From the Christian Advocate and Journal THE VALLEY OF JEHOSHAPHAT.

DEAR DOCTOR :- I take pleasure in say. ing to you that brother Durbin's promised letter from the Valley of Jehoshaphat has been duly received. You will doubtless recollect the postscript to one of his letters. which was recently published in the Advocate, in which he stated his intention fully to redeem his promise made me prior to his departure from this country I send you his letter for publication, that you and the respers of the Advocate may participate in the pleasure it afforded me Yours affectionately.

HENRY SLICER. Baltimore, May 20, 1843.

> VALLEY OF JEHOSBAPHAT, March 7, 1843.

My DEAR BROTHER SLICER-Here I sit in the stade of the Tomb of Zacharias at the foot of Mount Olives, where it descends into the Valley of Jehoshaphat, directly opposite the castern wall of the Temple, and towering high above the brow of Mount Moriah .- Mount Moriah ! What a world of heavenly and transporting energy does this word sweken in the bosom of the Jew. the Moslem, but particularly the Christian The offering up of Issue, the plaque of David for numbering the people, when the angel of destruction stood here with a drawn sword in the threshing floor of Ornan, (1. Chro, xxi, ) the travail end industry of the exiles returned by permission of Cyrus to rober'd their temple, the wonderrut miracles of Christ and his Apostles wrought on that mount before me the abstruate defence of the Jews, when Titus pressed them from the Temple to Mount Zian, the destruction of the sacred edifice, the appropriation of the holy Mount to Moslemism, its restitution to Christian worship by the Crusaders, and its return again to the Moslem service, in which it continues crowned with the Morgres of Omer and El Aesa, whose beau. ed by the open gateways, and looked in. how earnestly did I long to enter the sacred enclosure, linger in its walks and amid its trees ; enter even the mosques, particularly that of Omar, which covers, perhaps, the very spot where isase was offered, and over which he dedicated to God by the most elognent and sensible of all prayers, except our Lords : (1. Kings, vii., 23, &c.,) but the fenatical Moslem forbids the feet of the Christian dog to tread upon the sacred soil, and cross the consecrated threshold.

But I must return to the Valley, from whence I promised you this letter before I left home, and which promise you received somewhat doubtingly. I have wandered up and down it, from the tombs of the Judges, just beyond us head, to the north west of the city, shout one and a balf miles to the well of Job, perhaps the En Rogel of Scriptore, a quarter of a mile below the south-east corner of the city. It is indeed a valley of the dead, or rather of tambs, for their contents are gone; and the sepulchral chambers, where they slept in peace many centuries ago, are now but gapping caverns in the rock, where reptiles nestle, if they be single, small sepulchres; or flocks lie down, if they be large, as the tombs of the Judges, Kings, and Prophets, and some in the southern cliff of the Gibon, both under and s. hove the " Potters' Field." I have wanstered through them all, and found not a figment of their contents The limestone rock in which they are excavated is soft, and has vielded to the elements, and broken away in front of, and sometimes above the cham-This is the case all over Palestine. (also at Petra, where the rock is soft sand stone,) and constantly teminds one of his mortality, and reduction to dust, and dispersion to the winds of heaven. What a plorious assurance, that the soul is not committed to the tomb, but returns to the God

I have just come up from the Pool of Siloam, which has a connection with the Pool of the Virgin, several hundred words higher The first is in the mouth of the Tyso peon Valley, just where it enters that of Jehoshaphat, and the other is on the west side of the latter, not many hundred wards from where I date this letter. The connection is by a narrow passage cut through the point of the hill which slopes down from the south east corner of the Temple. These fountains are now subject to occasional violent, irregular flows of the waters, which these singular movements of the waters. We were not so for unate. No one knows whence the waters come to these cavernous pools, but there is a steady tradition, and general impression, that they have a con-nection with the fountains under the temple's area; and perhaps Malion was apprised of this when he wrote.

Siloas brook that flowed Fast by the oracles of God."

I descended into the pool to wash, as all good pilgrims do, and fourd a course, regged, strapping Arab woman, washing a dirold quilt, which lay floating upon the mule shallow volume of water. She shrunk sway from me as from the approach of a leger, and stood huddled up in a little chasm to the rock, looking blankly upon my pilgrim devotions. The water is sweet and good.

