was killed. The persons concerned in the matter have been deemed by the authorities of this State to have committed the crime of murder, and to be amenable to our laws therefor. McLeod was charged with having been a participator in the transaction; and coming within the State, he was arrested, and on examination, committed by a magistrate to prison, to answer. On the 6th of November last, he was indicted, and the indictment having been sent to theoyer and termenet of Niagara county, from the general sessions, where it was found, the prisoner moved it into the supreme court by certiorari, which court has sent it down to the circuit of Oneida county to be traversed. Here it is now to be tried, as a civil suit, by the circuit judge, and not by theoyer and termenet, in which the county judges preside with the circuit judge.

Perhaps your readers would like to hear how the man looks, to whom such notoriety has been given. He is rather comely, and a stout, athletic man, of about 35 years of age, measures 5 feet 11 inches, and weighs about 210 lbs. Has a light complexion, sandy hair, blue eyes, full face, and broad jaw-bones, nose a little turned up, large mouth, teeth regular and very white, and in his manner of speaking he is moderate.

His history is this: Alexander McLeod is a native of Perthshire, in Scotland, and was one of a numerous family of indigent parents. At an early age he enlisted as a soldier in one of the regiments of guards, where he rose to the rank of a sergeant, and then obtained his discharge, and emigrated to Upper Canada and located himself in the Niagara district, where he was appointed a deputy sheriff by the sheriff, Hamilton, another Scotchman, and when the rebellion broke out in Canada in 1837, he took a decided stand for the British government. The residue of his history will be given on his trial.

C. C.

### FROM FLORIDA.

Fort King, Sept. 22.

The express from the West is just in. A letter from Tampa says, "about 50 of Hospataka's people have surrendered, and Col. Worth is in communication with the balance (250)—but little doubt is entertained that he will be successful in his negotiations with them." The writer also states that there is reason to apprehend the yellow fever has made its appearance at Cedar Key. God grant us a happy release from its miseries.

PILATUS, Sept. 29.

On the 27th a party of Indians attacked two citizens, residing at Fort Holmes, while hunting their horses. The only damage done was one horse killed. It is said that a party of some ten Indians has gone towards the Okelofnee Swamp. The troops are out in all directions to endeavor to intercept them.

The news from Tampa is still favorable. The Indians continue to come in daily. A shipment of some 350 to 450 will soon be made.—*Saras. Repub.*

Highly important from Mexico—another Revolution.—Late last evening we received some highly important intelligence from Yucatan and Mexico. That from Mexico is down to the 27th ultimo, and from Yucatan to the 1st inst.

Another revolution has broken out in Mexico, and Santa Anna is again in the ascendant.

On the 18th ultimo, Guadaluara, in Mexico, under the command of General Paredes, proclaimed for the abolition of the fifteen per cent. duty, which had been recently levied by Government, and in favor of a Congress to be elected by the people.—This created a great deal of excitement.

The news of this great outbreak reached Vera Cruz on the 24th ult., and Santa Anna immediately proclaimed in favor of the same measures. He despatched troops on the 25th to occupy the principal castles and forts between Vera Cruz and the city of Mexico.

On the 29th, Vera Cruz also declared for the revolution, and then the train was almost complete for the overthrow of the Central Government. On the same afternoon Santa Anna, who had about two thousand troops under his command, sent off a sufficient number to take possession of Perote, a castle which commands the communication between the city of Mexico and Vera Cruz. They reached there on the 27th, just as the English mail was leaving, and it is by this means that we have received the news. As soon as the General of Puebla heard of what had happened, he despatched three hundred horse to the assistance of the Perote, but Santa Anna had possession thereof before these troops arrived within six leagues of the place.—*Herold.*

### OUTRAGE ON THE NORTHERN FRONTIER.

[From the St. Alban's Messenger, extra., Sept. 24.]

#### DARING OUTRAGE!—OUR TERRITORY INVADED, AND AN AMERICAN CITIZEN KIDNAPPED BY BRITISH ARMED SOLDIERS.

Since the announcement in our last paper of the gross outrage committed upon our rights as a nation, and upon the lives and liberty of individuals, in the forcible seizure and abduction of Col. James W. Grogan, we have been enabled to gather further testimony in relation to the affair, which we lose no time in presenting to our readers. As might have been anticipated, such an outrage could not but be followed by the exasperation and excitement of the people, and it is highly creditably to our fellow-townsmen that immediately upon the arrival of the news of Col. Grogan's seizure, they made due preparations for the procurement of indisputable facts which they might lay before the Governor of Vermont and the proper authorities at Washington. At large and respectable meetings at the Court House, on the 21th and 22d inst., the public sentiment was manifested and facts and resolutions were presented for the consideration of the people generally.

