

EASTERN-SHORE WHIG AND PEOPLE'S ADVOCATE.

VOL. IV.—NO. 22.

EASTON, MD.—TUESDAY MORNING, FEBRUARY 7, 1832.

WHOLE NO. 178

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED
EVERY TUESDAY MORNING, BY
EDWARD MULLIKIN.
PUBLISHER OF THE LAWS OF THE UNION.

THE TERMS

Are Two Dollars and Fifty Cents per
Annum payable half yearly in advance. Ad-
vertisements inserted three times for One
Dollar; and continued weekly for twenty-
five cents per square.

MR. HAYNE'S SPEECH.

DEBATE ON THE TARIFF.

MONDAY, JANUARY 16, 1832.

The Senate resumed the consideration of the
special order of the day, being the following
resolutions submitted by Mr. Clay:

"Resolved, That the existing duties upon arti-
cles imported from foreign countries, and not com-
ing into competition with similar articles made or
produced within the United States, ought to be
reduced, except the duties upon wines
and silks, and that they ought to be reduced."

"Resolved, That the committee on Finance re-
port a bill accordingly."

Mr. Hayne moved to amend the first resolu-
tion, by striking out all after the word
"countries," in the second line and insert the
following:

"Be it resolved, that the amount of the public re-
venue shall be sufficient to defray the expenses of
government, according to their present scale, after
the payment of the public debts; and that allowing
a reasonable time for the gradual and complete
reduction of the duties upon articles coming into com-
petition with similar articles made or produced in the
United States, the duties shall be ultimately equalized,
so that the duties on no article shall be compared
with the value of that article, or vary materially from
the general average."

Mr. Hayne addressed the Senate in support of
his proposition, as follows:

The Senator from Kentucky (Mr. Clay) commenced his remarks, a few days ago, by
complaining of the advances of age, and
mourned the decay of his full vigor. He
went on, sir, to make a most able and
ingenious argument, amply sustaining his
high reputation as an accomplished orator.

With this example before me, Mr. Presi-
dent, (said Mr. Hayne) I am almost deterred
from offering any apology, lest I should create
expectations which I will certainly not be
in my power to gratify. And yet, perhaps, it
may be permitted to one so humble as myself
to say, at all it belongs not to me at any time
or under any circumstances, and least of all
at this moment, and on this occasion, to sat-
isfy the expectations of those who, in any such
case, who may have come here to witness the
graces of oratory, or to be delighted with the
charms of eloquence. I would not, sir, on
this occasion, play the orator if I could. I
came here to-day for higher and for far
noble purposes. I stand on this floor as
one of the representatives of a high-minded,
generous, and confiding People, whose de-
sires and interests I am now to vindicate,
and to maintain in such a situation, I would
have thought of nothing, in the language of the
poet, "to do or to say."

But, sir, I am here, and I am here to-day
for higher and for far noble purposes. I stand
on this floor as one of the representatives of a
high-minded, generous, and confiding People,
whose desires and interests I am now to vin-
dicate, and to maintain in such a situation, I
would have thought of nothing, in the language
of the poet, "to do or to say."

But, sir, I am here, and I am here to-day
for higher and for far noble purposes. I stand
on this floor as one of the representatives of a
high-minded, generous, and confiding People,
whose desires and interests I am now to vin-
dicate, and to maintain in such a situation, I
would have thought of nothing, in the language
of the poet, "to do or to say."

But, sir, I am here, and I am here to-day
for higher and for far noble purposes. I stand
on this floor as one of the representatives of a
high-minded, generous, and confiding People,
whose desires and interests I am now to vin-
dicate, and to maintain in such a situation, I
would have thought of nothing, in the language
of the poet, "to do or to say."

But, sir, I am here, and I am here to-day
for higher and for far noble purposes. I stand
on this floor as one of the representatives of a
high-minded, generous, and confiding People,
whose desires and interests I am now to vin-
dicate, and to maintain in such a situation, I
would have thought of nothing, in the language
of the poet, "to do or to say."

But, sir, I am here, and I am here to-day
for higher and for far noble purposes. I stand
on this floor as one of the representatives of a
high-minded, generous, and confiding People,
whose desires and interests I am now to vin-
dicate, and to maintain in such a situation, I
would have thought of nothing, in the language
of the poet, "to do or to say."

But, sir, I am here, and I am here to-day
for higher and for far noble purposes. I stand
on this floor as one of the representatives of a
high-minded, generous, and confiding People,
whose desires and interests I am now to vin-
dicate, and to maintain in such a situation, I
would have thought of nothing, in the language
of the poet, "to do or to say."

But, sir, I am here, and I am here to-day
for higher and for far noble purposes. I stand
on this floor as one of the representatives of a
high-minded, generous, and confiding People,
whose desires and interests I am now to vin-
dicate, and to maintain in such a situation, I
would have thought of nothing, in the language
of the poet, "to do or to say."

But, sir, I am here, and I am here to-day
for higher and for far noble purposes. I stand
on this floor as one of the representatives of a
high-minded, generous, and confiding People,
whose desires and interests I am now to vin-
dicate, and to maintain in such a situation, I
would have thought of nothing, in the language
of the poet, "to do or to say."

But, sir, I am here, and I am here to-day
for higher and for far noble purposes. I stand
on this floor as one of the representatives of a
high-minded, generous, and confiding People,
whose desires and interests I am now to vin-
dicate, and to maintain in such a situation, I
would have thought of nothing, in the language
of the poet, "to do or to say."

But, sir, I am here, and I am here to-day
for higher and for far noble purposes. I stand
on this floor as one of the representatives of a
high-minded, generous, and confiding People,
whose desires and interests I am now to vin-
dicate, and to maintain in such a situation, I
would have thought of nothing, in the language
of the poet, "to do or to say."

But, sir, I am here, and I am here to-day
for higher and for far noble purposes. I stand
on this floor as one of the representatives of a
high-minded, generous, and confiding People,
whose desires and interests I am now to vin-
dicate, and to maintain in such a situation, I
would have thought of nothing, in the language
of the poet, "to do or to say."

But, sir, I am here, and I am here to-day
for higher and for far noble purposes. I stand
on this floor as one of the representatives of a
high-minded, generous, and confiding People,
whose desires and interests I am now to vin-
dicate, and to maintain in such a situation, I
would have thought of nothing, in the language
of the poet, "to do or to say."

But, sir, I am here, and I am here to-day
for higher and for far noble purposes. I stand
on this floor as one of the representatives of a
high-minded, generous, and confiding People,
whose desires and interests I am now to vin-
dicate, and to maintain in such a situation, I
would have thought of nothing, in the language
of the poet, "to do or to say."

But, sir, I am here, and I am here to-day
for higher and for far noble purposes. I stand
on this floor as one of the representatives of a
high-minded, generous, and confiding People,
whose desires and interests I am now to vin-
dicate, and to maintain in such a situation, I
would have thought of nothing, in the language
of the poet, "to do or to say."

But, sir, I am here, and I am here to-day
for higher and for far noble purposes. I stand
on this floor as one of the representatives of a
high-minded, generous, and confiding People,
whose desires and interests I am now to vin-
dicate, and to maintain in such a situation, I
would have thought of nothing, in the language
of the poet, "to do or to say."

But, sir, I am here, and I am here to-day
for higher and for far noble purposes. I stand
on this floor as one of the representatives of a
high-minded, generous, and confiding People,
whose desires and interests I am now to vin-
dicate, and to maintain in such a situation, I
would have thought of nothing, in the language
of the poet, "to do or to say."

But, sir, I am here, and I am here to-day
for higher and for far noble purposes. I stand
on this floor as one of the representatives of a
high-minded, generous, and confiding People,
whose desires and interests I am now to vin-
dicate, and to maintain in such a situation, I
would have thought of nothing, in the language
of the poet, "to do or to say."

But, sir, I am here, and I am here to-day
for higher and for far noble purposes. I stand
on this floor as one of the representatives of a
high-minded, generous, and confiding People,
whose desires and interests I am now to vin-
dicate, and to maintain in such a situation, I
would have thought of nothing, in the language
of the poet, "to do or to say."

But, sir, I am here, and I am here to-day
for higher and for far noble purposes. I stand
on this floor as one of the representatives of a
high-minded, generous, and confiding People,
whose desires and interests I am now to vin-
dicate, and to maintain in such a situation, I
would have thought of nothing, in the language
of the poet, "to do or to say."

But, sir, I am here, and I am here to-day
for higher and for far noble purposes. I stand
on this floor as one of the representatives of a
high-minded, generous, and confiding People,
whose desires and interests I am now to vin-
dicate, and to maintain in such a situation, I
would have thought of nothing, in the language
of the poet, "to do or to say."

But, sir, I am here, and I am here to-day
for higher and for far noble purposes. I stand
on this floor as one of the representatives of a
high-minded, generous, and confiding People,
whose desires and interests I am now to vin-
dicate, and to maintain in such a situation, I
would have thought of nothing, in the language
of the poet, "to do or to say."

But, sir, I am here, and I am here to-day
for higher and for far noble purposes. I stand
on this floor as one of the representatives of a
high-minded, generous, and confiding People,
whose desires and interests I am now to vin-
dicate, and to maintain in such a situation, I
would have thought of nothing, in the language
of the poet, "to do or to say."

But, sir, I am here, and I am here to-day
for higher and for far noble purposes. I stand
on this floor as one of the representatives of a
high-minded, generous, and confiding People,
whose desires and interests I am now to vin-
dicate, and to maintain in such a situation, I
would have thought of nothing, in the language
of the poet, "to do or to say."

But, sir, I am here, and I am here to-day
for higher and for far noble purposes. I stand
on this floor as one of the representatives of a
high-minded, generous, and confiding People,
whose desires and interests I am now to vin-
dicate, and to maintain in such a situation, I
would have thought of nothing, in the language
of the poet, "to do or to say."

But, sir, I am here, and I am here to-day
for higher and for far noble purposes. I stand
on this floor as one of the representatives of a
high-minded, generous, and confiding People,
whose desires and interests I am now to vin-
dicate, and to maintain in such a situation, I
would have thought of nothing, in the language
of the poet, "to do or to say."

But, sir, I am here, and I am here to-day
for higher and for far noble purposes. I stand
on this floor as one of the representatives of a
high-minded, generous, and confiding People,
whose desires and interests I am now to vin-
dicate, and to maintain in such a situation, I
would have thought of nothing, in the language
of the poet, "to do or to say."

But, sir, I am here, and I am here to-day
for higher and for far noble purposes. I stand
on this floor as one of the representatives of a
high-minded, generous, and confiding People,
whose desires and interests I am now to vin-
dicate, and to maintain in such a situation, I
would have thought of nothing, in the language
of the poet, "to do or to say."

But, sir, I am here, and I am here to-day
for higher and for far noble purposes. I stand
on this floor as one of the representatives of a
high-minded, generous, and confiding People,
whose desires and interests I am now to vin-
dicate, and to maintain in such a situation, I
would have thought of nothing, in the language
of the poet, "to do or to say."

But, sir, I am here, and I am here to-day
for higher and for far noble purposes. I stand
on this floor as one of the representatives of a
high-minded, generous, and confiding People,
whose desires and interests I am now to vin-
dicate, and to maintain in such a situation, I
would have thought of nothing, in the language
of the poet, "to do or to say."

But, sir, I am here, and I am here to-day
for higher and for far noble purposes. I stand
on this floor as one of the representatives of a
high-minded, generous, and confiding People,
whose desires and interests I am now to vin-
dicate, and to maintain in such a situation, I
would have thought of nothing, in the language
of the poet, "to do or to say."

But, sir, I am here, and I am here to-day
for higher and for far noble purposes. I stand
on this floor as one of the representatives of a
high-minded, generous, and confiding People,
whose desires and interests I am now to vin-
dicate, and to maintain in such a situation, I
would have thought of nothing, in the language
of the poet, "to do or to say."

But, sir, I am here, and I am here to-day
for higher and for far noble purposes. I stand
on this floor as one of the representatives of a
high-minded, generous, and confiding People,
whose desires and interests I am now to vin-
dicate, and to maintain in such a situation, I
would have thought of nothing, in the language
of the poet, "to do or to say."

But, sir, I am here, and I am here to-day
for higher and for far noble purposes. I stand
on this floor as one of the representatives of a
high-minded, generous, and confiding People,
whose desires and interests I am now to vin-
dicate, and to maintain in such a situation, I
would have thought of nothing, in the language
of the poet, "to do or to say."

But, sir, I am here, and I am here to-day
for higher and for far noble purposes. I stand
on this floor as one of the representatives of a
high-minded, generous, and confiding People,
whose desires and interests I am now to vin-
dicate, and to maintain in such a situation, I
would have thought of nothing, in the language
of the poet, "to do or to say."

But, sir, I am here, and I am here to-day
for higher and for far noble purposes. I stand
on this floor as one of the representatives of a
high-minded, generous, and confiding People,
whose desires and interests I am now to vin-
dicate, and to maintain in such a situation, I
would have thought of nothing, in the language
of the poet, "to do or to say."

But, sir, I am here, and I am here to-day
for higher and for far noble purposes. I stand
on this floor as one of the representatives of a
high-minded, generous, and confiding People,
whose desires and interests I am now to vin-
dicate, and to maintain in such a situation, I
would have thought of nothing, in the language
of the poet, "to do or to say."

But, sir, I am here, and I am here to-day
for higher and for far noble purposes. I stand
on this floor as one of the representatives of a
high-minded, generous, and confiding People,
whose desires and interests I am now to vin-
dicate, and to maintain in such a situation, I
would have thought of nothing, in the language
of the poet, "to do or to say."

But, sir, I am here, and I am here to-day
for higher and for far noble purposes. I stand
on this floor as one of the representatives of a
high-minded, generous, and confiding People,
whose desires and interests I am now to vin-
dicate, and to maintain in such a situation, I
would have thought of nothing, in the language
of the poet, "to do or to say."

But, sir, I am here, and I am here to-day
for higher and for far noble purposes. I stand
on this floor as one of the representatives of a
high-minded, generous, and confiding People,
whose desires and interests I am now to vin-
dicate, and to maintain in such a situation, I
would have thought of nothing, in the language
of the poet, "to do or to say."

But, sir, I am here, and I am here to-day
for higher and for far noble purposes. I stand
on this floor as one of the representatives of a
high-minded, generous, and confiding People,
whose desires and interests I am now to vin-
dicate, and to maintain in such a situation, I
would have thought of nothing, in the language
of the poet, "to do or to say."

But, sir, I am here, and I am here to-day
for higher and for far noble purposes. I stand
on this floor as one of the representatives of a
high-minded, generous, and confiding People,
whose desires and interests I am now to vin-
dicate, and to maintain in such a situation, I
would have thought of nothing, in the language
of the poet, "to do or to say."

But, sir, I am here, and I am here to-day
for higher and for far noble purposes. I stand
on this floor as one of the representatives of a
high-minded, generous, and confiding People,
whose desires and interests I am now to vin-
dicate, and to maintain in such a situation, I
would have thought of nothing, in the language
of the poet, "to do or to say."

But, sir, I am here, and I am here to-day
for higher and for far noble purposes. I stand
on this floor as one of the representatives of a
high-minded, generous, and confiding People,
whose desires and interests I am now to vin-
dicate, and to maintain in such a situation, I
would have thought of nothing, in the language
of the poet, "to do or to say."

But, sir, I am here, and I am here to-day
for higher and for far noble purposes. I stand
on this floor as one of the representatives of a
high-minded, generous, and confiding People,
whose desires and interests I am now to vin-
dicate, and to maintain in such a situation, I
would have thought of nothing, in the language
of the poet, "to do or to say."

But, sir, I am here, and I am here to-day
for higher and for far noble purposes. I stand
on this floor as one of the representatives of a
high-minded, generous, and confiding People,
whose desires and interests I am now to vin-
dicate, and to maintain in such a situation, I
would have thought of nothing, in the language
of the poet, "to do or to say."

But, sir, I am here, and I am here to-day
for higher and for far noble purposes. I stand
on this floor as one of the representatives of a
high-minded, generous, and confiding People,
whose desires and interests I am now to vin-
dicate, and to maintain in such a situation, I
would have thought of nothing, in the language
of the poet, "to do or to say."

But, sir, I am here, and I am here to-day
for higher and for far noble purposes. I stand
on this floor as one of the representatives of a
high-minded, generous, and confiding People,
whose desires and interests I am now to vin-
dicate, and to maintain in such a situation, I
would have thought of nothing, in the language
of the poet, "to do or to say."

But, sir, I am here, and I am here to-day
for higher and for far noble purposes. I stand
on this floor as one of the representatives of a
high-minded, generous, and confiding People,
whose desires and interests I am now to vin-
dicate, and to maintain in such a situation, I
would have thought of nothing, in the language
of the poet, "to do or to say."

But, sir, I am here, and I am here to-day
for higher and for far noble purposes. I stand
on this floor as one of the representatives of a
high-minded, generous, and confiding People,
whose desires and interests I am now to vin-
dicate, and to maintain in such a situation, I
would have thought of nothing, in the language
of the poet, "to do or to say."

But, sir, I am here, and I am here to-day
for higher and for far noble purposes. I stand
on this floor as one of the representatives of a
high-minded, generous, and confiding People,
whose desires and interests I am now to vin-
dicate, and to maintain in such a situation, I
would have thought of nothing, in the language
of the poet, "to do or to say."

