

in number, and arranged according to the following classification:

1. Letters to the Congress of the United States, in Committee of Congress, to the American Ministry, President, Secretary of State, and to individual Members of Congress in their public characters. This class contains several volumes.
2. Letters to Officers of the Line, of every rank; to Officers of the Staff, and to all other military characters of every denomination. Sixteen volumes.
3. Letters to Secretaries and Committees of Society, Presidents, and other Executive Officers of States, in Civil Magistrates and citizens of every denomination. Five volumes.
4. Letters to Foreign Ministers, to subjects of foreign nations in the immediate service of the United States, but not in virtue of commissions from Congress, to foreign Officers of all other description. Two volumes.
5. Letters to Officers of every rank and denomination in the service of the enemy, to British subjects of every character, with the enemy; to persons applying for permission to go to the enemy. One volume.
6. Proceedings and opinions of Councils of War, and opinions of the General Officers respecting the various points on which they were consulted from time to time, by the Commander in Chief. Three volumes.
7. Private Correspondence during the Revolution. Long letters written to persons both in private and public stations, but on subjects of a private nature. Three volumes.
8. Orders, Books, containing all the orders to the Army, entered in detail from the day he took command of it at Cambridge, till he left it at Newburgh, at the end of the War. Seven volumes.

These volumes are arranged with a remarkable exactness of method, copied with elegance and care, and written throughout in a uniform and neat style of penmanship. Each class of subjects is brought together in a strict chronological order, and a copious index is added to every volume. The whole was executed under the immediate direction of Mr. Richard Yarrick, who was appointed, towards the close of the war, Recording Secretary to the Commander in Chief. He was employed nearly two years and a half, with the aid of three assistant Clerks, in arranging and transcribing these Papers. It hence appears, that there are two distinct copies of every letter, and other paper, from the beginning to the end of the Revolution. The originals, or copies of first drafts, which were preserved by Washington for occasional reference in camp, and from which the above volumes were transcribed, are mostly on separate sheets of paper; they are now filed in perfect order, with such labels and directions on each, that any one, in the whole series can be consulted.

When the Revolution had terminated, and Washington was settled on his farm, although relieved from public duties, his correspondence continued to be very extensive with eminent persons in this country and Europe, and frequently on subjects of much interest and moment. From this period, till the time of his accepting the Presidency, his copied letters fill six folio volumes. Scarcely any of them have been printed, and on many accounts they may be considered among the most valuable of his written remains. Notwithstanding he was closely occupied with his agricultural pursuits, and visited by crowds of company from all parts of the United States, and from the old world, yet he claimed to himself hours of seclusion, and evidently bestowed no little pains on the letters he wrote to a large circle of friends, and to a few eminent strangers, who had courted his correspondence. To the prominent statesmen of this country, he repeatedly pointed out the defects of the old Confederation, lamenting the evils that were daily undermining the body politic, and which were to be ascribed to a badly organized system of Government, calling loudly on all to suggest and apply a remedy, to rouse the people to a sense of their danger, and to bring the reflecting part of the community to unite in energetic measures to stop the tide of ill fortune, that threatened to sweep away the fair fabric of liberty, which had been erected at so dear a sacrifice of blood and treasure. These are perpetual themes with him in his letters to those, who, from their weight of character, or public station, exercised a commanding influence; and when these letters shall be published, it will be seen, that the agency of Washington, in preparing the way for the new constitution, was much more efficient, than has generally been supposed. Another subject, upon which he often dwelt with apparent fondness, was the internal improvement of the country, and particularly the importance of water communications between the East and the West. His correspondence with Mr. Jefferson and other gentlemen, on this subject, is full of information, combined with sound views of policy, that have since been successfully acted upon by the wisest men of the nation. Soon after the war was closed, he visited the internal lakes of New York, and in one of his letters, he emphatically predicts, that a water communication would at no distant day be opened through the Western parts of that State, and enlarge on the benefits that would be derived from such a work. To short, there were few topics of much interest at that time, on which he was not more or less to touch in his letters, and especially such as related to the political condition and prospects of the country.

By his foreign correspondents he was made acquainted with the impressions entertained in Europe of the A-

merican States, and he was thus enabled to render some service by communicating intelligence and correcting errors. His numerous letters to Lafayette, are fraught with a warmth of friendly feeling and kind remembrance, which impart to them an uncommon charm; and his correspondence with Rochambeau, Comte d'Estaing, Comte de Grasse, and other French officers, with whom he had shared the toils of war and the triumphs of victory, is highly honorable to the parties, and replete with incidents that may be perused with pleasure at the present day.

