collanies and he taxed heavily in the bargam | money on usurious terms, and for imposing adand this the language of the American syste-

We might go on multiplying such citations from every page of this speech of Mr. Tyler. B those already gooted are about antiv sufficient to establish, beyond all possible cavil, that Mr. Ty fer's views then were of the ultranent tariff school

If then, on the bank question, Mr. Tyler felt bound to sacrifice the dictates of party to the prin ciples of his whole career, how is at that he is not equally bound by such considerations in relation to the measure of a tariff of duties. If he is so bound, how can be lend his countenance to Mr. Forward's exorbitant scheme-or how can Mr. Tyler put his executive signature to a high-toned protective tariff bill !- Petersburg (Va.) States everywhere are greatly in debt,-while the means

" With the decision of the Supreme Court the Democracy are generally dissatisfied."-New York decreased, and the farmers, and laboring classes

The Standard is quite right. That body " gen orally " are dissatisfied with justice, in all cases. justice is just what such people are afraid of .-Courier & Enquirer.

If some men we could name had justice, they rnight possibly be elevated about six feet higher tion of the Constitution has the credit of the Go above the earth than they are at present - N. Y.

by the Democratic Republican Convention held in Salisbury on the 20th May, 1842.

Wherens, the Government of the United States was established by the natriots of the Revolution on the principles of fintice and equality to every most important question, -and, we propose now to free American citizen, and to all parts of the answer it. Confederacy :- therefore,

Resolved: That any attempt of Congress to con-Resolved, That any attempt of Congress to con-fer, by legislation, on my citizen, or class of citizens. We need only look to well established facts to or on any particular section of country, exclusive be convinced that all the embarrassments of privileges, is not only contrary to the Constitution, Government and distress of the country have but is subversive of the very end of free Govern arisen wholly from a course of measures, in the

Whig party at the Extra Session of Congress to opposed by the Democratic Republicans;—or, in charter a United States Bank—conferring on other words, the ascendency at present in the charter a United States Bank-conferring on certain individuals the exclusive custody of the Councils of the General, and for some time past in public money, with the exclusive right to discount, the State Governments of Wate Policy, has proand loan it out for their own private benefit, and the exclusive right to make a prior currency receivable in all dues to the tiovernment, are policy are the same. There never have been, wholly incompatible with the principles of the Constitution, and dangerous to the rights, and parties in the country,-and, these parties still liberties of the people.

Resolved, That we view with the deepest comcorn the introduction into Congress by the Whig party of a new Tariff Bill ; -a measure which most grossly violates the Compromise act of 1833,and which doubles the taxes on the people,-and brings back on the country the protective policy of 1824, and '25, in all its forms of " abamination." While we admit the power of Congress to lay and collect duties for revenue, and will never murmur vor of establishing a Government not very dis-

civil war on the country. Resolved, 'That we consider the act passed by the Whig majority at the late Extra Session of Congress for dividing out, and giving away the money arising from the sales of the public lands armounting to at least three millions of dollars annually, as a measure not only contrary to the spirit of the Constitution, but as an act of party reckless. ness unexampled in the annals & American legislation -the more so sinch the money intended to be divided is not only not taken from a fell Treasary,-but from a Treasury known to be empty. and since it gives a pretext to the party in power to increase the burthers on the people.

Resolved, That this Convention cannot in partice of contract between Debtor and Creditor, and Hooks of the country.

hashing system as now existing in the United prosperty connever be restored to the country States as one of the principal construct all the dis load a charge of measure shall take place, and tress, and hard temes a common to compound of going cannot be done until the non-re-power are -- and, we do locatly made solutions place out, changed -- tarned out, and others put unshed, we do serious near sections to it until we. That the people may not be deceived in the shall, by such Constitutional and could means us great notices before us, and may fully understand must be within this board a stier a refer to Telegraphical the formulation at sorge, we will proceed in community to since unity, a with the state of the state o

the Constitution of the Course State is the west. The ISSUES, OR POINTED IN DISPLANDING you at instrument of any amount have now a about 's honor signate, the all- root of procued wishers and devoted provided and to long contributed by the Large and the continue of the Large and the Large and the Large and the Large and the continue of the Large and the Large a while that Construction are a second of the San and San and San and San the Earling system as the part of the Banking system as

head—to abolish a most and the second as a second model. The Democrats are exposed to all such than,—thereby, the second second as a second funds, and consider the property and desired a second seco of South Careina - we want to be only one of the Covernment, so as to confirme care but to the first set that the covernment is the brought in bun high Protective

Figure 1: The Wills, the Democrate are for being down for beef, it was a Common of the description of a low star back of tax open.

