

to all the legitimate purposes of government without slaughtering its citizens, and which with very few exceptions, has gone on peacefully for fifty years. We present the extraordinary spectacle of calling on the administration and the executive branch of the Government to enforce a law against a portion of our fellow citizens to compel them to contribute so much money to the revenue which it is acknowledged is six millions annually more than a requisite for the wants of the General Government. A removal of that burden would remove all difficulty with the State of South Carolina. Even a partial removal of it—a mitigation of it, would make the tariff system more acceptable to the people, without a total abandonment of the principle; I speak in reference to the views and prevailing sentiments of that portion of the people I represent.

Sir, it does appear to me a powerful consideration that we are almost on the eve of a civil war; and for what? to enforce a law for the collection of revenue, when it is admitted by the Secretary of the Treasury that there are at present six millions of dollars more than is wanted for the common purposes of the Government. Is this calculated to elevate us in the eyes of the nations of Europe? Is this calculated to cheer the hopes of those people who have been long struggling for their rights? Permit me to say that I think it will somewhat weaken the force of our republican experiment; yet I believe that our Government is capable of achieving all the great objects for which it was designed and settling this matter.

If in the revolutionary contest when the blood and treasure of this country were profusely poured forth to establish the rights and liberties of mankind—to give self government and to abolish unjust taxation—any one of our ancestors who were engaged in this glorious struggle, had predicted that in less than half a century afterwards we should be engaged in the consideration of a bill to compel a portion of the people, at the point of the bayonet, to pay taxes when the Government had six millions of dollars more than it needed, they would not have believed him; credulity itself at that time would not have believed such a prediction. If they could have credited the story, it would have enervated the arm which struck for liberty—would have damped the bosom which glowed with patriotism. But what has been the practice of our Government, heretofore? I beg leave to recur to another case distinguished in the history of our Government, and which I overlooked at the time I was remarking on the various instances of forbearance shown by our Government. In the late war, when a large majority of the people of the U. States believed the pride of the country to have been wounded—when the constituted authorities of the land believed the national honor to be trampled upon by the British Government, and considered it the sacred duty of all to assist them in resenting the insult, we found many on that occasion, yes even pending the gloomiest period of the war, resisting every bill which went to give the Government of the United States men and means to prosecute that war. They resisted it on the ground, that peace might be obtained, and, I believe, because they deemed the war to be unjust, and, while our villages were smoking and our country invaded by a large body of hostile troops.

We find at that moment, a large body of men in Connecticut, whose patriotism I do not call in question, far be it from me to do so—a powerful and talented respectable body of men, even at the darkest periods of that war, voting against giving men and money to carry on the war. Great Britain had trampled on our commercial rights—had insulted us on the high seas for six years before war was declared. Notwithstanding all this, we found a powerful body who said that no army or money ought to be voted to the Government. Now, if that spirit of forbearance, great as it was, could be shown to an enemy whose cry was *Delectanda est Carthago*—if that spirit could be exercised *bello flagrante*—certainly some little patience is due to our brethren of the south. Surely some forbearance ought to be shown to our own countrymen. If there were many at that time who thought the sword should not be unsheathed against those who would trample us under foot, is it to be supposed that we are now to plunge it into our fellow-citizens without some little examination into their cause?

I wish to be distinctly understood on one point. I do not intend to justify S. C.; I am not her advocate, but she has a right to have justice done her. I do believe, however, that this question may be settled; and that by acting in a spirit of conciliation—a spirit not only due to her, but the vast portions of the north and south, the question might be put at rest. As regards the Union of these States, there is not a member in the Senate, and I trust I shall not be considered egotistical when I say that there is not, in the whole Union, one in soul and heart more deeply devoted to it than my humble self. I believe that all the advantages of liberty, and a free government are at issue in the matter, and it is for that reason I urge a pacific course. Even the Grenvilles and the Norths, arrogant as they were, even they brought forward their measures—even they repealed some of their odious laws to satisfy the desires of the colonies. And shall it be said there is now a spirit more inexorable, more inaccessible

to the voice of justice than that which prevailed under the British Monarchy? If so, the blood of those who achieved the Revolution was shed in vain, and the hopes of the friends of free government are forever put at rest. If that inexorable principle that there is to be no regard paid to the feelings and wishes of the minority, he would say that this would change the whole principle of our Federal compact, depriving it of all its republican and benignant features, and converting the Federal into a Consolidated Government.

