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BY AUTHORITY.

LAWS OF THE UNITED STATES,
passed at the First Session of the Twenty-First Congress.

An Act to confirm certain claims to lands in the
ct of Jackson Court House, on the State
Mississippi.

Be enacted by the Senate and House of Re-
sentatives of the United States of America in
ress assembled, That all the claims to lands
ed by the Register and Receiver of the
ffice for the District of Jackson Court
in the State of Mississippi, under the
ion of the act of Congress, approved on
enty-fourth day of May, one thousand
hundred and twenty-eight, entitled "An
plementary to the several acts providing
adjustment of land claims in the State of
ppi," as founded on any order of survey,
, permission to settle, or other written
of claim derived from the Spanish au-
, which ought, in the opinion of the
gister and Receiver to be confirmed,
ch, by the said reports, appear to be
from the Spanish Government prior to
ntieth of December, one thousand eight
and three, and the land claimed to have
tivated and inhabited on or before that
all be confirmed in the same manner as
le had been completed: *Provided*, That
h claims, where the plat and certificate
y, made prior to the fifteenth day of
ne thousand eight hundred and thirteen,
e authority of the Spanish Government,
nce of such claim, has not been filed
said Register and Receiver, such claim
be confirmed to any one person for
an twelve hundred and eighty acres;
for all the other claims comprised in
rts as aforesaid, and which ought, in the
of the Register and Receiver, to be con-
the claimant to such land shall be en-
a grant therefor, as a donation, not to
twelve hundred and eighty acres to any
son: *And provided, also*, That the claim
epresentatives of Louis Boisdore, num-
four, in report numbered three, shall not
rmed to more than twelve hundred and
cres; and all the confirmations of the
mplete titles and grants of donations,
provided to be made, shall amount only
linquishment forever, on the part of the
States, of any claim whatever to the
f land so confirmed or granted, without
e to the interests of third persons.

2. *And be it further enacted*, That every
or his or her legal representatives,
claim is embraced by the said Register
eiver in their reports numbers five, six,
ven of actual settlers, or their legal re-
atives not having any written evidence
m, shall, where it appears by the said re-
that the land claimed or settled on had
ctually inhabited and cultivated by such
or persons, in whose right the same is
sd, on or before the fifteenth day of April,
housand eight hundred and thirteen, be
d to a grant for the land so claimed or
on, as a donation: *Provided*, That not
than one tract shall be granted to any one
, and the same shall not exceed six hun-
and forty acres, to include his or her im-
ments, and to be bounded by sectional or
nal lines; and that no lands shall be thus
d which are claimed or recognized by the
ding section.

3. *And be it further enacted*, That, every
, or his or her legal representatives, coun-
in the aforesaid reports of actual settlers,
ning any written evidence of claim, who,
third day of March, one thousand eight
ed and nineteen, did, as appears by those
, actually inhabit and cultivate a tract of
the said district, not claimed under any
evidence of title legally derived from
nch, British, or Spanish Governments,
ed as a donation, shall be entitled to be
the purchaser of the quarter section, or
ion of any section, on which the improve-
may be, and including the same, at the
ce for, which other public lands are sold
ese sale: *Provided*, That the same shall
ered with the Register of the Land Office,
the term of two years, or before, if the
shall be offered at public sale: *And pro-*
ded, That, where any such person is set-
, and has improved any school lands in
istrict, such person shall be governed by
provisions of the fourth section of the act
ed on the twenty-second day of April,
housand eight hundred and twenty-six,
ed "An act giving the right of pre-emp-
in the purchase of lands, to certain settlers
States of Alabama, Mississippi, and Ter-
of Florida."

4. *And be it further enacted*, That the
er and Receiver of the said district shall
the same powers, and perform the same
relation to the claims confirmed by
, as are given to, and required of,
by the act of Congress of the eighth of
one thousand eight hundred and twenty-
entitled "An act supplementary to the
ts for adjusting the claims and titles to
and establishing Land Offices, in the dis-
of the Island of New Orleans."

A. STEVENSON,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.
J. C. CALHOUN,
ice-President of the United States, and
President of the Senate.
ved, May 28, 1830.
ANDREW JACKSON.

An Act for increasing the Terms of the Judicial
of the United States for the Southern
ct of New York, and adding to the
ation of several District Judges of the
States.

