

most and vegetables of every kind for the other. These agricultural products were purchased and consumed, and this made up nearly the whole price of the iron which the manufacturer received and paid over to the farmer again and again, as often as the process was repeated. Well, is not iron made in England of the same materials that it is made of here? Certainly; then is not four-fifths of the value of British iron made up of British agricultural produce? And if we purchase nine millions of dollars worth of British iron a year, do we not pay six or seven millions of this sum for the produce of British farmers—grain, hay, grass, bread, meat and other provisions for man and beast—sent here for sale in the form of iron? He put it to the gentleman from Virginia (Mr. BAYLY) if this was not true to the letter. He challenged him to deny it, or disprove it if he could. The gentleman's plan was to break down these great and growing markets for our own farmers, and give our markets to the British; and yet he professed to be a friend to American farmers! "From such friends good Lord deliver them!" One remark more on this topic. Secretary Walker informs us that the present duty on iron is 75 per cent., which he proposes to reduce to 30 per cent., to increase the revenue. To do this, must he not then double the imports of iron? Clearly he must. Then we must add ten or twelve millions per year to our present imports of iron, and of course destroy that amount of our domestic supply to make room for it. Thus, at a blow, in the single article of iron, this bill is intended to destroy the American markets for at least eight millions of dollars worth of domestic agricultural produce to be supplied from abroad; and this is the American—no! the British—system of policy which is now attempted to be imposed upon this country by this British-hating Administration! Let them do it, and in less than two years there will not be a specie-paying bank in the country. The people and the Treasury will be again bankrupt, and the scenes and sufferings of 1840 will return; and with it, as a necessary consequence, the political revolutions of that period.

(Mr. LEAKE said, cotton and tobacco were agricultural products.)
Mr. S. certainly; but there are other interests in this country worth looking after and preserving besides cotton and tobacco. But, no doubt the gentleman concurs with Mr. Secretary Walker, who tells us, in his free trade report, which has so delighted England, and no wonder it has, for he there says we must take more British goods, because, if we do not, "England must pay for our bread-stuff, in specie, and not having it to spare, she will bring down to even a greater extent the price of our cotton." Yes, "our cotton" there is the rub. The North and West must quit work, soil nothing, and bring everything from England, and send them our specie as long as it lasts, so that England may have "specie to spare" for Southern Cotton—that's the plan thus openly and boldly proclaimed by the Secretary and his followers. We of the North and West must send our last dollar to England to buy bread and meat, and grass and grain, in the form of iron and cloth, to increase the price of "our cotton." We must be "thieves of wood and drawers of water" for Great Britain—paupers, slaves, and beggars, that England may have "specie to spare" for Southern cotton. This is the undisputed policy and purpose of the Treasury Report. But Mr. S. would say to these Southern gentlemen: Don't be afraid. You will have your cotton market still. England must have your cotton—she can't do without it at present; but beware; the time may come when England would not want "our cotton," and the South, in turn, would cry out for protection. But the gentleman congratulates the West with the prospect of an early repeal of the corn laws. But, in his opinion, if the corn laws were repealed, the people of the West would scarcely get a bushel of their grain into England on any terms.