In every portion of the Union there is a set of great primary interests. He wished to be distinctly understood on this point. He did not mean to say that the Government of the U. States should yield to every rash requirement of a State—far from it; but he did intend to say that whenever any of those great primary and leading interests made just remonstrance against any obvious oppression, it was our duty, in the true federal spirit of our Government to forbear; otherwise, the Government must effectually change its character. The west has her primary interests and sensibilities in reference to the great land question, and he (Mr. B.) would always be disposed to do ample justice to her as well as to every other section of this country. He would not feel power and forget right. New York has great interests in a commercial and manufacturing way; he, therefore, would do nothing that would trample them down. He would let them be free as they are, and give them all the privileges they require. With regard to the manufacturing interests of the country, he believed that the Constitution did not tax the interests of one portion of the people to benefit another. He would bear and forbear. And, as to a specific measure for the reduction of the revenue, he declared that he was not one of those who would give a deadly blow to the manufacturing interests, by a thorough and too rapid reduction in the revenue point. He would do it gradually, in that spirit of forbearance, which is due to the whole Union. Having glanced at the peculiar interests of the west and north, he would now advert to those of the southern States. Their interests consist in producing as much as possible—selling at the highest prices, and buying as low as possible. But that natural course of things had been interrupted by the Government of the United States for many years past. But he did not subscribe to that doctrine which is maintained by some, that there are not essential interests common to a large portion of the U. States. He believed every section of the Union, north, south, west and east were inseparably connected. There was no such thing as an adverse interest. It was true that an artificial state of things had grown up.

There was no difference between the great natural interests which God and nature had given us; if there was any difference, it arose from an unjust dread of legislation. Unjust legislation had produced it, and not the diversity of soil, habits, and pursuits. The true doctrine was, extend equal protection to all in their various habits and pursuits, and leave the path free for a generous and beneficial competition of all. He begged leave to read a short extract from a speech of Mr. Bayard, a man of eminent ability—a republican, patriot, and he (Mr. B.) believed, that the sentiment would and ought to have its weight. It was at a particular period of the embargo, and the remarks were made in the course of a speech on the question; and in reading this, he intended to make no special reference to that portion of the Union; they had a right to express what they felt: merely referred to it as illustrative of the principles of our Government. In the course of that gentleman's remarks on the repeal of the embargo law, Mr. B. said as follows:

"We all know that the opposition to the embargo, in the eastern States, is not the opposition of a political party, or of a few discontented men, but the resistance of the people, to a measure which they feel as oppressive and regard as ruinous. The people of this country are not to be governed by force, but by affection and confidence. It is for them we legislate; and if they do not like our laws, it is our duty to repeal them."

"If they do not like our laws, it is our duty to repeal them"—so said he (Mr. B.) It was right and proper that the other members of the Union should respect their feelings; nay, even their prejudices. Supposing that our Government had pursued a different course; had steadily refused to repeal the embargo law; had determined, in the language of the present day, to make an experiment to test the strength of the Union and that our fellow citizens of the east should have been coerced at the point of the bayonet: what, in all probability, would have been the consequence? He believed there would have been bloodshed, and that the consequence would have been a dissolution of the Union; and that the prospect of a free government would have been destroyed; and all the States of the Union would have become separate governments, and civil war would have resulted. The calamitous consequences which would result from a dismemberment of the confederacy, none could doubt. Each of the great divisions seeking to strengthen themselves against the aggressions of the other, would give large powers to their executive authorities, which would most probably ter-

minate in the establishment of a military despotism in each. Proud as he was of the achievements which had been performed under the star-spangled banner—proud as he was of the stars and stripes which have fluttered in every sea and every clime; anxious as he was for the glory of the country; yet God forbid that these stripes and stars which had heretofore been the rallying point of heroism, should now float over the mangled corpses of our bleeding countrymen. God forbid that our country should undergo this sad and disastrous revolution; for he believed, whenever that should take place, not only the liberties of this country, but the best and brightest hopes of the civilized world, would be destroyed forever.