But, sir, I am here, and I am here to-day
for higher and for far noble purposes. I stand
on this floor as one of the representatives of a
high-minded, generous, and confiding People,
whose desires and interests I am now to vin-
dicate, and to maintain in such a situation, I
would have thought of nothing, in the language
of the poet, "to do or to say."

But, sir, I am here, and I am here to-day
for higher and for far noble purposes. I stand
on this floor as one of the representatives of a
high-minded, generous, and confiding People,
whose desires and interests I am now to vin-
dicate, and to maintain in such a situation, I
would have thought of nothing, in the language
of the poet, "to do or to say."

But, sir, I am here, and I am here to-day
for higher and for far noble purposes. I stand
on this floor as one of the representatives of a
high-minded, generous, and confiding People,
whose desires and interests I am now to vin-
dicate, and to maintain in such a situation, I
would have thought of nothing, in the language
of the poet, "to do or to say."

But, sir, I am here, and I am here to-day
for higher and for far noble purposes. I stand
on this floor as one of the representatives of a
high-minded, generous, and confiding People,
whose desires and interests I am now to vin-
dicate, and to maintain in such a situation, I
would have thought of nothing, in the language
of the poet, "to do or to say."

But, sir, I am here, and I am here to-day
for higher and for far noble purposes. I stand
on this floor as one of the representatives of a
high-minded, generous, and confiding People,
whose desires and interests I am now to vin-
dicate, and to maintain in such a situation, I
would have thought of nothing, in the language
of the poet, "to do or to say."

But, sir, I am here, and I am here to-day
for higher and for far noble purposes. I stand
on this floor as one of the representatives of a
high-minded, generous, and confiding People,
whose desires and interests I am now to vin-
dicate, and to maintain in such a situation, I
would have thought of nothing, in the language
of the poet, "to do or to say."

But, sir, I am here, and I am here to-day
for higher and for far noble purposes. I stand
on this floor as one of the representatives of a
high-minded, generous, and confiding People,
whose desires and interests I am now to vin-
dicate, and to maintain in such a situation, I
would have thought of nothing, in the language
of the poet, "to do or to say."

But, sir, I am here, and I am here to-day
for higher and for far noble purposes. I stand
on this floor as one of the representatives of a
high-minded, generous, and confiding People,
whose desires and interests I am now to vin-
dicate, and to maintain in such a situation, I
would have thought of nothing, in the language
of the poet, "to do or to say."

But, sir, I am here, and I am here to-day
for higher and for far noble purposes. I stand
on this floor as one of the representatives of a
high-minded, generous, and confiding People,
whose desires and interests I am now to vin-
dicate, and to maintain in such a situation, I
would have thought of nothing, in the language
of the poet, "to do or to say."

But, sir, I am here, and I am here to-day
for higher and for far noble purposes. I stand
on this floor as one of the representatives of a
high-minded, generous, and confiding People,
whose desires and interests I am now to vin-
dicate, and to maintain in such a situation, I
would have thought of nothing, in the language
of the poet, "to do or to say."

But, sir, I am here, and I am here to-day
for higher and for far noble purposes. I stand
on this floor as one of the representatives of a
high-minded, generous, and confiding People,
whose desires and interests I am now to vin-
dicate, and to maintain in such a situation, I
would have thought of nothing, in the language
of the poet, "to do or to say."

But, sir, I am here, and I am here to-day
for higher and for far noble purposes. I stand
on this floor as one of the representatives of a
high-minded, generous, and confiding People,
whose desires and interests I am now to vin-
dicate, and to maintain in such a situation, I
would have thought of nothing, in the language
of the poet, "to do or to say."

But, sir, I am here, and I am here to-day
for higher and for far noble purposes. I stand
on this floor as one of the representatives of a
high-minded, generous, and confiding People,
whose desires and interests I am now to vin-
dicate, and to maintain in such a situation, I
would have thought of nothing, in the language
of the poet, "to do or to say."

But, sir, I am here, and I am here to-day
for higher and for far noble purposes. I stand
on this floor as one of the representatives of a
high-minded, generous, and confiding People,
whose desires and interests I am now to vin-
dicate, and to maintain in such a situation, I
would have thought of nothing, in the language
of the poet, "to do or to say."

But, sir, I am here, and I am here to-day
for higher and for far noble purposes. I stand
on this floor as one of the representatives of a
high-minded, generous, and confiding People,
whose desires and interests I am now to vin-
dicate, and to maintain in such a situation, I
would have thought of nothing, in the language
of the poet, "to do or to say."

remember that the leading argument in fa-
vor of the protective provisions of the tariff
of 1824, was, that they were necessary "to
put down a ruinous foreign competition," and
did not one of the fathers of that tariff pub-
licly declare, "that the vital principle of the
system was that the nation should command its
own consumption, when importations & imports
would cease." Sir, there are two distinct fea-
tures in the tariff of 1824—revenue and pro-
tection. It is the former that has filled your
coffers and paid off the public debt; and so far
as the latter has operated at all, it must have
diminished the revenue, and delayed the ex-
tinction of that debt. Sir, I will put it to the
candor of the gentleman, whether, if the
protecting duties under the tariff of 1824
had been less, the revenue would not have been
greater, and that, too, without adding
to, but on the contrary, diminishing the bur-
den of the people, since they would have
obtained the articles of their consumption, in
increased quantities, and at a cheaper rate,
and been relieved from the heavy tax which
they have been compelled to pay to the A-
merican manufacturer? Why, sir, the policy
of 1824 actually taxed to prohibition, a large
amount of goods formerly imported. From a
report made by the Secretary of the Treas-
ury, in January 1830, it appears that these
prohibited articles amount to about \$8,000,000
per annum, being near one sixth part of the
whole of our imports. Has this part of the
policy contributed to fill your coffers? Sir,
the case is too plain for further argument, and
tried by this test, the policy must be utterly
condemned.

The next test by which this gentleman pro-
poses to try this system, is the "rich fruits
it has scattered over the country." Sir, where
are they to be found? Is it in the West? I
appeal to the gentleman from that quarter.

We have heard a great deal of the flourishing
condition of the manufacturing establishments in
the West; but where are the manufacturing
villages, the joint stock companies, the splen-
did dividends, and other evidences of pros-
perity in the West? I submit it to the candor
of the gentleman, whether the benefits of the
protecting system, so far as the West is concern-
ed, do not still rest in hope—whether the system
will be sustained a day, if it were not for its
supposed connection with the "rich fruits."

Now, whether it is not intended for the popu-
lar eye, in that quarter, to the unhappy
fatal marriage, between the Tariff and inter-
nal improvements—a union which I yet hope
to be dissolved. It was a left-handed, an un-
happy marriage, and surely those whom God
bath not joined, man may put asunder. Sir,
there are doubtless some flourishing manufac-
tories scattered here and there throughout the
western country—chiefly confined, however, to
situations beyond the reach of foreign com-
petition, and owing nothing to the protecting
system. But the West has not been rendered
prosperous by these establishments. I appeal
confidently to their actual condition at this
time. With regard to the gentleman's own
State, I will apply a test which cannot deceive
us. When the policy of 1824 was before Con-
gress, the Senator from Kentucky made forth-
rightly his claim, and it was admitted that
his speech was made in the other House, and
mine on this floor; but his argument had been
set forth in pamphlet and laid on the tables of
the Senators, and embodying the views of
the tariff party, was impossible for me to
pass it over. I well remember, therefore,
that on that occasion the gentleman argued,
that Kentucky was to participate in the pro-
tecting system by raising large quantities of
cotton, and supplying the Southern States with
cotton bagging—and he strongly insisted that
she was then only prevented from so doing,
by the ruinous competition of the inconsid-
erable Scotch towns of *Irvesness* and *Dundee*.
And what is it, sir, that we hear now, after
the lapse of eight years? The old story re-
peated. Kentucky still deprived of the bene-
fits of the protecting system by those for-
midable rivals, *Irvesness* and *Dundee*. They
still constitute "the lion in the path," and
foreign manufactures ever will be such to those
whose prosperity depends on the protecting
system. We know that the manufacture of
cotton bagging is a simple process, requiring
hardly any skill or capital, and yet the great
State of Kentucky cannot get along with it, in
consequence of the formidable rivalry of
two miserable Scotch towns, the inhabitants
of which are said to be so poor and destitute
that they are obliged to import their fuel, and
send to Dundee, twelve hundred miles up the
Ball, for their hemp, paying a freight equal
to the first cost. It is perfectly clear, there-
fore, that Kentucky has not realized the pro-
mised blessings of the protecting system; and
I am told that this is substantially true of the
whole West. But, sir, if the West has gained
nothing by the system, she has lost her share
of the taxes which it imposes—she has paid
her proportion of duties to the govern-
ment, and bounties to the manufacturers; and
in consequence of the dire calamities which
the system has inflicted on the South—blat-
ing our commerce, and withering our pros-
perity—the West has very rarely been de-
prived of her best customer. When the policy
of 1824 went into operation, the South was
supplied from the West, through a single ave-
nue, (the Saluda Mountain Gap,) with live
stock, horses, cattle, and hogs, to the amount
of considerably upwards of a million of dollars
a year. Under the pressure of the system,
this trade has been regularly diminishing. It
has already fallen off more than one half, and
from an authentic return, now before me, it
appears that it has been further diminished
some one hundred and fifty thousand dollars
during the last year. So much for the rich
blessings bestowed upon the West by the pro-
tecting system.

We come now to the South. If any por-
tion of the rich fruits of this system have been
scattered there, they have not fallen under my
observation. Sir, we know them not—we
see them not—we feel them not. It may be
supposed, however, that we are too full of pre-
judice, or too ungrateful, to acknowledge the
blessings it has bestowed upon us. Sir, we
have heard of many having honor thrust upon
them, and perhaps there may be such a thing
as having honors thrust upon an unwilling
people; yet I think, that even in such a case,
they would soon become resented, and the
lot, and submit to the gentleman that the con-
dition of the South is not merely one of un-
exampled depression, but of great and all-
pervading distress. In my own state the un-
happy change which has within a few years
taken place in the public prosperity, is of the
most appalling character. If we look at the
present condition of our cities, and I will take
Charleston by way of example, we find a

city where the mournful evidence of premar-
ital decay. Sir, the crumbling memorials of our
former wealth and happiness, too eloquently
teach us, that without some change in your
policy, the days of our prosperity "are num-
bered." Sir, it is within my own experience,
that, in the devoted city in which my lot has
been cast, a thriving foreign commerce was
within a few years past, carried on directly to
Europe. We had native merchants, with
large capitals, engaged in the foreign trade.
We had thirty or forty ships, many of them
built, and all owned in Charleston, and giving
employment to a numerous and valuable body
of mechanics and tradesmen. Look at the
state of things now! Our merchants' bank-
ruptcies—our ships all sold, yes, sir, I am told
the very last of them was a few months ago
brought to the hammer—our mechanics, in
despair of the very gross growing in our streets,
and houses falling into ruins; real estate re-
duced to one-third part of its value, and rents
almost to nothing.

occasionally taxed his ingenuity to provide us with the means of escape; and I must presume, that if his ingenuity failed, the case is altogether without hope.

There are four ways, said the senator, by which the South may avoid the tax. First, "by obtaining from the purchase of foreign articles." But, sir, we cannot do without them; and the trade, moreover, furnishes the only market for our productions. To adopt this alternative would be to seal our ruin. Secondly, said the gentleman, "employ the rice and sugar market." But, sir, if the manufacturer would take our cotton in exchange for his productions, which he cannot do, except to a very limited extent, we should pay as heavy a tax, in the price of the domestic, as in the duty on the foreign fabric; for no one will pretend, that if the quality be the same, there would be any difference of price in the American market. Thirdly, "manufacture for ourselves." Sir, we cannot manufacture. Except as to a few coarse articles, labor is utterly incapable of being applied to such an object. Slaves are too improvident, too incapable of that minute, constant, delicate attention, and that persevering industry, which is essential to the success of manufacturing establishments. It was but the other day that some of our New England brethren got it into their heads, that they understood our institutions better than we did ourselves, and undertook to create a splendid manufacturing establishment in the district represented by my distinguished and valued friend, (Mr. McDuffie). It was accordingly put into operation, but had gone on but a short time, when one of the slaves tempted to make free with the goods, and to prevent detection, burnt up the whole establishment. It might be supposed, sir, that the people of South Carolina would not have been inclined to punish such an offence with great severity, and if the culprit had escaped, I presume we should not have heard the end of it. Not so, sir, however. We have a law which punishes arson, whether committed by a black or a white man, with death. The offender was brought to trial, and being convicted on the clearest proof, suffered the penalty of the law. And, sir, to show how little justice is shown to the fact, that since I arrived here, I have seen an account of this transaction in print, headed, with large capitals, "CRUELTY TO SLAVES;" and representing that a poor negro had recently been hanged in South Carolina for burning down a building by accident. I think, sir, the gentleman will now himself admit, that to embrace this proposition would only be to use an old adage, "jumping out of the frying pan into the fire." The last remedy suggested by the gentleman, is that we should supply ourselves with household manufactures. What, sir, give our foreign trade? Abandon our agricultural pursuits, and involve the whole southern country in desolation and ruin? Are we to be driven from the pursuit of our choice, in order to promote the industry of the manufacturer?

The case which I have stated, of the bale of woollens, illustrates the unequal operation of this system upon the agricultural industry of the south, and the manufacturing industry of the north. What is true of a single bale, is true of the whole amount of foreign importations which are taxed for the protection of the domestic manufacturer. One of the eight millions of foreign goods, imported duty free, they could afford to consume any thing like the same amount under a duty of 50 per cent, if the whole duty were added to the price. But whether the tax be in general paid by the producer or the consumer, or be divided between them, to my mind it is clear that in the actual condition of things, the burden falls most unjustly and unequally on the South. I will illustrate this. We will assume that South Carolina annually exchanges eight millions of dollars' worth of cotton and rice for foreign goods, paying a duty of 15 per cent, equal to four millions of dollars. Now suppose the consumer to pay the whole tax, how would the account stand? Assume that no more than one half our importations are consumed at home, say \$4,000,000.

The tax, at 50 per cent, would be	\$2,000,000
Suppose two millions exchanged with our northern brethren for protected articles, the increased price of which would be equal to the duty, this would be	1,000,000
Making	\$3,000,000

The remaining two millions being exchanged for unprotected articles, the duty would be paid on the consumption by our Southern and Western brethren. From this state of the case it would follow, that if the consumer pays the whole tax, we would pay as consumers three millions out of these four imposed upon the foreign articles received in exchange for our productions, though we could consume only half of them. But if we take it for granted that the tax cannot be added to the price, we would of course get back no part of the duties paid at the custom house; and in that case we should bear the whole burden. It has been said that the duties on imported articles fall chiefly on the merchant and the foreign manufacturer; but I hold this to be impossible, for surely two or three per cent, is the utmost reduction that can be made from the profits of the merchant, and not much more could be taken off from those of the manufacturer. Indeed, how could it be expected that the American demand for British manufactures would materially affect their price, when not more, probably, than a twentieth part of the whole finds a market on this country. It is on the American producer, therefore, that this tax must chiefly fall. Sir, the duties upon imports are either paid by the consumer, or they are not. If they are paid by him, I have shown that the far greater portion of the duties on the goods received in exchange for our cotton falls upon the planter, and that for his rice he receives no remuneration whatever. If the duties are not paid by the consumer—that is to say, if they are not added to the price—then it is manifest that the whole amount of duties falls upon us without the possibility of relieving ourselves from any part of the burden. As to the popular notion that all consumers must pay equally, I will ask any gentleman to tell me how it is with those who consume the tax? Here is a list of sixteen millions imposed directly or indirectly upon our own production. Fourteen millions of this amount are transferred to the north, and there consumed. Are the consumers of these fourteen millions taxed on their consumption paid as heavily as those who have the whole amount?

Sir, I have done with this branch of the subject. Great as are the present evils of the system to the South, there are greater still in prospect. We are seriously threatened with the entire loss of the foreign markets for our productions. All trade is but an exchange of equivalents, and is founded on the maxim, "give and take." If you exclude British goods from our market, you, in effect, exclude our cotton from their markets. It is in vain to tell us that England must have our cotton. You may force her to do without it. Even now she supplies herself, to a great extent, from other countries; from the East India possessions, Egypt, Brazil, and elsewhere; and you will make it her interest, in the end, to give up the American trade entirely. Even now she is looking to this as a possible event. You find her encouraging the production of cotton in the East Indies, by a discriminating tariff to which you have forced her, and stimulating the production of the article in South America, where she is furnished with a market for her manufactures, almost duty free. Can we, then, be blind to the fate that awaits us when the American System shall be con-

summed, and we shall be cut off from a market for seven hundred thousand bales of our cotton; an event that it is hardly necessary for me to say, would involve the whole South in irretrievable ruin. It is like for gentlemen to pretend that the North can furnish a home market for all the cotton of the South. Two or three hundred thousand bales is the utmost extent to which we could find a market in that quarter. The catalogue of the evils of this system, however, is not yet completed. It is not merely the mischief it has done, and the still greater evils which it threatens, but it has arrested our march to greatness, and prevented us from fulfilling our high destinies. What would have been the condition of this country now, if we had never been deprived of the blessings of free trade? Why is it that our commerce and our exports have not grown without growth, and our prosperity has been blasted by the restrictive system? Look, sir, at this picture. In 1810, with a population of seven millions, we had a tonnage of one million five hundred thousand tons. In 1831, with a population of twenty millions, our tonnage is reduced to one million five hundred thousand tons; and, going still farther back, in the year 1800, our exports amounted to eighty-one millions, while now, with a population of thirteen millions, our exports are reduced to seventy-two millions.