I shall not now undertake to describe the tombs to you, but perhaps I may allow you to peep into my omnium gatheram, where I have plans of them, and notes also. But I feel oppressed with sadness as I cast my eye on the side of Mount Olivet behind me, and look upon the Jewish cemetery spreading over the sacred hill side, covering it with short, thick stones, each of which lies flat

that most wonderful people, prostrated and by which it came ready to his hands, whether trodden down everywhere but in America; and yet the heart of the Jew turns toward the side of Olivet, over against the sacred mount, on which once stood the temple of his fathers, and there he desires, soove all things, to rest him when his earthly pilgrimsge is finished. They linger about the holy city and steal through its streets to the place of wailing, or to the west side of the temple, as ghosts that have been frightened away, and returned again to the resting places of their montal remains. The first Jews sow at Jerusalem were three, sitting spart in the rent trunk of an aged olive tree, in the deep retired vale of the Gibon. I pity them from my very heart.

Just above where I date from is the golden gate from which our Saviour used to issue at the evening, and retire to Mount Olivet. It is now walled up in the temple wall. Above me in the Valley is the reputed tomb of the Virgin, in which I attended the devotion of the crowd of pilgrims, and followed them into the little chamber where they pressed their lips long and ardently to the cold tock, as a young mother kisses for the last time ber only chi'd before it is laid to wrest in the grave. What a mystery this world is! The glory and great works of man have perished, but the savor of the deeds of the Almighty, and the presence of his favorite primitive children, still perfome the rocks and mountains, and all nations send their pilgrams to bonor the consecrated places; it is painful to the Protestant to know that this external worship is considered efficacious for saving the soul. I wish Leould describe to you what I saw in and around the Church of the Holy Sepulchre But my letter to you, at your request, belongs to the Valley of Jehosbaphat.

From the Valley I ascended, of course the Mount of Olives, paused and-under the gnarled and rent olive trees of Getheemone, which seems if they might be the same that witnessed the agony of our Sa viour, rambled out to Bethany, stood on the tiful domes sit above the secred place with ascension spot, returned to the city along sions in business, the greater certainty in all inadmirable lightness and grace. As I stroll- the way of our Saviour's triumphant entry into Jerusalem , but I must pause; Bethel, Shiloh, Sychem, Samaria, Nazareth, Tyre. Sidon, Damascus, Bealbec, &c., &c., are before me and my sheet is full. I have a stick for you cut from the most consecrated of spots. My kind regards to your family, especially to the best one. As ever yours.

JOHN P. DURBIN. P. S. I seel this letter in sight of Smyrna. having this morning at sunrise gazed upon the Island of Patmos, and read with unwonted zest the introduction to the Revelation of St. John. It is setonishing what light and power the Scriptures have when read on the spots, and amid the scenes de-

From the Baltimore American. MERCHANTS AS PRODUCERS OF WEALTH.

scribed. It may be my faith is stronger

under such circumstances.

It is common with a certain class of theorists to speak of merchants as non-producers - to de nounce them as a class that grow rich upon the industry of other classes, adding nothing themselves to the actual products which constitute the wealth of a country. In the same view capitalists are held up; and one would think, from the representations of these philosophers, that there was a direct antagonism between capital and la bour-an unceasing hostility-and that most of the social evils of civilized life result from the un due advantage which capita' possesses over lapor. That this is a narrow and imperfect view may

be evident to any one who will give the subject a fair consideration. A plain analogy may show something of the true view. The labour which produces granite from the quarry, bricks from clay, timber from the woods, and so on of other materials, is really the only productive labor that goes to the building of a palace-employing the term " productive" in the sense in which it is used by those whose notions we have alluded to. Now if the stones, bricks, timber, and the like are not conveyed to the city where the edifice is to be reared, of what use will they be? If they are not after wards fashioned by the hands of architects, carpenters, and other mechanics, sonas to be adapted to the several purposes for which they are designed, how can the building go on? When the whole structure is completed, when the majestic pile stands forth in its grand propor tions, wub its admirable contrivances for all the various uses for which it was designed, and with beauty, grace and grandeer in its outlines and blended in the harmony of all parts, what would be said to the assertion that the labourers who procured the materials of the edifice were in troth the creators of the whole fabric? Would it be rational to maintain that the architect who planned the noble design, and the skilful workmake one think of the Pool of Bethesds, man who under his directions framed and adjust mentioned in the fifth chapter of John, ed the various parts, the painter, the upholstetwhose waters the angel troubled wat a cer- er, and the numerous other artizins who aided in disapprobation of the Tariff of last Congress tain sessor." Our countrymen. Dr. Rob- its decorations and completion-that all these both in its principle and in its details." inson and Rev Mr. Smith, witnessed one of contributed nothing to the building -that their rages were levied as taxes upon the labour of those who toiled in the quarry, in the brick field, and the woods, or otherwise served to procure materials ?