NEW ENGLAND.—The following elegant extract from a much and justly admired Speech delivered in the House of Representatives by Mr. W. B. SHEPARD, of N. Carolina, two or three weeks ago, which we have not yet reached in the order of publication of the Debate to which it belongs.—*Nat. Intelligencer.*

"Did I believe it essential to the prosperity or welfare of the Southern States, that the manufactories of the North should be levelled with the dust, it would be an unpleasant duty to vote a benefit to myself, which would be the entire ruin of another. A few summers ago, while flying from the demon of ill health, I visited New England. I found her towns and villages crowded with an industrious and enterprising population, her hills and valleys redolent with health, prosperity, and contentment; every mind seemed to be intent, every hand was occupied; the world does not contain a more flourishing community. There the advantages of education are extended to the poorest individual in society, and that society receives its remuneration in its sober, industrious, and economical habits. If the divine Plato were alive, he would no longer draw upon his imagination for a specimen of a perfect republic; he would there find a community, in which the humblest individual had the same voice with his more wealthy neighbor, in laying public burdens for the public welfare. I asked myself, if it were possible, that the prosperity of this people could be the hot-bed production of an artificial system, or rather if it were not the result of a long continued toil, of an industry that never tired, of an economy that never slept. I looked upon the scene around me with no feelings of murmuring discontent; I felt the more rejoiced that it was a part of my country."

SINGULAR EVENT.—The following singular event occurred in the town of Madison, in this county about three weeks since. Mr. Benjamin Smith had a place on his farm, where he had baited foxes, for the purpose of shooting them. One morning, soon after day-break, on reaching his covert or bough house, he discovered a large animal near the fox bait. He at first took it for a large dog belonging to one of his neighbors, but a shift of position by the animal satisfied him at once that it was not a dog, but an enormous black Wolf, whereupon he discharged his gun at him, which was loaded with large shot. Immediately the wolf fell with his legs under him, appeared as if dead, which Mr. Smith supposed to be the case, and laying down his gun, advanced towards him. When he had approached within ten or fifteen feet of him the wolf rose and sprang upon him, seizing him by the leg near the ankle.—Immediately a sort of "rough and tumble" commenced, each striving to get the other under, the wolf all the while retaining his grip upon Mr. Smith's leg. At length Mr. S. succeeded in throwing the wolf upon his side, and holding him in this position with one hand and his knee, he got out his jack-knife, which he fortunately had with him, and plunged it into the throat of his ferocious assailant, who continued his hold upon Mr. Smith's leg, biting and growling, until he bled to death. Mr. S. received but very little injury in the conflict, his thick boot protecting his leg from the teeth of the wolf, who was only able to just scratch the skin a little. The wolf was full grown and very large, measuring nearly five feet from snout to tail.

Somerset (Me.) Journal.

BALTIMORE, FEB. 20.
Robbery.—A gentleman from Indiana, on his passage last night from Norfolk to Baltimore, in the steam boat Columbus, while in his berth, was robbed of his pocket book, which contained about \$700.—The fellow who took it was arrested soon after leaving the boat, and has been committed for trial. He has not as yet given up his plunder—it is supposed to have passed into the hands of an accomplice.

GEN. WILLIAM C. BUTLER, of Fairfax County, we regret to learn, put a period to his existence, by shooting himself through the head, last week. He was the acting General of the three Counties of Loudoun, Fairfax, and Prince William. The duty of filling the station will probably devolve upon the present Legislature.

Augusta Gazette.

Four things are said to be worth living for: old wine to drink—old wood to burn—old books to read, and old friends to converse with.