(Mr. BAYLY. Do you mean what you say, that not one bushel will go there.)
Mr. STUART. I will answer the gentleman, by giving him Lord Ashburton's speech in the House of Lords a few days ago. He states that nine tenths of the grain now imported in Great Britain is supplied from the north of Europe, although they pay a tax of fifteen shillings the quarter; while that from Canada and the United States, passing through Canada, pays but four shillings. Repeat the duty of fifteen shillings, and I will not supply the whole! Most clearly they will. The fact is notorious, that most of our grain and flour now goes to England through her colonial ports, and at colonial duties, thus evading the operation of the corn laws, while the grain and flour from the north of Europe must always pay the highest duties imposed by the Corn laws. Hence, Lord Ashburton very justly argues, that we must be over-whelmed if the corn laws are repealed, and this great advantage now enjoyed by the United States, of supporting flour and grain at about one-fourth of the duty paid by the importers from the Baltic and the Black Sea. Repeat the corn laws—put them on an equal footing with us, and is not the question settled, and the market lost to our grain and flour at all time to come? Nothing can be clearer. And yet gentlemen exult in the prospect of the repeal of the Corn laws, and are ready to sacrifice the whole of our manufactures and home markets to bring it about. Such will be the operation of the repeal of the Corn laws on American agriculture, and such is the statement of Lord Ashburton, who perhaps knows as much about the matter as even the learned gentleman from Virginia. But this is not all. This opinion of Lord Ashburton is sustained by the most intelligent merchants in Great Britain. Such is the uniform tenor of the testimony recently taken before a select committee of the House of Commons on this subject. Henry Clever Chapman, one of the witnesses, and one of the most intelligent men in the kingdom, says: "Repeal the Corn laws, and the growing trade with Canada and the Western States of America will be crushed by the cheaper productions of the Baltic and the Black Sea; consequently," he adds, "America, Canada, and British shipping, would receive a severe and decisive blow" by the repeal of the Corn laws. But still the gentleman from Virginia exults in the prospect of the repeal of the corn laws, and boasts of the market it will open to our Western farmers, to whom, however, he will not give one dollar for their rivers and improvements—n't a cent—but is anxious to induce them into a British free trade trap; but he would say to the West, "time dawns," trust your friends, and be aware of your enemies. Look at the boasted foreign market, what is it? Comparatively nothing. Look at facts. The agricultural productions of the United States, exclusive of cotton and tobacco, is estimated at one thousand millions per year. Our exports to all the world amounted last year to \$11,195,515. Of this, Great Britain took about two and a half. All the rest was consumed at home. So the foreign market of the world amounted to 11 millions, and the home market to 989 millions. Yet the gentleman has just pronounced the foreign markets everything to the farmers, and the home markets comparatively nothing. We are told by the gentleman, as well as by the Secretary of the Treasury, that if we will reduce our Tariff, England will repeal her corn laws, and open her ports to our bread-stuff, to enrich our farmers. Now, sir, I beg farmers to look at official facts sent to us by this Secretary a few days since. Look at the report on commerce and navigation, and you will be astonished to see that England, Scotland, and Ireland last year took from the United States 2,010 bushels of wheat, and 35,355 barrels of wheat, equal in all to 178,785 bushels of wheat, not equal to the production of a single county in Pennsylvania or Ohio. England imports about eighteen millions of bushels of wheat yearly. For six years prior to 1833, she imported annually more than twenty millions, and of this only 178,785 from the United States—not a hundredth part of her foreign supply. What an immense market for our bread-stuff! And would the repeal of the corn laws help you? Clearly not. It will favor other countries just as much as it will favor you; if the duty is taken off of your grain, it is taken off of theirs. So it leaves you just where you are; nay, worse. For we now get a large amount of grain to England through the Canadian ports at 4 shillings duty, while the grain of Europe pays 18. Repeal the corn laws, and this advantage is lost forever, and our trade through the Colonial ports is at an end. Clearly then the repeal of the corn laws will be injurious, and a great injury, to our farmers on the Canadian frontier, without in the least favoring any body else.

Last year Great Britain and Ireland took of all the grain and bread-stuffs of the United States, wheat, rye, oats, corn, flour, and meal of all kinds, \$223,251 dollars worth, not a quarter of a million; and we took from her \$49,084,059 worth of her goods, nearly fifty millions of dollars. These are official facts, yet the Secretary of the Treasury who communicates them says, if we don't reduce our tariff, and take more British goods, England will have to pay us specie for our bread-stuff. What an absurdity. She takes one-fourth of a million of our breadstuffs, and we take fifty millions of her goods; yet she must pay specie for our breadstuffs! But Great Britain took in the same year \$35,075,859 worth of cotton, yet this cotton grows in the West is not satisfied. We of the West must break up our markets, send our specie to England to purchase wool and other agricultural produce, converted into goods, and support labor, fed by British bread and meat, so that England may have plenty of specie to pay high prices for Mr. Walker's cotton—farmers must be slaves to Southern negroes! Farmers of the West, what say you to this? Will you submit? If you do, you are slaves, and you deserve it. But another fact. Our exports of manufactures last year, including those of wool, amounted to \$13,420,168. Assuming, as is the case of British manufactures, that one-half their value is made up of American agricultural produce, then we export nearly seven millions of dollars worth of agricultural produce in the form of manufactures, which does not glut or injure the foreign markets, for our flour or grain, in its original form. To use a familiar illustration: Western farmers send their corn, hay, and oats, thousands of dollars worth, every year to the Eastern market, not in its raw and original form, but in the form of hogs and horses; they give their hay-stacks, life and legs, and make them trot to market in the farmer on their back. (A laugh.) So the British converted their produce, and into hogs or horses, but into cloth and iron, and send it here for sale. And, viewing the subject in this light, he could demonstrate that there was not a State in the Union that did not now consume five dollars worth of British agricultural produce to one dollar's worth she consumes of hers. Time would not permit him to go into details; but he would furnish the elements from which any one could make the calculation. Assuming that consumption and exportation are in proportion to population, then we import 50 millions of British goods, and 25 millions—one half—is agricultural produce. We export to England agricultural produce (excluding cotton and tobacco) 2 1/2 millions. Divide these sums, 25 and 2 1/2 millions, by 223, the number of Representatives, and it gives \$112,102 as the amount of British agricultural produce consumed in the form of goods in each Congressional district; and \$11,210 as their export to Great Britain of agricultural produce. This gives the proportion of ten to one. Yet gentlemen are not satisfied, and wish still further to increase the import of British goods, and still further prostrate and destroy the American farmer and mechanic and laboring man to favor foreigners. To show the effect upon currency, as well as agriculture, suppose the gentleman from Virginia (Mr. BAYLY) wants a new coat; he goes to a British importer and pays him 20 dollars, hard money, and hard to get. England takes none of our rag money. (A laugh.) Away it goes, in quick time. We see no more of it; as far as circulation is concerned, the gentleman might as well have thrown it in the fire. I want a coat. I go to the American manufacturer and buy \$20 worth of American broadcloth. He wears no other, and he would compare coats with the gentleman on the report. (A laugh.) Well, the manufacturer the next day, gave it to the farmer for wool; he gave it to the shoemaker, the hatter, and blacksmith; they gave it back to the farmer for meat and bread; and here it went from one to another. You might perhaps see his bay and busting \$20 note five or six times in the course of a day. This made money plenty. But where was the gentleman's hard money? Vanished; gone to reward and enrich the wool-growers and farmers, shoemakers, hatters, and blacksmiths of England. Now, I go for supporting the American farmers and mechanics, and the gentleman goes for the British—that's the difference. Can the gentleman deny it? There are but two sides in this matter, the British and the American side; and the simple question is, which side shall we take? The great struggle is between the British and American farmers and mechanics for the American market; and we must decide which shall have it.