It the great system which civilization has rear ed in these times there are many parts making Virginia! up the grand whole. Industry has distributed itself into many forms - yet each has its definite end, is not without a useful tendency towards the accomplishment of those final results in which all are concerned. Each vocation is necessary to some other, and all are linked rogether by a mutual dependence. If it be said that the cultivator of the earth, which yields bread and sustains an imals for our subsistence; cotion, flax, woul and silk for clothing; metals, minerals and timber for the various uses of shelter and other conveniences ; if it be said that he, the cultivator of the earth, whether as a farmer, planter, shepherd, miner, &c., is the poly producer of wealth, and that all other classes live upon his labour and draw profits therefrom at his expense, the absur-The raw materials which are produced directly canor indirectly from the earth must go through many changes by many hands before they are fit for their destined use. One cannot ea! raw corn, nor clothe one's self with raw cotton, wool, or flax. nor find proper shelter under trees. The final process by which a thing becomes suited for use is as necessary as the first process which brought tried for crimes committed onder the influence stance of Toadyism in Philadelphia. the unfashioned material into existence. When of strong drink, and have received 11,925,575 a man buys a boose already finished-a thing lashes, and 3,453,796 days imprisonment; and complete and fit for use-the sum which he pays the deluded lovers of strong drink have furfeited as if they had once stood erect, and had to build it. So when one buys a thing adapted 9131, 12s, 41d.

ble storm. They are a striking emblem of a price which covers the expense of every process

Commerce, in which merchants are engaged, is as essential to the increase of wealth in a nation as the first Isboar of production. To cut ice from a pond in New England in the winter does add much to the national wealth. But convey that ice to the West Indice, and bring back in return a cargo of coffee in exchange for t, does add something to the national wealthsomething positive and definite. Which contri buted mest to this increase of wealth, the " pr ductive" labour which cut the ice from the pend or the commercial labour which made it an avail

This may be called a simple elementary opera tion of commerce; yet it embudies a principle which runs through its most complicated transac tions But to carry on extensive operations a large capital is required; commodities must be accumulated in view of future demand, and a variety of commodities in view of diversified wants. "The good merchant contributes, and large! 7, to national wealth." says the Southern Quarterly, for it is only through him that those exchanges can be made which stimulate production and keep he energies of mankind in the highest state of activity. The highest stimulus to industry is mmediate reward. Reward to industry cannot be immediate unless there is somewhere a previous accumulation. What the farmer or the mechanic most wants is the power to exchange his surplus production at once for something that he needs. If he is able to do this, the highest possible motive is offered him to exert himself to the utmust. Now the merchant does this very thing, and affords this very opportunity, and the richer he is, the better; the more solid and extensive are the benefits which he can confer upon his fellow-citizens and his country. And the more wealthy the merchants of any conntry are,

as a class, the better it is for its poorest citizens." The Review goes on to illustrate the office of he merchant by styling him a great collector who accumulates in a vast heap the various productions which people want for their uses and comforts. Every one who brings to that pile something of value which he does not want himself, has a right to take away as much value in something which he does want. The greater he heap, the more extensive the assortment; that is, the richer the merchant, the better for all concerned : the more the laborers are stimulated, and the better they are rewarded, the less firetuation there will be in prices, the fewer revulvestments, and the more certain reward for every

It is considered by some as a good device in polilies to excite the prejudices of one class against another. This is indeed the favorite resort of demagogues, who caring for no interests but their own, are ready to stir up dissentions to the injury of all classes in the community, if by any means they may gain a temporary advancement. might be remembered to advantage, if evident facts are disregarded. In respect to the operations of commerce, however, and the functions of merchants, they may be better compared with the movements of the heart and the circulation of the blood-operations so essential to the vital econemy of the system, that the hands which labour and the head which directs, have no cause to complain that they are obliged to work for the support of the interior organ without the healthfol action of which their own energy must langnish and die.