In the Senate of the United States, on the 7th inst. the Revenue Collection Bill being under consideration, Mr. Clayton concluded an eloquent address with the following beautiful and impressive language:

The honorable Senator from South Carolina, (Mr. CALHOUN,) has told us, that all human institutions, like these who form them, contain within themselves the elements of their own destruction, and that our Government is now exhibiting their operation. To the general philosophic remark I would not have objected but for its application. All the works of man are destined to decay, but while the great body of the People shall remain true to themselves, our Government never can be destroyed; for it contains within itself endless and ever renescent energies which must bring it out in triumph against every effort to destroy it. From foreign force it can have nothing to fear. It dreads nothing now from any section of this Union which shall ever seek to protect itself from the just operation of our laws by foreign intervention. Yes, sir, a foreign alliance, sought by any member of this Confederacy, for the purpose of making war upon us, would be the means, under Heaven, of immediately rallying every patriot, of every political party, under the broad banner of the Republic. I agree, however, sir, that the mortal blow to our liberties may be struck by a hand which has been indebted to us for existence. The shaft which shall stretch the American Eagle bleeding and lifeless in the dust, must be feathered only from his own pinions; and oh! how bitter will be the curses of men, in all ages to come, against the traitorous heart and the paricidal hand of him who shall loose the fatal arrow from the right!

"Remember him, the villain, righteous Heaven, In thy great day of vengeance: Blast the traitor, And his pernicious counsels, who for wealth, For power, the pride of greatness, or revenge, Would plunge his native land in civil wars!"

BOSTON, FEB. 13.—*Lotteries.*—The Governor of Massachusetts yesterday a message to the Legislature yesterday, accompanied by a memorial signed by W. SULLIVAN, JAMES READ, and others, citizens of Boston, earnestly requesting the interposition of the Legislature, in suppressing the sale of lottery tickets. These proceedings, have been instituted in consequence of the suicide committed by Ackers, the cause of which arose from lottery speculation. This crying evil is now undergoing a severe scrutiny. It is stated that in the short space of seven or eight months, Ackers embezzled the enormous amount of EIGHTEEN THOUSAND DOLLARS, every cent of which was spent in lottery tickets.—The following is a copy of a declaration found in his desk after his death.—*Globe.*

"I have for the last seven months gone fast down the broad road to destruction.

"There was a time, and that too but a few months since, that I was happy because I was free from debt and care.

"The time I note my downfall, or deviation from the paths of rectitude, was about the middle of June last, when I took share in a company of Lottery tickets, whereby I was successful in obtaining a share of one half the capital prize: since which I have gone for myself, and that too, not on a very small scale, as you can judge from the amount now due J. R. & Co. every dollar of which has been spent in that way.

"I have lived or dragged out a miserable existence for two or three months past.—Sleepless nights and a guilty conscience have led me on to the fatal act.

"Only the hope of making Messrs. J. R. & Co. good for the defalcation has supported it till the present time; a smaller amount I did hope would be the result, for the worse luck I had the more I bought.

"Since I have reflected on my rashness, I cannot look back and see how it is possible, I could have conducted in this way.—When the situation I occupied, and the confidence reposed in me, and the long time I have been engaged, and the reward for my poor services by —, that all should be lost in one moment—but the loss is too much for me to bear.

"Oh, that seven or eight months past of my existence could be blotted out—but no, I must go—and ere this paper is read, my spirit is gone to my Maker, to give an account for my misdeeds here, and receive the dreadful sentence for self-destruction and abused confidence.

[Two or three lines erased.]

"Relations and friends I have, from whom I do not wish to part under such circumstances, but necessity—

"Oh Wretch, Lotteries have been my ruin.

"I cannot add more."

A Theatrical Church and Fighting Parson.—In a neighboring church in South Carolina, their preacher recently, on the Sabbath day too, told his congregation, [he was preaching politics, not religion,] that he would rather come down from the sacred place, where he was standing, and fight with them, (in the cause of Nullification,) than dispense the bread of everlasting life. His audience clapped their hands, stamped and shouted, as in a theatre.

Augusta Chronicle.

A bill is before the Legislature of Massachusetts for encouraging the cultivation of the White Mulberry Tree. It is stated, that one acre of mulberry trees will produce \$200 worth of silk.