The committee appointed to collect testimony relative to this illegal transaction reported on Wednesday evening, and read to a very large audience sundry affidavits, the substance of which we are about to communicate to our readers.—Those affidavits indicate plainly that rumor had not magnified the atrocity of the act.

It appears from one of the affidavits that on the 19th inst, there were present at the tavern of J. M. Sowles, at Alburgh, a short distance this side of the line, sundry persons from Canada, in company with James W. Grogan, and among the rest a dragoon who urged Grogan to drink, and was particularly attentive to him, so much so that his courtesies became suspicious, and these suspicions were communicated to Grogan, and he was advised that a plan was afoot to kidnap him and to transport him to Canada. Grogan finally following the friendly advice given him, went to Alburgh City, so called, and afterwards went to pass the night at the house of Mr. Wm. Brown, his brother-in-law, who resides about three miles from the boundary line.

From the affidavit of another, it appears that Wm. Brown and his wife were awakened about 2 o'clock in the morning of Monday 20th Sept, by a noise occasioned by the breaking open, and forcible entrance of a gang of armed men into their dwelling. This gang, consisting of fifteen, or more, were in the uniform of British Soldiers, and, as could be seen by the lantern they carried, fully armed. Mr. Brown sprang from the bed upon perceiving the intruders, as he was met at the door of his sleeping-room by a British ruffian, who presented his gun and bayonet, and ordered him to remain quiet. Mr. Brown called aloud to his sons who were sleeping above, and was threatened by the soldier that he would certainly be shot unless he desisted speaking. The remainder of this gang rushed into the adjoining room, where Col. Grogan was sleeping, crying out as they entered, "Here he is!" "Here he is!" "Shoot him—blow his brains out." They seized him and dragged him from his bed, and carried him by force through the house, and conveyed him to the road, where were vehicles in readiness to take him across the line. Mr. Brown testifies that he was apparently strangled so that he could neither speak or make even a show of resistance.

It appears from another affidavit that the son of Mr. Wm. Brown came down at his father's call by so soon as he could put on his clothes, and was met by one of the British dragoons—an Irishman, as he thought—who cocked his gun and ordered him to return, or he would shoot him. Soon after they had gone off with Grogan, young Mr. Brown discovered a drab-colored hat, a British Bayonet, and a cotton hankerchief which they dropped in the hurry of their proceedings. Soon after day-light a British Dragoon was seen riding towards the house of Mr. Brown, apparently in search of the articles which the ruffians had accidentally lost. As soon as he saw he was discovered, he ran his horse back to Her Majesty's dominions.

From another affidavit, it appears that a gentleman going from Clarenceville to Missisquoi Bay overtook a wagon, in which was James W. Grogan, 4 armed soldiers and a driver, and 4 mounted dragoons riding and keeping guard by the wagon.—Grogan was placed in the bottom of the wagon. Upon their arrival at the Bay, Grogan remained in the wagon surrounded by a strong guard in front of the guard house—for about a quarter of an hour, after which he was ordered into the Guard House, and from thence taken to Montreal. Grogan appeared badly wounded and bruised—his face was very much disfigured, and it was with great difficulty he could walk or step. The party that brought him to the guard house from Alburgh, was formally dismissed in true military style, by Sergeant Read, who belongs to Captain Jones' Company of Light Dragoons in her Majesty's service. It was reported in Missisquoi Bay, that on the evening previous to the transaction above detailed, Capt. Jones had been heard to say, that he had despatched a squad of men after Col. Grogan and Grogan would, without fail, be taken that night.