The following are the names of a very small number of the persons, with whom he habitually corresponded during the period to which I have been alluding. In this country, Franklin, Jefferson, Madison, Hamilton, Richard Henry Lee, Edmund Randolph, Patrick Henry, Jay, Knox, Lincoln, Montrieux, Clinton, Charles Carroll, Benjamin Harrison, Humphreys, Gouverneur Morris, Grayson, George Mason, Arthur Lee, Boudinot, Robert Morris, Trumbull, Henry Lee, Marshall Pickney, Rutledge, Hopkinson, Thomas Johnson, Dr. Ramsay, General St. Clair, Baron Steuben, In Europe, Lafayette, Rochambeau, Comte d'Estaing, Comte de Grasse, Duke de Lauzun, Chevalier de Chastellux, Chevalier de la Luzerne, Comte de Noailles, Marquis de la Rouerie, Comte de Mousnier, Dumas, Don Diego Gardoqui, Comte de Florio Blanca, Paul Jones, Countess of Huntington, Mrs. Macaulay Graham, Arthur Young, Lord Fairfax, Dr. Gordon, Sir Edward Newingham, and numerous others.

When Washington entered upon the arduous office of the Presidency, he was of course obliged to relinquish a portion of his private correspondence, yet his early formed and long continued habits of industry, procured him leisure from his public duties, and within the years of his Presidential labors are seven volumes of recorded private letters, besides many others of which press copies were taken, and which were not entered in books. A long letter he regularly wrote, once a week, and sometimes oftener, to the manager of his plantation, press copies of which he retained, and he kept up a spirited correspondence on agricultural subjects, with Sir John Sinclair, Arthur Young, Mr. Anderson, and other persons. His European correspondents rather increased than diminished, but his answers became brief and formal. Many, indeed, were turned over to his Secretary. It appears to have been a fixed principle with him, all his life, never to receive a letter of any description, respectful in its language, without replying to it, and, commonly, with great promptness. The number of letters which came to him from all quarters, on subjects having no relation to his own concerns, would hardly be credited, without ocular proof. Letters from persons in distress, asking charity; letters from old Soldiers and soldiers' widows, making claims on the Government; letters suggesting projects of improvement; letters, innumerable from Europe, desiring information as to the inducements for emigrating to America, and inquiring about lost relatives or friends supposed to be in this country, or about lands or other property in some of the States; these are but a few of the topics upon which he received almost daily communications. All the World seemed to think, that if they wished to know any thing concerning America, or what was in America, they had only to write to Washington. In no instance did he treat such applications, obtrusive as they were, with harshness or neglect. In acts of charity, he was open handed, to an extreme; when assistance was desired, he frequently resorted to a good deal of trouble in collecting it; where claims were presented, over which he had no control, he would put the petitioner into the proper channel for having them examined and adjusted. To all letters of this sort, whether he could return a favorable answer or not, and however humble a rank in life the writer might sustain, he never failed to reply in a condescending and friendly manner.

Among the letters demanding particular attention, while he was President, are those of a private and confidential nature, to our Ministers, abroad—Governour Morris, Pickney, Jay, Monroe, King; and those to the members of the Cabinet, Jefferson, Hamilton, Randolph, Pickney, Knox, during his absences at Mount Vernon, and while he was on the Western expedition, caused by the insurrection in Pennsylvania. Morris was in France at the first movements of the Revolution, and the correspondence with him goes largely into a discussion of principles and events then shewing themselves in that country. But in all the papers left by Washington, there is nothing which can be read with so much satisfaction, than his private correspondence with Mr. Jay, while the British Treaty was in agitation and progress. Such a flame did that instrument kindle in the nation, when it was promulgated, that, even at the present day, it is almost impossible to touch upon it, without stirring up some of the slumbering of party. Could the private letters of Washington and Jay have been exhibited in broad day light to the public, when the Treaty was laid before the Senate, there would have been but one loud and undivided voice, as to the motives of these men, their unsullied patriotism and ardent efforts for the best interests of the country, whatever might have been thought of any features in the Treaty itself. In fine, I take it upon myself to say, without qualification, that, among the mass of Washington's private and confidential papers, pertaining to the sternest seasons of his administration, there is no record that breathes the light, none that would, in the smallest degree, detract from the brightness of his character, by being exposed. The early discussions between Hamilton and Jefferson, he endeavored to soothe and quell; for he was a sincere friend to them both. He gave every facility to Randolph, that he could possibly claim or desire, for making a full and fair vindication; and in all times of trial and excitement, he maintained a dignity, firmness, and composure, which, at the same time they proved the integrity of his heart, calmed the troubled elements of party, and reared the pillars of Government on a solid and durable foundation.