The Wills are in favor of creating a large William Common of the control of the cont the true polaries of the form one of the Congress through Bebt, is a national blessing;—the Demo-torth with the trip of the state of the state of the state are now, and always have been opposed to proceeds of the Police Latin - come, to National debts, except in times of war, when there terms down the expenditure at 1 to 1 to a set to may be a necessity for them ;—thay believe that a in ordinary income thereby to the new the new National Debt is a national evil, always leading to regardy and response the pentiant for harrowing high taxes, and heavy builthens on the people,

nogal burthens on the country.

The foregoing Resolutions were unanimously tepted by the Convention, and ordered to be H. W. CONNOR, President. DUNCAN K. McRAE. Secretaries.

AN ADDRESS

Of the Democratic Convention, which met at Salisbury on the 20th day of May, 1842-to the People of North Carolina:

Fernow Crousers: That our country is at present in a most deplorable condition, no man of intelligence, and candor will deny. The People, of paying every day become more difficult. The prices of produce, within the last fifteen months, have rapidly declined,-the wages of labor have generally, now experience in an extraordinary degree, the reality of ' hard times."

Nor, is it any better with the Government. The Like the Irishman who wept over such a prospect, The expenditures are increasing, and the revenues greatest embarrassments exists in every branch of i'. falling off: - the Public Treesury is Bankrupt, and Government cannot even borrow money except on usurious terms. Never before since the adopvernment been lower, or the people more generally distressed. Why is this so ! This state of things could not have come upon us by chance, there must PREAMBLE and RESOLUTIONS adopted be adequate causes for it. What are they? We cannot blame Provinence,—for we have been blessed with usual health, and more than usual crops. We must therefore look somewhere else for the causes of the evils that now affect the country. Where are they to be found?

> THE CAUSE OF THE HARDNESS OF THE TIMES;

General, and State Governments always advocated Resolved, That the repeated attempts of the by the Federal or Whig party, and as uniformly duced all the ills that the country now emigres. We say, Whig Policy,-for Wing, and Federal since the formation of our Government, but two exist. Occasionally, it is, true schisms have taken place in these parties growing out of difference of views on temporary questions, but whenever it be came necessary to recur to fundamental principles. all these differences would vanish, and the memhers of each party would rally again under their respective banners.

These parties took their rise in the Convention which framed the Constitution ; -one being in faat a fair, and just exercise of this priver, we deay similar to that of England; and the other being that the Whig majority in the National Legislature, for a Republican form, such as was finally adopted has any right whatever to impose a Tariff for It was not however until during the administration protection; -we done that they have any right to of the Eider Adams, that they arrayed themselves tax the farmers and laborers of the country to swell under distinctive names. All who advagated the the profits of the manufacturers. We hall that Administration of Mr. Admis, and supported his all such partial legislation is unconstitutional, and measures, such as the Alien and Section lawthat it is unequal and oujust in its operations on the familing system-National Bank, &c .. - took the people every where, and more especially on the the name of Federalist ; - while, all opposed to people of the Southern States. We, therefore, call Mr. Adams, and his measures, were called Repulon the farmers and laboring classes generally, with licens -or Democrats. It does not alter the case, out regard to party distinctions heretofore existing, that one of these parties has often since its origin changed its name, and as often attempted to evil before it becomes too late, -- an evil which not new names to its opponents. Whenever its leadonly takes the hard carnings of the people, "to ers have been defeated under one name, and that make the rich richer, and the poor poorer," but name became unpopular, they would immediately will bring dissensions, and may bring troubles and throw it aside, and assume another. Thus, at the start, they designated themselves Federalists :then, during the last war when the name became allows to the people in consequence of the conduct of the leaders, many of whom took sides against their own Government, they tank the name of Federal Republicans; afterwards, when Adams and Clay were in power, and they were forming on ie country Protective Tariffs, and wild some any of Internal Improvement, they changed to National Republicans. Defeated again under this name, they seized on, and have appropriated to themselves, the once venerated name of Ware .- a name sacred in the glorious recollections of the Revolutionary War, but now prostituted to party