MR. VAN BUREN ON THE TARIFF

When Mr. Van Boren's Indiana letter was published, it was said in this paper, and we dare say in many others-for the same idea must have occurred to all who understand the juggling politics at which that gentleman is such an adept -that whatever non-committalism or two-sidedness might be infused into it respecting the Tariff, in order not to frighten away such of the Northern democracy as believe in the protection of home industry, would be counteracted at the South by some private missiveand we specified, we remember, a letter to the Richmond Enquirer.

And so it turns out. The Richmond Enquirer, of Filday, 26th ultimo, ic an article on Mr. Webster's speech, which it insists must not be permitted to balk the democracy an instant in its purpose of repealing the Tariff at the next session, introduced the expected letter from Mr. Van Buren, toeing the Southern mark plump up.

Here is the extract from the Enquirer:

We shall have decided friends enough, we hope, to stand by us-we hope to witness the same spirit among them, as Mr. Van Buren avows, who writes: I have at no time or any where hesitated to express my decided disapprobation of the Tariff act of the last session, as well in respect to the principle upon which it is founded, as to 1's details." Withithis spirit, we hope the next Congress will assemble and act, all the speeches of Mr. Webster to the contrary not withstanding,"

"As Mr. Van Buren writes,"-aye, there it is, for the Southern market-"decided There it is-all printed in the Enquirerand therefore next to Jefferson's writings and the resolutions of '98, and before the constitution, to be believed by the intelligent and not at all gullible democracy of

But will the Albany Argus republish this extract? Will Mr. Van Boren's friends in this State, in Vermont-if he have any there -in Pennsylvania, in New Jersey, to say nothing of other States-will they proclaim this as the faith of their leader and their

We shall see. Meantime, if one might make bold to ask, we would like to know the date of this writing-to whom addressed, and what other political professions, if any, it may contain?

We submit to the Richmond Enquirer that of writing so precious, a few more extracts might be valued .- New York Amera.

War and Intemperance. - The Report of the New Bruish and Fereign Temperance Society computes that, in the one hundred and one battalions, in a period of eighteen years, 143,218 soldiers, or one-tenth of the whole have been in the ground, and pressed into if a little, for it includes the wages of all who contributed in their pay, for drunkenness, the sum of 180,-

been prostrated and pressed by some terri- | to his wants as a civilized person he pays for it | HENRY CLAY-A UNITED STATES

The Statesman has done Mr. Clay the honor to parade his auti-Bank speech of 1811 before its readers. That speech undoubtedly contains the best argument that could be made in opposition to a Bank, but it failed to convince even its own enthor spinsequently, that the country could flourish without the aid of an institution. If the Statesman was disposed to do Mr Clay justice, it would follow up his speech, with the reasons he assigned for his change of sentiment on that subject. The speech having been quoted against Mr. Clay, somewhere. we believe at the extra session, that gentleman replied as follows :

" Yes sir," said Mr. Clay, "it is very true that I opposed a National Bank in 1811; the speech you quote is my speech; it contains a frank expression of the opinions I then held on the subject. But five years of poinful National experience convinced me I had been wrong-that a Bank was necassary to the country, both in relation to its currency and its revenues, and the very next occasion that offered, I avowed the conviction which time and National suffering had produced : and to these convictions I have ever since adhered. I am not ashamed of having grown wiser by experience, and on this only, of all great national questions, I have changed my ground. Judge from the arguments and facts I now submit to you whether I had or had not good rea-

On this question, Mr. Clay and the Whigs stand where Mr. Madison and the Democratic party stood in 1816. In opposing the Bank, the Statesman and its friends occopy the position assumed by Daniel Webster and the Federal party of the same period. Mr. Webster in pronouncing a Na tional Bank an "lobsolete idea," simply reiterates the opinions on which he acted when Federalism bore sway, as it now does, in the State he then represented in Congress-a State that rejoices in a delegate to the Hartford convention, in the person of i's Governor. In acceding to the constituson, Mr. Clay, Mr. Calboun, and all the prominent Democrats of the country did in 1816, we presume it was on the principle that they had lived longer and grown wiser, than when they entertained opposite opinions. That Mr. Van Boren was not in the catalogue at that period is probably assigna-The old fable of the stomach and the members ble to two causes. He was opposed to Mr Madison, and had been engaged in an intrigue with Rofus King and the Federal party to break down his administration, and though he has long been growing older, we have never heard it intimated that he bas grown wiser by experience. - O. S. Jour-

> Correspondence of the Philadelphia Forum POPULARITY OF HENRY CLAY IN PENNSYLVANIA.