In addition to the volumes of letters just mentioned, as pertaining to the period of the Presidency, there are fourteen other volumes, in which are recorded the transactions of the President with Congress and the Heads of the Departments, and which consist of letters that passed between him and the Secretaries, on special subjects; also, opinions, reports, and intelligence, from the Secretaries. Among other records, is a private journal kept by the President, in which his official acts and intercourse with the Departments, are daily noted down.

After Washington had again retired from the scenes of a public station, his letters were still numerous and important to the end of his life, especially those written to President Adams, Pickering, Hamilton, Pickney, Knox, and McHenry, on the concerns of the provisional army. Nor were his correspondents forgotten or neglected. At this period, also, he wrote on agricultural subjects, and gave us instructions in writing to his managers for the cultivation of his farms.

I have only to add, that, besides the papers hitherto mentioned, there are three volumes of addresses received by him at different times from States, Cities, Towns, Religious Societies, Colleges, Academies, Masonic Lodges, Benevolent Institutions, Civil, Political, and military Associations, and other corporate bodies without number. Some of these were sent from Europe. They are all methodically recorded, together with the answers to them, and the originals are for the most part preserved.

Having thus presented you with a brief sketch of General Washington's papers, as they are now found at Mount Vernon, I shall defer to another letter and exposition of the method, by which I propose to arrange and prepare them for the press.

Meantime, I am, sir, &c.

JARED SPARKS.

HON. JOSEPH STORY.

From the United States Telegraph.

GENERAL JACKSON.

MR. EDITOR.—I have long been a silent, but watchful observer of the passing occurrences of the day, and have marked with deep and poignant regret, the intemperate and lavish, and distastefully abused levelled at the high fame of the illustrious soldier and patriot, (whose name heads this communication) by men bearing the name of Americans, and enjoying at the very moment they were vomiting forth their calumnies, the privileges of freemen, and all the blessings of liberty secured to them in a very eminent degree, by the transcendently brilliant achievements of the very individual, upon whose head they were emptying the vials of their wrath. Ingratitude, is said to be the vice of Republics—alas! I fear it is too true—a practical and unblushing demonstration of the verity of the accusation, exists in our own time—it is heard in every breeze—it is proclaimed and triumphantly echoed over the wide expanse of our country—"it is told in Gath, and published in the streets of Askelod," and the man who was his country's shield in the day and hour of danger—he who arrested the Lion's march, and proved the mettle of his countrymen—he who, from a state of absolute despondency, elevated us, in a national point of view, to the heavens, and with Roman pride, caused the meanness and the abject among us to exclaim, *I am an American citizen*, is now viciously calumniated by his own countrymen, and invested with all the appalling characteristics of a blind, stupid, reckless, and ambitious tyrant.

Great God! of what elements are we composed! "There is no flesh in man's obdurate heart!"—he does not feel for man—how corrupt must be our nature, when we forget the obligations of gratitude, and descend to cater in the stews for Billingsgate to stime the reputation of the war-worn soldier—to mar the good name of our own benefactor, and to pillow upon thorns, the head which, during a most trying and awful period, was necessarily exerting its powerful energies for our own and our country's glory? Strange as this may appear, it is nevertheless true to the letter, and is constantly passing in review before our eyes. General Jackson, in certain Journals, exhibits a front, which, if drawn to the life, exhibits him a Demon in human shape, and bars him from all honorable mention among honorable men. With untiring zeal, he is pursued into his private closet, and the tranquillity and happiness of the partner of his bosom, attempted to be—disturbed by unfounded and malicious accusations. Yes, even there, where a man gathers up his heart—even in his own family, he is not safe from the political assassin—his wife, an honorable and estimable lady, with whom he has been and is happily associated, is unceremoniously dragged before the public, and her character subjected to the vilest imputations—a rude and inquisitorial examination is instituted upon all and every of the actions of a fellow-citizen, who, it is admitted on all hands, has rendered the "State some service," and from the cradle to his now mature old age, not a single act of his active and useful life, which by possibility could be construed to his disadvantage, has not been commented upon even to attention.