The substance of the above affidavits (save one) was read aloud at the meeting held at St. Albans, on the evening of the 22nd, and upon the correctness of the facts no doubt need be entertained.—"They are proof indisputable that an armed force in Her Majesty's service—acting by command of superior officers in the service of Her Majesty—entered upon our territory, and committed a gross outrage upon James W. Grogan, a natural born American citizen, who was in the enjoyment of all the rights of a citizen of the United States.—The affidavits established, beyond a cavil, that this outrage was premeditated and brutal beyond comparison—that our territory has been invaded and all law and right been ruthlessly disregarded and trampled upon. This being the fact, it was obligatory upon us to search out testimony to establish the assertion and to transmit it to the proper authorities with a full and proper representation of the time, and place and nature of the outrage.—This has been promptly done and we anticipate such a notice of it as its extreme brutality demands. The papers have been forwarded to Washington, and to our Governor, and, we doubt not that measures will be taken to demand redress for this insult and to rescue us from a repetition of an offence which debases even those British Soldiers who disgraced humanity by their barbarity and cruelty in the late Canadian insurrection.

Sickness (fever) prevails in the surrounding country to a degree never perhaps known before. Nor is the epidemic confined to this section; we learn that it is raging in the neighboring counties of Davidson and Rowan. The deaths that occur are very few, considering the uncommon prevalence of the disease. The cause of unhealthfulness must be more general than the mill-ponds throughout the country, to which it was first attributed; though the local influence of a foul pond is no doubt extremely deleterious, and in connexion with the general cause, renders the universality of disease with in its reach alarming. Our village has so far escaped admirably.—*Greensborough Patriot 29th ult.*

### Whig Evidence.

[The following article is replete with important truths, well worthy the consideration of men of all parties. And what should add to their force is, they are from a Whig, a member of the party so severely censured. The editor of the "New World" is one of the most distinguished Whigs in the city of New-York.]

From the New-York New World, of Sept. 25.

#### DISMEMBERMENT OF THE WHIG PARTY.

The Harrison Cabinet is dissolved, and the 'great Whig party' reduced to its original elements.—Like one of those ingenious contrivances of the 'celebrated Mr. Isaac Edge,' it has gone off with a bang, and a whizz and sparks of infinitely variegated fire are scattered to the four quarters of Heaven. A large globe of quicksilver has been struck by a spatula, and lo! innumerable smaller globules elude the touch and embarrass the vision. A history of its rise, progress and triumph, is one of the most instructive lessons of 'philosophy, teaching by example,' that has ever been presented, its catastrophe is additional weight to the authority of the maxim, that Honesty for political parties, as well as individuals, is eventually the only true policy.

The Whig party was an ingenious, and perhaps as simple a machine as was ever invented by that class of men, who have more confidence in the results of political manoeuvring than in the free and voluntary suffrages of the people—of men, who believe with Dr. Johnson, 'that chance will elect a better mayor than a mob.' It was wholly destitute of what we, perhaps bigotedly, regard as essential in a party organization—a basis of common principle. It is ridiculous, in answer to this charge, to point to the staring capitals which appeared at the head of the leading papers, or to the harangues of some prominent partisans; inasmuch as they are of sufficient variety to suit a political weather-cock at any point of his revolution, as they might be quoted upon all sides of any question, and are, moreover, organs merely of different sections of the party, and not of the party as a whole. The charge is conclusively proved by the fact, that the Harrison Convention, the only authentic organ of the party, made no declaration of principles—by the fact, that a resolution offered before it, by a delegate from Kentucky, that an address should be issued to the people of the U. States, embodying the principles and measures of the party, met with such a cold reception that it was silently withdrawn. It is plain, that the object was to leave the question of principle in a state of glorious uncertainty, to unite men in opposition, whom it was hopeless to attempt to unite upon any other point. No other policy would have held out the remotest hope of success. There were no common doctrines which could be published, no common measures which would meet with a general approval, and no candidate in the whole range of the party, whose faith, if at all known, would have been regarded as orthodox. It was notoriously by the means of the non-committal principle, that men from the zenith, and men from the nadir, Bank and anti-Bank, strict Constitutionists and high Tariff men, Jackson Tippecanoes and 'out-and-outers' Federalists and Democrats, met and embraced each other. Their political creed was more various than their religious.—Men were admitted to the same baptism, who no more could have united in the same declaration of principles, than Calvin and Loyola in the same confession of faith, or a materialist and transcendentalist upon the same theory of ideas. By means of this policy, there was put together 'a piece of joinery, so crossly indented and whimsically dove-tailed, a Cabinet so variously inlaid—such a piece of diversified mosaic—such a tessellated pavement, here a bit of blackstone, and there a bit of white, that it was indeed a very curious show, but utterly unsafe to touch, and unsafe to stand upon. This culpable neglect of the great organs of the party, to publish to the world their principles, put it in the power of its subordinate agents to practise all the arts of deception and delusion, to conceal the real faith, of the party or to misrepresent it in such a manner, as should conciliate the diverse views and interests of the opposition. In one quarter of the Union the Whigs represented their candidate as a friend, in another an enemy to a National Bank—here he was an abolitionist, there a slaveholder, in the East a champion of domestic industry, in the South a foe to the Tariff.