Thus, while our population has increased nearly threefold, our foreign commerce has not advanced at all. Sir, if this picture of our trade system had contained only this, (for be it remembered that Alexander Hamilton's protecting system was essentially a system of free trade, imposing duties only of from five to seven and a half per cent.) can it be doubted that we should now have had a tonnage of two millions and a half, and that our exports would have amounted to one hundred and fifty millions. I am told that one of the ablest financiers in this country has recently declared that he should consider an average duty of twelve or fifteen per cent, as a bonus as abundantly sufficient for all the purposes of revenue; and that, under such a system, our imports and exports would, in his opinion, exceed a hundred millions of dollars the very first year. I know, Mr. President, that it has sometimes been said that the evils under which the South is suffering arise from the over-production of cotton; but this is not so. Cotton is an article the production of which cannot be overdone. It is the cheapest of all known raw materials. It is fast superseding silk, wool, hemp, and flax, all over the world. As a proof of this, I will advert to the fact, that during a period in England, when her woollen manufactures advanced from five millions of pounds sterling to six, the cotton manufactures progressed from one million to two millions. If you would take of your duties, and throw open to us the markets of the world, American cottons would, to a great extent, supersede all others, and we should find a market, not for one, but two millions of bales. The whole South would then, indeed, become a "garden spot." But it is in the support of the protecting system, that is only effect is to make our goods more expensive. Sir, if this were true, I will venture to assert that the manufacturers themselves would be the very first to abandon the system. Their object, certainly, is not to lessen, but to increase their prices. Even if this were the case, however, I am unable to discover how the cotton planter could be compensated for the loss of his market. How, sir, this supposed reduction to be brought about? By competition, say the gentlemen, between the British and American manufacturer. But if it is competition that is to produce this reduction of prices, the manufacturer, on both sides, must be put on an equal footing. What sort of competition is that which is founded on a discriminating duty of fifty per cent, in favor of one of the parties—and if, in spite of such a discrimination, the contest can be maintained at all, it is not by the fact, but by the aid of the tariff. But for the tax, the price would be still further reduced? Gentlemen, take it for granted that the competition among the foreign manufacturers is not sufficiently great to reduce the price to the very lowest that they can keep up their prices. Sir, such combinations are utterly impossible. How are the manufacturers of iron in Sweden, Russia, and England, or the cotton and silk manufacturers of France, to enter into a combination? The thing is ridiculous. No, sir, if the duties were taken off, the prices of goods would be reduced to their minimum, and would be lower than they are now in the country, and it is for this reason, and this only, that the manufacturers are protesting against it. But, sir, where is the evidence to be found that the tariff has produced any reduction whatever, in the price of the protected articles? There are other foundations for the assertion than this: that the prices of cottons, woollens, and iron, have actually fallen since 1834? But all other articles have likewise fallen, protected and unprotected. Real and personal estate, cotton, flour, and tobacco, all have gone down; and most of them have fallen in a much greater degree than iron, cottons, and woollens. Has the tariff done all this? What is the reason, however, I am unable to say the gentleman? I have here a price current containing the prices of 250 articles, in 1816 and 1831. From this it appears that there has been an universal reduction in the price of articles of every description, and that those admitted duty free have been reduced, at least, in an equal ratio with those paying duties. Indeed, sir, I think that a careful examination of this table will show, that reduction in the protected articles has not been so great as in the others. But the reduction has not been confined to this country. It has taken place in England, and all over the world, in an equal, nay, in a greater degree. The very articles most highly protected in this country, cottons, woollens, and iron, are now selling in England much lower than they can be obtained here. This is a fact perfectly notorious to every importing merchant, and I have abundant evidence of it now in my hands. Here are statements showing that such goods have actually been imported with in the last year, in Philadelphia, New York, and elsewhere, and after paying duties of from fifty to one hundred per cent, have been sold as low as the domestic manufacturer. Can you produce the evidence that the whole quantity of cotton goods imported into Charleston during the last year, paid an average duty of fifty per cent, and then they were sold as low as American cottons of the same quality? But I am really ashamed to argue a question so self-evident. How can taxes possibly lessen prices? How can protection diminish the cost of production? What are the elements of price? Are they not the cost of the material—the wages of the labor—and the interest of capital; and how can these be lessened by a tax on the article? To say so, is to reverse all the rules of proportion. Gentlemen might as well contend that two added to three make three, as that fifty per cent, added to the cost of an imported article, lessens its price. If gentlemen can believe this, they may believe any thing. But the truth is, Mr. President, this whole matter of the reduc-

tion in the price of goods is very easily explained. It depends on general causes, which have operated to a certain extent all over the world. From a thorough investigation of the subject, which has taken place in Great Britain, it is found to have resulted from the application of the currency, improvements in machinery, and general restoration of peace. The resumption of specie payments, and the diminished supply of the precious metals, is calculated to have lessened the circulating medium to the amount of upwards of \$500,000,000. The effect of this single cause has been, within the last ten years, the reduction of prices in that country to the amount of thirty-five per cent, to which fifteen per cent may be added for the other causes above mentioned—making in the whole a reduction of almost fifty per cent, in the money price of all articles. The same thing has taken place in this country, and, therefore, when gentlemen allege that the price of manufactures has fallen, the naked fact proves nothing, unless they can show that they have fallen in a greater degree than other articles in this country, and similar articles abroad. But this is so far from being the fact, that the truth is, that the protected articles have fallen less in proportion than those which receive no protection. Cotton is a striking example, which has, in a few years, fallen to one third of its value, while the protected article has, in the same period, fallen one half.

I feel that we have now made out our case, that we have shown the unjust and unequal operation, in every point of view, of this system, and that, as far as the South is concerned, and the West also, though not in the same degree, it is an unmitigated system of burthen. And, even with regard to the favored section, I would submit, how far it is wise to insist upon a system which can only be maintained at the expense of other sections. Sir, I feel too much confidence in the justice and magnanimity of our Northern brethren to suffer myself to doubt their willingness to abandon this system if they could see it in the light that we do. I may enrich them for the moment, but the property it creates is artificial and will assuredly be unsatisfactory. No country can be permanently benefited by a system of bounties. This system may destroy the South, but it will not permanently advance the prosperity of the North. It may depress us, but cannot elevate them. Besides, sir, if preserved in, it must annihilate that portion of the country from which the resources are to be drawn, that are to enrich the Northern manufacturers. And it may be well for gentlemen to reflect, whether adhering to this policy, would not be acting like the man who "killed the goose which laid the golden eggs." Let gentlemen be assured, that this is a system which cannot be protected. It will, sooner or later, be utterly overthrown. I would not be well, therefore, for them to seize this favorable occasion to make some sacrifice of their peculiar interests to the general welfare? In concluding, Mr. President, what I have to say on this branch of the subject, I must take the liberty of presenting a few general considerations. In a broad view of the question, it never can be expedient to introduce into a country the manufacture of any article that cannot be produced as cheaply at home as it can be obtained from abroad. There are some such now made in this country, and their ability to sustain themselves without protection, is unquestionable. The only exception, I would venture to the rule I have laid down, relates to articles strictly necessary to national defence, or to articles necessary to the consumption, but to arms and munitions of war. It is the true policy of all nations to "buy where they can be cheapest." This is the very instinct of our nature and when we depart from it in national concerns, we violate the soundest principles of political economy; a science which is in fact but the lessons of wisdom and an enlightened experience applied to the affairs of nations. Sir, the restrictive policy, founded on the principle of the selfish principle, that the natural position of nations towards each other is one of enmity, and rivalry, founded on a supposed opposition of interests. The doctrine of the old school, was, that, what was gained by one nation, was necessarily lost by another.