But though the party has often changed its name, to it sprinciples withhold an expression of its un or never has changed its principles :-- be Federalqualified condemnation of the Bankrupt law passed, ists of 1798, are the Whigs of 1812. Notifier has by the Whig majority at the Extra Session of the Republican party changed its principles; -the Congress, -a law which violates all the obligations Republicans of 1798, are the Democrats of the present day. These two parties now, as formerwhich is frought-with the most demoralizing one by, dalar widely in their views of Coverament sequences to the community. We pledge cure was salety. We have already stated that the present never to cease our opposition to it, and the about distress of the country is owing mainly to the not shall be repealed, and exchanged from the Statute prevalence of Wing policy to the councils of the General, and State Governments. If we story Resolved. That this Conversal is in the this, then it must non-saidy fallow that ground

And Whereas, T. Common because that after a districtions approximately as the course of

TWELTS THE TWO PARTIES. The White are in layor of a " Normal People"

The Hilbert is a layer of a Protective Tandi R refer I, That is all many in the second in the second

Parally-while, the Democrate are for being down

atterly opposed to it.

The Whige are in favor of Mr. Clay's proposition to change our Government, by abolishing one. The war gave an impulse to the system, and it of the greatest safeguards in it against Congres continued to spread out its wings, and talous. sional usurpations;-that is, the right of the President to acrest by his veto an unconstitutional, or plorable effects of the Banks on the country at the an unwise law. The Democrats are for preserving close of the war, and for several years afterwards ! the Constitution pure, and undefiled as it came Mr. Crawford, the Secretary of the Treasury in an from the hands of Washington, and the other able report made to Congress, states that in 1815 great men who framed it.

to distribute and give away the proceeds of the that in 1819, they had called in all to about forty Public Lands. The Democrats are opposed to fire millions—that is, in about three years time this, because they believe Congress has no consti. they had withdrawn from circulation sixty five tutional right to do it, and because if the proceeds millions of dollars. The effects of this rapid conof the lands are given away, the vacancy must be traction on the country, were awful ;-bankruptey, supplied by taxes on the people.

son a present of \$25,000. The Democrats are when the murrain rages; so usurers, and noteopposed to this, not so much on account of the shavers grow rich when distress prevails among money as of the precedent introduced by it :- it is the people. The Bank system would now have an entering wedge to introduce the British pension gone down under the storm of public indignation, system into this country, and as such ought to be but for the United States Bank, and the Protective axed for the support of a favorite few.

Besides these, there are still other points on which the two parties differ, -some of them of ture of the system long to keep within bounds. vital importance. The limits of this address however will not admit of their full discussion here .-We can only allude to them.

THE BANKING SYSTEM-AND A NATIONAL BANK.

Binking system has done most. That this scheme on troubled water, they spread over the land of making money without work, is the offspring of like the Locusts of Egypt, and with the same It does not after the case that in former years a no fewer than 901 Banks in the United States, few of the opposite party, may have favoured Banks; with a nominal capital of 400 millions of dollars. beyond dispute, that the Federal or. Whig party the crisis for its explosion was at hand. In 1837 have always been the advocates of the Banking all the Banks from one end of the Union to the system, while the Democratic party have as unitormly been opposed to it. That this is now the and set about calling in their notes. There were case, every caudid reader may soon ascertain for at the time millions on millions of their notes in rectors and Cashiers! - He will find that ninety trash to those who held them. nine out of every hundred are Whigs. Let him ook at another fact; -who have encouraged the -and who have been striving to bring them to a sense of their duty! The Legislature in every State in the Union where the Democrats have had the majority, has passed laws compelling the Banks to resume specie payments, and comply with their obligations, while this has not been done by a single Legislature where the Whigs had conrol. Everywhere the Democrats have been in favour of compelling the Banks to have regard to the obligations of their charters, -and, everywhere, e Whigs have been in favour of permitting them to do as they pleased. Is it wrong then to say, that the Banks are the offspring, and favorites of Whig policy-that they are mostly owned, and generally managed by Whigs !- Let the people

But before we express further the effects of the Banking system in the country let us enquire-

WHAT IS A BANK! When a far her of mechanic by hard work saves little more money than he immediately needs, I wishes to put it out at interest, the law forbids his taking more thin six per cent for the use of it. It he takes more, it is usury, and he forfeits his 1. Losses by Bank failure, . \$108,885,721 money, he sides being subject to a severe penalty. 2. Losses by suspension of specie pay It is not so with the Broke. A few knowing men ments by banks, and consequent dur lake as per cent miterest; -what do they do? Why, they go to the Legislature or to Congress, and procure a charter for a Bank. This charter 4. Losses by counterfeit bank notes, authorizes them to make three paper dollars for every specie dollar they put into the Banks, or pre- | 5. Losses by fluctuations in bank curand to put in, and then they loan out these paper dollars, taking the interest to advance, -making nearly twenty one per cent on their money. Thus, the farmers' money brings many per cent, - white the Bankers' money draws nearly twenty one per cent. It may be objected to this, that the Bank ers' do not re dize twenty one per cent, -that they do not put that much mito their pockets. Thisto be so, but it does not alter the case. It ters not who puts the money into their pocks-whether Stockheiders, Directors, or Cashnorth-it is enough to know that it comes out of the packets of the people.