Mr. S. would here take occasion to state a fact that would strike the American people. The British manufacturers have, at this moment, possession of this Capital. Yes, sir, I tell you, and the country—one of the principal committee rooms in this house is now, and has been for weeks past, occupied by a gentleman formerly residing in Manchester, England, who has a vast number, perhaps hundreds of specimens of goods sent from Manchester (priced to suit the occasion) to be exhibited to members of Congress to enlighten their judgments, and in the language of his letter of introduction from Manchester of the 31 January '46; accompanying the specimens, to enable them "to arrive at just conclusions in regard to the proposed alterations in the present tariff." Yes, sir, agents, specimens, and letters from Great Britain instructing us how to make a tariff to suit the British. Mr. S. here expressed the hope that the people of the North would send on specimens of American manufactures to be also exhibited in the Capitol, not only to show their perfection and extent, but to correct on the spot the false representations made by the Manchester men and their agents in regard to the character and prices of British and American goods. Speaking of the President's message, this Manchester letter writer exclaims: "a second Daniel came to judgment, a second Richard Cobden," and so delighted were they in England with Mr. Walker's celebrated free trade report that it was ordered to be printed by the House of Lords. After all this, having our President and Secretary on their side, they ought to have been content, without sending their letters of instructions here to direct us what kind of a tariff they wish us to pass. But if their chancellor had sent us a revenue bill, he could not have furnished one to suit Great Britain better than the one furnished by the Secretary of the Treasury. Parliament would pass it by acclamation. Sir Robert Peel understands his business; he proposes to take the duties off breadstuffs and raw materials of all kinds used by their manufacturers, and remove every burden, so as to enable them to meet us and beat us in our own markets and in the markets of the world, where Yankee competition is beginning to give them great uneasiness. Last year, we exported hundreds of thousands of dollars worth of cotton goods into the British East Indies, and beat the British in their own markets, after paying discriminating duties imposed to keep us out, first 8, then 10, and finally 15 per cent. To this great struggle, Sir Robert Peel comes to the rescue; he repeals the duty on cotton and wool, and bread and meat, and everything used by British manufacturers to enable them to go ahead in this struggle with the Americans; and what does Mr. Walker do? Just the reverse. He proposes to take off all protective duties, and imposes heavy burdens on the raw materials, dye-stuffs, &c., used by our manufacturers, so as effectually to prostrate and break them down. Sir Robert Peel takes bread off his steed, while Sir Robert Walker piles bags of sand on his—then cracks their whips—clear the road—a fair race! (A laugh.) Such is the difference between British and American policy. Sir Robert Peel's present system furnishes powerful arguments for adhering to our protective system—his object is not to favor but to beat us; and our course is not to defeat, but to favor his purpose. This will not only be the effect of the tariff proposed by our Secretary, but is its open and avowed purpose and design. Is it not the proclaimed purpose of the message and report to increase the importation of British goods, and of course, to that extent, destroy American supply? Does not the Secretary propose to reduce the protective duties more than one-half for the purpose of increasing revenue; and if the revenue is increased by reducing duties one-half, must not the imports be more than doubled? This is self-evident, and if you double your imports of foreign goods, must you not destroy to that extent American supply? Most certainly, unless the Secretary can, in his wisdom, devise a plan to make people eat, drink, wear, double as much as they now do. But where will we find money to pay for them? There's the rub. But startling and extraordinary as it may appear, our Secretary, for the first time in the history of the world, has boldly and openly avowed it as the object of Government to break down and destroy its own manufactures for the purpose of making way for those of foreigners. In the very first paragraph of his argumentative report, he sets out with stating that the revenue of the 1st quarter of this year is two millions less than the 1st quarter of the last, and that this has been occasioned by the substitution of highly protected American manufactures for foreign imports; and this evil, this terrible evil, this American Secretary proposes to remedy by reducing the protective duties, and thus breaking up this abominable business of "substituting domestic products," made by American labor out of American produce, for British goods, made by British labor out of British produce. Oh! but he hates the British. Now, sir, this is not only the doctrine of his text, but it runs through his whole sermon of 952 pages. No wonder it was printed by the House of Lords; and let our Secretary carry through this bill, and Queen Victoria would gladly transfer the seals from Sir Robert Peel to Sir Robert Walker, for he will have rendered her a greater service than any other man, dead or living.