The plain and seemingly obvious truth, that in a fair and equal exchange of commodities, all parties gained, is a noble discovery of modern times. The contrary principle, naturally led to commercial rivalries, war, and annihilation of all sorts. The benefits of commerce being regarded as a stake to be won, or an advantage to be wrested from others, by fraud or force, governments naturally strove to secure them to their own subjects; and when they once set out in this wrong direction, it was quite natural that they should not stop short till they ended in binding, in the name of restrictions, not only the whole country, but all of its parts. Thus we are told that England first protected by her restrictive policy, her whole empire against all the world, then Great Britain against the colonies, then the British Isles against each other, and ended by vainly attempting to protect all the great interests and employments of the state by balancing them against each other. Sir, such a system, carried out, is not confined to nations, but protects one town against another, considers villages, and even families as rivals, and cannot stop short of "Robinson Crusoe" in his goat skin. It takes but one step further to make every man his own lawyer, doctor, farmer, and shoemaker—and, if I may be allowed an Irishism, his own seamstress and washer woman. The doctrine of free trade, on the contrary, is founded on the true social system. It looks on all mankind as children of a common parent—and the great family of nations as linked together by mutual interests. Sir, as there is a religion, as I believe there is a politics of nature. Cast your eyes over this various earth—its surface diversified with hills and valleys, rocks, and fertile fields. Notice its different productions, its infinite varieties of soil and climate. See the mighty rivers winding their way to the very mountain's base, and thence guiding man to the vast ocean, dividing, yet connecting nations. Can any man who considers these things with the eye of a philosopher, not readily discern the design of the great Creator (written legibly in this work) that his children should be drawn together in a free commercial intercourse, and mutual exchanges of the various gifts with which a bountiful Providence has blessed them. Can you eyes over this various earth, and its surface diversified with hills and valleys, rocks, and fertile fields. Notice its different productions, its infinite varieties of soil and climate. See the mighty rivers winding their way to the very mountain's base, and thence guiding man to the vast ocean, dividing, yet connecting nations. Can any man who considers these things with the eye of a philosopher, not readily discern the design of the great Creator (written legibly in this work) that his children should be drawn together in a free commercial intercourse, and mutual exchanges of the various gifts with which a bountiful Providence has blessed them. Can you eyes over this various earth, and its surface diversified with hills and valleys, rocks, and fertile fields. Notice its different productions, its infinite varieties of soil and climate. See the mighty rivers winding their way to the very mountain's base, and thence guiding man to the vast ocean, dividing, yet connecting nations. Can any man who considers these things with the eye of a philosopher, not readily discern the design of the great Creator (written legibly in this work) that his children should be drawn together in a free commercial intercourse, and mutual exchanges of the various gifts with which a bountiful Providence has blessed them. Can you eyes over this various earth, and its surface diversified with hills and valleys, rocks, and fertile fields. Notice its different productions, its infinite varieties of soil and climate. See the mighty rivers winding their way to the very mountain's base, and thence guiding man to the vast ocean, dividing, yet connecting nations. Can any man who considers these things with the eye of a philosopher, not readily discern the design of the great Creator (written legibly in this work) that his children should be drawn together in a free commercial intercourse, and mutual exchanges of the various gifts with which a bountiful Providence has blessed them. Can you eyes over this various earth, and its surface diversified with hills and valleys, rocks, and fertile fields. Notice its different productions, its infinite varieties of soil and climate. See the mighty rivers winding their way to the very mountain's base, and thence guiding man to the vast ocean, dividing, yet connecting nations. Can any man who considers these things with the eye of a philosopher, not readily discern the design of the great Creator (written legibly in this work) that his children should be drawn together in a free commercial intercourse, and mutual exchanges of the various gifts with which a bountiful Providence has blessed them. Can you eyes over this various earth, and its surface diversified with hills and valleys, rocks, and fertile fields. Notice its different productions, its infinite varieties of soil and climate. See the mighty rivers winding their way to the very mountain's base, and thence guiding man to the vast ocean, dividing, yet connecting nations. Can any man who considers these things with the eye of a philosopher, not readily discern the design of the great Creator (written legibly in this work) that his children should be drawn together in a free commercial intercourse, and mutual exchanges of the various gifts with which a bountiful Providence has blessed them. Can you eyes over this various earth, and its surface diversified with hills and valleys, rocks, and fertile fields. Notice its different productions, its infinite varieties of soil and climate. See the mighty rivers winding their way to the very mountain's base, and thence guiding man to the vast ocean, dividing, yet connecting nations. Can any man who considers these things with the eye of a philosopher, not readily discern the design of the great Creator (written legibly in this work) that his children should be drawn together in a free commercial intercourse, and mutual exchanges of the various gifts with which a bountiful Providence has blessed them. Can you eyes over this various earth, and its surface diversified with hills and valleys, rocks, and fertile fields. Notice its different productions, its infinite varieties of soil and climate. See the mighty rivers winding their way to the very mountain's base, and thence guiding man to the vast ocean, dividing, yet connecting nations. Can any man who considers these things with the eye of a philosopher, not readily discern the design of the great Creator (written legibly in this work) that his children should be drawn together in a free commercial intercourse, and mutual exchanges of the various gifts with which a bountiful Providence has blessed them. Can you eyes over this various earth, and its surface diversified with hills and valleys, rocks, and fertile fields. Notice its different productions, its infinite varieties of soil and climate. See the mighty rivers winding their way to the very mountain's base, and thence guiding man to the vast ocean, dividing, yet connecting nations. Can any man who considers these things with the eye of a philosopher, not readily discern the design of the great Creator (written legibly in this work) that his children should be drawn together in a free commercial intercourse, and mutual exchanges of the various gifts with which a bountiful Providence has blessed them. Can you eyes over this various earth, and its surface diversified with hills and valleys, rocks, and fertile fields. Notice its different productions, its infinite varieties of soil and climate. See the mighty rivers winding their way to the very mountain's base, and thence guiding man to the vast ocean, dividing, yet connecting nations. Can any man who considers these things with the eye of a philosopher, not readily discern the design of the great Creator (written legibly in this work) that his children should be drawn together in a free commercial intercourse, and mutual exchanges of the various gifts with which a bountiful Providence has blessed them. Can you eyes over this various earth, and its surface diversified with hills and valleys, rocks, and fertile fields. Notice its different productions, its infinite varieties of soil and climate. See the mighty rivers winding their way to the very mountain's base, and thence guiding man to the vast ocean, dividing, yet connecting nations. Can any man who considers these things with the eye of a philosopher, not readily discern the design of the great Creator (written legibly in this work) that his children should be drawn together in a free commercial intercourse, and mutual exchanges of the various gifts with which a bountiful Providence has blessed them. Can you eyes over this various earth, and its surface diversified with hills and valleys, rocks, and fertile fields. Notice its different productions, its infinite varieties of soil and climate. See the mighty rivers winding their way to the very mountain's base, and thence guiding man to the vast ocean, dividing, yet connecting nations. Can any man who considers these things with the eye of a philosopher, not readily discern the design of the great Creator (written legibly in this work) that his children should be drawn together in a free commercial intercourse, and mutual exchanges of the various gifts with which a bountiful Providence has blessed them. Can you eyes over this various earth, and its surface diversified with hills and valleys, rocks, and fertile fields. Notice its different productions, its infinite varieties of soil and climate. See the mighty rivers winding their way to the very mountain's base, and thence guiding man to the vast ocean, dividing, yet connecting nations. Can any man who considers these things with the eye of a philosopher, not readily discern the design of the great Creator (written legibly in this work) that his children should be drawn together in a free commercial intercourse, and mutual exchanges of the various gifts with which a bountiful Providence has blessed them. Can you eyes over this various earth, and its surface diversified with hills and valleys, rocks, and fertile fields. Notice its different productions, its infinite varieties of soil and climate. See the mighty rivers winding their way to the very mountain's base, and thence guiding man to the vast ocean, dividing, yet connecting nations. Can any man who considers these things with the eye of a philosopher, not readily discern the design of the great Creator (written legibly in this work) that his children should be drawn together in a free commercial intercourse, and mutual exchanges of the various gifts with which a bountiful Providence has blessed them. Can you eyes over this various earth, and its surface diversified with hills and valleys, rocks, and fertile fields. Notice its different productions, its infinite varieties of soil and climate. See the mighty rivers winding their way to the very mountain's base, and thence guiding man to the vast ocean, dividing, yet connecting nations. Can any man who considers these things with the eye of a philosopher, not readily discern the design of the great Creator (written legibly in this work) that his children should be drawn together in a free commercial intercourse, and mutual exchanges of the various gifts with which a bountiful Providence has blessed them. Can you eyes over this various earth, and its surface diversified with hills and valleys, rocks, and fertile fields. Notice its different productions, its infinite varieties of soil and climate. See the mighty rivers winding their way to the very mountain's base, and thence guiding man to the vast ocean, dividing, yet connecting nations. Can any man who considers these things with the eye of a philosopher, not readily discern the design of the great Creator (written legibly in this work) that his children should be drawn together in a free commercial intercourse, and mutual exchanges of the various gifts with which a bountiful Providence has blessed them. Can you eyes over this various earth, and its surface diversified with hills and valleys, rocks, and fertile fields. Notice its different productions, its infinite varieties of soil and climate. See the mighty rivers winding their way to the very mountain's base, and thence guiding man to the vast ocean, dividing, yet connecting nations. Can any man who considers these things with the eye of a philosopher, not readily discern the design of the great Creator (written legibly in this work) that his children should be drawn together in a free commercial intercourse, and mutual exchanges of the various gifts with which a bountiful Providence has blessed them. Can you eyes over this various earth, and its surface diversified with hills and valleys, rocks, and fertile fields. Notice its different productions, its infinite varieties of soil and climate. See the mighty rivers winding their way to the very mountain's base, and thence guiding man to the vast ocean, dividing, yet connecting nations. Can any man who considers these things with the eye of a philosopher, not readily discern the design of the great Creator (written legibly in this work) that his children should be drawn together in a free commercial intercourse, and mutual exchanges of the various gifts with which a bountiful Providence has blessed them. Can you eyes over this various earth, and its surface diversified with hills and valleys, rocks, and fertile fields. Notice its different productions, its infinite varieties of soil and climate. See the mighty rivers winding their way to the very mountain's base, and thence guiding man to the vast ocean, dividing, yet connecting nations. Can any man who considers these things with the eye of a philosopher, not readily discern the design of the great Creator (written legibly in this work) that his children should be drawn together in a free commercial intercourse, and mutual exchanges of the various gifts with which a bountiful Providence has blessed them. Can you eyes over this various earth, and its surface diversified with hills and valleys, rocks, and fertile fields. Notice its different productions, its infinite varieties of soil and climate. See the mighty rivers winding their way to the very mountain's base, and thence guiding man to the vast ocean, dividing, yet connecting nations. Can any man who considers these things with the eye of a philosopher, not readily discern the design of the great Creator (written legibly in this work) that his children should be drawn together in a free commercial intercourse, and mutual exchanges of the various gifts with which a bountiful Providence has blessed them. Can you eyes over this various earth, and its surface diversified with hills and valleys, rocks, and fertile fields. Notice its different productions, its infinite varieties of soil and climate. See the mighty rivers winding their way to the very mountain's base, and thence guiding man to the vast ocean, dividing, yet connecting nations. Can any man who considers these things with the eye of a philosopher, not readily discern the design of the great Creator (written legibly in this work) that his children should be drawn together in a free commercial intercourse, and mutual exchanges of the various gifts with which a bountiful Providence has blessed them. Can you eyes over this various earth, and its surface diversified with hills and valleys, rocks, and fertile fields. Notice its different productions, its infinite varieties of soil and climate. See the mighty rivers winding their way to the very mountain's base, and thence guiding man to the vast ocean, dividing, yet connecting nations. Can any man who considers these things with the eye of a philosopher, not readily discern the design of the great Creator (written legibly in this work) that his children should be drawn together in a free commercial intercourse, and mutual exchanges of the various gifts with which a bountiful Providence has blessed them. Can you eyes over this various earth, and its surface diversified with hills and valleys, rocks, and fertile fields. Notice its different productions, its infinite varieties of soil and climate. See the mighty rivers winding their way to the very mountain's base, and thence guiding man to the vast ocean, dividing, yet connecting nations. Can any man who considers these things with the eye of a philosopher, not readily discern the design of the great Creator (written legibly in this work) that his children should be drawn together in a free commercial intercourse, and mutual exchanges of the various gifts with which a bountiful Providence has blessed them. Can you eyes over this various earth, and its surface diversified with hills and valleys, rocks, and fertile fields. Notice its different productions, its infinite varieties of soil and climate. See the mighty rivers winding their way to the very mountain's base, and thence guiding man to the vast ocean, dividing, yet connecting nations. Can any man who considers these things with the eye of a philosopher, not readily discern the design of the great Creator (written legibly in this work) that his children should be drawn together in a free commercial intercourse, and mutual exchanges of the various gifts with which a bountiful Providence has blessed them. Can you eyes over this various earth, and its surface diversified with hills and valleys, rocks, and fertile fields. Notice its different productions, its infinite varieties of soil and climate. See the mighty rivers winding their way to the very mountain's base, and thence guiding man to the vast ocean, dividing, yet connecting nations. Can any man who considers these things with the eye of a philosopher, not readily discern the design of the great Creator (written legibly in this work) that his children should be drawn together in a free commercial intercourse, and mutual exchanges of the various gifts with which a bountiful Providence has blessed them. Can you eyes over this various earth, and its surface diversified with hills and valleys, rocks, and fertile fields. Notice its different productions, its infinite varieties of soil and climate. See the mighty rivers winding their way to the very mountain's base, and thence guiding man to the vast ocean, dividing, yet connecting nations. Can any man who considers these things with the eye of a philosopher, not readily discern the design of the great Creator (written legibly in this work) that his children should be drawn together in a free commercial intercourse, and mutual exchanges of the various gifts with which a bountiful Providence has blessed them. Can you eyes over this various earth, and its surface diversified with hills and valleys, rocks, and fertile fields. Notice its different productions, its infinite varieties of soil and climate. See the mighty rivers winding their way to the very mountain's base, and thence guiding man to the vast ocean, dividing, yet connecting nations. Can any man who considers these things with the eye of a philosopher, not readily discern the design of the great Creator (written legibly in this work) that his children should be drawn together in a free commercial intercourse, and mutual exchanges of the various gifts with which a bountiful Providence has blessed them. Can you eyes over this various earth, and its surface diversified with hills and valleys, rocks, and fertile fields. Notice its different productions, its infinite varieties of soil and climate. See the mighty rivers winding their way to the very mountain's base, and thence guiding man to the vast ocean, dividing, yet connecting nations. Can any man who considers these things with the eye of a philosopher, not readily discern the design of the great Creator (written legibly in this work) that his children should be drawn together in a free commercial intercourse, and mutual exchanges of the various gifts with which a bountiful Providence has blessed them. Can you eyes over this various earth, and its surface diversified with hills and valleys, rocks, and fertile fields. Notice its different productions, its infinite varieties of soil and climate. See the mighty rivers winding their way to the very mountain's base, and thence guiding man to the vast ocean, dividing, yet connecting nations. Can any man who considers these things with the eye of a philosopher, not readily discern the design of the great Creator (written legibly in this work) that his children should be drawn together in a free commercial intercourse, and mutual exchanges of the various gifts with which a bountiful Providence has blessed them. Can you eyes over this various earth, and its surface diversified with hills and valleys, rocks, and fertile fields. Notice its different productions, its infinite varieties of soil and climate. See the mighty rivers winding their way to the very mountain's base, and thence guiding man to the vast ocean, dividing, yet connecting nations. Can any man who considers these things with the eye of a philosopher, not readily discern the design of the great Creator (written legibly in this work) that his children should be drawn together in a free commercial intercourse, and mutual exchanges of the various gifts with which a bountiful Providence has blessed them. Can you eyes over this various earth, and its surface diversified with hills and valleys, rocks, and fertile fields. Notice its different productions, its infinite varieties of soil and climate. See the mighty rivers winding their way to the very mountain's base, and thence guiding man to the vast ocean, dividing, yet connecting nations. Can any man who considers these things with the eye of a philosopher, not readily discern the design of the great Creator (written legibly in this work) that his children should be drawn together in a free commercial intercourse, and mutual exchanges of the various gifts with which a bountiful Providence has blessed them. Can you eyes over this various earth, and its surface diversified with hills and valleys, rocks, and fertile fields. Notice its different productions, its infinite varieties of soil and climate. See the mighty rivers winding their way to the very mountain's base, and thence guiding man to the vast ocean, dividing, yet connecting nations. Can any man who considers these things with the eye of a philosopher, not readily discern the design of the great Creator (written legibly in this work) that his children should be drawn together in a free commercial intercourse, and mutual exchanges of the various gifts with which a bountiful Providence has blessed them. Can you eyes over this various earth, and its surface diversified with hills and valleys, rocks, and fertile fields. Notice its different productions, its infinite varieties of soil and climate. See the mighty rivers winding their way to the very mountain's base, and thence guiding man to the vast ocean, dividing, yet connecting nations. Can any man who considers these things with the eye of a philosopher, not readily discern the design of the great Creator (written legibly in this work) that his children should be drawn together in a free commercial intercourse, and mutual exchanges of the various gifts with which a bountiful Providence has blessed them. Can you eyes over this various earth, and its surface diversified with hills and valleys, rocks, and fertile fields. Notice its different productions, its infinite varieties of soil and climate. See the mighty rivers winding their way to the very mountain's base, and thence guiding man to the vast ocean, dividing, yet connecting nations. Can any man who considers these things with the eye of a philosopher, not readily discern the design of the great Creator (written legibly in this work) that his children should be drawn together in a free commercial intercourse, and mutual exchanges of the various gifts with which a bountiful Providence has blessed them. Can you eyes over this various earth, and its surface diversified with hills and valleys, rocks, and fertile fields. Notice its different productions, its infinite varieties of soil and climate. See the mighty rivers winding their way to the very mountain's base, and thence guiding man to the vast ocean, dividing, yet connecting nations. Can any man who considers these things with the eye of a philosopher, not readily discern the design of the great Creator (written legibly in this work) that his children should be drawn together in a free commercial intercourse, and mutual exchanges of the various gifts with which a bountiful Providence has blessed them. Can you eyes over this various earth, and its surface diversified with hills and valleys, rocks, and fertile fields. Notice its different productions, its infinite varieties of soil and climate. See the mighty rivers winding their way to the very mountain's base, and thence guiding man to the vast ocean, dividing, yet connecting nations. Can any man who considers these things with the eye of a philosopher, not readily discern the design of the great Creator (written legibly in this work) that his children should be drawn together in a free commercial intercourse, and mutual exchanges of the various gifts with which a bountiful Providence has blessed them. Can you eyes over this various earth, and its surface diversified with hills and valleys, rocks, and fertile fields. Notice its different productions, its infinite varieties of soil and climate. See the mighty rivers winding their way to the very mountain's base, and thence guiding man to the vast ocean, dividing, yet connecting nations. Can any man who considers these things with the eye of a philosopher, not readily discern the design of the great Creator (written legibly in this work) that his children should be drawn together in a free commercial intercourse, and mutual exchanges of the various gifts with which a bountiful Providence has blessed them. Can you eyes over this various earth, and its surface diversified with hills and valleys, rocks, and fertile fields. Notice its different productions, its infinite varieties of soil and climate. See the mighty rivers winding their way to the very mountain's base, and thence guiding man to the vast ocean, dividing, yet connecting nations. Can any man who considers these things with the eye of a philosopher, not readily discern the design of the great Creator (written legibly in this work) that his children should be drawn together in a free commercial intercourse, and mutual exchanges of the various gifts with which a bountiful Providence has blessed them. Can you eyes over this various earth, and its surface diversified with hills and valleys, rocks, and fertile fields. Notice its different productions, its infinite varieties of soil and climate. See the mighty rivers winding their way to the very mountain's base, and thence guiding man to the vast ocean, dividing, yet connecting nations. Can any man who considers these things with the eye of a philosopher, not readily discern the design of the great Creator (written legibly in this work) that his children should be drawn together in a free commercial intercourse, and mutual exchanges of the various gifts with which a bountiful Providence has blessed them. Can you eyes over this various earth, and its surface diversified with hills and valleys, rocks, and fertile fields. Notice its different productions, its infinite varieties of soil and climate. See the mighty rivers winding their way to the very mountain's base, and thence guiding man to the vast ocean, dividing, yet connecting nations. Can any man who considers these things with the eye of a philosopher, not readily discern the design of the great Creator (written legibly in this work) that his children should be drawn together in a free commercial intercourse, and mutual exchanges of the various gifts with which a bountiful Providence has blessed them. Can you eyes over this various earth, and its surface diversified with hills and valleys, rocks, and fertile fields. Notice its different productions, its infinite varieties of soil and climate. See the mighty rivers winding their way to the very mountain's base, and thence guiding man to the vast ocean, dividing, yet connecting nations. Can any man who considers these things with the eye of a philosopher, not readily discern the design of the great Creator (written legibly in this work) that his children should be drawn together in a free commercial intercourse, and mutual exchanges of the various gifts with which a bountiful Providence has blessed them. Can you eyes over this various earth, and its surface diversified with hills and valleys, rocks, and fertile fields. Notice its different productions, its infinite varieties of soil and climate. See the mighty rivers winding their way to the very mountain's base, and thence guiding man to the vast ocean, dividing, yet connecting nations. Can any man who considers these things with the eye of a philosopher, not readily discern the design of the great Creator (written legibly in this work) that his children should be drawn together in a free commercial intercourse, and mutual exchanges of the various gifts with which a bountiful Providence has blessed them. Can you eyes over this various earth, and its surface diversified with hills and valleys, rocks, and fertile fields. Notice its different productions, its infinite varieties of soil and climate. See the mighty rivers winding their way to the very mountain's base, and thence guiding man to the vast ocean, dividing, yet connecting nations. Can any man who considers these things with the eye of a philosopher, not readily discern the design of the great Creator (written legibly in this work) that his children should be drawn together in a free commercial intercourse, and mutual exchanges of the various gifts with which a bountiful Providence has blessed them. Can you eyes over this various earth, and its surface diversified with hills and valleys, rocks, and fertile fields. Notice its different productions, its infinite varieties of soil and climate. See the mighty rivers winding their way to the very mountain's base, and thence guiding man to the vast ocean, dividing, yet connecting nations. Can any man who considers these things with the eye of a philosopher, not readily discern the design of the great Creator (written legibly in this work) that his children should be drawn together in a free commercial intercourse, and mutual exchanges of the various gifts with which a bountiful Providence has blessed them. Can you eyes over this various earth, and its surface diversified with hills and valleys, rocks, and fertile fields. Notice its different productions, its infinite varieties of soil and climate. See the mighty rivers winding their way to the very mountain's base, and thence guiding man to the vast ocean, dividing, yet connecting nations. Can any man who considers these things with the eye of a philosopher, not readily discern the design of the great Creator (written legibly in this work) that his children should be drawn together in a free commercial intercourse, and mutual exchanges of the various gifts with which a bountiful Providence has blessed them. Can you eyes over this various earth, and its surface diversified with hills and valleys, rocks, and fertile fields. Notice its different productions, its infinite varieties of soil and climate. See the mighty rivers winding their way to the very mountain's base, and thence guiding man to the vast ocean, dividing, yet connecting nations. Can any man who considers these things with the eye of a philosopher, not readily discern the design of the great Creator (written legibly in this work) that his children should be drawn together in a free commercial intercourse, and mutual exchanges of the various gifts with which a bountiful Providence has blessed them. Can you eyes over this various earth, and its surface diversified with hills and valleys, rocks, and fertile fields. Notice its different productions, its infinite varieties of soil and climate. See the mighty rivers winding their way to the very mountain's base, and thence guiding man to the vast ocean, dividing, yet connecting nations. Can any man who considers these things with the eye of a philosopher, not readily discern the design of the great Creator (written legibly in this work) that his children should be drawn together in a free commercial intercourse, and mutual exchanges of the various gifts with which a bountiful Providence has blessed them. Can you eyes over this various earth, and its surface diversified with hills and valleys, rocks, and fertile fields. Notice its different productions, its infinite varieties of soil and climate. See the mighty rivers winding their way to the very mountain's base, and thence guiding man to the vast ocean, dividing, yet connecting nations. Can any man who considers these things with the eye of a philosopher, not readily discern the design of the great Creator (written legibly in this work) that his children should be drawn together in a free commercial intercourse, and mutual exchanges of the various gifts with which a bountiful Providence has blessed them. Can you eyes over this various earth, and its surface diversified with hills and valleys, rocks, and fertile fields. Notice its different productions, its infinite varieties of soil and climate. See the mighty rivers winding their way to the very mountain's base, and thence guiding man to the vast ocean, dividing, yet connecting nations. Can any man who considers these things with the eye of a philosopher, not readily discern the design of the great Creator (written legibly in this work) that his children should be drawn together in a free commercial intercourse, and mutual exchanges of the various gifts with which a bountiful Providence has blessed them. Can you eyes over this various earth, and its surface diversified with hills and valleys, rocks, and fertile fields. Notice its different productions, its infinite varieties of soil and climate. See the mighty rivers winding their way to the very mountain's base, and thence guiding man to the vast ocean, dividing, yet connecting nations. Can any man who considers these things with the eye of a philosopher, not readily discern the design of the great Creator (written legibly in this work) that his children should be drawn together in a free commercial intercourse, and mutual exchanges of the various gifts with which a bountiful Providence has blessed them. Can you eyes over this various earth, and its surface diversified with hills and valleys, rocks, and fertile fields. Notice its different productions, its infinite varieties of soil and climate. See the mighty rivers winding their way to the very mountain's base, and thence guiding man to the vast ocean, dividing, yet connecting nations. Can any man who considers these things with the eye of a philosopher, not readily discern the design of the great Creator (written legibly in this work) that his children should be drawn together in a free commercial intercourse, and mutual exchanges of the various gifts with which a bountiful Providence has blessed them. Can you eyes over this various earth, and its surface diversified with hills and valleys, rocks, and fertile fields. Notice its different productions, its infinite varieties of soil and climate. See the mighty rivers winding their way to the very mountain's base, and thence guiding man to the vast ocean, dividing, yet connecting nations. Can any man who considers these things with the eye of a philosopher, not readily discern the design of the great Creator (written legibly in this work) that his children should be drawn together in a free commercial intercourse, and mutual exchanges of the various gifts with which a bountiful Providence has blessed them. Can you eyes over this various earth, and its surface diversified with hills and valleys, rocks, and fertile fields. Notice its different productions, its infinite varieties of soil and climate. See the mighty rivers winding their way to the very mountain's base, and thence guiding man to the vast ocean, dividing, yet connecting nations. Can any man who considers these things with the eye of a philosopher, not readily discern the design of the great Creator (written legibly in this work) that his children should be drawn together in a free commercial intercourse, and mutual exchanges of the various gifts with which a bountiful Providence has blessed them. Can you eyes over this various earth, and its surface diversified with hills and valleys, rocks, and fertile fields. Notice its different productions, its infinite varieties of soil and climate. See the mighty rivers winding their way to the very mountain's base, and thence guiding man to the vast ocean, dividing, yet connecting nations. Can any man who considers these things with the eye of a philosopher, not readily discern the design of the great Creator (written legibly in this work) that his children should be drawn together in a free commercial intercourse, and mutual exchanges of the various gifts with which a bountiful Providence has blessed them. Can you eyes over this various earth, and its surface diversified with hills and valleys, rocks, and fertile fields. Notice its different productions, its infinite varieties of soil and climate. See the mighty rivers winding their way to the very mountain's base, and thence guiding man to the vast ocean, dividing, yet connecting nations. Can any man who considers these things with the eye of a philosopher, not readily discern the design of the great Creator (written legibly in this work) that his children should be drawn together in a free commercial intercourse, and mutual exchanges of the various gifts with which a bountiful Providence has blessed them. Can you eyes over this various earth, and its surface diversified with hills and valleys, rocks, and fertile fields. Notice its different productions, its infinite varieties of soil and climate. See the mighty rivers winding their way to the very mountain's base, and thence guiding man to the vast ocean, dividing, yet connecting nations. Can any man who considers these things with the eye of a philosopher, not readily discern the design of the great Creator (written legibly in this work) that his children should be drawn together in a free commercial intercourse, and mutual exchanges of the various gifts with which a bountiful Providence has blessed them. Can you eyes over this various earth, and its surface diversified with hills and valleys, rocks, and fertile fields. Notice its different productions, its infinite varieties of soil and climate. See the mighty rivers winding their way to the very mountain's base, and thence guiding man to the vast ocean, dividing, yet connecting nations. Can any man who considers these things with the eye of a philosopher, not readily discern the design of the great Creator (written legibly in this work) that his children should be drawn together in a free commercial intercourse, and mutual exchanges of the various gifts with which a bountiful Providence has blessed them. Can you eyes over this various earth, and its surface diversified with hills and valleys, rocks, and fertile fields. Notice its different productions, its infinite varieties of soil and climate. See the mighty rivers winding their way to the very mountain's base, and thence guiding man to the vast ocean, dividing, yet connecting nations. Can any man who considers these things with the eye of a philosopher, not readily discern the design of the great Creator (written legibly in this work) that his children should be drawn together in a free commercial intercourse, and mutual exchanges of the various gifts with which a bountiful Providence has blessed them. Can you eyes over this various earth, and its surface diversified with hills and valleys, rocks, and fertile fields. Notice its different productions, its infinite varieties of soil and climate. See the mighty rivers winding their way to the very mountain's base, and thence guiding man to the vast ocean, dividing, yet connecting nations. Can any man who considers these things with the eye of a philosopher, not readily discern the design of the great Creator (written legibly in this work) that his children should be drawn together in a free commercial intercourse, and mutual exchanges of the various gifts with which a bountiful Providence has blessed them. Can you eyes over this various earth, and its surface diversified with hills and valleys, rocks, and fertile fields. Notice its different productions, its infinite varieties of soil and climate. See the mighty rivers winding their way to the very mountain's base, and thence guiding man to the vast ocean, dividing, yet connecting nations. Can any man who considers these things with the eye of a philosopher, not readily discern the design of the great Creator (written legibly in this work) that his children should be drawn together in a free commercial intercourse, and mutual exchanges of the various gifts with which a bountiful Providence has blessed them. Can you eyes over this various earth, and its surface diversified with hills and valleys, rocks, and fertile fields. Notice its different productions, its infinite varieties of soil and climate. See the mighty rivers winding their way to the very mountain's base, and thence guiding man to the vast ocean, dividing,