Be enacted by the Senate and House of Re-
sentatives of the United States of America in
ress assembled, That, hereafter, there shall
, monthly, in the city of New York, a
of the District Court of the United
for the Southern District of New York,
mence on the first Tuesday of each
and be held in the manner now provid-
law for holding the stated terms of the
court.

2. *And be it further enacted*, That, here-
there shall be held, annually, in the city
New York, two additional Sessions of the
Court of the United States, for the said
, for the trial of criminal causes, and
equity, to commence on the last Monday
January, and the last Monday of July:
ther, That the said court may, at its
, direct Special Sessions thereof to
d in the said city, for the trial of criminal
causes or suits in equity, which said additional and special sessions may be held by the said District Judge alone.

Sec. 3. *And be it further enacted*, That, hereafter, the District Judge for the Southern District of New York, shall reside in the city of New York; and there shall be allowed the said Judge the yearly compensation of thirty-five hundred dollars, to be paid at the Treasury of the United States, in quarterly payments; to the Judge of the Northern District of New York, the sum of two thousand dollars; and to the Judge for the District of Connecticut, one thousand five hundred dollars.

Sec. 4. *And be it further enacted*, That, hereafter, there shall be allowed the District Judges of the United States for the Districts of Massachusetts, South Carolina, Georgia, Alabama, and the Eastern District of Pennsylvania, each, the yearly compensation of two thousand five hundred dollars; and to the District Judges of the following Districts, respectively, the yearly compensation following: to the District Judge of North Carolina, two thousand dollars; of Maine, one thousand eight hundred dollars; of Rhode Island, one thousand five hundred dollars; of Delaware, one thousand five hundred dollars; of Maryland, two thousand dollars; of New Jersey, one thousand five hundred dollars; of Vermont, one thousand two hundred dollars; and of the Western District of Pennsylvania, one thousand eight hundred dollars; to be paid at the Treasury of the United States, in quarterly payments.

Approved, May 29, 1830.

An Act making appropriations for examinations and surveys, and also, for certain works of Internal Improvements.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the following sums be, and they are hereby appropriated, to be paid out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, viz:

For defraying the expenses incidental to making examinations and surveys for National Works, under the act of the thirtieth April, one thousand eight hundred and twenty-four, including five thousand one hundred and four dollars and twenty-seven cents, for arrearages on account of surveys and office rent in the years one thousand eight hundred and twenty-six, one thousand eight hundred and twenty-seven, and one thousand eight hundred and twenty-eight, thirty thousand dollars.

For continuing the road from Detroit to Fort Gratiot, seven thousand dollars.

For continuing the road from Detroit to Saginaw bay, seven thousand dollars.

For continuing the road from Detroit to Chicago, eight thousand dollars.

For completing repairs on the road between Alachua Court House and Jacksonville, in Florida, two thousand dollars.

For completing the road from Alagua to Mariana, two thousand dollars.

For completing the survey and estimate of a canal to connect the waters of the Atlantic with the Gulf of Mexico, ten thousand four hundred dollars. And it shall be the duty of the Secretary of War to cause a detailed report to be made out, showing the practicability or impracticability of making a ship or other canal, and the reasons for either, with an estimate of the probable expense, and advantages of such a canal as may be considered practicable.

Sec. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That the sum of one hundred thousand dollars be, and the same is hereby appropriated for the purpose of opening, grading, and making the Cumberland road, westwardly of Zanesville, in the State of Ohio; and that the sum of sixty thousand dollars be, and the same is hereby appropriated for the purpose of opening, grading, and bridging the Cumberland road, in the State of Indiana, commencing at Indianapolis, and progressing with the work to the eastern and western boundaries of said State; and that the sum of forty thousand dollars be, and the same is hereby appropriated for the purpose of opening, grading, and bridging the Cumberland road, in the State of Illinois; which said sums shall be paid out of any money not otherwise appropriated, and replaced out of the fund reserved for laying out and making roads, under the direction of Congress, by the several acts passed for the admission of the States of Ohio, Indiana, Illinois and Missouri, into the Union, on an equal footing with the original States.