Fellow Citizens—Can you sanction such proceedings—Will you countenance the rascal and wicked pack who are endeavoring to dye into the recesses of private life, and mischievously arraign before the public gaze, the minutest transactions of your friends, profaning your household gods, and outraging the decent and most sacred of your domestic concerns? You cannot, you will not lead a believing ear to such calumnies. The editor of the Massachusetts Journal may ring the charge, (as he threatens,

if it please him, having every cottage of the West—there it will ring with the denunciation it merits—there those full fledged slanders will be but calculated to excite indignation and detestation of a hardy, and brave, and patriotic population. The slanders of Kenney, of Ochs, and Tennessee, who gallantly supported their Eagles in many a well fought field, under the eye of the Hero of Orleans, will light to scorn the falsehoods of the enemies of Andrew Jackson. In Massachusetts, misrepresentation may be industriously circulated, and, perhaps, with effect. It was there that was hatched the *U. S. of C. Convention*—it was there that Strong-armed and his brig—it was there it was thought unbecoming a moral and religious people to rejoice in the victories of their own countrymen—it is there that Daniel Webster is an idol, that man who used every exertion to rally the arm of his own Government in the way which Andrew Jackson terminated so gloriously the chief of factionists, and the most unprincipled of politicians. There among congressional spirits, let Russell and his computers rave on—there they may be headed—but in the West there is no community of sentiment with those gentlemen.

Passing over the Massachusetts Journal with these remarks, I would be glad to call the attention of the public, at large, to the unjust and unfair deductions of Messrs. Gales & Seaton, in their paper of this morning, relative to the trial and execution of six militiamen, in 1814. The editors are most willing to saddle General Jackson, not only with his own faults, as they are pleased to term the execution of Arbuthnot and Ambriester, &c. &c. but to make him solely responsible and amenable for the conduct of his inferior officers. A fair and liberal construction of the letter of Col. Pipkin, and the lucid exposition of the Nashville Committee, it would be supposed, might have cleared even the perverted vision of Messrs. Gales & Seaton, and convinced them, that in the execution of the unfortunate men alluded to, Gen. Jackson was blameless. They met the fate they most richly merited, and General Jackson was perfectly warranted, under the circumstances of the case, in approving the sentence of the Court Martial which tried them. The worthy editors, themselves, should they ever, unfortunately, be similarly situated, and become the instigators of a mutiny, involving the safety of others, and degrading the service and character of the country—a mutiny, so utterly so versive of every thing like military discipline, would be, doubtless, subjected to the rules and articles of war, which govern militia in actual service of the Government.

The conduct of the men tried at Mobile, as stated by Col. Pipkin, was of the most outrageous and mutinous character, and the testimony adduced in proof of the charges exhibited against them, of the most clear and satisfactory nature.

In an enemy's country, surrounded by savages, when the Government expected every man to do his duty, a few factious and discontented spirits successfully exerted themselves to produce among their fellow soldiers a disobedience of orders, and detached from an important command a large number whose terms of service had not expired by three months, and whom it was important to detain for the safety of Fort Jackson, and the general objects of the campaign. The offenders of this mutiny were arrested, tried by their peers, and condemned to suffer death. Gen. Jackson did not superintend that Court Martial, he was at Orleans; the Court Martial sat in Mobile, a distance of 300 miles. Further comment is unnecessary.

The regard of Messrs. Gales & Seaton for Gen. Jackson, will, no doubt, be highly appreciated by that distinguished patriot, when he hears, from themselves, that "they are more truly his friends, than those who seek to force him against the whole bent of his mind, into the highest civil office under the Government."

The insinuation evidently conveyed under this language, is, that Gen. Jackson is not qualified for the high station to which his fellow citizens are anxious to appoint him. Thank Heaven, Messrs. Gales & Seaton are not the judges of the standard of intellect, in this country, by any law of Congress, of which the people are aware, and however they may plume themselves upon their cleverness at double dealing, the friends of Gen. Jackson have but to solicit them to go on in aiding and abetting his revilers. The result of public opinion will, it is confidently anticipated, be fatal to the unflinching Coalition which they are now, using such base and unmanly means to attain their nefarious purpose, viz.—the defeat of Andrew Jackson.