But this is not only the doctrine of the Treasury report, but of the Message itself. The revenue standard laid down in the Message aims a death blow at all American industry. It suggests a kind of "sliding scale" so that wherever any branch of American industry begins to beat the foreigner, and supply the market, and thereby diminish imports and revenue, this is evidence that the duty is too high and ought to be reduced; so as to let in the foreign rival productions; but let the President speak for himself—here is the revenue standard in his own words: "The precise point to the ascending scale of duties at which it is ascertained from experience that the revenue is greatest, is the bona fide purpose of collecting money for the support of Government. To raise the duties higher than that point, and thereby diminish the amount collected, is to levy them for protection merely, and not for revenue. As long, then, as Congress may gradually increase the rate of duty on a given article, and the revenue is increased by such increase of duty, they are within the revenue standard. When they go beyond that point, and as they increase the duties the revenue is diminished or destroyed, the act ceases to have for its object the raising of money to support Government, but is for protection merely."

What is this but a plan to break down American industry and break down American supply, and to let in the foreigner to supply the market? The American Secretary has, at this moment, possession of this Capital. Yes, sir, I tell you, and the country—one of the principal committee rooms in this house is now, and has been for weeks past, occupied by a gentleman formerly residing in Manchester, England, who has a vast number, perhaps hundreds of specimens of goods sent from Manchester (priced to suit the occasion) to be exhibited to members of Congress to enlighten their judgments, and in the language of his letter of introduction from Manchester of the 31 January '46; accompanying the specimens, to enable them "to arrive at just conclusions in regard to the proposed alterations in the present tariff." Yes, sir, agents, specimens, and letters from Great Britain instructing us how to make a tariff to suit the British. 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We have further learned that the Grand Jury refused to find bills against those who executed Yeoman, at its recent session. No sooner did this body adjourn than a similar tragedy was enacted by the execution of Bewel. We suppose the papers of Tallahassee will again remain silent. They have their reasons for this. It is any thing but creditable to the press to be thus influenced in their course. Why not speak out? Why be gagged longer? We shall doubt the purity of the Tallahassee editors if they can see these outrages upon law and order, and not denounce the perpetrators in just terms of reprehension. The public are curious to know the reasons of this silence on the part of the Tallahassee press.

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Our Present Congress.

A Washington correspondent makes the following amusing synopsis of the heterogeneous cognomen of the various members constituting that honorable body known as the Congress of the United States—the body representative of the collective wisdom of our common country.