Sec. 3. *And be it further enacted*, That for the immediate accomplishment of these objects, the superintendents heretofore appointed or hereafter to be appointed in the states of Ohio, Indiana, and Illinois, shall, under the direction of the President of the United States, faithfully execute the work, and disburse the money, giving bond and security as he shall direct, and receiving such compensation as in his opinion shall be equitable and just, not exceeding to each that heretofore allowed by law to the Superintendent of the Cumberland road in the State of Ohio.

Sec. 4. *And be it further enacted*, That the sum of fifteen thousand dollars be, and the same is hereby granted, for claims due and remaining unpaid at the Treasury, on account of the Cumberland road, east of Wheeling, to be paid out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated.

A. STEVENSON,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.
S. SMITH,
President of the Senate pro tempore.

I approve this bill, and ask a reference to my communication to Congress of this date, in relation thereto.

ANDREW JACKSON.

May 31, 1830

By the President of the United States of America.

A PROCLAMATION.

Whereas a Convention between the United States of America and His Majesty the King of Denmark was concluded and signed at Copenhagen, on the twenty-eighth day of March, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and thirty, which is as follows:

CONVENTION between the United States of America and His Majesty the King of Denmark, signed at Copenhagen, the 28th of March, 1830.

The United States of America and His Majesty the King of Denmark being equally desirous of terminating the discussions which have taken place between them, in respect to the claims and pretensions formed by the citizens of the United States and the subjects of Denmark, having for their object the seizure, condemnation, or confiscation, of their vessels, cargoes, or property whatsoever, within the territory, or under the authority of the respective Governments, have named for this purpose, and furnished with their full powers, that is to say: the President of the United States of America, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, Henry Wheaton, Charge d'Affaires of the said United States at the Court of His Majesty the King of Denmark, &c. and His Majesty the King of Denmark, the Sieur Ernest Henry, Count de Schimmelmann, Knight of the order of the Elephant, Grand Cross of the order of Dannebrog, decorated with the silver cross of the same order, His Minister (intime) of State, Chief of His Department of foreign affairs, &c. and the Sieur Paul Christian de Stemann, of the order of the Elephant, Grand Cross of the order of Dannebrog, decorated with the silver cross of the same order, His Minister (intime) of State and of Justice, President of his Danish Chancery, etc., and the said Plenipotentiaries, after having exchanged their full powers, found in good and due form, have agreed upon and concluded the following articles:

ARTICLE I.

His Majesty the King of Denmark renounces the indemnities which might be claimed from the Government of the United States of America, for the subjects of Denmark, on account of the seizure, detention, and condemnation, or confiscation, of their vessels, cargoes, or property whatsoever, under the authority of the said Government, and his Majesty engages, moreover, to pay to the said Government, the sum of six hundred and fifty thousand Spanish milled dollars, on account of the citizens of the United States, who have preferred claims relative to the seizure, detention, condemnation, or confiscation, of their vessels, cargoes, or property whatsoever, by the public and private armed ships, or by the tribunals of Denmark, or in the States subject to the Danish sceptre.

ARTICLE II.

The payment of the above sum of six hundred and fifty thousand Spanish milled dollars shall be made, in the times and manner following: On the 31st of March, 1831, two hundred and sixteen thousand six hundred and sixty-six dollars and two-thirds of a dollar.

On the 30th September, 1831, two hundred and sixteen thousand six hundred and sixty-six dollars and two-thirds of a dollar.

On the 30th September, 1832, two hundred and sixteen thousand six hundred and sixty-six dollars and two thirds of a dollar.

To the second payment shall be added the interest for that, and for the last payment, at four per centum per annum, to be computed from the first payment, on the 31st March, 1831.

To the third payment shall also be added the interest for that payment, at four per centum per annum, to be computed from the second payment, on the 30th September, 1831.

The above sums, thus specified in Spanish milled dollars, shall be paid in bills of exchange, at fifteen days' sight, at Hamburg, for the payment of which the Danish Government shall be responsible.

At the time when the first payment shall be made, on the 31st March, 1831, two obligations, corresponding to the two last payments, to be effected, for the capital and interest thereof, shall be issued by the direction for the public debt and the sinking fund of Denmark, to the order of the Department of Foreign Affairs of Denmark, and assigned to the Government of the United States. By the said obligations, His Majesty the King of Denmark shall acknowledge himself debtor for the sums not yet paid to the Government of the United States of America, and the same shall be delivered to such person or persons as may be authorized to receive the same by the said Government; and when the said obligations are to be discharged, according to the tenor thereof, by the Danish Government, the person or persons authorized by the Government of the United States to receive the stipulated payments, shall deliver up the said obligations, with receipts for the amount thereof, from the said Government.