almost a... the whole... of which is... of the poli... appor... crisis... the Pen... anxiou... centem... debt as... were to b... have... People of... and... They... and look... not before... determine... or their... the whole... unequal... is e... that suppose... to an un... ask that... because... operate as... will be... the ordi... shall be... the facili... be collect... to which... know that... on our in... we have... will be al... to a rich... the publi... heretofore... that no... can be re... of reduci... on the idea... public ex... be increas... that they... that object... past, have... for war, but... defence, &c... the necessity... out measure... that it... to seek... than will... out heart... of leman in... lued below... we know... are furnish... purpose, in... improve... we ought... and says, with... vision of it... a parture... from. For... back to the... from it was... would be a... tribute it in... act of gross... this argum... I would ex... by a single... millions more... of the govern... the govern... for morally... ed your sti... will increas... and mean to... a scheme of... against ac... provision... or appropri... the Treasury... ch the re-... ved the con... duction out... me suggest... of a single... articles, and... says, howev... scheme, her... netures on their... man to foreign... of competition... when enar... ranging... cent I have... to a cr... when the ga... prohibition, he... the revenue... system... advocated by... off the du... ed articles... them as articles... is, that it... 90,000,000... to be re... 100,000,000... that if pro... of the govern... the necessary... and changing... us to be creat... a single re... himself need... position, when... to be creat... to be in con... to this schem... from all the... necessary... any; and, if... it is... in its origi... and silks. But... in what w... ous other ar... a scheme ar... the Senate and... or just... articles shall... revenue... is to be tax... hundred dol... woollens, and... and comfort of... there are at... a free people

to see an attempt made to reduce the taxes on olives and capers, aniseed and brandy, fruits, mace, cloves, nutmegs, precious stones, alligator ornaments, corals, pearls, jewelry, artificial flowers, billiard balls, batonades and shuttlecocks, coral heads and gold snuff boxes, silver spectacles and ivory-headed canes, velvet and laces, small muslins and gros de Naples, camel hair shawls, morocco and prunella shoes, fine cambrics, plated chafing dishes, porcelain and china dinner and tea sets, gold watches, Cologne water, Champagne and Burgundy wines, oranges and pineapples, embroidery, ivory fans, fine Irish linens, parasols, centre tables, gilt boxes, pier bookcases, vermilion and macaroni, Italian muslin, mantle ornaments, rouge, essences and court plaster, eucalyptus, sweet scented soap, silk stockings, gold and silver thimbles, mantle time-pieces, tooth powder, wax dials, and a hundred other things used by the rich. We say, it is one of the grandest farces ever played off upon a free people, that such articles as those we have enumerated, should be exempted from taxation, whilst iron and sugar, woollen cloth and flannel, and many other necessities of life, which are required to render the situation of our working people comfortable, should continue to be heavily and unqually burdened.

I ask for the reason for this distinction which relieves luxuries from taxation, and throws them upon the necessities of life; which burdens the poor and exempts the rich; and I am told it is necessary to protect them. Whose protection? Why, the wealthy proprietors of manufacturing stock, men who are realizing enormous dividends, drawn from the pockets of the people. Sir, no other reason for this distinction has been, or can be given; for it is acknowledged by all the world, that luxuries are the proper subjects for taxation, and ought rightfully to be taxed higher than the necessities of life. But here the manufacturers interpose their claims, and the claims of justice are disregarded. Again, sir, these are articles of general consumption; at least among the wealthy; and consumed equally, too, all over the country; and yet they must come in duty free, and the whole revenue of the country be levied on articles, in relation to which the duties operate most unjustly and unequally; being in truth a burden upon portions of the people, and a burden upon others; and yet the Senator tells us he had hoped that such a proposition as this would not only have met the approbation of all parties, but would have been received as a concession to the complaints of the South. How it was possible for the gentleman to have indulged such an expectation, I am utterly unable to comprehend. Sir, what single concession, or the slightest approach towards it, is made by such a proposition? Does it consist in agreeing to take off six millions of taxes, when the demands on the Treasury are to be reduced to double that amount? Has the South uttered one word of complaint against the duties which it is proposed to reduce? No. The duties imposed for revenue, and against duties fairly levied for that purpose, they never complained. It is against duties, that they have been so long and so earnestly remonstrating; and, to quiet their discontent, the proposition is gravely submitted, to take off all the revenue duties, and to leave the protecting duties untouched. Sir, it is not so much the amount of this tax, as its inequality and injustice, which has caused the whole South to determine opposition. And how is it proposed to relieve our complaints? By aggravating that injustice. We tell you that the protecting duties operate as a tax upon us, and a bounty upon the tariff States. We insist that it is a violation of the principles on which our Government is founded, and reduces us to a state of "colonial vassalage"; and this it substantially does, if we are not mistaken in its operation, and Mr. Grattan's definition of a colony is the true one—"a country governed in reference to the interests of another."

Sir, if we are right, this scheme amounts to neither more nor less than a proposition to leave a million in taxes on the unprotected articles. When you take off the tax and leave the bounty, the bounty will obviously be increased by just half a million; and the State in question will be relieved entirely from taxation. Such is the compromise proposed to the South. The evils of which we complain are to be increased—the protecting system is to be riveted upon the country beyond all hope of relief; and, we are told, we ought to receive all this as a concession.

The policy proposed in the amendment which I have submitted, is founded on the just principles I have advocated. The arrangement of the details we are willing to leave to the committee. We do not propose to destroy, or even to injure, the manufacturers. We are willing they should have the incidental protection afforded by a fair revenue system, and on any plan of reduction, the duties and charges on the foreign manufacturer will not fall much short of 33-1/3 per cent; and surely, Sir, if with a protection equal to one-third of the cost of the article, our manufacturer cannot be maintained, they ought to be abandoned at once, since nothing can be clearer than that they would then be sustained at a certain loss to the country. We do not insist on an immediate reduction, to the lowest revenue standard. As the public debt is not yet paid, we are willing that the reduction on the protected articles should be gradual—and spread, if gentlemen please, over two or three years; and if they desire it, we will not object to making an immediate reduction on the unprotected articles, of 10 or 15 per cent. The immediate effect of this plan, so far from being injurious to the manufacturers, will, I am persuaded, serve rather to strengthen them, and enter in its ultimate results, no manufacturing article will be injured that does not depend on protection for its existence, and is not sustained at the public expense. Suppose the duties on the protected articles were now reduced ten percent below their present rates, by subsequent steps carried down gradually to the revenue standard, what would be the effect of this first reduction of ten per cent? A yard of English cloth cost a dollar, paid a duty of fifty per cent, and with the addition of charges, could be retailed at two dollars. The effect of this reduction would only be to reduce the price to one dollar and ninety cents. So that the protection to the American manufacturer would be lessened only five per cent.

Now if this provision was accompanied by an immediate reduction of the duties on the unprotected articles from fifty per cent, to fifteen, would not the manufacturers derive some compensation in the diminished cost of every article which enters into their consumption? and if, in addition to this, there should be a considerable reduction of duties on the raw material, I would submit to their serious consideration whether their condition then would be worse than it is now. The true policy of the manufacturers, it appears to me, consists in obtaining their raw materials cheap, and having their expenses diminished by taking off unnecessary taxes on their consump-tion. Sir, if this is to become a manufacturing country, we must look to the markets of the world. A feeble and sickly existence may be pre-erred at home by a system of protection, and of bounties—but to be put on a sure foundation, and to acquire that vigor, strength, and energy, which will enable them to enter into successful competition abroad, with the manufacturers of other countries, it is necessary that they should be prepared for the contest, by being left, in a great measure, to their own unaided efforts. In one respect, the U. S. has an advantage over all the world, of which it seems to me, it would be madness not to avail ourselves. We can reduce the cost of production in every department of industry, to the very lowest rates. Our people are not necessarily borne down by an almost insupportable weight of taxation. We have no debt which can never be paid—no burdensome establishments—no King, Lords, and Commons, to get out the substance of the People. In this consists our greatest advantage, and it would be our own fault if we do not avail ourselves of it to the fullest extent. This, sir, is not only the favorable moment for adjusting this great question, but if it is suffered to pass away, it can never be recalled. The manufacturers now can be let down without a shock, from the position to which they have been so unjustly elevated. They will now be remunerated for any diminution of their protection; but if the plan proposed in the gentleman's resolution should prevail, the immediate effect will be an increase of their protection, an enlargement of their bounty, and, of course, if these are to be reduced hereafter, the shock will be much greater than that to which they would now be subjected. Sir, I do consider that, in making my proposition, I am proving myself a true friend to the manufacturers—and that they are their worst enemies (whatever they may themselves believe) who would adopt the policy embraced in the gentleman's resolution. In this opinion, sir, I find I am not singular. The manufacturers themselves, and some of their ablest and most zealous advocates have avowed the same sentiments. In a work just put into my hands, containing an exposition of evidence, about to be submitted to Congress, in support of the memorial of the free trade convention, lately assembled at Philadelphia, (a work to which I earnestly invite the attention of every member of this body,) I find some extracts from the Register of Elizabeth, N. J., certain lyrics of the most uncompromising champions of the protecting system, which furnish me decisive authority in favor of my opinion. I there find a letter from a person who is represented to be an extensive manufacturer, in which he says:

"The only true friends of the manufacturers are those who seek to repeal the ridiculous tariff of 1828. Put a duty of revenue alone on silks, and remove the duty on wool. It would be much better for us, if we were placed in England, than we could be here, with our present hands and advantages, make cloth, and it to New York, pay the duties, and make more money than we do now. The difference is in the stock; and this difference is attributable to the absurdities of the American system, as it stands. The duties on dye stuffs, oil, soap, and wool, taken in connection with the derangement of trade, by making the manufacturer an exporter, amounts to a much higher protection to the foreigner, than all the tariff affords to us. Such are the facts, and such the fruits, of the 'System' which the American manufacturer has toiled to support."

Thus, sir, it will be seen that we who propose to repeal the tariff of '28, are the only true "friends of the manufacturers," and that they are their enemies who are striving to perpetuate the "absurdities of the American System." Next we have the opinions of Mr. Niles himself, "that the act of 1828 was the result of a political bargain, and passed on principles disreputable to a Congress of the United States," to which he enlightened as the author of the exposition very justly adds, "that nothing can be more obvious than the folly of pretending to encourage manufacturing industry, and at the same time to tax the raw materials, iron, hemp, flax, wool, lead, indigo, and other component parts of manufactures, and constituting the principal value of them, from fifty to two hundred per cent." And here I am willing to rest my case.

The gentleman complains of fraud upon the revenue—fraudulent invoices and smuggling—but it is his system which has produced these evils. Smuggling, from the duties exacted on goods, must exist, when the duties exceed the cost and expense of the illicit intercourse. For a reason, sir, the high moral sense of a young and uncorrupted people, may oppose some obstacle to these practices. No government on earth can prevent them. Napoleon, in the plenitude of his power, was unable to maintain his continental system. His prohibitions and restrictions were constantly violated with impunity. Yet, sir, he who spurned at with kingdoms, who constructed thrones as the ruins of empires, and appointed the officers of his household to fill them; whose armies were his custom house officers, who drew his fortunes around the nations which he conquered, was utterly unable to put down the great principles of free trade. It has been well said, sir, "that when all Europe was obedient to his nod—the antagonist disputed his command," set at naught his edicts, laughed to scorn his power, and overthrew his policy." How is it with England, that sea girl Isle surrounded with a thousand ships, and thirty thousand guardians of her revenue? Sir, do we not all know that smuggling is there a profitable trade, and that the revenue laws of England are constantly violated with impunity? And how is it in Spain? A modern traveler asserts that there are a hundred thousand persons in that unhappy country who live by smuggling; and that there are thirty thousand others, paid by the government, to detect their practice but who are in league with the offenders. And as to the condition of things in our own country, the gentleman has told us to tale this day, which he has not himself deceived, shows what fearful progress these practices have already made. The time was when smuggling was absolutely unknown anywhere, in this country; and it still is in the South-west States. It is your protecting system which has introduced it. It is the natural consequence of high duties—the evil was foretold, and, as we predicted, it has come upon us. The protecting system has already, in the minds of many, removed the odium which formerly rested on this practice. Sir, when these sentiments shall become prevalent, what

think you will become of that system? How long will it last after the payment of duties shall come to be considered as a badge of servitude?