It would be easy to show, that a political organization of this kind is corrupt and dishonest—that no different rule applies to our conduct as partisans, than as individuals, to parties than to men. If it is dishonest to obtain the goods of a man under false pretences, if it is dishonest by the arts of trickery and delusion, to inveigle him of his time, his labor, and his money, it is equally dishonest to gain his political co-operation by the same means; to inveigle him of his sympathy, his vote, his influence. It would be easy to show that such an organization is the prolific parent of dishonest, fraud, hypocrisy, political corruption, national demoralization.—But we are not intending to waste our breath upon this point, to engage in so Quixotic an enterprise, as to make political parties amenable to the laws of morality or of honesty. Our censure is directed to the culpable want of foresight which did not, in the inception, detect the weakness and instability of such an edifice. It is not against the dishonesty, but against the folly of such an organization that our lance is in rest. If our voice had been potential in that convention, we should have assailed the policy of organizing without some sure basis of principle, some manifesto of the doctrines which were maintained, and of the measures for which we were contending. If we had discarded all regard for truth, if we had contemned the opinions of all honorable men, and could use only such arguments as a Michaelver or a Catharine de Medici might consistently adopt, we should have said, 'You are preferring a temporary to a permanent good; you are securing a momentary triumph by a want of confidence in the popularity of the great principles with which this party is identified, by means, which will hereafter exclude those principles from any share of popular favor.—Your victory will be like that of Phryrus, your ruin. If your triumph is not one of principles devotedly believed and thoroughly understood, if your only cohesion is opposition, your will crumble into atoms the moment that you are in power. And what is worse, your dismemberment will be final. For, when the people once discover that they have been entrapped by your disingenuous silence into the support of doctrines which they disbelieved, and of measures which they disapproved, they will forever lose all confidence in your integrity and honor, all faith in the principles you profess, and will hereafter be insensible to all arguments, which may be urged in their support. They will follow the Whig name with that universal detestation which is heaped upon those who abuse a sacred trust, who employ confidence as a weapon against the confiding, with the hiss which welcomes a fraudulent trustee or a dishonest guardian, with the relentless hatred with which the dupe pursues his deceiver, the victim his swindler.

Such arguments were scorned; the party were wedded to their short-sighted policy, and what has been the result? The dismemberment which an ordinary sagacity could have foreseen, is now a matter of history, and it will require the trumpet of the archangel to call together the scattered limbs of a body which was lately rejoicing in the flush and buoyancy of health. They have reaped the legitimate fruit of the non-committal policy. Forgetting by what a frail tenure their first candidate, already in the grand climacteric, held his life, for the purpose of conciliating hostile interests, they nominated for the second office in their gift, a person whose views upon the great measures which divided the nation, were directly hostile to those of the party who supported him—a man who would have been driven from their ranks and a curse averted from the nation, if they had ventured upon a frank and open declaration of their principles. The party triumphed—within one month the President was dead—within two the Vice President was damned.—Congress split into a thousand factions, and the party dispersed to the four winds of Heaven. Not one of their prominent measures has fully succeeded, the Land bill was emasculated, the Revenue, bill shorn of its locks, the Bankrupt law has defects to be cured, and the Fiscal Agent has become a by-word and a reproach. Truly honesty with parties, as with individuals, is eventually the best policy.