Another advantage that the banker has over the trace to this !-- if the Bank holds the former's United States. se, all the farmer's property is ho ad for the eld; -bot when the farmer holds the note of the blank, to must or the stockholder's property is could fix it; -le may be such, and the Bank professit. There are many instances where Binks are finish, and the penals have lost thousands by hem, while the stockfulders with plenty of money, and abandance of property were not hable for a cout of the Back's debts. We have a striking sample of this in the United States Bank. That court institution has tailed for mailions; -many or widows and orphins have lost their all by it, in the new reduced to wretchedoess and want, in 1840. when Norther Builds and his partners, abound in weatte, and revel in layery. This is banking :one MANY :- . t is a contrivance by which the raw can be not work, manage to convert to their ownor the profits of the labour of those with do work. han \$1 per head. Letica equal rights !

Fire Whogs say, that we cannot get on without Backs. How did our for fathers do without them I be a warmen without the help of a all their ted and labor.

At the head and front of this Backing system

combined all their efforts, and in two years after, thoroughly. country, began rapidly to mercase; first one produce the difficulties that now oppress the coun-

The Whigs are in favor of the Bankrupt laws- Bank, and then another was established, until at the Democrate are now, and always have been the beginning of the war in 1812, there were no fewer than 120 Banks in the United States, with a capital of 77 millions of dollars.

The war gave an impulse to the system, and it Who that is old enough will not recollect the dethe Banks had notes in circulation to the amount The Whige passed a law at the Extra Session of one hundred and ten millions of dollars; and, and ruin sproad over the land everywhere, all The Whigs passed a law giving to Mrs. Harri. suffered except the monied few. Vultures fatten esisted by all who do not desire to see the many Tariff, that came to its rescue. Even as it was, it received a serious check which kept it within bounds for several years. But it is not in the pa-The Protective Tanff of 1828, and 1832,-the

operations of the United States Bank in 1834-5. and '6,-and the general example of that corrupt Institution;-the influx of money occasioned by State Joans in Europe, all united to remove every restraint from the local Banks. The system took Of all the causes that have conspired to bring a new start ;-Banks sprung up everywhere,hout the evil times now so universally felt the they rose up on the face of the country like bubbles eferal or Wing policy, no candid man will dony effect on its prosperity. Until in 1837, there were -this is a mere exception. As a general truth it is But the system had now swollen to its utmost, and hanself; -let has but look around the circle of his circulation, -all of which at once depreciated in acquisitance, and see who own the Banks!-who the hands of the people,-some ten, some fifty per have the management of them !-who are the Di cent, -while large amounts became as worthless

But few of the honest working men of the country have any idea of what the American commu-Banks in their lawless course for the past five years mity has lost by the Banking system. We will now call the attention of the people to these losses. LOSSES OF THE PEOPLE BY THE BANKS.

On the 7th of January, 1841, the Senate of the United States directed the Secretary of the Trea sury to report to Congress from the best information, what had been the losses of the Peorle, and of the Government by the use of Banks. On the 11th of the following month, February, the Secretary laid before Congress his REPORT, in answer to the call of the Senate.

From this able Document, it appears, that the people of the United States, between the years 1798, and 1840, had lost by the use of Banks more than three hundred and sixty five millions of dollars ! The Secretary shows all this in the more for all they sell. Our forefathers in estal most satisfactory manner from fiets and documents that are beyond dispute. The limits of this address will not allow them to be spread out here, but the following "Summary," taken from the Report, will show in what manner these losses

took place.

Sammary of losses by Banks. preciation on their notes Losses by destruction of bank notes by accident . beyond lesses by coin 4,444,444 rency affecting prices, extravagance in living, sacrifices of property, and by only a part of the other incidents to the Banking system not compu-150,000,000 ted above, at least

Aggregate, computed · \$365,451,497 PROFITS OF THE BANKS.