Mr. President, the proposition of the Senator from Kentucky is, that the protecting system, as it now stands upon your statute book, shall remain untouched—that all its contradictory provisions, its absurdities, injustice, and inequality, shall be maintained inviolate. Let us look, then, at some of the existing provisions of this system. Some of them, in the exposition to which I have before referred, are detailed with a clearness to which nothing can be added by me. Here are tables of the duties on woollens, flannels, baizes, and carpeting, ranging from 45 to upwards of two hundred per cent. I will read a few extracts in illustration of the effects of the duties. Here Mr. Hayne read several extracts from the tariff in question, showing that the duties on coarse woollens, such as are used by stage drivers, watermen, and other laborers, for great coats, waistcoats, &c. are so exorbitantly taxed, as to raise the cost of the articles to about "three times the price, which the English laborer has to pay for the same kind of clothing;"—that the Western farmer, in consequence of the high duty, is compelled to pay for dollars a yard for cloth, which costs the English farmer but one dollar seventy-five cents; that flannels, so indispensable to all the women and children in the country, are subjected to a duty of from ninety to one hundred and fifty per cent, whereby an article which cost in England from eight to nine cents, is sold here for twenty cents, and that which cost in England twenty-nine cents, our manufacturer can obtain fifty cents for; that cottons are charged with a duty of from twenty-five to two hundred per cent, whereby the cost to the American consumer is, in many instances, increased one half; and that the duty upon iron is from an hundred and fifty to two hundred and eighty per cent. On this point, Mr. Hayne read from the report on the blacksmith's petition, made to the Senate during their last session, and quoted the testimony of John Sarchet, a witness examined on oath before the Committee, from which it appeared, "that under the existing rate of duties, a ton of hammers and sledges cut, being imported for the use of the American manufacturer of those articles, at a less cost than the bar iron from which they are made, that wheel-ire has actually been imported, in a finished state for about forty acres dollars a ton, while bar iron, suitable for the purpose, is selling for about ninety dollars the ton, that ten-tray can be imported for half the price of the raw material out of which they are manufactured, knitting needles for a hundred and forty dollars a ton less than the raw materials out of which they are made, that a ton of chain cables can now be imported into this country at a less cost than the rods out of which they are made; and that the necessary consequence has been, that a number of workers in iron, and of mechanics, estimated at one hundred thousand, had their profits so diminished, that Mr. Sarchet had declared, that he had never seen any blacksmiths so poor, or carrying on a less prosperous business, than those of the United States, owing as he believed, to the high duties they are compelled to pay on their raw iron."

Look, continued Mr. Hayne, though you, whose protecting system your duties every where are so arranged as to fall most heavily upon the poor. The poor man is taxed five dollars upon a coat, which cost him ten, and a rich man ten upon one which cost him fifty—a tax of eight dollars upon coarse cottons for his wife and children, which cost no more than eight and sixpence; but eight dollars for what cost him upwards of thirty. Can any higher tax be levied upon a duty than this? The poor man is taxed five dollars upon a coat, which cost him ten, and a rich man ten upon one which cost him fifty—a tax of eight dollars upon coarse cottons for his wife and children, which cost no more than eight and sixpence; but eight dollars for what cost him upwards of thirty. Can any higher tax be levied upon a duty than this? The poor man is taxed five dollars upon a coat, which cost him ten, and a rich man ten upon one which cost him fifty—a tax of eight dollars upon coarse cottons for his wife and children, which cost no more than eight and sixpence; but eight dollars for what cost him upwards of thirty. Can any higher tax be levied upon a duty than this?

Let not gentlemen so far despise themselves as to suppose that the opposition of the South to the protecting system is not based on high and lofty principles. It has nothing to do with party politics, or the mere elevation of men. It rises far above all such considerations. Nor is it influenced chiefly by calculations of interest, but is founded in much deeper principles. The instinct of self-interest might have taught us an easier way of relieving ourselves with every article embraced in the protective system, free of duty without any other participation on our part, than a simple consent to receive them, as they are, on the condition that we should be free to re-export to any but open and fair means to maintain them. The spirit with which we have entered into this business, is a spirit that which was kindled in the bosom of our fathers, when they were made the victims of oppression, and it has not displayed itself in the same way, "in because we are right, but in the strongest feelings of conformity to the wishes of our brethren, and the warmest and most devoted attachment to the Union. If we have been, in any degree, divided among ourselves in this matter, the source of that division, let gentlemen be assured, has not originated so much from any difference of opinion, as to the true character of the opposition, as from the different degrees of hope of redress. All parties have for years past been looking forward to this crisis for the fulfilment of their hopes, or the confirmation of their fears. And God grant that the result may be auspicious.

Sir, I believe gentlemen on all sides of the House, to meet us in the true spirit of conciliation and concession. Remove, I earnestly beseech you, from among us, this never failing source of contention. Dry up at its source the fountain of the waters of dissension. Restore that harmony which has been disturbed, that mutual affection and confidence which has been impaired. And it is in your power to do this day—there is but one means under Heaven, by which it can be effected—by doing equal justice to all. And be assured, that he to whom the country shall be indebted for this blessing, will be considered as the second founder of the Republic. He will be regarded, in all after-times, as the ministering angel visiting the troubled waters of our political dissensions, and restoring to the element its healing virtues.

I will conclude by invoking the authority of one whose name is dearer to the American People, whose life was the practice of virtue from political passions, and whose example will be to the remotest generations a light to our feet, and a lamp to our path. The restorer of that liberty which Washington achieved, the man who evoked the Constitution even at its last gasp—"I mean Thomas Jefferson."

In Mr. Jefferson's inaugural Address, he bears the following strong testimony in favor of the true American System:

"Entertaining a true sense of our equal rights to the use of our own facilities, to the acquisition of our own industry, and enlightened by a benign religion, with all these blessings, what more is necessary to make us a happy and a prosperous people?"

"Still one thing more, fellow-citizens—a wise and frugal government, which, restraining men from injuring one another, shall leave them otherwise free to regulate their own pursuits of industry and improvement—and shall not take from the month of labor, the bread it has earned. This is the sum of good government; and this is necessary to secure the circle of our felicity."

That the United States are, gentlemen, and all who are entrusted with the administration of our public

affairs, with such dispositions, in my abundant prayer to him who holds in his hands the destinies of nations.

BALTIMORE, MD.
TUESDAY MORNING, FEB. 7. 1832.

PEOPLE'S TICKET.
FOR PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES,
ANDREW JACKSON,
of Tennessee.
FOR VICE PRESIDENT,
MARTIN VAN BUREN,
of New York.

Martin Van Buren is nominated by the New York Courier and Enquirer for the office of Vice President of the United States, the editors of which paper state their intention to fight under that banner until the Baltimore convention in May. We give them the right hand of fellowship.

We cannot but express some surprise at the result of the deliberations in the Senate of the U. S. on the nomination of Mr. Van Buren as minister to England. That this distinguished individual had excited the mortal hatred of the whole anti Jackson party, we have long since known; but that there should not be a single dissenting voice in the Senate, who could so far divest himself of the prejudices of party, as to consent to his holding a station of distinction in the Government is more than we have ever before believed. The vote it seems, was a tie. The Vice President giving the casting vote against Mr. Van Buren.

But it becomes proper to put such of our readers as may not have seen the debates on this subject, in possession of the leading arguments used by the opposition in support of the course which they have pursued. On the part of the friends of Mr. Clay, they say, that Mr. Van Buren has compromised the dignity of the Government in his instructions to Mr. McLane, our late minister to England, in regard to the late negotiation concluded with that Government, that he has waived as president certain claims set up by Mr. Adams, and which were waived even by Mr. Adams in the latter part of his Administration; that he has given to the negotiations a party character, and solicited as a boon to his party, what he had a right to demand as a right to his government. By the friends of Mr. Calhoun, in addition to the above, he is designated as the prime mover of all the disturbances in the former cabinet of the President; as an intriguer, factious and aspiring, destitute of moral and political principle.

These are the ostensible reasons for his rejection; the true reasons, we think, no man can doubt. The success of our foreign negotiations, while under his direction and control, has excited the eternal hatred of Mr. Clay and his partisans; the agency which he had in breaking down the late administration will never be forgotten. He is designated in their journals as the master spirit of the Jackson party, and when they find it impossible to break down the President and the party, they level their aim at Mr. Van Buren, in anticipation of his becoming the future candidate of the party.

By Mr. Calhoun and his friends he is looked upon as the individual who has stood between him and the object of his longings and aspirations; the man who has robbed him of his brightest prospects, and, unless check it in its course, will consign him to eternal oblivion.

For our own part we have not heretofore been the advocates of Mr. Van Buren, either for the Vice Presidency or the Presidency. We have been willing to leave these matters to future events, and to give our feeble support to the man who should be designated by the party as the most worthy of our united support. To the policy of the present administration, which we believe to be the true republican policy, and which is understood to be advocated and supported by Mr. V. B., we shall adhere.

Mr. Van Buren, to put him down, we cannot but think ill judged. They have designated him the man they most fear, the man they most hate. This of itself must endear him to the more to his party. We are prepared, it will be seen, to give him our support for the Vice Presidency. To place him at the head of that body, which has attempted to disgrace him with his country, and with Europe, would be retributive justice.

We have an excellent article from the Globe on the subject of this rejection, wherein the editor holds the Senate accountable, equally with the President and his cabinet, for the instructions to Mr. McLane. It will be remembered, that when the President, on the 26th of May 1830, asked Congress for a law authorizing him to open our ports, in the event of Mr. McLane's succeeding in effecting an arrangement of the West India trade question, he submitted the instructions and correspondence. This being the case, the editor of the Globe argues, very justly, that that was the time for the Senate to question the correctness of the instructions. If the honor and dignity of the country was to be compromised, then it could have been prevented, and it was the duty of the Senate to interpose. Not having done so, the editor concludes that, if guilt attaches, the Congress, as a body, must participate. We will, however, give the article entire next week.

The following is the vote on the nomination of Mr. Van Buren:

Those who voted in the affirmative are: Messrs. Benton, Brown, Buckner, Dallas, Dickerson, Dudley, Ellis, Forsyth, Grundy, Hendricks, Hill, Kane, King, Mangum, Marcy, Robinson, Smith, Tazewell, Tilton, Troup, Tyler, W. H. Wilkins. Those who voted in the negative are: Messrs. Bell, Chambers, Clay, Clayton, Ewing, Fox, Frelinghuysen, Hayne, Holmes, Johnston, Knight, Miller, Moore, Naurin, Poindexter, Robbins, Rogers, S. Young, Silsbee, Sprague, Sumner, Wagonmaster, Webster.

The Senate being equally divided, the Vice President determined the question in the negative.

In our next we intend to give a portion of the speeches in secret session of the Senate, on the nomination of Mr. Van Buren. The reasons assigned by the different speakers against Mr. Van Buren being almost invariably the same, but one or two on each side, will suffice to put our readers in possession of the merits of the case.

Mr. Hayne's Speech is given entire in this morning's paper, to make room for which we were compelled to omit almost every thing else. We experience the less regret for this, however, when we reflect that the speech is one which will recommend itself to the careful and candid attention of every reader. The subject itself, is one of an all-engrossing nature; and the manner in which it is treated by this accomplished orator, is not less interesting.

The legislative proceedings of this body, up to the 31st, are received.

JAMES COBURN
HAS commenced business in the City of Baltimore, in Baltimore street, No. 28, one door east of Frederick Street, and a short distance west of Centre Market Space, and directly opposite Mr. W. C. Coe's Lottery Office, where he has on hand, and intends constantly keeping.

A general assortment of DRY GOODS.
Such as India, British, French, Scotch, Irish, and Domestic, among which are:
Extra super blue and black Cloths and Cassimeres
Do do green, olive, brown and mixt Cloths.
Ladies' super brown cloths.
Super fashionable drab, fawn, sage, coriarian, steel and granite mixt Cassimeres.
Do fancy silk, valencia, marseilles and swans-down Vestings.
Extra serge de Rome and Lyons Silk Velvet.
Super blue and black mixt and brown Sattinets.
Do white Welch and Extra gauze Flannels, (warranted not to shrink.)
Do red and green Flannels; and green serge and frieze Cloths.
Do printed Flan and Table Covers, (some extra size.)
Do 3-4 and 10-4 Linen Damask and Table Dispers.
Do bird's eye and 9-4 cotton Diapers and Lawns.
Do black and colored Merinos, Circassians & Bombazines.
Do Carolina Plaids and Norwich Crapes.
Extra 3-4 French Merino and English Black Bombazines.
Super black Italian Lustreings.
Heavy black sheenings and sarasettas.
Extra rich changeable and plain colored Gro de Naps.
Super blue and jet black Gro de Naps, Gro de Berlin and Gro de Indos.
Do black, white, pink, straw and blue Satins and Black Morles.
Do changeable and black Mandarin Silks and Black Crape de Lyons.
Do black, white, pink, straw and blue Italian Crapes and Crappe Lises.
Do plain, checked, striped and fine hair cord Cambrics.
Do white and fancy colored hair cord Cambrics for Carvets.
Do plain dotted and rich figured Swiss Muslins.
Do do Book, Mull, Nansook and Jacksonett Muslins.
Bishop Lawns, Plain Quillings and Tattinge, Super 4-4 and 5-4 plain and figured Bob-a-cuffs.
Do Thread and Bobbinett Edgings and Insertings, (rich Patterns.)
Do French needle world's mouslin do.
Extra white and black Lace Veils, (some very rich patterns.)
Do Lace and Muslin Collars.
Do Tippets and Collarettes.
Do French needle world's Milan collars and Dentize Capes.
Ladies' and infants rich lace caps.
Miles' Fur Tippets, rich printed crapes.
Embroidered and cornered gauze Handkerchiefs.
Plain and Lithographic barge, poplin and silk do.
Rich Thibet wool and merino Handkerchiefs & shawls.
Extra white, black and scarlet 15-4 merino long shawls, Lupin's manufacture (warranted all wool).
Super Cashmere and Adelaide Shawls and Merino long shawls.
Ladies' super fancy mohair and bead Reticules.
Rich figured changeable and new style bonnets and shawls.
Do gauze, satin and plain Taffeta do do Extra rich gauze cap, and waist and fancy Belt Ribbons.
Super Flan, Bandanna, Pongee and fancy Handkerchiefs.
Do white wigs and fancy coloured cravats.
Extra black Italian cravats and black Canton Handkerchiefs.
Super bronze and fashionable Prints large supply.
Do American and rich London Furnitures.
Do plain striped and fancy check'd Ginghams.
Ladies' super English and French black and white silk Hosiery.
Ladies' and Misses' white, black and slate colored cotton and worsted Hosiery.
Gentlemen and boys super worsted and long wool Vignona cotton and silk half Hosiery.
Ladies' and Misses' super, fancy embroidered white black and coloured horse skin gloves and mitts.
Ladies' and Misses' beaver and white and black English silk gloves.
Gent. super, buck, doe, beaver and H. skin gloves.
Do do white, woodstock and black and white silk gloves.
Worsted cotton, cotton and Linen Floss, Clark's pool cotton.
Super Italian sewings and a good supply of Tailors Trimmings.
Do Dressing, Ivory, Pocket, Tuck, Side, and Neck Combs.
Pearl and fancy buttons for boys.
Kirby's patent pins.
Plated and black Hooks and Eyes.
Ladies rich gilt, jet, and fancy Paste Buckles.
Colognes, and a good assortment of Perfumery, Ladies' super, Leghorns, Clock Tacks, Drying buttons and silk Frogs, for Ladies' Pockets.
Super black and white Tabby Velvet and marking canvases.
Do Birmingham silk and English fancy Umbrellas.
Do Cambric and furniture Dimity, (extra width and quality.) Ladies' corded skirts.
Do American and German cotton Flings (some very heavy and new style).
Do 3-4, 4-4 and 5-4 brown and bleached Shirtings and sheetings.
Apron and furniture checks.
Dorchester and Amosk ag Ticks.
Super 14 white Marcelline Quills.
Run-in and heavy 10-4 Barnsley sheetings and Ticks.
Super heavy plain and printed Flan Cloths.
Do do Venetian and Scotch carpeting.
Do Wilton and Brussels Rugs.
Green and black Worsted Fringes.
Paper Hangings and green cotton for Blinds.
Super English oil cloths, cotton Wadding.
Do Willy nag, Point and Dulla Blankets.
Heavy Kerseys and check'd Linings, (for servants.)
J. C. would take it as a particular favor if any of his Readers should send him a call to the City of Baltimore, if they would give him a call, as they will find as good an assortment of

DRY GOODS
in his store as in any in the city and as cheap.
Baltimore, Feb. 4-7

DOMESTIC GOODS.
GEORGE CAREY corner of Baltimore and Charles Streets, Baltimore, has for sale
a general assortment of
DOMESTIC GOODS,
CONSISTING IN PART OF
"Waltham" "Appleton" "Lowell"
"HAMILTON" "NASHUA" "EXETER"
"SPERRY" and "PITTSFIELD"
MANUFACTURES, which will be sold on favourable terms by the Package or Piece.
G. C.
Baltimore, Jan. 7 8m

TO Merchant Tailors.
THE Subscriber, only Agent for Otis Madison, in the City of Baltimore, offers for sale the following BOOK and SCALE—
THE ART OF DELINEATING GARMENTS,
Accompanied by the patent MATHEMATICAL RULER, by Otis Madison.
The Subscriber deems it useless to say any thing more than merely to ask the trade to examine it;—then if it be a thing desirable to have a plan of marking out Garments, which by the same process and with equal accuracy, will apply to every form and fashion—and which requires no other apparatus than a ruler twenty inches long and two inches wide—and but two or three marks except where the shears are to go. I say if such a plan be desirable, those who examine this work will probably purchase it.
PRICE \$10.
W. W. HILTON,
No. 40 Market street, between Gay and Frederick streets.
The Centerville Times, Fredericktown Herald, Chestertown Telegraph, and Eastern Shore Whig, will publish the above four times and send their accounts to the office of the Baltimore Republican for payment.
Feb 7

RUNAWAY.
WAS COMMITTED to the Jail of Talbot county in the State of Maryland, on the 31st day of January last, by Henry Thomas, Esq. a Justice of the peace in, and for the county and State aforesaid, as a runaway a negro man by the name of

"REUBEN LOWD,"
of dark complexion, aged about 21 years, 5 feet 5 inches high, has two scars on his right cheek, and one scar on the inside of his left arm, between his wrist and elbow. The clothing he had on when committed consisted of an old fur hat, coarse linen shirt, country kersey roundabout, and trousers (made on white warp) with blue lining, dark mixed carpet vest, white yarn stockings and old shoes. Reuben says he was free born but was bound an apprentice to a certain Mr. James Wright, of Dorchester county; that since the death of Mr. Wright, he has lived with certain Mr. Robert Bell, of said county, near Upper Hunting Creek, until some time in December last past.
The owner of the above described negro man is requested to come forward and release him, from his imprisonment within the time prescribed by law, otherwise he will be dealt by as the law directs.
J. M. FAULKNER, Sheriff of Talbot county,
Easton, Feb. 7.

ness there,
which he
decorum
the body of
and thought
e, what an
might have
age, with
(lay had

have told
half so soon
as the poi-
temperate
ted to the
ted certain
ow, that the
d had not
ess temper
— *Globe*.

