

From the Southern States

Decisions of some of the members of the committee on the subject of a Protective Tariff.

Opinions of General Washington. We said in our last issue that the first personal public opinion in Congress under our present constitution was expressed by our countrymen in the Fourth Congress of July 1793, in a report on the subject of a protective tariff.

What is it necessary for the support of government, for the discharge of the duties of the United States, and the encouragement and protection of domestic manufactures, that duties be laid on goods, wares, and merchandise imported. Do it, we say, etc.

Opinions of Thomas Jefferson. The following is taken from a Report of his, made in 1793: "Where a nation imposes high duties on our productions, or prohibits them altogether, it may be proper for us to do the same by their means, first, by excluding or excluding those productions which they bring here in competition with our own of the same kind, and secondly, by taxing them, as other channels of supply open."

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President Madison on this subject. In his message to Congress, March 3, 1817, we find the following:

"Our manufactures will require the systematic and fostering care of the Government. For as we do all the raw materials, the fruit of our own soil and industry, we ought not to depend, in the degree we have done, on supplies from other countries. While we are thus dependent, the sudden event of war, or other unforeseen, cannot fail to plunge us into the most serious difficulties. It is important, too, that the capital which nourishes our manufactures, should be domestic, as its influence in that case, instead of exhorting, as it may do, in foreign hands, would be felt advantageously on agriculture, and every other branch of industry. Equally important is it, to provide at home a market for our raw materials, as, extending the competition, it will enhance the price and protect the cultivator against the casualties incident to foreign markets." Again in his first annual message, he says "our manufactures will require the continued attention of Congress. The capital employed in them is considerable, and the knowledge required in the machinery and fabric of all the most useful manufactures is of great value. Their preservation which depends on due encouragement is consistent with the high interest of the nation." Again in his third annual message, he says "It is deemed of great importance to give encouragement to our domestic manufactures. He said in his sixth, on full consideration of the subject (of manufactures) in all its relations I am persuaded that a further augmentation may now be made of the duties on certain foreign articles, in favor of our own, and without affecting injuriously any other interest." In his seventh we find as follows: "I recommend a review of the tariff for the purpose of affording additional protection to those articles which we are prepared to manufacture, or which are more immediately connected with the defence and dependence of the country."

What could we add, to give additional weight to the consistent and deliberate opinions of Washington, the Father of his country, of Jefferson, the immortal Author of our Declaration of Independence; of Madison, the Father of the Constitution, and of Monroe, the brave and gallant soldier, the patriot and statesman. They repose now in the silence of the tomb, honored and remembered for their services by all their living countrymen, save those ungodly modern Democrats, who class them for their selfish views, among the odious blue-light Federalists, the enemies of their country, the robbers of one portion of the people for the benefit of another portion, the friends of British tyranny, rather than of the freedom and glory of Republican America.

We do not ask you to sacrifice your principles; we only ask you to acknowledge frankly that they have been condemned by a majority of the people, and to show, by your acts, that you think more of the popular judgment and of your country than you do of party names and party associations. Is this unreasonable?—Standard. This request is reasonable. It is a "request" that we know of, that which is proper to us. "We do not believe we do not believe." The Whigs believe that the "principles" of the Whigs have been condemned by a majority of the people of the United States who were entitled by the Constitution to cast their suffrage at the late Presidential Election. The frauds perpetrated in that memorable contest, are too fresh in our memories, to allow us to make such a false and "unreasonable" admission. We are, however, willing to "show by our acts," that we have the magnanimity and the justice to applaud whatever we may see in Mr. Polk's administration that is patriotic and praiseworthy; while we shall as freely condemn and disavow that which is selfish, unwise and impolitic. Will that do?—Baltimore Register.

A Case of Temptation.—The Harrisburg correspondent of the Philadelphia Ledger says: "A case of somewhat singular nature came up before the court on Thursday. A man named Riot, of this borough, for the purpose of testing a boy in his employ, placed 12 cents in a vest pocket, as a bait for him (he is about ten years of age) which he stole. Riot prosecuted, and the Grand Jury found a true bill! This counsel for defendant, John Louke, Esq., made a most successful defence. He took for his text the most striking part of the Lord's Prayer—'Lead us not into temptation.' One old gentleman was so pleased that he has ordered Mr. Louke a costly gold-headed cane, having engraved thereon, 'Lead us not into temptation—A just reward to worth and talent, and a boon that an Emperor might envy. The jury returned a verdict of not guilty. The Judge took occasion to make some remarks, which I think neither the grand jury, the prosecuting attorney, nor the plaintiff relished much."

