THE CHRONICLE.

CAMBRIDGE—MD.

SATURDAY MORNING, December, 13 1845.

The Orphans' Court of Dorchester County will sit on the 23d December.

V. B. PALMER,

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CONGRESS.—There has not assembled a Congress for a long time, if ever, where the deliberations will be followed by such vast consequences. Upon its action on the Oregon question, hangs the mighty issue of Peace or war, and on the Tariff and Sub-treasury, the general prosperity of the country. It is known to our readers that the Loco Foco party have a sufficient majority in both branches to carry out all their schemes. Upon them rests the responsibility. One thing is certain, that if the views of the administration, as promulgated through their official documents, are carried out, the result will be most disastrous to the country. Whether such will be the result, depends upon the question, how far, members of the dominant party are able to free themselves from the shackles of party and act independently. The past history of that party and the iron despotism in which it has ever bound its members, would afford but little hope in the alternative. Yet it may be that the knowledge of the popular will, and the mighty power of truth and justice, will cause enough to hesitate, before they will consent by the arbitrary dictates of party, to convert the smiling and prosperous condition of our land, into one of desolation and ruin. How it sickens the heart of the patriot to reflect, how powerful his nation might be—powerful by unloosing its own resources, powerful in distributing its blessings upon its citizens and powerful in engrafting upon the world the principles of liberty—under the guidance and direction of wise and patriotic men, and then to look upon the present posture of affairs, no one knowing what each day's deliberations may bring forth, every thing dark and uncertain, with the government under the control of unskilful, ambitious and selfish politicians.

THE U. S. TREASURY REPORT.—We occupied so much of our last paper with the President's message, that we cannot publish this document. If any person can doubt, after reading the message, that the present administration design to prostrate the *system of protection*, the report of Secretary Walker will remove all shadow of doubt from his mind. So, after all, Mr. Polk is not as good a Tariff man as Mr. Clay, and Mr. Buchanan and other leaders of the Loco Foco party in Pennsylvania, were the means of robbing the honest voters of that State, of their true sentiments, by inducing them to vote for a man, whose administration is endeavoring to destroy a *principle* dear to their hearts. The whole argument of the report upon the subject of the Tariff is based upon this fallacious and oft exploded hypothesis, that the duty is added to the price of the Foreign article, and also its domester rival. His argument upon this subject, is spiced very copiously with a kind of eloquence, very common to the hot house polution.

rich, by persuading them that the Tariff grinds them to the dust by transfering the products of their labor and toil, without an equivolent into the pockets of their more wealthy neighbours. Such appeals may suit the taste of those, who are willing to tear in to atoms the fabric of our social, civil, & political institutions and scatter its fragments throughout our land that they may be borne auspiciously upon the popular breeze, and at last land safe amidst the spoils of partisan triumph, but they are calculated to fill with inoffable disgust, the mind endowed with high and noble feelings, and the heart burning with the pure flame of patriotism. The people have been deceived so often by those who assume to be their exclusive friends, and have received such good instruction, from that wholesome teacher, experience, that it will argument to require something more convincing than sophistical against Protection, and more persuasive than appeals from Loco Foco spoil-hunters to induce them to believe that, the protection of American labor, is injurious to their interests, or that the wages paid to English paupers, is a proper standard for the free citizens of this republic. We subjoin the following article from the Baltimore American upon the same subject:

"We shall refer, to-day, to that portion only of this document which relates to the Tariff. The Secretary is a special pleader, acute and ingenious on particular points. His scode of vision does not seem to cover a large field at one view; he looks at objects in detail.—His faculty of analysis appears to be greater than his power of combination. He uses a microscope well; but a larger instrument would be rather unweildy in his hands.

The basis of the Secretary's reasonings against the protective system is simply this, that protective duties operate exclusively for the benefit of a particular class, the manufacturers, and that they are consequent'y a tax upon the rest of the community. If this position be sound there may be defenders of the system, but we are not of the number.

The position is not sound; it is without foundation; it is fallacious.

Let us hear the Secretary state his assumed axiom. "At least two thirds of the taxes," says the Report, "imposed by the present tariff are paid not into the treasury, but to the protected classes. The revenue from imports last year exceeded twenty-seven millions of dollars. This, in itself, is a heavy tax; but the whole tax imposed upon the people by the present tariff is not less than eighty one millions of dollars—of which twenty-seven millions are paid to the government upon the imports, and fifty-four millions to the protected classes, in enhanced prices of similar domestic articles."