—

TY.
6, 1832. X
of the ob-
use of
acts on ma-
ulation, do
society to be
ance Socie-
an stati-

except in
discounte-
rer, the fatal
erned by a
y and Treas-
mittee to
constitute
il subscrip-
s't.
s't.
Secretary.
er.
[sig.]
MARYLAN
's Elements
ence of the
ethod is the

EWINGTON.

Mr. Mrs. Fer-
furland.
Mr. Wool-

the 6th in-
cessa, Mr. Es-
of his age.
of the late
Intem to the
dement de jure
ness, at St. su-
4th Inst.

not cost of the
depraved this
t to the 6th
thence, with

the year 1890.
 1893 in the house
 of and persons
 Maria Davis, nee
 M. SPARKS,
 Thacker.

ANTED.

ation Academy
 ely employing a
 outh ample re-

to Edward B.
 ctually attend-

w

ailors.

gent for Otis

NEATING
S,
MATHEMAT-
ics.
useless to say
ask the trade
thing desirable
Parents, which
equal accuracy,
and fashion—and
ratus than a ru-
two inches we
except where
such a plan
mine this work

HILTON,
between Gay and
Frederick streets.
Fredericktown
Geograph, and East
of the above four
is to the office of
payment.

HILLIS,

Watch

and:—

generally: - Ho
sible notice, all
and jewelry: all
perform.
re in the country
lence. Charges

acted Cabinet Councils, and the single no such dreadful offences until oblig-
low Mr. Van Buren's example and
The history of the last year, estab-
wisdom of the President in calling
Council to deliberate, as there
been no intimacy in their consul-
and the single quest on said to
submitted the Ex-Cabinet have
themselves incompetent to decide. He
hesitant to decide on a Lady's repu-
no throws out of view, on the ques-
w she should be treated, her *guilt* or
I will not condescend further to
the trash with which the public press
loaded and polluted for months, and
e Senator from Mississippi has bet-
than the public has yet seen,
of implicating Mr. Van Buren in the
aces that preceded the dissolution of
net, is forlorn. Let us see the next
the catalogue of the Senator from
pi (Mr. Poindexter), Mr. Van Buren
the dissolution of the late Cabinet,
are previously to secure a safe and
retreat in the Mission to England.
to every *et* informed man in this
that Mr. Van Buren, by his admini-
ration, his conciliating manners and un-
exertions, kept the Cabinet together
for a long time. The Senator has as-
ertained that its dissolution sooner or
later was a matter of common specula-
tion; he doubted that the parties could not
together, and the only surprise was
President did not proceed to restore
by the removal of those whose disas-
its produced the discord, But M. Van
had the unparalleled effrontery to re-
gnatives of delicacy and disinterested-
as this mode of conduct was so un-
has excited a vast deal of criticism
nder. The Senator from Mississippi
has however satisfactorily to himself
the mystery. Mr. Van Buren arrang-
self into a prominent place before he
and a new Cabinet to suit his ambi-
tions. Now, Sir, as to the proof of this
erted arrangement for his accommo-
and elevation. The President told
body who was a late Secretary, that Mr.
Buren was to go to England, and named
the Secretaries, who were to come in
his was after Mr. Van Buren had resign-
in the interview, it is acknowledged that
Mr. Buren's letter of resignation was
to this a volunteer repeater of confiden-
conversation with the Chief Magistrate.
—the Senator says it was *before* the letter
submitted—thence he concludes Mr. V. B.
had a *cat's paw* of the President for the
ation of his own views, a most logical
fence, truly! And this *cat's paw* Cabinet
and to further Mr. V. B.'s career, a political
man, woman or child in the country,
does not know and feel that the change
ren beneficial to the country, that there is
more calamity in the change, and more
any than there was in electing a man
who will betray the country, and who
that the President has been deceived
ing made a compromise with the
ambition, or a compromise with the
of individual independence, and the
as an unscrupulous politician, and
ambitions, and the President has
—the Senator says it was *before* the letter
submitted—thence he concludes Mr. V. B.
had a *cat's paw* of the President for the
ation of his own views, a most logical
fence, truly! And this *cat's paw* Cabinet
and to further Mr. V. B.'s career, a political
man, woman or child in the country,
does not know and feel that the change
ren beneficial to the country, that there is
more calamity in the change, and more
any than there was in electing a man
who will betray the country, and who
that the President has been deceived
ing made a compromise with the
ambition, or a compromise with the
of individual independence, and the
as an unscrupulous politician, and
ambitions, and the President has

From the President of the United States, to the

with being *the first* to advance the pretension.

upon earth. — *Chloe*.

1000

... The county court had jurisdiction to ...

EASTON, MD.

TUESDAY MORNING, FEB. 21, 1832.

WASHINGTON'S CENTENNIAL BIRTH-DAY.

The approach of this day has aroused throughout our country, a disposition to more than ordinary testimonials of respect and veneration for the memory of the Father of our Country. Every city, and almost every hamlet, has united to give universal eclat to this hallowed occasion, when all sectarian and party feelings, in the whole American family, are expected to give place to the ennobling emotions of grateful hearts. In the cities, the day will generally be celebrated with much pomp and ceremony; but in the retired and quiet villages of our country, the ardour of patriotic feelings, will be displayed in more simplicity, but in equal sincerity. No arrangements have been made in our town for a public celebration—but we hope every family will have read to them as a part of their morning service, tomorrow, the *Funeral Address of Washington*, and that every citizen will devote the day, as far as practicable, to a contemplation of the virtuous precepts and examples, of him, who all believe, was ordained of Heaven, as the deliverer of our country. Let the day be celebrated with thanksgiving and rejoicings—not in riotous mirth, but temperate zeal.

We hope the different churches will be thrown open, and appropriate services performed.

At Washington, it will be seen, Congress has determined to celebrate the day in the most becoming manner—by fulfilling a pledge, given upwards of thirty years ago to the widow of General Washington, and to the American people, to remove the ashes of the father of our country to the capital.

Monument to the Mother of Washington.

Since E. Burrows, Esq. of New-York, it will be remembered, some time last summer, offered to the committee of Fredericksburg, Va. raised for the purpose of procuring the means of erecting a monument to the Mother of Washington, the necessary sum of money for this laudable purpose. The offer not being accepted at that time, he again, on the 8th inst. renewed it, when it was accepted, and he constituted a member of the board, to superintend its execution. The President of the United States has accepted the invitation to assist in laying the corner stone, and will fix on an early day for the performance of this duty, after the present session of Congress when the work will be prosecuted with all convenient speed.

Yesterday, the 20th inst. was intended to commence the argument of the case of the imprisoned Missionaries, in the Supreme Court of the United States. Messrs. Wirt and Sergeant are engaged in behalf of the Missionaries.

Extract of a letter to the editor, dated Rockville, Feb. 15, 1832.

Dear Sir—By publishing the following information in your paper, you may render an act of benevolence, to some person residing in or adjacent to your neighborhood.

We have taken up from among the ice, on the Bay flats, near Rockville, by Mr. Thomas Ringgold, a trunk, lashed with a cord, containing some articles of a good quality, a silver watch, some books, and a small sum of money. Also the License and Enrollment of the sloop *Amelia S. Dodson*, of Oxford, Md., William H. Kerby and Thos. Graham, owners, and William H. Kerby, master; with other papers, bearing the name of said commander—which property can be had by the legal owner, by applying to Mr. Ringgold, as above.

MARYLAND LEGISLATURE.

House of Delegates, Feb. 10.

Mr. Dudley presented the petition of Nicholas Connelly Harrison, of Talbot County, praying to be divorced from his wife Mary Harrison, which was read and referred to the committee on divorces.

Mr. Carmichael presented the petition of Ann Kennard, of Queen Anne's county, praying the passage of an act for her benefit. Also, the petition of John A. Sangston and Mary S. Gibson, executors of Elizabeth Maxwell, deceased, praying the passage of an act relative to a negro therein mentioned. Which were severally read and referred to the committee on grievances and courts of justice.

Mr. Carmichael also presented the petition of John A. Sangston, Mary S. Gibson and Pere Wilmer, of Queen Anne's county, praying the passage of an act to authorize the sale of the real estate of Mark Benton, deceased; which was read and referred to Messrs. Carmichael, Brown, of Queen Anne's and Thomas of Queen Anne's.

The speaker laid before the house a communication from James Sangston, register of wills for Caroline county, containing his resignation as register of wills of said county, which was read and referred to the consideration of the Senate.

At 1 o'clock the Legislature proceeded by joint ballot to the choice of a person to fill this vacancy, when Wm. A. Ford, Esq. received 72 of 92 votes.

Mr. Bradford reported a bill entitled, An act for the re-valuation of real and personal property in Talbot county.

Monday, Feb. 13.

Mr. Orrell presented the petition of sundry citizens of the village of Denton, in Caroline county, praying for the passage of an act for the regulation and improvement of said village; which was read and referred to Messrs. Orrell, Jones of Caroline, and Charles.

Mr. Orrell submitted the following resolutions:

Resolved by the General Assembly of Maryland, That the treasurer of the Western Shore, equalize the donations granted to the academies and schools in the several counties of this state, so as to give eight hundred dollars for each county, to be paid by him to the said academies and schools, equally for each of those counties, which do not now receive that sum.

Which was read the first and second time by special order, and assented to.

The Legislature of Tennessee has passed a law forbidding the blacks from coming into the State, to remain more than twenty days.

We regret to observe by the papers from the interior of Pennsylvania, and from the West, the great damage that has been sustained by the sudden breaking up of ice on the Susquehanna, the Ohio, the Allegheny, and other rivers. The rise of waters in the Susquehanna, is said to be greater than had been known for upwards of 80 years. The noble bridge at Columbia, a mile and an eighth long, sustained such damage, that it is feared almost the whole structure will have to be removed before it can be repaired.

Several steamboats, and keel boats, on the Ohio have been either destroyed or very much injured. The following letter from Pittsburgh, dated 10th inst., will show the alarming state of affairs at that city:

"All Pittsburgh is in a state of alarm to-day—the rivers are rising and have now got 40 feet higher than low water mark. Allegheny Town, opposite, is under water—we hear that many lives have been lost there, but cannot ascertain. The river is still rising, and six feet more will overflow at Pittsburgh. I saw boats this morning taking people out of the chamber windows, from large blocks of brick buildings. All the houses on the islands below here are swept off. The ferry boat over the Monongahela, that usually lands at the foot of a hill, has just crossed and came up Wood street, (the principal business street here) in front of stores and houses, and then the passengers and horses stepped on to the pavement and walked out. Williamson's Hotel is surrounded with water; ours is two squares from it. The water was never known to be higher than it is now, and how much higher it will get is unknown—people will be afraid to go to bed to-night unless it begins to fall."

The latest intelligence from Europe, is to the 4th of January from London, and 5th from Liverpool. The papers are unusually barren. The cholera had not materially abated.

The most important information from the continent, if true, is contained in a report that the King of the French had abdicated his throne in favor of his eldest son, the Duke of Orleans. The chief ground for this report is thought to be the found in the probability of a war between Holland and Belgium; in which event, if called on for assistance by Leopold, Louis Philip would prefer leaving to his son the glory of success, or shame of defeat, in a war against Europe.

We suggest to our friends in this Congressional District, the propriety of holding meetings in the several election districts, at an early day, with a view to a conference at Hillsborough, for the purpose of appointing a delegate to the general convention to be held in Baltimore on the third Monday of May.

Yesterday, the 20th inst. was intended to commence the argument of the case of the imprisoned Missionaries, in the Supreme Court of the United States. Messrs. Wirt and Sergeant are engaged in behalf of the Missionaries.

Extract of a letter to the editor, dated Rockville, Feb. 15, 1832.

Dear Sir—By publishing the following information in your paper, you may render an act of benevolence, to some person residing in or adjacent to your neighborhood.

We have taken up from among the ice, on the Bay flats, near Rockville, by Mr. Thomas Ringgold, a trunk, lashed with a cord, containing some articles of a good quality, a silver watch, some books, and a small sum of money. Also the License and Enrollment of the sloop *Amelia S. Dodson*, of Oxford, Md., William H. Kerby and Thos. Graham, owners, and William H. Kerby, master; with other papers, bearing the name of said commander—which property can be had by the legal owner, by applying to Mr. Ringgold, as above.

MARYLAND LEGISLATURE.

House of Delegates, Feb. 10.

Mr. Dudley presented the petition of Nicholas Connelly Harrison, of Talbot County, praying to be divorced from his wife Mary Harrison, which was read and referred to the committee on divorces.

Mr. Carmichael presented the petition of Ann Kennard, of Queen Anne's county, praying the passage of an act for her benefit. Also, the petition of John A. Sangston and Mary S. Gibson, executors of Elizabeth Maxwell, deceased, praying the passage of an act relative to a negro therein mentioned. Which were severally read and referred to the committee on grievances and courts of justice.

Mr. Carmichael also presented the petition of John A. Sangston, Mary S. Gibson and Pere Wilmer, of Queen Anne's county, praying the passage of an act to authorize the sale of the real estate of Mark Benton, deceased; which was read and referred to Messrs. Carmichael, Brown, of Queen Anne's and Thomas of Queen Anne's.

The speaker laid before the house a communication from James Sangston, register of wills for Caroline county, containing his resignation as register of wills of said county, which was read and referred to the consideration of the Senate.

At 1 o'clock the Legislature proceeded by joint ballot to the choice of a person to fill this vacancy, when Wm. A. Ford, Esq. received 72 of 92 votes.

Mr. Bradford reported a bill entitled, An act for the re-valuation of real and personal property in Talbot county.

Monday, Feb. 13.

Mr. Orrell presented the petition of sundry citizens of the village of Denton, in Caroline county, praying for the passage of an act for the regulation and improvement of said village; which was read and referred to Messrs. Orrell, Jones of Caroline, and Charles.

Mr. Orrell submitted the following resolutions:

Resolved by the General Assembly of Maryland, That the treasurer of the Western Shore, equalize the donations granted to the academies and schools in the several counties of this state, so as to give eight hundred dollars for each county, to be paid by him to the said academies and schools, equally for each of those counties, which do not now receive that sum.

Which was read the first and second time by special order, and assented to.

The Legislature of Tennessee has passed a law forbidding the blacks from coming into the State, to remain more than twenty days.

TWENTY SECOND CONGRESS,

SECOND SESSION.

SENATE.

Friday, Feb. 10, 1832.

In the Senate yesterday, the consideration of Mr. Clay's resolution was renewed, and Mr. Tyler spoke about one hour in opposition to it, when he gave way to a motion to proceed to Executive business; in the consideration of which, some time was spent.

In the House of Representatives, Mr. Davis of South Carolina, from the Committee on the Judiciary, reported a bill concerning naturalization. Mr. W. B. Shepherd, from the Committee on Territories, reported a bill to define the qualifications of voters in the Territory of Arkansas. The House resumed the consideration of the apportionment bill. Mr. Evans of Maine, moved, to substitute 44,300 for 44,000, as the ratio. Mr. Ashley moved to amend the amendment by inserting 43,300, instead of 44,300—rejected. Mr. Clay proposed to amend the amendment by substituting 47,300, for 44,300—rejected. Mr. Clay proposed to amend the amendment by inserting 43,300 instead of 44,300—rejected. Mr. Clay then moved to amend the amendment by inserting 48,300 instead of 44,300—rejected. Mr. Clayton moved a reconsideration of the vote of yesterday, whereby 48,000 was stricken from the bill, and 44,400 inserted in lieu thereof, but before the question was taken the House adjourned.

Saturday, Feb. 11.

In the Senate, yesterday, some private bills were forwarded. The resolution submitted on Wednesday by Mr. Sprague, declaring that the arrangement respecting the Colonial Trade, lately entered into between the United States and Great Britain, is disadvantageous to the interests of the United States, and was unauthorized by the Act of Congress of 25th May, 1830, was taken up, and an motion of the mover, laid on the table for the present. Mr. Clay's resolution was considered, and Mr. Tyler spoke about two hours in continuation of the argument which he commenced on Thursday, and without concluding, gave way for a motion to adjourn. The Senate adjourned over to Monday.