LUCIUS.

Washington, May 17, 1827.

From the Louisville (Ky) Public Advertiser.

IMPORTANT FACTS.

Effects of the Tariff.—A great public sale of American manufactured goods (as the National Intelligencer of March 22,) took place last week in Boston. It is said that the articles were in great variety and of superior workmanship. The broad calico, cambrics, flannels and suitings, were in great quantities. Of cotton goods, sheetings, shirtings, and printed calicoes, there was also an extensive assortment—some of them very fine, and the colors and figures of the prints very good. Articles of glass-ware and cabinet furniture were numerous, and some fine ware, in imitation of China was offered. There were likewise great quantities of wool, leather and hides. The sales are said to have been generally made at fair prices.

The foregoing paragraph is copied from the *Mayville Eagle* of the 4th inst. It was appended by the *Mayville Editor* to a fulsome panegyric on the Secretary of State, and a sort of argument, intended to prove the wisdom of the Tariff. We have transferred it to our columns for a very different purpose, viz. to prove, by the facts published by the friends of Messrs. Adams and Clay, and the defenders of the woollens bill which passed the H. R. at the late session, that the Senate deserve the thanks of the nation for defeating that unfair and iniquitous measure.

It should be kept in mind, that the goods sold at Boston in March, were sold at auction, and for cash. *Broad cloths, cambrics, flannels, and suitings*, were sold at *fair prices*. What more could the manufacturers reasonably ask than *fair prices*—and the cash in hand? Woollens goods were sold in great quantities, and at fair prices under an *ad valorem* protecting duty of about 75 per cent.—yet Congress was called upon at the last session, to increase that duty, to something like 75 or an *unlimited per centum*, and those who voted against the measure have been denounced for so doing. Are the farmers and planters of the middle, Southern and Western States, able to obtain at this time *fair prices* for their surplus produce? We answer, they are not yet they have been called upon to lay a heavy additional tax upon themselves for the benefit of Northern woollen manufacturers, whose goods are now selling at *fair prices* under the *tariff*.

The facts stated in the paragraph at the head of this article, are of the most important character. In our paper of the 4th inst. we remarked, in relation to the woollens bill, "A new daring attempt to deceive and swindle the public, was never made in any civilized nation." Now, what says recent experience

on this subject? American woollen goods are sold in the New-England States—they were brought into the Boston market in March last, "at great quantities," and although knocked off under the *tariff*, for aught the sales were made at "fair prices"—yet, at "fair prices" & in "great quantities"—Let the reader now imagine to himself, what would have been the state of facts, had the woollens bill of the late session become a law? If the present duties had been doubled, (say from 37 1/2 to 75 per cent.) would not the goods recently sold at Boston, for fair prices, and in great quantities, have brought enormous profits? No honest and intelligent man can hesitate to answer this question in the affirmative—yet some of the Western members have been denounced, in the most bold and bitter terms, for voting against the woollens bill, which would have enabled the manufacturers of the North to dispose of their goods, not at "fair prices," but at enormous profits.

We believe the stock of woollen goods on hand, was estimated by Mr. Campbell, at the late session of Congress, to amount to at least sixty millions. The stock in New York alone, was supposed to amount to \$20,000,000. The stock in Boston, when this great sale took place, was probably worth, at fair prices, \$15,000,000; and we are, therefore, inclined to believe that Mr. C. did not estimate the stock of woollen goods on hand in the nation, sufficiently high. But, suppose \$50,000,000 to have been the actual value of the stock of the woollen goods, when the bill was under discussion, what would have been the effect of that bill upon the market if it had become a law? The present duties would have been *doubled*—or increased, from 37 1/2 to about 75 per cent. *ad valorem*, and as a natural and inevitable consequence, woollen goods would have been at least 25 per cent. more valuable in our markets. The stock which was worth 60,000,000 would have been advanced in value to 75,000,000 doll.—and thus, an instantaneous tax would have been levied upon the consumers, of \$15,000,000. This is the operation that was aimed at. It was thus that the American people were to be literally swindled out of \$15,000,000. We say *swindled*, because the recent *great sales* made at Boston, at *fair prices*, prove that the woollen manufacturers did not stand in need of any additional protection from the general government.