ARTICLE III.

To ascertain the full amount and validity of the claims mentioned in Article I, a Board of Commissioners, consisting of three citizens of the United States, shall be appointed by the President, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, who shall meet at Washington, and within the space of two years from the time of their first meeting, shall receive, examine, and decide upon, the amount and validity of all such claims, according to the merits of the several cases, and to justice, equity, and the law of nations.

The Commissioners shall take an oath or affirmation, to be entered in the journal of their proceedings, for the faithful and diligent discharge of their duties.

In case of the death, sickness, or necessary absence of any Commissioner, his place may be supplied by the appointment of another Commissioner, in the manner before mentioned, or, during the recess of the Senate, by the President of the United States. The Commissioners shall be authorized to hear and examine, on oath or affirmation, every question relating to such claims, and to receive all suitable authentic testimony concerning the same.

In order to facilitate the proceedings of this Board, His Majesty the King of Denmark engages, when thereunto required, to cause to be delivered to any person or persons who shall be duly authorized for that purpose, by the Government of the United States, in addition to the papers already delivered, all the acts, documents, ships' papers, and prize proceedings, which may still remain in the archives of the High Court of Admiralty, or the Prize Tribunals of Denmark, relating to the seizure, detention, condemnation, or confiscation, of the vessels, cargoes, or property, whatsoever, belonging to the citizens of the United States of America, before the said tribunals.

The Commissioners shall award, and cause to be distributed, among the several parties, whose claims shall be allowed by the Board, the sum mentioned in articles I and II, in a ratable proportion to the amount of the respective claims thus allowed.

ARTICLE IV.

In consideration of the renunciation and payments mentioned in Articles I and II, on the part of His Majesty the King of Denmark, the Government of the United States declares itself entirely satisfied, not only in what concerns the said Government, but also in what concerns the citizens of the said United States, on account of the claims hitherto preferred, or which may hereafter be preferred, relating to the seizure, detention, condemnation, or confiscation, of their vessels, cargoes, or property, whatsoever, which, in the last maritime war of Denmark, have taken place under the flag of Denmark, or in the States subject to the Danish sceptre; and the said claims shall, consequently, be regarded as definitively and irrevocably terminated.

ARTICLE V.

The intention of the two high contracting parties being solely to terminate, definitively and irrevocably, all the claims which have hitherto been preferred, they expressly declare, that the present Convention is only applicable to the cases therein mentioned; and, having no other object, can never, hereafter, be invoked by one or the other as a precedent or rule for the future.

ARTICLE VI.

The present Convention shall be duly ratified by the high contracting parties, and the ratifications shall be exchanged at Washington, in the space of ten months, or sooner if possible.

In faith thereof, and in virtue of our respective full powers, we have signed the present Convention, and have thereunto set the seals of our arms.

Done at Copenhagen, this 28th day of March, 1830.

HENRY WHEATON, [L. S.]
E. H. SCHIMMELMANN, [L. S.]
STEMANN, [L. S.]

And whereas the said Convention has been duly ratified on both parts, and the respective ratifications of the same were, this day, exchanged at Washington, by Martin Van Buren, Secretary of State of the United States, on the part of said States, and the Chevalier Peter Pedersen, Knight Commander of the Royal Order of Dannebrog, His Danish Majesty's Counsellor of Conference, and His Minister Resident and Consul General in the United States, on the part of His said Majesty:

Now, therefore, be it known, that I, ANDREW JACKSON, President of the United States of America, have caused the said Convention to be made public, to the end that the same, and every clause and article thereof, may be observed and fulfilled with good faith, by the United States and the citizens thereof.

In witness whereof, I have hereunto set my hand, and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed.

Done at the City of Washington, this fifth day of June, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and thirty, and of the Independence of the United States the fifty fourth.

[L. S.]

ANDREW JACKSON.

By the President:
M. VAN BUREN,
Secretary of State.

GEN. SPEIGHT'S CIRCULAR.

To the Electors of the fourth Congressional District of North Carolina, composed of the Counties of Johnston, Wayne, Greene, Lenoir, Jones, Craven and Carteret.