In the House of Representatives, Mr. McDuffie, from the Committee of Ways and Means, made a report, accompanied by a bill to amend and modify the charter of the Bank of the United States, which was committed to a Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union. Mr. Alexander presented a counter report from the minority of the Committee of Ways and Means. Five thousand copies of each report, were ordered to be printed. Mr. Letcher, from the Committee on Internal Improvements, reported a bill to construct a road from Zanesville, in the State of Ohio, to Florence, in Alabama. On motion of Mr. Campbell, a resolution was adopted, calling on the Secretary of the Treasury for information in relation to various operations of the Bank of the United States. The resolution in relation to the Chickasaw treaty, was further discussed by Mr. Hogan, of New York. The House adjourned over to Monday.

Tuesday, Feb. 14, 1832.

In the Senate, yesterday, Mr. Clay, from the Joint Committee on the subject of the Commemoration of the Centennial Birth Day of Washington, made a report, accompanied with a joint resolution for carrying into effect the resolution of Congress, passed in 1799, for removing to the Capitol the remains of Washington, by Messrs. Clay, Webster, Bibb, and Holmes, and opposed by Mr. Forsyth, Tagwell, and Tyler, and was agreed to by a vote of 99 to 15. Some time was spent in the consideration of Executive business.

In the House of Representatives, numerous petitions and memorials were presented. Mr. Thomas, of Louisiana, from the Joint Committee appointed to make arrangements for the celebration of the centennial birth day of George Washington, made a report accompanied by a resolution for removing the remains of Washington to the Capitol. A lengthy and interesting debate ensued, particularly in regard to the propriety of disturbing the remains of Washington. The report and resolutions were finally concurred in, yeas 109 nays 79.

From the National Intelligencer.

CENTENNARY COMMEMORATION.

Our readers will perceive that the two houses of Congress have resolved to commemorate the approaching Anniversary of the Birth Day of the Father of his Country, by appropriate services; and by the removal of his remains to the Seat of Government, and depositing them at the base of the Capitol. From intimations which fell from members of the Committee in the course of the debate, it is contemplated to remove, with the remains of General Washington, those of his comports—that the who was so dear to him in life, in death may not be separated from him.

The death of General Washington occurred on the 14th day of December, 1799; and the news of the event was communicated to Congress by the President of the U. States on the 19th of the same month. Both Houses adjourned, after passing a resolution appointing a joint committee to report measures suitable to the occasion. On the 23d, Mr. Marshall, [now Chief Justice] from that joint committee, made a report, in the House of Representatives, in consequence of which the following Resolutions were unanimously agreed to in that House, and concurred in by the Senate:

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That a Marble Monument be erected by the United States, in the Capitol at City of Washington; and that the family of General Washington be requested to permit his body to be deposited under it; and that the Monument be so designed as to commemorate the great events of his military and political life.

And be it further resolved, That the President of the United States be requested to direct a copy of these resolutions to be transmitted to Mrs. Washington, assuring her of the profound respect Congress will ever bear to her person and character; of their confidence on the late afflicting dispensation of Providence; and entreating her assent to the interment of the remains of Gen. GEORGE WASHINGTON, in the manner expressed in the first resolution.

This was the pledge solemnly given by Congress; and to this day unrevoked and unbroken, to which it is proposed to give effect on the memorable occasion of the approaching Centennial Birth Day of Washington.

The assent of the bereaved widow to the request of Congress, communicated to her through the President of the United States, was given in the following touching terms:

"MOUNT VERNON, Dec. 31, 1799.

"Sir: While I feel, with keenest anguish, the late dispensation of Divine Providence, I cannot be insensible to the mournful tributes of respect and veneration which are paid to the memory of my dear deceased husband; and as his best services and most anxious wishes were always devoted to the welfare and happiness of his country, to know that they were

prepared and gratefully remembered, affords me an inconsiderable consolation.

"Taught by that great example which I have so long had before me, never to express my private wishes to the public will, I must consent to the request made by Congress, which you have had the goodness to transmit to me; and in doing this, I need not, I cannot, say what a sacrifice of individual feeling I make to sense of public duty.

"With grateful acknowledgments and unfeigned thanks for the personal respect and evidences of condolence expressed by Congress, and yourself, I remain, very respectfully, your most obedient humble servant.

"MARTHA WASHINGTON."

Congress has more than once engaged in the consideration of measures for carrying into execution its resolve, but has not heretofore been able to agree as to the manner in which it should be done. We rejoice that at last, owing to a fortunate concurrence, the Congress is about to relieve itself from the reproach of ineffectual omission to perform what it has so solemnly engaged to do.

From the National Intelligencer.

The treaty with France, recently ratified by the Senate of the United States, and the ratification of which was exchanged with the French Minister (M. Serurier), on the 2d inst., was yesterday transmitted by the President to Congress, and we had an opportunity of hastily running over its contents. The first article, which is the most important, to claimants at least, is in the following words:

Article 1. The French Government, in order to liberate itself completely from all the reclamations preferred against it by the citizens of the United States, for unlawful seizures, captures, acquisitions, confiscations, or destructions of their vessels, cargoes, or other property, engages to pay a sum of twenty millions of francs to the Government of the United States, who shall distribute it among those entitled, in the manner and according to the rules which it shall determine."

Art. 2 provides that the above sum is to be paid in six annual instalments, with interest at the rate of four per cent. on each of the instalments.

Art. 3 and 4 provide that the Government of the United States, on its part, for the purpose of being liberated from all reclamations, &c. is to pay to the Government of France the sum of 1,500,000 francs, in six annual instalments, &c.

Art. 5 provides that this treaty will not preclude the prosecution of claims, other than those coming within its scope, in the Courts of the two countries respectively.

Art. 6 provides that the two Governments shall reciprocally furnish any documentary evidence in their possession to facilitate the adjustment of claims.

Art. 7 is in the following words:

"The wines of France, from and after the exchange of the ratifications of the present Convention, shall be admitted to consumption in the States of the Union at duties which shall not exceed the following rates by the gallon, (such as it is used at present for wines in the U. States,) to wit: six cents for red wine in casks; ten cents for white wine in casks; and twenty-two cents for wines of all sorts in bottles. The proportion existing between the duties on French wines thus reduced, and the general rates of the Tariff which went into operation the 1st of January, 1829, shall be maintained in case the Government of the United States should think proper to diminish those general rates in a new tariff."

The consideration of this stipulation, which shall be binding on the United States for ten years, the French Government abandons the reclamations which it had formed in relation to the 8th article of the Treaty of Cession of Louisiana. It engages, moreover, to establish on the long staple cottons of the United States, which, after the exchange of the ratifications of the present Convention, shall be brought directly thence to France by the vessels of the United States, or by French vessels, the same duties as on short staple cottons."

Art. 8 provides for the exchange of ratifications.

There lies in the Clerk's Office of the House of Representatives a huge inanuscript volume, communicated to Congress some days ago, containing the returns of the Fifth Census of Enumeration of the People of the United States. It is an interesting political document, and if any one would take the trouble to analyze it, we doubt not, disclose many curious facts. We casually opened it the other day, at the Reapportionment of the returns of the State of North Carolina; and the most careless glance at the aggregates, presented to our view facts which seemed worthy to us of more serious notice. The free white male population of the State numbers 335,854; the female 336,889; total free white population 473,843. Of these, 202 only are foreigners not naturalized. Fifty eight of the whole number of the white people are over one hundred years of age. Of old and dumb there are 230; of blind 223. Of slaves, the whole number of both sexes is 245,601; and of free people of color 19,543. Of this number, of colored persons, slaves and free, two hundred and forty seven are over one hundred years of age! How is this much greater longevity of colored persons than of white people to be accounted for? We turned to an Eastern State, to compare this with the state of things there. Massachusetts with a population of 603,259 free white persons, has, we find, only five over a hundred years of age; whilst out of 17,845 free persons of color in that State there are fifty over a hundred years of age! Facts, they say, are stubborn things.

—Nat. Intell.

Rail Roads.

A bill has been reported in the Pennsylvania house of representatives, for the incorporation of a company to make a Rail-road from Chambersburg to the Maryland line. The capital stock is to be \$300,000—with power to augment, if necessary, to \$600,000—in shares of 50 dollars each. The charter to take effect as soon as 1000 shares are subscribed. By the terms of the bill, the Rail-road is to extend from the borough of Chambersburg, to "some suitable point or points north or upon the southern boundary line of the State of Pa. and to join and intersect the river Potomac or any Rail-road, canal or other public improvement which has been or may be authorized by the State of Maryland, at or near any such point or points as may be deemed advisable."

—Balt. Pat.

Rap's Economy.—The Harborside Chronicle mentions that this small emerald in Beaver county, Pa., is reported to have been the scene of a revolutionary movement within a few days past. The operative economists (says the paper) appear to have had the leaven of discontent infused into them by the retainers of Count de Leon, who is enjoying the hospitality of Mr. Rapp during the winter, and proceeded to ascertain by vote whether it was the will of the Economy community that he, Mr. Rapp, should continue to direct their mu-

nicipal affairs. The result was, that Mr. Rapp was rejected, and Count de Leon chosen in his stead. Afterwards, however, a reconsideration took place, and Mr. Rapp was restored to his authority.—U



BY AUTHORITY.

LAWS OF THE UNITED STATES,
Passed at the First Session of the 22d Congress.

[PUBLIC No. 4.]

AN ACT to alter the time of holding the spring term of the Circuit Court of the United States for the Southern District of New York.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That from and after the first day of March next, a term of the circuit court of the United States for the Southern District of New York, shall commence and be held at the place fixed by law for holding said court, on the first Monday of April, in each and every year, and that, from and after said first day of March, the term of said court now required by law to be held on the last Monday in May in each year, shall be abolished.

APPROVED, February 10, 1832.

[PUBLIC No. 5.]

AN ACT to authorize the Secretary of the Treasury to compromise the claim of the United States on the Commercial Bank of Lake Erie.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That the Secretary of the Treasury be, and he hereby is, authorized to compromise and finally settle the claim of the United States on the Commercial Bank of Lake Erie, on such terms as he may deem most conducive to the best interests of the United States.

APPROVED, February 10, 1832.

[RESOLUTION No. 1.]

RESOLUTION empowering the Secretary of the Navy to settle certain contracts, and to relinquish certain forfeitures.

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Secretary of the Navy be empowered to relinquish and pay all forfeitures on contracts made by the Board of Navy Commissioners, when said forfeitures have arisen by the extension of contracts or where the contracts have been completed by the approbation of the Board of Navy Commissioners, without any injury to the public service; and the Secretary of the Navy is empowered to fulfil all outstanding contracts where the time for their performance has been extended, or where the completion of said contracts has been prevented by unavoidable accident, and the public service has sustained no injury.

APPROVED, February 10, 1832.

As we anticipated, the venerable Mr. Smith of Maryland is the object of attempted deception among those who are the professed advocates of his opponent. Some of them call Mr. S a fly, buzzing about a lion. Though the simile is quite misapplied as thus applied it may be turned to good use. If he is a fly he is an old one, who deserves respect; he has buzzed through the summers and winters of eighty years; he has led the humming battalions of other American flies, until he has caused John Bull and the British Lion to roar most lustily, and quit the field. Such gad-flies, in the days of battle, have efficient torment in their sting; and if, in the Senate, they lift up the still small voice of truth,—they will be heard and commended. They deserve more respect, than those who deck out falsehood with meretricious ornament, until they make the worse appear the better reason;—those political flies who flounder in bitter waters, and yet manage to

"Show in the sun their way'd coats, dropt with gold."—Phil. Gaz.

The following extract from a letter received in N. Orleans, by the American Flower, has been communicated to the editor of the Bee for publication.

PONT-AU-PRINCE, Jan. 11.

"A commercial treaty has just been concluded between this and the United States government. Commodore Elliott, commanding the frigates, was entrusted with the management of the negotiations. His ship, together with two corvettes, remained at anchor for more than a month in the harbour. His stay here was celebrated by all the authorities of the city; he, in his turn, entertained them on board of his noble ship. On the first of January, the anniversary of our independence, he hoisted the Haytian flag, with a round of 17 guns. He was also present, in uniform, at the usual ceremonies of the day."

—Nat. Intell.

Latest from Jamaica.—We are indebted to the kindness of the consignee of the schr. *Bohita*, late from St. Jago, for the following items of intelligence obtained from the captain of the schr. At the moment of his departure from St. Jago, Jan 10th, a British armed schr. came into port, from Kingston, Ja. whence she sailed on the 8th, and brought information that the insurrection in Jamaica had been effectually subdued, and that no citizens had lost their lives in a few days of misrule. Several rebels were shot, and a great number in custody. They attempted to burn down (few plantations, but were prevented by the prompt exertions of the authorities. Martial law, as a measure of safety, was still in force.

—N. O. Bee.

By the brig *Armada*, Harvey, at this port on Sunday from *Valparaiso*, whence she sailed on 5th December, the editors of the *Baltimore Republican* have received papers, the "*El Mercurio*," to the 29th November. They contain nothing of interest. On the margin of a paper our correspondent notes the following:

"At the moment I am endorsing this sheet, the 30th November, 5 o'clock, P. M. there is a violent shock of an earthquake. Several buildings are prostrate: I am in a strong frame house, and so rudely was it shaken that I could with difficulty keep my feet."

Letters have been received in Frederick from John Nelson, Esq. announcing his arrival in London after a tedious passage; and that he was about to proceed from thence on his mission to Naples, via Paris.

—Balt. Rep.

U. S. Ship Lexington.—By the brig *Ed* is na from Montevideo, which sailed on the 10th December, we learn that 4 or 5 days previous, the sloop of War Lexington had sailed from that port for the Falkland Islands, to obtain the restitution of the American vessels seized there. One of these had arrived at Buenos Ayres, and the Captain of the Lexington on had demanded her liberation of the government, but it had been refused. The officers and crew of the Lexington were all well, with the exception of midshipman Murphy who was on shore, dangerously ill with hemorrhage from the lungs.—N. Y. Enq.

In consequence of the death of Mr. New-comer, Sheriff of Washington county, the Governor has commissioned William H. Fitzhugh, Esq. who was returned as the second candidate at the last election for Sheriff of that county. Mr. Fitzhugh accepts the appointment. His letter resigning his seat in the House of Delegates, is given in the proceedings. A warrant for an election to fill the vacancy, has been issued.—Annap. Hep.

Communicated.

Died in this county, on the 2nd day of November last, Mrs. HENRIETTA THOMPSON, consort of George Thompson. This amiable woman, extensively known and highly respected, discharged faithfully all the duties growing out of the various and important relations she sustained both to God and man. This was the great purpose for which she lived.—She was a christian not in name only, but in deed and in truth. She had possessed religion, and been an exemplary member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, for about twenty years, and as she lived the life, so she died the death of the righteous. Her afflictions were severe and long continued, but she bore it with christian fortitude and with the most perfect resignation to the will of God; not a murmuring word escaped her lips—for she knew that her Heavenly Father could not err, and that her present sufferings were not worthy to be compared with the glory which would soon be revealed to her. By the demise of this excellent woman, society has lost one of its brightest examples of piety and virtue, and pure and unfeigned religion, one of its strongest votaries and warmest friends. She has left a husband and seven children, and other relations, to whom she belonged, to mourn their irreparable loss, which to her is infinite and eternal gain. Mark the perfect and behold the upright, for their end is peace.

How long shall death the tyrant reign
And triumph o'er the just,
While the rich blood of martyrs stains
Lies mingled in the dust?

Lo, I behold the scatter'd shades
The dawn of Heaven appear,
The sweet immortal morning spreads
Its blushes round the sphere.

I see the Lord of glory come,
And shining garments wear,
The skies dark to make room for him,
The trumpet sound the alarm.

I hear the voices of the just,
And to the throne of God arise,
And waiting stand the just
Shed the immortal robes of life.

O may my name be numbered
Among them when I rise,
The meek and lowly Jesus
In infinite glory shine.

Cavalry.—The Washington Cavalry, under the command of Col. John M. Smith, will hold their next meeting, at the residence of Mr. Samuel T. Kennard, on THURSDAY next, the 23d inst. at 11 o'clock A. M.

R. SPENCER, Secretary.
Feb. 21

SHERIFF'S SALE.

By virtue of a writ of fieri facias, issued out of Talbot county Court, to me directed and delivered by the Clerk of said court, the suit of John Vallant against Henry Dillshay, will be sold at public Auction to the highest bidder for Cash, at the residence of said Dillshay, at the Trappe, on WEDNESDAY the 14th day of March next, between the hours of 10 o'clock A. M. and 4 o'clock P. M. the following property, to wit:—3 houses and lots in the Trappe, one bay horse, 1 old cart, one burdock, one oak, one sideboard, 12 window chairs, 3 beds, bedsteads and furniture, two tables and one black cow. All seized as the goods and chattels, lands and tenements of the aforementioned Henry Dillshay, to pay and satisfy the above mentioned f. fa. and officers fees placed in my hands for collection in the year 1831, and the interest and cost due and to become due thereon.

Attendance by
J. M. FAULKNER, SM.

Feb. 21 4w

CABINET WARE.