Again the same view is presented: "If the Marshal" so runs the phraseology, "were sent by the federal government to collect a direct tax upon the whole people to be paid over to manufacturing capitalists, to enable them to sustain their business, or realize a larger profit, it would be the same in effect as the protective duty, which, when analysed in its simplest elements, and reduced to actual results, is a mere substraction of so much money from the people, to increase the revenue of the protected classes."

We are further told that "the number of manufacturing capitalists who derive the benefit from the heavy taxes extracted by the tariff from twenty millions of people, does not exceed ten thousand."

Against the protective system then, as thus defined, the Secretary makes unrelenting war. He arrays himself as the advocate of the many against the few, of the poor against the rich, of the laborer against the employer; and with such odds of numbers on his side, if he had only sense, and justice, and reason, he would be invincible.

Has the Secretary ever considered the question how or why the protective duties first came to be laid in this country? When the first memorial went from the city of Baltimore to the First Congress, signed by mechanics and artizans, asking for protection, did over grown capitalists prompt the movement? Was GEO. WASHINGTON the dupe of a moneyed few when he recommended encouragement to domestic industry and signed the first bill extending protection to manufactures? Is no sentiment of patriotism, no principle of sound policy to be imputed to JEFFERSON when he declared that our manufacturers must be put side by side with farmers? Or in 1824 did Gen. JACKSON speak as the mouth piece of monopolists, when he wrote to Dr. COLEMAN that the best way to benefit the agriculturist was to extend his home market by rearing up a manufacturing population on our own soil?

No; that patrotic feeling, that sentiment of independence, which prompted the struggle for political freedom in Seventy-six gave rise to the first organization of the policy of protection to American industry. We were free in name only while the shackles of commercial subjugation hung around us. What was the lesson taught us by the war of 1812? Let the tariff of 1816 answer.—The wars of the French revolution and of NAPOLEON, involving all Europe, had thrown a large carrying trade into our hands; our measures of protection for home industry sufficient to indicate the policy, were yet slight and imperfect, because the condition of the European world rendered further measures of that kind unnecessary. But the experience of three years of hostilities, ending in 1815, and the cessation of war in Europe, demonstrated in a manner too forcible to be overlooked the true policy of this Republic in that particular.

Yet at this very moment when the President of the United States is appealing to the national spirit and to the patriotic feeling, the strongest of all feelings in the American bosom; while he is assuming a position of independence, almost of defiance as to the nations of Europe, and to the most powerful one of them especially, warning them that the GREAT REPUBLIC stands alone as the guardan of its own destiny; at this very moment his Secretary of the Treasury seeks to strike away the basis of our self sustaining strength and to bind anew those chains of dependence upon foreign countries which the genius of our nationality would shake off.

Mistaken interpreter of the public sentiment!—You have coldly felt the pulse of the American People. Your appeals to social predjudices, to class jealousies, to the pretended rivalry of inter-

ests, the war of demagogues on the hustings—will be overpowered and lost in the grand resounding tone which rises, as rise it must, when the true patriotic chord in the heart of this nation is stauck. The time is at hand when the American Republic must stand on a basis all its own, and be sure of every part of it. It can look for no sympathies from monarchical Europe; it must journey alone on the high road to its destiny. Let us then be ware of those dangerous alliances of trade which would entangle us in the meshes of foreign policy; which would establish our work shops in Europe and render us dependent on foreign labour for articles of daily use which our own artizans and manufactuaers can furnish as well.