We have already seen what the people of the United States have lost by the use of Banks : now et us see what the Banks have made out of the

That these Banks had a nominal capital of about

400 millions of dollars. That they held the bonds of the people for about

500 millions of dollars. And that the aggregate of specie in their vanits

was only 53 millions of dollars. It is cortainly not unceasonable to estimate that the Banks on an average in the a profit of ten per cent on their capital. This would make their income 40 millions of dollars per year, -or, seven millions-more than all the specie in their vanits

During the two last years of Mr. Van Buren's administration, that tax paid by the people to the the a provideg a granted to the raw, and densed to Federal Government, did not on an average or coed \$1.50 per head ;-- while, the tax paid to the Bank so stem during the same period, was more

It is questionable, whether the whole cotton gropof 1541, at the present reduced prices, will bring into the country as much mone; as the people pay they begre through the revolutionary war, - they the Binks; - the Binks without work, make more country, and accurved then all the cotton rusers in the United States by

sentr. was to Bank of North America, in may be placed the late United States Bank. Its he compare, which went into operation in the tock mostly oward by foreigners, who had no year 1722 with a capital of only about \$300,000. Symposium in common with our people, or love for time think, time all its mecessors, soon made itself our Government. The Bank itself was managed a to full more community where it did business, by as corrupt a set of Financiers as ever existed. As able wast reflectables as effects in the following. After this Institution had for years waged war words: He was, "Lame year 1784 the Bank del against the Government, after having taken a lead a very excessive beautys; and by the beginning in the political contests of the day, bribing presses on 17-5, the effects of its operations began to be and buying up politicians, it became bankrupt, and very apparent. They were such as Banking has fulled for millions. Every dollar of the stock has as as a produced-a pleaturess of money, follow, been lost, and millions of its notes have fallen dead a by great scarcity, usury, rum to the many, of the hands of the people. It would fill a book to The effects of this single write the history of this corrupt Institution. We Eink were so severely felt, that the Legislature at cannot enter on the task here, but recommend to the following Section repealed the Act of Incorpo all who may wish to see the conduct of this Bank cation. Hat, the moneyed interest even at that pointed in its true colors, to read the letter of the early day was the strong to be put down ;-- the Hon. Louis D. Henry on accepting the nomination Bank men and tasted the aweets of the system- as Democratic candidate for next Governor. If they lead grade great profits without the trouble, there be any of the freemen of North Carolina rest of commerce or agriculture, and they were who have not yet read this clear, comprehensive, determined and to give up this easy way of making and able letter, we say to such, rest not until you money. They accordingly went to work, they can procure it, and then set down and read it

property of Panks already presented. From the history of Banks already presented. having now secured a more sure footing to the all may see how much they have contributed to

try-Banks test make morey plenty by the factif-ties they afford, people run in debt, enter into speculations, and become extravagant; then comes he reverse. The Banks begin to contract, call in their notes, and money becomes scarce; suaing begins, note-shavers, and usurers, set to work; sheriffs and constables are turned loose; and ruin and distress fill the country.

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These are the fruits of the Banking system, and this system is the offspring of Whig policy-to Whig policy then may be justly attributed the troubles of the times.

From what we have seen, and felt of the effects of a United States Bank, is it wise to establish another in this country? The Whige say it is,the Democrats say not,-and, the people most

THE NEW TARIFF-MORE TAXES.

When the Whig leaders were seeking power in 840, they promised, if elected, to reduce the burthens on the people; but on getting into power. one of their first acts at the Extra Session, was to increase these burthens ;--- and they are not even satisfied with this, but have again brought before the present Session of Congress another Tariff Bill to raise the taxes still higher. This new Tariff Bill not only violates the Compromise Act of 1833, in the most shameful manner, but proposes to bring back on the people the abominable protective policv of 1832, and to lay taxes not for the support of Government, but to fill the pockets of the great manufacturers.