FELLOW CITIZENS: A few days will close the present session of Congress. The limits of a circular forbid an examination of many of the important subjects submitted to our consideration. I shall, therefore, confine myself to those in which you are immediately interested.

The balance in the Treasury 1st Jan. 1829, was	$5,072,435 81	
The receipts into the Treasury in 1829, were	24,767,122 22	
		$30,739,558 03
The expenditures in 1829, were		25,071,017 50
Balance in the Treasury 1st January, 1830,		5,668,540 44
Amount of the public debt 1st January, 1829,		$58,406,418 05
Payments on account of the principal and interest in 1829:		
Principal	$9,841,024 55	
Interest	2,542,776 22	
		12,383,800 77
Amount of the public debt 1st January, 1830,		$48,565,393 50

An official report now before me, shows that there has been expended on account of the public debt, since the year 1816, the sum of $159,057,445 42, over and above the amount necessary for the current expenditure of the government. What would have been the condition of that class of our citizens upon whom this sum has been levied, and from whose hard earnings it has been exacted, if it had been permitted to remain in *their* pockets to add to *their* comforts, and fructify *their* resources? May we not properly attribute much of the distress and heavy pecuniary sacrifices which are the subjects of daily discussions and complaints, to the fact, that so large a sum has been abstracted from labor, and given to capital, in so short a time? It is true that this debt was the fruit of a glorious war; contracted in good faith, and, as such, has been properly paid. My object is not to complain of the debt or its payment; but to call your attention to the system which has grown up under the war, and which it is the policy of the capitalists, the aristocracy of this country, to rivet upon us. It is known that the abominable doctrine that a national debt is a national blessing, has had its advocates; and I am mortified to believe that there are men in this country, who, upon the same principle, advocate an increase of the public expenditures, for the purpose of continuing the public burdens.

Could the advocates of economy and retrenchment expect a diminution of the public taxes upon the payment of the public debt, we would patiently submit to present exactions, and look with hope to the future; but I should be an unfaithful representative if I did not warn you of the danger to come.

The appropriations made by the present Congress amounted, on the 24th instant, to 22,947,687 dollars. In addition to that sum, other appropriations had been reported by committees, and have either been rejected or are yet in the progress of legislation, making the proposed expenditures greater than the receipts, by a sum of nearly ten millions of dollars!

If this were the end of the list, it would present a picture frightful enough; but it is impossible not to see that these propositions are but the commencement of combinations of *capital*, intended to oppress the *labor* of the country. The question which must present itself to the mind of every man is, shall we fall into the combination and contend for a pittance of the plunder, or shall we *now* make a bold stand, and maintain the principles which will put an end to the intrigues, combinations, and corruptions, that threaten the overthrow of our free institutions, by substituting *legal* pillage for that equal justice and protection which was the end and object of the Federal Constitution?

Capital is active, intelligent, combined, and persevering, to effect the common object of monopoly. Labor is honest, and, therefore, unsuspecting. Such is the benign influence of our laws, and such the advantages of soil and climate, that our people can endure more oppression, with a greater comparative prosperity, than any other nation. Yet, this furnishes no argument to enforce it. Shall we quietly yield up our substance? Shall we submit to double taxes because the rich monopolists, who have withdrawn their capital from commerce, now seek to impose an unnecessary tax of twelve millions, for the protection of *their* manufactories? Capital, as I have said, is active, intelligent, combined, and persevering. A few individuals concert their measures, and they are at no loss for expedients to effect them. The present high duties were imposed under the pretext of aiding *domestic* manufactures. The payment of the national debt throws a large amount of capital into new channels, much of which would become invested in manufactures, if the present high duties are continued; and a monopoly of the *home* market could be secured. But to continue the duties after the payment of the national debt, would cause an annual surplus of 12 to 16 millions to accumulate in the Treasury, to the oppression of all classes, and the ruin of the country, unless new expedients to expend it are resorted to. Hence the cupidity of the country, rallying to its aid, the *passion* and *augers* of the times, and under the specious pretexts of gratitude to the soldiers of the Revolution, and a desire to promote internal improvement, would rivet on us a pension list, and magnificent schemes of public expenditure; not only absorbing the whole amount of surplus revenue, but creating the demand for new exactions upon the hard earnings of honest labor. I will not now stop to discuss how far the power to declare war, and of regulating commerce, enables Congress to open roads and improve our navigable waters. It is not against the exercise, but the abuse of granted powers that I protest. I desire to bring back the National Government to its condition of republican economy; to see the receipts into the Treasury no more than is required for the legitimate and undisputed objects of expenditure. Could every American citizen spend one winter at Washington, could they catch but a glimpse of the bargains, the intrigues, carried on in open day, for the purpose of dividing the *plunder*, there could be but one opinion on the subject. Money is said to be the root of *all evil*; it is the source of our oppressions. Our only hope of relief, is a speedy payment of the national debt; and then, in a firm, a united, a determined support of all measures reducing the revenue to the legitimate expenditures of the Government.