The Session of Congress draw near to a close. In a few short days the assembled Representatives of the People will be hastening gladly to their homes, their most important acts yet incomplete, following, rather than preceding them on the road.

Four days only remain of the Session, including Sunday, on which day, we presume, the two Houses will necessarily assemble to put the final close to the Session. Three business days, therefore, only are left; and this day is the last on which any bill can be acted upon in the House in which it originated. Very few bills, therefore, can possibly become laws at this Session, which have not already passed one or the other Houses.

The three great questions of the Session are still in suspense, viz.—The Tariff bill, the Land Bill, and the Revenue Collection Bill. All three would probably pass if time would allow; and, short as the time is, it is not impossible that all three of them may yet become laws of the land.

The General Appropriation and other Appropriation Bills yet remain to be acted upon; a circumstance at this period of the Session perhaps without precedent.

Nat. Intell. 28th ult.

The reader will perceive, by a reference to the account of yesterday's Proceedings in Congress, that the Bill further to enforce the Collection of the Revenue, which had passed the Senate by a very large majority, has also passed the House of Representatives by more than three votes to one; a majority unexampled, perhaps, upon any strongly contested question. As the leading provisions of the Bill were recommended by the President to Congress, he will doubtless sign the bill, which may, therefore, be considered now, in effect, the law of the land.

The Bill for the modification of the Tariff, which is familiarly known as Mr. CLAY'S Bill, and was published at large by us, in its amended and correct form, a few days ago, having passed the House of Representatives, as already stated, was again before the Senate yesterday, and was debated at large by some of the ablest Members of that body. It was finally passed, by a vote of 29 to 16.

Mr. CLAY'S other important measure—the bill for distributing amongst the several States the proceeds of the Public Lands—a measure equal at least in importance to the Tariff Bill, was taken up in the House yesterday, with an apparent determination to bring it to a decision before adjournment, and, we are happy to add, with almost decisive indications of its success. Some amendments were made to it which do not impair materially its virtue. The House had refused one or two attempts for a recess, and was debating the bill at 7 o'clock, when our paper was closed.—*Nat. Intelligencer.*

The reader will find, in the proceedings of the House of Representatives of yesterday, an important Report of the Committee of Ways and Means upon that part of the Executive Message, referred to them, which relates to this Report of the United States. We see in this Report the impartial judgment of upright men, who, uninfluenced by the Executive will, and unawed by the threats of party denunciation, have deliberately declared their opinion, that there is no ground for doubting the safety of the deposits of the Government of the United States, and of course no pretence for removing them. The minority of the committee, it is true, have taken a different view of the subject; but it is enough to say, on that subject, that the number of the friends of the Administration in the committee who are in favor of the report of the committee is as great as that of the minority who oppose it.

National Intelligencer.

Case of Tobias Watkins.—The Chief Justice announced yesterday, that the Court being divided on the application for a Habeas Corpus in the case *ex-parte* WATKINS, the motion was, therefore, refused. The point or points upon which the difference of opinion occurred, were not intimated from the Bench, so that we do not know what further is to be done in the case. We learn, however, that it is probable that some further steps will be taken in the case by the Counsel of Dr. Watkins.—*ib.*

Retention of Vitality in Frozen Fish and the Leech.—We have the best evidence to prove that fish, and some molluscous animals, may be frozen without destroying their vitality. A friend of mine at Cambridge, had an inflated eye during the winter of 1829, and a leech was applied to the temple several times; it was kept in water in a phial, and placed on the carpet near the fire place of the parlor; the cold at that time was very severe, and every night the leech was frozen, and thawed the following day. Mr. Knight was there at the time, witnessed the fact, and expressed. I am told, no small interest at this curious incident. It was observed by Capt. Franklin, during the severe winter they experienced near the Coppermine river, that the fish froze as they were taken out of the nets; in a short time they became a solid mass of ice, and by a blow or two of a hatchet, were easily split open; if in the completely frozen state they were thawed before the fire, they recovered their animation. This is a very remarkable instance how animation can be suspended in cold blooded animals.

White's Selborne.