> > Meeting in Clinton County.

HARRISBURG, June 10th, 1843. Gents-It is gratifying to see the constant y recurring evidences of the popularity of Hen ry Clay to Pennsylvania. A gentleman from the North-western counties informs me that in that nortion of the State the feeling in favor of Mr Clay is growing more general every day .-The numerous factions into which the Locofoco party is split, and the strife between the leaders, demonstrates plainly enough that personal ambition is the moving spring of all the aims of Mr. Van Buren and his competitors. The electioneering letters of the Ex-President, equivocally elaborate and like the oracles of Pythoness, intended to bear a double construction, have disgusted a great many of the plain spoken Loc Mr Van Buren never was personally pop Pennsylvania, and never less so than at the pre sent moment. Gen'l. Cass was killed at once by the demonstrations made from the Executive Chamber at Harrisburg in his favor. Col Johnson is unquestionably more popular with the masses. I should not at all be surprised, however, to see a movement made at this place in a short time in favor of John C. Calhoun, and less surprised to see that movement result in securing him the nomination of the National Conven-

Mr Clay will command not only the suffrage of the entire Whig party, but the favor of a considerable number of his former opponents, who have become convinced of the soundness of his views of governmental policy by the disastrous experience of the ruinous effects of the perish Credit! perish Commerce system of Locofocoism ! I I intend this remark, not as a prediction. but as the result of my own observation, which I can confirm by pointing to individuals now nominally Locofocos. . At the Whig meetings held throughout Pennsylvania, Mr Clay's name is al wars mentioned in the warmest terms of enthustastic regard. The tone of the addresses and resolutions indicate that their feelings is not the result of party discipline, but the generous spontaneous overflowings of hearts full of attachment to his distinguished statesman. Mr Clay has When any public man has touched the HEARTS of the people, you may be certain that he is no ordinary character, and that the ardent devotion he elicits is the sure presage of his elevation to the noblest honors within the gift of the people

As a sign of the Clay feeling in the interior, Lockhaven, Clinton county, May 15th. The meeting was addressed by Mesers. Blanchard and Mackey, the former of whom is known to me as a lawyer of eminent worth and abilities. Both of these gentlemen dwelt with eloquence upon the character and services of Henry Clay. They met a cordial response from the meeting. the sentiments of which are well expressed in the following resolution:

Resolved, That HENRY CLAY, of Kentucky, is the first and only choice of the Whig party of Clinton county as the candidate for the Presidency in 1844 believing, as we do, that his high and commanding talents and lotty patriotism entitle him to the love and gratitude of every American citizen, and that through his patriotic efforts more than those of any other man

Tondyism .- The Madisonian records, with much seeming satisfaction, the following in-The President had retired. He is an early

tiser. He said to Mr. Spencer one morni am before you, Mr. Seeretary." Mr. Spencer replied, "Yes, sir, you are before me in every thing, and always likely to be."

Watchman Carolina

SALISBURY: SATURDAY, JULY 1, 1843.

Republican Whig Ticket! For President of the United States,

> HENRY CLAY. OF KENTUCKY.

FOR CONGRESS. Col. D. M. BARRINGER

OF CABARRUS COUNTY. Election on Thursday 3d of August.

The Whig Banner!

" A sound National Currency, regulated by he will and authority of the Nation.

" An adequate Revenue, with fuir protection to American Industry-just restraints on the Executive Power, embracing a further restric tion on the exercise of the Veto " A faithful administration of the Public Do-

nain, with an equitable distribution of the Proeeds of sales among the States "An honest and economical administration of the General Government, leaving Public Off cers perfect freedom of thought and of the right suffrage; but with suitable restraints against

mproper interference in Elections. " An amendment of the Constitution limiting the incumbent of the Presidential Chair to a single Term."- [HENRY CLAY.

Temperance Meeting!

A meeting of the Rowan Washington Temperance Society, will be held in the Methodist Episcopal Church, on the Fourth day of July next, at 10 o'clock A M. An Address will be delivered on the occasion by ROBERT BUR TON, Esq. The Ladies and public in general

are respectfully invited to attend.