But we need not refer merely to the experience of our country which prompted to the establishment of the protective policy. We have had experience the other way also. The beau ideal of Mr. Secretary WALKER's fancy, the full consummation of his theories and abstractions, has been realized in all its beauty and excellence. For unate indeed! The indefatigable zeal which prompted the restless Secretary to collect information from all quarters, except those where he could get the best as to the probable consequences of the overthrow of protection, may be gratified by a slight retrospect. All his interrogatories sent through the Post Office to all parts of the country, may find their full answer in the annals of Mr. VAN BUREN's Administration. What need of theories, doctrines, deductions—when one can have realities and facts? Wence came the prostration of the country during that memorable epoch of low duties and free importations? What caused the indepledness of our merchants abroad to the amount of hundreds of millions for which specie was drained from the country? How came the present National debt into existence?—Why were Treasury notes issued by millions to meet the expenses of the Van Buren Administration?—How happened it that drafts of the Government for considerable sums lay unpaid and dishonored because of an empty Treasury? Look back to that period of humiliation and shame, we beg of you, men in power, and contemplate it well before you enforce measures to restore us abominable features again.—The same party now holds the reins of Government. Are they not satisfied with having once destroyed the National prosperity? Are they in love with ruin?—Mr. WALKER says that the wages of labor were not increased by the tariff of 1842. Does he mean that as a section to be believed? Will he tell how many laboring men there were, just before the enactment of that tariff, without any wages at all?

When the Secretary argues that the rest of the community are taxed for the benefit of the manufacturers, to the extent which he pretends, his reasoning is based on the assumption "that the duty is added to the price of the import and also of its domestic rival." This is a favorite dogma of the "Bundelcund" school of political economists, and it might be a very good one if facts did not contradict it—a misfortune which attaches to most of the assumtions of that school. Instead of adducing instances in which the above maxim is not true we beg to know a single instance in which it is true. Do we hear any complaint of the high prices of goods caused by the tariff? Or is all the nation, as Mr. BARNWELL RHETT assured his constituents they were—the most oppressed people under the sun, yet they did not know it. The secretary is kind to give lectures on misery—to awaken the people to a knowledge of their own sufferings, which he feels more keenly than they do. He is like the eloquent lawyer who recounted the grievances of his client in such touching words that the latter burst into tears and declared that he had not before known he was such a misrable man.

"The occasional fall in price," says Mr. WALKERS "of some articles after a tariff, is no proof that this was the effect of the tariff: because, from improved machinery, diminished prices of the raw material, or other causes, prices may fall even after a tariff, but they would in such cases have fallen much more but for the tariff."

It might have occurred to Mr. WALKER that the fall in the price of protected articles is not "occasional" merely, but the natural result of protection—if he had considered the true principle upon which our protective principle is based. That principle is not to build up artificial interests for the benefit of monopolists; it is to build up no interest for which there is not a natural foundation in the resources and productions of the country. It presumes a confidence in native ingenuity and industry, that when the raw material is at hand we shall be able in a short time to manufacture so well and so cheaply as to render the protective duty no enhancement of the price at all. That this result has followed in many instances is known every where except at the Treasury Department.

The Secretary affirms that the States of Ohio, Indiana and Illinois, if cultivated to their fullest extent, could, of themselves, raise more than sufficient food to supply the entire home market." Yet he would have the manufacturers turned into farmers. The exuberance of our agricultural productions is one strong reason why other persons should be encouraged. We may get access to foreign markets in cases of great scarcity abroad, but for the most part our farmers have to rely upon the home market. Even when England imports flour, the Babic countries, near at hand, can supply her before we can—unless there be a scarcity, as at present, in the latter. But we have not room for farther comment on the Treasury Report just now.

COLLEGE IN OREGON.—The Methodists have already located a Collegiate Institution in Oregon, for the accommodation of which a building 75 feet long and three stories high has been erected. The institution is said to be in a flourishing condition.

DEATH OF COMMODORE ELLIOTT.—We learn, with regret, that Commodore Jesse D. Elliott, commandant at the Navy Yard at Philadelphia, died on Wednesday evening, about 1 o'clock, at his boarding house, in that city.—The Commodore, says the Ledger, has been ill for the last six months of a complication of disorders, including a disease of the heart. He was unconscious, we learn, for the last forty eight hours previous to his death. He was in the sixty second year of his age at the time of his decease. Commodore Elliott has played a conspicuous part in our naval history, and rendered important services to his country. His death is a loss to the service as well as to the public and his friends, by whom he was much respected. Thus pass away one by one the veterans of the late war, whose bravery added to the glory and renown of the American name.

THE FACTS OF THE CASE.