With regard to the nature of the woollens bill, it would appear from the facts we have stated, that but one opinion can be entertained by candid and intelligent men. By doubling the present duty on woollen goods, the best informed men are of opinion, that the importation of foreign woollens would be nearly, if not entirely prohibited. This opinion was admitted to be partially correct, by some of the ablest and most efficient supporters of the bill. It was admitted by Mr. Sill, of Pennsylvania, that it would effect a reduction of \$3,000,000 in the annual importations, which would reduce the revenue at least \$1,000,000 per annum—but we feel confident, if the bill had passed, that the importation of foreign woollens must have entirely ceased, in the course of two or three years—and if this opinion be correct, the passage of the bill would have effected a reduction in the revenue of \$3,000,000 per annum. We believe the people are not prepared to sanction such a measure, while we have a public debt on which amounts to about \$4,500,000 per annum. Still less will they feel inclined to approve the policy of the woollens bill, when they ascertain the fact, that the administration were anxious to procure the passage of a bill, at the late session to authorize a loan of \$15,000,000, in order to enable the government to liquidate a portion of the public debt, which, the National Journal says, is "now becoming due."

Those who had an opportunity to peruse in the Northern newspapers the proceedings of the manufacturers when convened for the purpose of laying their grievances before the government, will readily agree with us, that the efforts of those in favor of the woollens bill, seem to have been exclusively the offspring of low cunning, percolation, and fraud. We are aware that these are harsh expressions, but let facts speak for themselves.

At the various meetings of the northern manufacturers, it was uniformly declared, that they did not desire an increase of duties on woollen goods. They complained that frauds had been committed upon the revenue, and the only object they professed to have in view, was to guard against those alleged frauds. This was *good* & not *honest* policy, on their part. If they had ventured, openly to call upon the government to double the duties, the commercial, agricultural, and other classes, would have taken the alarm; and it was well understood, if those classes were roused to contend for their interests and assert their rights, that the opposition to the bill would be overwhelming. Convinced of this truth, the attempt was made to *augment the duties* under pretence of guarding against frauds upon the revenue—and to force the bill through Congress, by resorting to the *previous question* to silence discussion and by denouncing those who were disposed to vote against it, as enemies to the administration and to domestic manufactures. The *poor* was ingenious as it was dishonest, and the bold effort that was made to carry it into effect, has only been equalled by the insolence and bitterness, manifested towards those who had sagacity enough to fathom the motives of the friends of the bill, and who were sufficiently firm to resist and expose their designs.

To Mr. Campbell, and a few others, the section is under great obligations. They have exposed the true character of the bill, and proved beyond doubt, that it would, had it become a law, *doubled the duties* now imposed on woollen goods; and so far from being an effort to guard against alleged frauds, the bill did not contain a solitary section, sentence, or syllable, calculated to affect such an object.

Aware that we are destined to hear much in support of domestic manufactures, previous to the next August election, we recommend those who are well acquainted with the subject, and who wish to form honest and accurate opinions, to inquire of those members of Congress who supported the woollens bill at the late session, why it is that they are so anxious to enable the Northern manufacturers to sell their goods at *more than "fair prices"*? Would not those members of Congress have been much better employed in endeavoring to secure to the people of the middle, Western and Southern States, something like *fair*—or even *living prices*, for their flour, tobacco, hemp, whiskey, beef, pork, lard, &c. In Kentucky the people would be happy—quite happy in obtaining even *saving prices* for their surplus produce—but the Northern manufacturers are not satisfied with "fair prices," they want enormous profits on their labor, and some of our representatives have been denounced, because they were unwilling to impose a heavy additional tax upon their constituents, to enable our Northern brethren to obtain more than "fair prices" for their goods. This demand may be reasonable, and the policy which dictated it may be wise, but we confess we cannot view the subject in that light. While the South and West are depressed, we are unable to perceive why Congress should pass a bill to increase the prices of Northern woollen goods, particularly when it is acknowledged that

that description of goods is common, and "fair prices" is cash.