Another most striking fault of the Whig organization, was an utter want of confidence in the people. In an age of general intelligence, in a country whose whole social and political fabric rests solely upon faith in the people, the party revived all the worst devices of spiritual tyranny, all the arts of popular delusion, which have triumphed in the worst ages. Like Pythagoras and the Jesuit, they have their *exoteric* and their *esoteric* school; one doctrine for the initiated and another for the uninitiated; one faith to be believed, another to be taught. They re-animated a system which lay buried under the duddium of ages, embalmed in the execration of mankind as the author of Dogmatism in philosophy and Jesuitism in religion, to become the parent of an offspring equally loathsome and legitimate—availability in politics. Availability! a term by which worth is dishonored that mediocrity may be canonized—a term which has given birth to a dynasty of puppets which should be christened the available dynasty. 'We,' say the self-constituted arbiters of opinion, 'we can admire capacity of intellect and expansion of soul—the views of the philosophic statesman—the words of the rapt orator find something kindred in us to inspire enthusiasm—but such things never touch the people—never excite the masses—they never can appreciate a statesman—they need some more glittering idol, more shining pagoda—to catch their applause; we must throw around some mere negation, the halo of military glory. We, the electors, can grasp abstractions, can trace principles to their result, can contend for more doctrine, but 'the people' require something to mediate between their faith and their sense, some visible symbols, some imposing forms, some emblem to exalt their sensualized intellect to the comprehension of pure truth.' To meet the demand of this dogma, Whig ingenuity was tasked, and their ability was equal to the exigency. From the resources of minds capacious of such things, there was called forth an array of aids to devotion worthy of the most ideal era of the human mind. As "holy thorns" and pieces of the real cross lift the devout Catholic by means of his senses into spiritual communion, so log cabins, cider barrels, con skins and Tippecanoe songs, served the 'enlightened' American as mediators between the visible and the invisible, as a representative of that pure truth which his understanding could not reach without their aid, as a visible embodiment of the great political doctrines for which he was contending.

We cannot express our contempt for this whole system of party tactics; we eschew all theories which proceed upon popular delusion. It is a species of levelling downward which we cannot tolerate. We know of no intermediate step between full faith in the people and an abandonment of free Government. An organization of parties which goes upon an idea that the people cannot appreciate the true qualification of rulers, are not enlightened enough to comprehend the leading doctrines which should influence their vote, may be tolerated where hereditary rulers make the laws; but it is entirely foreign to the genius of our institutions—it is a virtual renunciation of the great truth upon which they rest. We detest all this Whig cant which divides the nation into, 'we'—the oracles, and 'the people' which makes one class individuals, but calls the other, compendiously, the "masses;" as if each unit of the mass was not a distinct essence and could think and feel. We rejoice that these oracles, these demagogues, with fingers in every man's palm, and lips at every man's ear, these general committees and petty cabals, these speech makers and troubadours who elevate themselves into notice by strutting and bustle, are but a small portion of the nation. "Because half a dozen grass-hoppers under a fence make the field ring with their impertinent chinks, while thousands of great cattle, reposing beneath the shadow of the British oak, chew the cud and are silent, pray do not imagine that those that make the noise are the only inhabitants of the field; that of all course, they are many in number, or that after all they are other than the little, shrivelled, meagre, hopping, though loud and troublesome insects of the hour."

Who that hath a spark of feeling, will fail to heave a sigh for poor human nature, when he reads (as you are about to do) the following paragraphs, detailing the particulars of a recent murder in New York City? Robbery, murder and all manner of villainy are so common now-a-days in the crowded communities of the North, that to give an account of all, would be surrendering our entire space to such matters. In New York City, however, there exists a refinement in crime of which this is an instance—killing a man and deliberately packing him up in a box and shipping him to St. Louis! We unsophisticated inhabitants of the country dream not of what scenes are daily and hourly enacted in our large Cities, and many times, we may almost suspect, winked at by the Police authorities.

We condense the account as given in the N. Y. Sun.—*Ral. Reg.*

It seems that a highly respectable master Printer, named Samuel Adams, mysteriously disappeared from his acquaintances on Friday the 17th of September. It now appears that on the night of the 17th ult. (the day he was missed) he had called upon Mr. J. C. Colt, teacher of book-keeping, and author of a work on that subject, printed by this Mr. Adams, and for which Colt was indebted to the amount of 200 dollars. During the night, noises were heard in Colt's room by the tenants of the building, and in the morning a large box was sent away from Colt's room. The room was examined—suspicious indications of foul work discovered, and Colt was arrested. The box in the vessel was meanwhile also examined and found to contain the body of Mr. Adams, packed up in salt!

Colt has been fully committed to trial, other strong evidences of his guilt having appeared at the Coroner's inquest, and on the trial before a magistrate. By the advice of the Counsel, he denied the charge imputed to him, and refused to answer questions.