There are so many points of Mr. Polk's Message exposed to attacks, and so entirely vulnerable, that we look to see some severe assaults upon his positions.—Mr. Polk will learn, perhaps, before the close of the present session of Congress, that a man seldom repents of what he does not say; and he is often called on to repent of saying too much. If Mr. Polk had, in the anti-tariff portion of his Message, confined himself to a mere utterance of opinion, that the present tariff was wrong, that another mode of levying duties was preferable, he would have incurred the censure of those who held opinions variant from his; but he undertook to argue, and to assert facts upon which arguments were based. Here the President went beyond his depth. He is not conversant with the operation of the tariff, its effects on trade generally, and especially upon the economy of the factory; and, unfortunately, he had not discretion sufficient to avoid touching for facts, what he had heard as a common rumor. For example, the Message asserts as follows:

"While it (viz: the tariff of 1842,) protects the capital of the wealthy manufacturer, and increases his profits, it does not benefit the operative or laborer in his employment, whose wages have not been increased by it."

Here is an assertion direct and positive. The President of the United States has come into the arena, to discuss the tariff question with the people, and he asserts for a fact what undoubtedly, if correct, might favor his argument. But is his naked, unqualified statement correct? We have not acquaintance enough with the details of business in a manufactory, to follow the whole through the different parts, but let us take the following, which is part of a letter to the editor of this paper:

"When the Compromise Tariff came to the bottom of the distributive sliding scale, some manufacturers who survived the "depletion," hoped to continue by reduction of wages, and so continued for a short time; but finally surrendered to their foreign competitors, under the baneful influence of British legislation in our American Congress. From that period to 1842, the besom of destruction swept nine tenths of the manufactures of Pennsylvania from the owners hands.—The wages of the operatives were reduced from time to time, until they were finally all discharged, and thrown out of employment, without any chance of employment from the agriculturists, as their best market was destroyed in the prostration of the manufactures. The wages then were seven cents per hundred hanks for cotton mule spinning; but the tariff of 1842 called all who were not before ruined into existence and the wages of operatives rose from seven to twelve cents per hundred' and now stands at an average among all the operatives of from forty-five to fifty per cent advance."

Here, then, Mr. Polk's fact is met. It is met and refuted, indeed, at every corner. Not a laborer but will tell you that his business is improved, if there is an increased demand for his labor, even if there is no increase in price; but every body knows that the demand governs the price, at least that prices increase with the demand for labor, if they have fallen with the diminution of demand.

The President has been very unfortunate in his assertion, and has greatly injured his argument. We repeat it, that being ignorant of the state of business, he should have forborne assertions. Of course, we will not admit the thought, that the President of the United States was aware of the exact state of affairs when he wrote the sentence, which we have commented on. But there are times in a nation, when a want of a knowledge of what is right is scarcely preferable to a determination to do wrong. But while we thus select a line or two of the message for comment, we respectfully ask our country readers to ponder upon their import, and decide whether the President's assertion is correct, and whether their interests are to be promoted by the destruction of the tariff of 1842.—U. S. Gaz.

Correspondence of the American.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 9.

The vote in the Senate to-day shows that the caucus candidates have been defeated there in the choice of officers. Mr. Sturgess of Ga. and Dr. Salisbury of Pa. were both the caucus candidates. Messrs. Benton, Bagby and Haywood declined to vote for them, and Mr. McDuffie was not willing to commit himself, and therefore remained at home. The caucus candidates were defeated by a bare majority of one.—Absent, Messrs. Webster, Morehead and Calhoun.

The vote to day may be regarded as a triumph of the Whigs and the Conservative Democrats, as also may the two votes yesterday in the House of Representatives refusing to print 20,000 extra copies of Mr. Walker's Treasury Report, and refusing also to take unusual means to deprive Mr. CABELL, the Whig member from Florida, of his seat.

TWENTY-NINTH CONGRESS—First Session.

PROCEEDINGS OF YESTERDAY

Correspondence of the American.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 9, 1845.

UNITED STATES SENATE.

The President laid before the Senate a proposal from Jesse E. Dow & Co. to execute the printing at a reduction of 40 per cent. from the prices allowed by the Act of 1819 or of 20 per cent. from the prices paid at the last session. Also communications from the Treasury Department. Laid on the table and ordered to be printed.

A message was received from the House annoucing the appointment of a Committee of three to act with a like Committee of the Senate in superintending the expenditures of the library, and asking the concurrence of the Senate therein.