We shall conclude this article with a few serious remarks, intended for the benefit of the real friends of American manufactures. We hold it to be true, when any particular and useful branch of domestic manufactures is doing well, when those engaged in it are obtaining "fair prices" for their labor—their wisdom would seem to admonish us, to "well alone." We hold it to be equally true, that all measures of government should be designed for the benefit of the many, and for the benefit of the few; and that any and every attempt which may be made to promote the interest of one class, at the expense of every other class of society, will necessarily become odious and unpopular. It is equally undeniable, that there are various leading interests to be consulted and guarded, whenever it may be deemed necessary or expedient to make any material change in the legislative or commercial regulations of the country, and he who would give unnecessary or undue advantages to any one branch of industry, is alike hostile to every thing like a well regulated system, and to a just, impartial and constitutional course of legislation. The leading manufacturing interests of this nation, viz. those of wool, cotton, iron, &c. may not only progress *fairly*—but they can never be wisely or safely severed from the great interests of agriculture, and commerce. We are neither prepared to retire from the high seas, nor for the adoption of a *system of protection*. We are, therefore, not prepared to prohibit the importation of woollen goods. But if we prohibit the importation of woollen goods—the manufacturers of cotton goods—those of hardware, and so on—in the end of the chapter, "would have a just claim upon the government, for equal protection." This would lead to the annihilation of our commerce, and agriculture would necessarily sink for want of the support of a "twin sister." Our revenue would be destroyed, and the people would be called upon to pay, in direct taxes, the ordinary expenses of government. If we are ripe for such a state of things, the woollens bill would possibly have been a wise and judicious measure, provided Congress were prepared to pass for the same time bills prohibiting the importation of every other description of foreign merchandise, which can be manufactured in sufficient quantity in this country, for the consumption of its citizens. This would be esteemed, (if not politic,) something like impartial legislation, and no other course on the part of Congress, can be considered just or constitutional.

We beg our readers to reflect seriously on this subject. It is one of the deepest political and national importance. Though the tariff has been mentioned as a political hobby, there are few who seem to understand the meaning of the term. As it is now used, the term embraces not only the whole scope of our commercial regulations, but it is designed, by implication, to assert the right of the general government to adopt a system of prohibitions which may annihilate our intercourse with other nations, and to change, at pleasure, the pursuits of millions of our citizens. It is no longer pretended that revenue is "the leading object of the tariff,"—but the object is to double the duty on woollens to favor the manufacturers of the north, when it is acknowledged they are obtaining "fair prices" for their goods.

The following correspondence will be read with pleasure by every American to whom the honor of our country is dear, and who delights in every evidence that is furnished, of the injustice of the reproach, when applied to us, that Republics are ungrateful. The tribute of affectionate attachment and devotion which has been offered by the devoted citizens of Louisiana to their great defender, is equally honorable to both.—Take the precious quality of mercy, it blesses those who give, and him who hath received it.

Charleston Mercury.

From the New Orleans Courier.

New Orleans, March 31, 1827.

SIR.—I take particular pleasure in transmitting to you the copy of a Resolution in which the Legislature of Louisiana have expressed the wish that the illustrious defender of New Orleans should participate in the celebration at this city, of the next anniversary of the glorious victory achieved under his auspices.

Permit me to add, Sir, that your presence here, on the return of that auspicious day, would be hailed with enthusiasm by the whole population of Louisiana.

I have the honor to be, with the highest consideration, Sir, your obedient servant.

Gen. ANDREW JACKSON.

Nashville, April 13, 1827.

SIR.—Your letter of the 31st ult. transmitting to me a copy of the Resolution of the Legislature of Louisiana, expressing the wish that I should participate in the celebration of the 8th January, in the year 1828, at the City of New Orleans, has been received. I pray you to convey to the legislature of the State of Louisiana, the expression of the great pleasure it will afford me to comply with their wish on this occasion, and to assure them, that nothing but the interposition of Divine Providence will prevent me from doing with them and the citizens of Louisiana, my associates in arms, and in those privations and dangers, which rendered glorious the day intended to be celebrated.

For the kind manner in which you have been pleased to communicate to me the Resolution of the Legislature of Louisiana, be pleased to accept a tender of my thanks.

I have the honor to be, with great respect, your obedient servant.

ANDREW JACKSON.

His Excy. H. Johnson, Governor of Louisiana.

The National Journal has, on several occasions, exhibited a restless anxiety to defeat the re-election of Mr. Carson. We have no doubt that the Tactics will rejoice to learn that Mr. Carson is opposed. They will readily accept any one in preference to the impertinent gentleman from Bucombe. Mr. Carson will not soon be forgiven for his Billiard Table speech.

Our readers will recollect that Mr. Powell, of Virginia, not content with