LITERARY .- JAMES W. OSBORNE Esq., of Charlotte, North Carolina, has accepted an invitation to deliver the next Annual Address tionality of a National Bank, as Mr Madi- before the two Literary Societies of Davidson College, at the commencement on the 27th of July next. By order of the Philanthropic So-

The Locofoco papers are crying out for har-

mony among the friends of the different candid

ates forthe Presidency; do not express any preference for any individual until a Democratic Convention properly chosen, shall express the proper person; whereupon the R chmond Eng TI Charleston Mercury & Columbia South Carolinian, fall into a quarrel pell mell about the proper mode of appointing delegates to such Convention, & the time of its meeting 'All discord is harmony not understood.' The Enquirer says a Democratic convention must be appointed according to Demo cratic usage, that is, by general consent of the party, so that the force of Virginia may not be divided, else it were useless to have any convention at all, if every one were allowed their own free opinion up the matter-and as to the time. it cought to be before the meeting of the next Congress, so that the nominations may be duly respected and confirmed by that body. The Enquirer then slyly asks the question, "If Virginia is so obstinate as to stick to her own mode of appointing delegates, which she has a full right to do, and will do. Will the South Carolina Convention stick to the Democratic party or withdraw from it as on former occasions ?-The South Carolina convention some time ago had appointed two delegates, equal to two Senators, and directed the other delegates to be an pointed by districts, and the voting per capila as the only true Democratic mode of appointing delegates to a Democratic Convention The South Carolinian then says-" The Mercury is a noble paper, sometimes rash, imprudent and in discreet, and the Enquirer should not be galling it with questions, inducing suspicions of a design to disturb the harmony of the Democratic party, that South Carolina goes for principles not men, but goes for Calhoon for the sake of these principles, that if he were actually nominated by a convention, which she believed did not express the will of the People she would promptly repudiate it, and him too, if he accepted it." This is like the conduct of the boy, who whistled to avoid being seared. For the plain confusion is, that unless Mr. Calboun be actually nominated by the Democratic convention, South Carolina will not believe that it expresses the will of the People, and will therefore be repudiated, for harmaniously it will not enure to the benefit of Mr. Calhoun, and this is the sine qua non of South Carolina. Harmony may be had and maintained if the Locofocos will follow her lead and oney now got hold of the affections of his countrymen. her dictation; as the only true mode of expressing the will of the people ; if not she stands ready to no!lify and repudiate, now and at all times.

Another argument against the Tariff is, that it interferes with some of the ordinary pursuits I refer you to the great Whig meeting held at of the People-that a Protective Tariff enriches Manufacturers at the expense of Agriculture, and induces a change from one employment to another. Admitting for a moment this assertion to be troe, what harm is there in it; shall free men be bound to the soil on which they were born, like feadal serfs or villains without the power, or liberty of changing either their condition, lucation, or employment from generation to generation? If mentind their occupation unprefitable, shall they not have the liberty of changing it? If the production of Cotton be unprofitable, where is the necessity or propriety of continuing the occupation? It sarely will not be presended that whose name has been mentioned in connection men accustomed to raise Cotton, thereby become with the Presidency, can our country be restored such mere automatons as to be incapable of any other employment, but it is inconvenient to have time to utter the utich the still change, and it is alike inconvenient to follow a ... As intimate acquaintance with the still change, and it is alike inconvenient to follow a ... As intimate acquaintance with the still change. change, and it is alike inconvenient to follow a loosing business. It cannot be pretended with any show of plausibility that the Tariff is the cause of the over production, and consequent diminished price of Cotton; which, in the course of forty years past has decreased from an average price of thir: y cents per pound, down to five porter.