Mr. CASS offered a resolution that the Committee on Naval Affairs be instructed to inquire into the condition of the Navy of the United States, and to report whether an increase thereof is expedient at this time.

Mr. CASS also offered a similar resolution relative to the Army of the United States.

Petitions were presented by Mr. DICKINSON of N. Y. and Mr. BENTON.

The Senate then proceeded to the election of Secretary. The following was the result of the 1st ballot—

For Mr Sturgis	24
" Mr. Dickens	25

and Mr. Dickens was declared to be duly elected Secretary. The oath was administered to him by the Vice President.

The Senate then proceeded to the election of Sergent-at-Arms, and the following was the result:

For Mr. Beale,	40
" Mr. Coyle,	4
"	1
Blank,	4

A ballot was then had for Door-keeper—49 votes given—necessary to a choice 25.

Dr. Salisbury	24
Mr. Young	19
Scattering	6

There being no choice the Senate proceeded to a second ballot with the following result:

Mr. Young	22
Dr. Salisbury	24
Mr. Holland	3

A third ballot was then gone into and resulted as follows:

Salisbury	23
Holland	23
Young	3

Upon the fourth ballot Mr. Holland was elected.—The vote was

Holland,	25
Salisbury,	22
Scattering,	2

Mr. J. M. CLAYTON offered a resolution that the Printer elected by the Senate be required to do the printing at a reduction of 20 per cent. from the prices paid at the last session, when the number of copies do not exceed 5,000, of 33 1-2 per cent. when they exceed that number—and that no allowance be made for composition when the same documents are printed for both Houses by the same Printer. Mr. ALLEN objected to the consideration of the resolution at this time and it was laid on the table.

A message was received from the President of the United States transmitting the Constitution adopted by Texas preparatory to her admission into the Union, which was read and laid on the table.

The Senate then proceeded to ballot for Chairmen of the standing Committees with the following result:

Foreign Affairs,	Allen, 26.	Archer,	21
Finance,	Calhoun, 27	Evans,	20
Commerce,	Haywood, 26.	Davis,	19
Manufactures,	Dickinson, 26.	Simmons,	21
Agriculture,	Sturgeon, 26.	Pearce,	20
Military Affairs,	Benton,	27. Crittenden,	21
Militia,	Atchison,	25. Barrow,	22
Naval Affairs,	Fairfield,	26. Mangum,	21
Public Lands,	Breese,	26. Woodbridge	21
Private Land Claims,	Levy,	25. Johnson, La.	21
Indian Affairs,	Sevier,	26. Phelps,	20
Claims,	Bagby,	26. J. M. Clayton	20
Revolutionary Claims,	Semple,	25. Jarnigan,	20
Judiciary,	Ashley,	26. Berrien,	21

Ten chairmen of committees remaining to be balloted for when the usual hour of adjournment arrived and it being evident that the Senate could not go through with them to day, on motion of Mr. MANGUM, the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

The reading of the Journal was followed by a rush of members for the floor.

Mr. VANCE asked to be excused from serving as Chairman of the Committee on Claims. The request was granted.

Mr. SCHENCK of Ohio called for the unfinished business of last night, being the Resolution authorising the Committee on Elections to report as to the right of the members from New Hampshire and Mississippi to their seats—the same having been elected by General Ticket in violation of the law of the 28th Congress.

Mr. BOYD of Ky. moved to lay the Resolution on the table, and Mr. SCHENCK called for the yeas and nays. The vote was—yeas 112, nays 72.

PRINTING.

Mr. McKAY asked leave to present a Report from the Select Committee on Printing. The Report was a Joint Resolution, and provides that, when the same persons do the printing of both Houses of Congress, they shall not be paid twice for the composition of the same documents. The Resolution also makes provision in regard to the transmission of documents from one house to the other in order that both may be supplied. The Resolution was referred to the Committee of the Whole, and Mr. McKAY gave notice that he would call the Report up at an early day.

PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.

The House went into Committee of the Whole on the President's Message, Mr. Boyd, of Ky.; in the Chair.

Mr. DOUGLASS presented certain Resolutions proposing to refer the President's Message to the Standing Committee of the House.