This Bill as reported by the Whig Committee. proposes the following import duties,-that is, to make the people pay the following taxes, to wit: on iron, twenty-five dollars per ton; on cut nails, hree cents per pound; on wrought nails, four cents per pound; on salt, ten cents per bushel; on lead, two-and-a half cents per pound; on brown sugar, two cents per pound; on lump and loaf sugar, six cents per pound; on common cetton shirting, such as now sells at 8 to 12 cents per yard, the tax is to be six cents per square yard ; on coarse calicoes or prints, seven and a half cents per yard; on window glass 8 by 10, per hundred square foot, two dollars and forty cents; on woollen cloths, of the quality generally used by the common people, forty per cent, that is, forty cents in the dollar-

For the purpose of throwing dust into the eyes of the farmers, the Bill further proposes the following impost duties, viz : on beef and pork, two cents per pound; on bacon, three cents per pound; on butter, five cents per pound; on flour 50 cents per 112 pounds; on wheat, twenty-five cents per bushel

These are but a few of the new taxes the Whig leaders in Congress now propose to lay, but they are enough to show the people what is intended, and what they may expect if the Whigs continue in power. The object in imposing these taxes is, and the effect will be, to raise the prices on whataver the farmer's have to buy, and to lessen the prices on whatever they have to sell.

Now, the Democrats do not object to paying taxes for the reasonable support of Government, but they are utterly opposed to paying taxes to earlich the manufacturers. A high duty on foreign goods necessarily raises the price of their, and enables the Northern manufactories to charge lishing the Constitution, intended to secure equal rights to all classes of the community,-but this new Protective Tariff imposes high taxes on the cultivators of the soil, and incohanges, for the benefit of great capitalists, who have invested their millions a splendid manufacturing establishments: It is taxing the people generally for a few rich moneyholders. Why should the farmers, mechanics, and other classes he taxed for the benefit of the

manufacturers?

Besides the great injustice of the "protective policy," we object to it on another ground? -his. the Backing system, it creates a privileged class of co in the country, and will eventually subscrt the very nature of our Government itself. Republican portion of the Committee of Manufactures, in their report against these high duties, taye taken this view of the question, and have furnished several striking examples of the effects of this system in England; there, it has made the few rich, and the many poor; -there the rich are very rich, and the poor are wretchedly poor. Let every friend of equal rights read and consider the following extract from the 2-Minority Report of the Committee on Manufactures," submitted to Congress on the 5th of May, 1842, pages 4 and 5.

" As evidence of the effect of this watern upon the large laufholders and upon the day laborer in England. That in 1819, there were 991 Banks in the paper, found in the National Intelligencer of the 19th

"It is said that, by the death of the late Duke of Cleveland, his oldest son succeeds to E-0,000 a year, or nearly \$390.000; Lord William Pawlett has a legacv of £500,000, or more than \$£500,000; and Lard Harvey another of £140,000, or upwards of \$2,000,000; there is a legacy of £200,000, or nearly \$1,000,000 to a grandeon; the Dowagur has the Verishire cataly, the house in Doudon, and an immense amount of plate welry, and furnitude. A large portion of the unco-tailed estates in Durliam goes to one of his daughters. (In Grace, it is said; had £1,250,000, or about \$6,000,-(iii) in the 34 per cent, counts, besides plate and jou-city to the value of £1,000,000."

" In the same paper we find the death of the Mar-

quest Hertford announced, with the remark that he died worth £2:000,000, or opwards of \$0,000,000. " Now, let us view the reverse side of the pictore .-

We extract the following, from the first paper at hand, as a recent report. The cases stated are accompanied by others of fike chars, or, and are, no doubt, true representations of thousands and tens of thousands of cases in England, Scotland, and Ireland: " Let us peep into the report of the poor law com-

missioners, that we may the better understand this new doctrine, which the humanity of Great Britain is shoul to engraft on the law of nations.

These commissioners visited the poor in the alreades of wretchedness, and the following are a few

of the facts solected from their report :

" One wittings says: "I am counted a good faborer. and when there is employment to be had, I am selfoun id.c. I am alie for about three mouths in the year, on an average. In the beginning of the summer I was idle for three weeks, one day after auother. I had no pr vision. I sold every article in my house, rather than let my wife go out : you may be a we eat the price of them very sparingly; at last, I so the pot I had to boil my poratoes, and I walked outthe door myself, my wife and six children. We weoff where we were not known, and begged."

". Another says: 'I would engage to work at home every day in the year for eight pounds, without had of

" Another, in answer to the question, do your family generally use milk with their potatoes, says: 'Milk. sir! I solemnly declare, before my neighbors here, that I have been tying in my bod, having blister after blister on me, and did not drink a quart of milk, but est praos and salt herrings, and had no drink but cold water A great many of us would pray the Almighty to take os off; it would be better for us than to live in 0 & Parcrty and need.""

Here, we have a sample of the effects of " P. " tective policy," and of unequal laws in England. We see the privileged raw, rolling in riches. wrong from the hard earnings of the MANY; wo