cents. And it certainly was not a Protect Tariff that induced the abandonment of the fariff that indige, once the great stable de port from South Carolina and Georgia, and a tected by the Tariff of 1789 by a late of cents per pound; would it be harder to lay the cultivation of Cotton now, than it to abandon, the production of Indigo things age, or why not sesume the entiretion of la now when the Teriff does not interfere in any way; it would be one article unade by any vexations custam-house impost in protective or restrictive. But if the protection Tariff enriches the Manufactures at Be st pense of Agriculture, it would seem passes conclude that Agricolture would be dimental the same proportion that it is so mide the sive, instead of its annually increasing in meduntil the market is every where glated and superabundance, far exceeding the demail consumption, which proves that the assessed ory is contrary to fact and experience: fer ry shows that since the Jear 1816 the day the Protective Tariff, the product of College increased more than three fold in the Con-States, while there was also a competition in S article from the East Indies, East, San America and Mexico. Up to about the le 1826, the consumption of Cotton scenes to be pace with the product; at that time the product appeared to exceed the demand, and its coulds. ed excess has ever since gradually diministration the price; speculation and contingencies has sometimes varied prices and given in unpur stimulus to the value; but every decline harm a little polow than the previous lowest price. So that it is evident the over production, and to the Protective Tariff, is the cause of the prodepressed value of the article. What the the remedy? Is it not plainly to dimnish production : by changing the occupation be production of something else more profesion Shall the whole community loose their and their instinct of self interest together cause some may think the Government often sive in taxation, or partial in its administration Shall common sense be abandoned for meretla re-unavailable and impracticable? Woller a man be considered insane who employedallis energies in making nails by the old facmode of forge and hammer, where his laboured not be worth more than ten cents per day nes ly because he had been accustomed to the me in place of leaving it for some other kinded on cupation as forging horse shoes, or other han ments not yet produced by machinery : this the Cotton grower be less insane in adhering

TYLER'S TOAST IN 1839. A cotemporary publishes the subjoined tax

his business from the mere habit, when other to

ployments are not yet fully occupied it our

given by John Tyler in 1839, and ptelan with the following remarks:

" As Mr. John Tyler is about to underslay political pilgrimage to Bunker Hill, for the ye pose of strengthening his Guard, if possible in following toest, delivered by himself, in align to Van Boren and his Cabinet, may serve us fresh his memory in his path of daty"

And we will add, that the joke woulder good one, if some friend of the Pilgrin's hunter of 1839, when his Accidency mer be the festive board in Buston, were to risk in seat and ask him to permit him to pledes in in the very words and sentiments of his w tonst. The hit would be a palpable one; could not fail to make the object of it feel in dangerous it is, for a dishonest politician ton sume the virtue he does not possess-to an to be what he is not - to affect the port and gun of patriotism, when every vein and after of heart are palsied by the plague spots of tests ery and deceit .- Balt. Amer. Whig

A TOAST FROM JOHN TYLER IN 1839-1 grim Presidents and Travelling Cabinets-I fruitful offspring of the second Presidential im One term and no re election - the best interes of the country demand it - will not the popul suffrage of the country sustain it in 1840.

An extra from the Boston Times office, issu on Tuesday, 20th June, at 9 o'clock, A ! brings the following melancholy intelligence DEATH OF MR LEGARE.

Died this morning, at a quarter to 6 o'cles at the house of a friend-George Ticknor, Es in Park street-Hon, HUGH S. LEGILL, M torney General of the United States, 294 AC ing Secretary of State. Mr Legare ded d digestion, or stoppage in the bowels, and if seen very unwell since his arrival here color day last. He was present in the reception mi of the President on that day, and since that # od, he has been entirely secladed and prosted ou a bed of sickness.

His attending physician was Dr. Bigelos this city. Mr. Legare was a resident of Chart ton, South Carolina, a most ripe scholat, att tinguished and classic orator of emident attainments, and oniversally beloved and respefed. He has left a large circle of fiends mourn his sudden death, which took place ! distance from the familiar scenes of home. he was surrounded by all the comforts and the solations which sympathizing friends ber me impart to his dying hed. He was a water sonal friend of the President, who will is so and members of the Cabinet and some are det afflicted.

DEATH OF A PHILANTHROPIST. The paragraph which we are about to sall will carry pain to the hearts of many indi devoted friends.

It is our melancholy duty to announce death of an old, an intimate, and a peloted car mate and friend-Dr. GEORGE CRAGHELD no longer numbered amony the living! He la at his residence in this place on Teesday ing last, (the 20th June) at 15 minutes 5 o'clock, in the 45th year of his age.

A severe apoplectic attack with which he will visited nearly three years ago, had present

those around him to expect the result which the now make known to the distant police. That he whose death we thus record greatly esteemed and beloved while lived and is truly and sincerely lamented now that help been taken from us. is attested by the process iegs of our citizens, an account of which

be seen below and to which we refer as a prothis notice, for the last twenty-six feeth, bles us to testify to the justness of the line which has been paid to his memory by the zens and corporate authorities of our allege

well as by the breibren of the mysic ties We say with perfect sincerity that we never known such an individual.