The Government Bent on War!—The Union of Saturday night has a leader on the borderlands and exiles of Texas, concluding as follows: "Let there be no mistake about this matter. The Rio del Norte is our boundary line. The Rio del Norte will continue to be our boundary; and neither the arms of the Mexicans, nor the tongues of her diplomaticists, nor the pen of the 'National Intelligence,' will be sufficient to remove our boundary east of that river. There are boundaries, and the bullets of the Mexicans, nor the paper shot of their friends in this country, will be able to shake the determination of the Executive upon this question. Now as it is a boundary that the Rio del Norte river was the boundary of the Province of Texas, but the northern portion of the province of Coahuila and Santa Fe, and as our insisting on this boundary may compel Mexico to surrender to us several important Mexican cities, with valuable mines for countries in her undivided possession, and many thousands of her people, or fight to maintain them, it is certain that our Administration has resolved to push our fields to the wall, and either crush her or get a fight out of her. We see not how war is to be avoided."—New York Tribune.

Infatigable care for Democracy.—Half a pint of sweet Malaga wine. Let a grocer person take one half of it, and the remainder he will use after, which instantly produces a cure. This may be given to children in proportion to their age.

Monument to Gen. Jackson.—A meeting at Washington on Monday evening, determined to raise, by general subscription, a sum sufficient for the erection of a colossal equestrian statue to Gen. Jackson, in the federal city. If the scheme succeed, Americans will blush to acknowledge that a similar enterprise, to do honor to General Washington, was attempted, but disgracefully failed.

Official appointment by the President.—Gen. T. Shaw, Naval Officer for the District of Wilmington, North Carolina, vice James Owen, removed.

The cost of building a magnetic telegraph does not vary much from one hundred and thirty dollars per mile.

Variety is the Spice of Life

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Gov. Genesee, it is said, will be court-martialed for his late proceedings.

Mr. Wilson W. Gill, living fifteen miles north-east of Fayetteville, Tenn., had his house with its contents, burnt down on Saturday, 23d ult.

At a meeting recently held in St. Clair county, Illinois, the Hon. John Reynolds, late Governor of that State, offered the following resolution, which was unanimously adopted: Resolved, That the chair appoint five persons to make a report to an adjourned session of this meeting, on the propriety of passing an act of Congress to authorize the President to purchase the Island of Cuba, with the consent of the white population thereof.

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Eligible to Preach

The village of Binghamton, in Broome county, New York, was visited by a terrific hailstorm on the 4th instant. It is estimated that upwards of 20,000 pieces of glass were broken by the hail. One of Judge Whitney's barns was unroofed; fowls and birds were pelled to death by the hail; chickens were upset by the wind; horses broke their fastenings and ran furiously through the streets; corn was greatly damaged; fields of buckwheat wholly destroyed; and miles of fences prostrated. In one field of beans, belonging to Capt. Thorp, 200 bushels, it is supposed, were shelled by the hail.

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From the New Orleans Journal of the 6th of Feb. 1846

Every four male person, twenty-one years of age, who shall be a citizen of the United States, or who is, at the time of the adoption of the Texas Constitution by the Congress of the U. S., a citizen of the Republic of Texas, and shall have resided in the State one year next preceding an election, and the last six months within the district, county, city or town in which he offers to vote, (Indians excepted,) is to be deemed a qualified elector.

The terms of office of members of the House is two years, and the sessions of the Legislature are biennial. To be eligible to the House, one must be a citizen of the U. S., or at the time of the adoption of the Constitution, a citizen of the Republic of Texas, and an inhabitant of the State two years next preceding his election, and the last year thereof, a citizen of the county, city or town, for which he shall be chosen, and have attained the age of twenty-one years at the time of his election.

The term of the Senators is two years, and they are to be divided into two classes, so that one half may be chosen biennially. The additional qualification for Senators is, to have been an inhabitant for three years, and to be thirty years of age.

The Executive is to nominate the judges of the Supreme and District Courts, and with the advice of two-thirds of the Senate, commission them for six years.

The Attorney General is appointed in the same manner, and holds his commission for two years.

The Governor is to hold his office for two years, and shall not be eligible for more than four years in any term of six years. His other qualifications are like a Senator's. The Salary of the first Governor is to be \$2,000, and no more. He can hold no other office or commission, civil or military.

No minister of the Gospel is required to perform military duty, work on roads, or serve on juries.

The oath of office is so formed, that in addition to the usual provisions, one must swear that since the adoption of the Constitution he has not fought a duel with or without the State; that he has not accepted a challenge; nor in any way aided or abetted any person thus offending.

And all who shall offend, (by fighting a duel, accepting a challenge, &c.) after the adoption of the constitution, shall be deprived of holding any office of trust or profit.

In all elections by the people the vote is to be by ballot, all the Legislature otherwise direct, in elections by the Senate or House, (except of their own officers,) the votes shall be viva voce.

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