Mr. STEWART, of Pa., took occasion to comment upon the Message. The document, he said, had been received with alarm in his section of the country, and he had already received letters in reference to it from home—some of them anxiously inquiring what the government would do. The doctrine had been advanced that the Protective Policy was unconstitutional, and both the President and the Secretary of the Treasury had advanced the same doctrine.—Both the Message and the Treasurer's Report made war upon the Domestic Manufactures of the country.

Mr. Stewart referred to the Annual Messages of Mr. Polk's predecessors to show that they had defended the protective policy of the Country. General Jackson was quoted among the rest, and with the more force because in his second annual Message he had made a strong argument in favor of the Protective Policy, and of the Constitutional power of Congress to impose duties for Protection.

Mr. Stewart derived a strong argument in favor of the Protective policy from the Report of the Secretary of the Treasury. He had changed all the specific duties into *ad valorem* duties, and by doing this he had made the duties one and two hundred per cent. Mr. S. argued that if those duties had been thus increased upon the ad valorem principle, it was in consequence of the decrease in the price of the article upon which the duty was imposed. He challenged gentlemen to draw any other conclusion from the facts thus furnished by the Secretary, and he thanked him for the proof he had thus afforded of an increase of duty.

This evidence could also be derived from other sources and was given by Mr. S. in the reduced prices paid for glass, nails, &c. When, for example, there was a specific duty of 25 per cent. on glass, it cost sixteen dollars the box. It now cost but two dollars, and the specific duty being changed to an *ad valorem* duty, the *two hundred per cent* was thus proved to be true. So in regard to many articles.

Mr. Stewart then argued as to the ruinous effects of a free trade policy upon the country. It became a question for the country to decide, whether the duties should be reduced to this free trade level or remain as they were. To the laborers it was a question of being compelled to compete with the pauper laborer of Europe, or of remaining in a state of independence. The inconsistency of the Secretary of the Treasury was also commented upon in denouncing a tariff from which he acknowledged the receipt of a revenue of $27,000,000. This, too, under a duty of what he called forty per cent. and which, according to his argument, would have been twe twenty seven millions had the duty been 90 per cent.

Mr. WINTHROP put a question to Mr. Douglass as to the River Improvements. He had been so absorbed by the great topics of the message that he had not yet found time to refer to those of a less important character. He desired to know wether the Executive had said any thing of the River Improvements.

Mr. Douglass answered that he had found no such allusion in the message, and therefore had drawn no resolution in reference to such improvements.

Mr. DAVIS of Ky. propounded a question also as to what was meant by inland seas, harbors, &c.

Mr. DOUGLASS would not undertake to answer. He referred but to the words of the Executive, and every member must interpret for himself.

Mr. ADAMS presented a Protest against the annexation of Texas to the Union from citizens of Denmark in the State of New York. The reading of the memorial was asked for, and being read, it proved a remonstrance in brief and respectful terms against the admission of Taxas into the Union.

Mr. Adams moved that it be referred to a Select Committee of one from each State.

Mr. HOUSTON of Ala. moved to refer it to the Committee on Territories.

Mr. ADAMS called for the Yeas and Nays upon his motion to refer to a Select Committee, but the motion was cut short by the order of the House to refer to one of the Standing Committees.

Mr. ADAMS presented numerous other memorials, praying for the same object, all of which took the same reference upon his own motion. The subject, therefore, was disposed of for to-day without excitement.

Mr. HAMLIN, of Me. during the morning, also presented a memorial from three hundred legal voters remonstrating against the annexation of Texas.

The House adjourned leaving Mr. Adams still entitled to the floor.

A SERMON FROM THE LEAVES.

Next to the Bible, there is nothing that speaks more powerfully or beautifully than the seasons.

Spring breaks out with the laughing mirth and freshness of the young child. Nature assumes a roseate hue, and joy is written upon all God's works. How cheerfully we watch the budding leaves and unfolding flower. This is like the dawn of life. The young mind lives in the present glory, and sees not the future.

Summer comes. Nature is developed. The earth's carpet is spread; the trees wave their perfect foliage; the flowers are in their gorgeous bloom. Heaven has impressed upon creation the highest perfection. One can hardly realize that there are perishable.—So it is with the early noon of life. We see man in the pride of his greatness and strength, and woman in the surpassing glory of her beauty—but see not the invisible mortality growing beneath.

But Autumn is here. And now the flowers have drooped, and the "sear and yellow leaf" has fallen from the chilled tree. The cold blast ha

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