In the present Congress we have one White man, two Black men, two Brown men, and one Green man, and one Young man. The fishes are represented by a Star-goon—the birds of the air by three Martins; the brn yard fowls by a Cocker; the horses by a Dobbin; and the vegetables by a Leake and a Root. The working-men's interests are represented by a Sawyer, a Baker, and two Millers; the Mechanical interests by five Smiths, one Wright, one Taylor, one Webster, (that is to say Weaver); the retail dealers are represented by three Chapman, the wood cutters by a Chipman. There is considerable spice of royalty in this assembly, for the Indians are represented by a Yell, the maguets by a Seaman and a Bowline; the sportsman by a Hunter and an Archer and a Chase; the Church is represented by an Abbot and a Crozier; the "petite noblesse" by Genry; the medical profession by Toombs; the candle makers by Wick; the law by Constable, and a Bayley; the almanac makers by a Good year; the only river; I believe, that is represented in the Hudson; but among the towns there are two Bealtons, three Claytons, one Dayton, one Huntington, and one Buffington, one Cranston, Hampton, Houston, Pendleton, Moulton. The hard money men are represented by Stead and Price; the meteorologists by Starkweather; the agricultural interests by a Fairfield and a Marsh; the foresters by a Wood, a Haywood, a Woodruff, Woodard, Woodworth, and internal improvements by a Woodbridge.

There now! What republic in the world can boast such a Congress. See them all at work. Why one would think they could cut, patch, buy, fight, farm, and work up Oregon all right, in five minutes.—*Phila. Post.*

General Post Office.—The Postmaster General was employed from Thursday last until yesterday, in opening the bids for carrying the mails in the western section, for which the contractors come round this year. The number of offers is very great. We understand it will amount to about 18,000. In the State of Arkansas alone there are between 60 and 70 routes, and more than 1,100 bids were made. We understand, further, that the savings to the department under these bids will be from 30 to 40 per cent. And it is hoped that in consequence of the reductions in the cost of transporting the mail, and in addition to the saving of the postage law so changed, that letters, on which the five cents postage is paid by the sender from half an ounce to a quarter of an ounce, may come to pass, at no distant time, in the department may be able to pay their own expenses, without drawing for additional resources upon the general treasury.

The Postmaster General is anxious to expedite the mails, as well as to reduce the expense. He is now engaged on a scheme for transporting the mail from Boston to Washington in 24 hours; and if all the railroads will within a few miles, the work will be accomplished. He just as to economize the time which is now lost at the post offices at Baltimore, Philadelphia, &c., in waiting for the mails, so as to pass in the bag at the post office as the cars pass, and receive in return the made-up mail bag for the post offices on the route.—*Washington Union, 5th inst.*

A gentleman in this city, on Thursday night last, was aroused from a sleep by a springing from his bed, he raved through the house like a maniac, the thunder still continuing, it was found that the house being aroused by something at the "thunder" was caused by his cat. He which had found his way and, on the way, he was taken to a physician, agonizing that he was in the ear was so agonizing shrieks. On arriving at the house of the physician, it was necessary to hold the unfortunate man until his ear underwent the necessary examination. The physician finally introduced his instrument, and extracted a large black cockroach, when the man was immediately relieved.

It is said that when a person's ear will prevent insects from entering it, if that be the case, people would do well not to be too paratus.—*Ohio Union.*

A Trade of Wives.
The Huntington, (Pa.) Globe thus describes a trade in wives, which recently took place in Blair county, which is a pretty fair one: "The trade took place between Mr. T. and Mr. D. in a written article of agreement, generally denominated as 'boot'; two dollars in cash, three gallons of whiskey, two pounds of smoking tobacco, one pair of shoes, one bell-crowned hat, such as was the fashion when Adam was a boy, and several unmentionable trifles. On conclusion of the agreement, the wives changed places, leaving behind all their moveable effects, including the children, and established themselves in their new homes. The parties are in moderate circumstances."

Counterfeits.—In Cocke County, a large business is doing in the way of counterfeiting money, both in gold and paper. The counterfeiters on the Planters Bank of Tennessee, are so well executed, that they have been put on the best judges of money. The Ten Dollars Bill may be known, however, by a large X on the top corner of the left hand end of the bill—I mean the tens.

It is believed, from the discoveries now made, that this gang of counterfeiters, extends through Green and Washington counties.—They will yet be ferreted out.

Let all honest men be on the watch. There is no such plate as the one on the Planters Bank, with the X at the top corner. Let this not be forgotten, because the signatures on the counterfeit bills, are as perfect as the originals.—*Jonesborough Whig.*

CASTINGS.

A small lot of handsome Castings just received at the Cheap Store of
W. WILLIAMS.
They are going off rapidly, call soon or you may not get any.
April 24, 1846.—296—f.

ALBANY, (Geo.) May 2.
Another tragedy.—We learn by a St. Augustine paper that a man by the name of Hewel was hanged by a mob in or near Monticello, on Monday the 27th ult. It is said he was an accomplice of Yeoman, the negro thief who was hung last winter. He made sundry confessions under the gallows which corroborated many statements of Yeoman. If this report be true, we think it high time Gov. Menzies should take this matter in hand, and bring to condign punishment all engaged in these violations of law.

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