The work of reduction has commenced: an act for reducing the duty upon coffee, tea and cocoa, it is believed, will diminish the revenue 1,895,206 dollars. The duty upon salt produces now the sum of 618,217 dollars. The repeal of that oppressive tax is another step in the progress of reduction. By some it is believed that these measures of relief have been conceded by the capitalists, under the hope that the laboring class, who suffer most by the tariff, will be quieted until a new system of expenditures, under the specious guise of internal improvement, equal to all the surplus revenue, is confirmed; and I candidly admit that I am not without the most serious apprehensions on this subject. I therefore propose a partial examination of the system as it operates upon the labor of the country.

The Annual Report of the Secretary of the Treasury, transmitting a statement of the commerce and navigation of the United States, exhibits the following extraordinary and striking effects:

The whole exports to the United States amount to	$55,700,193
Of these, *all* the manufactures furnish only	6,247,400
Whilst the produce of agriculture alone amounts to	43,954,584

The same document shows that the amount of imports, deducting the foreign produce re-exported, is $57,834,847. The amount of revenue collected on these exports, is $25,000,000, making nearly fifty per cent. on the whole amount, which is a tax on the agricultural interest of $27,850,096 to enable the manufacturers to export $6,247,400 worth of their manufactures!! But it will be seen that there is exported of

Rice,	$2,314,370
Cotton,	26,575,311
Tobacco,	4,982,974
Making, in these articles alone, the sum of	$34,072,655

It is known that of these articles, cotton and rice are raised in the States of Virginia, North and South Carolina, Georgia, Tennessee, Alabama, Mississippi, and Louisiana. These articles furnish three fifths of the exports, and pay three fifths of the duties collected under the tariff. Will the people of these States continue a system which compels them to pay three-fifths of the whole revenue of the United States?

I know that there are individuals who ridicule the idea that these contribute in this proportion to the public revenue, and will therefore pause to examine the position here advanced. The fact that the exports pay for the imports, is made out by the official returns of the Treasury Department.

In the important document now before me, the imports exceed the exports but 2,133,866 dollars, being the cost of transportation. As the duty collected upon the imposts is about fifty per cent. on the exports, it follows that the consumer is compelled to pay not only the duty, but the merchant's profit on the capital, and duty likewise, which, by the time the goods imported pass through the hands of the retail merchant, is swelled up to another fifty per cent. making one hundred per cent. on the first cost. Thus, the agriculturist who sells his cotton to his merchant, and receives merchandise for it, pays one hundred per cent. or thereabout, on the original cost; for, instead of receiving one hundred dollars worth of merchandise for his one hundred dollars worth of cotton, he receives but fifty!!! Will a free people submit to such oppression?

I know that by some it is said that the tariff has reduced the price of domestic manufactures, and that we receive a better article from our own looms, at the same price, than it could be imported from abroad! This is not true.

The document from which I have already quoted, shows that we pay, on account of the foreign articles consumed in this country, a tax of 24,000,000 dollars. If it be true that we consume an amount of domestic manufactures equal to the amount of the foreign articles, it proves that we pay another 24,000,000 dollars in taxes to the manufacturers; and for what? that they may export 6,247,400 dollars to foreign markets. So far from reducing the price of domestic manufactures, the object of the tariff is to increase the price of both domestic and foreign; & when the advocates of the system inform us of the increased consumption, we are notified that they have levied an additional tax upon the labor of the country; because the effect of the tariff being to increase the price, and to substitute domestic for foreign manufactures at a price giving a profit to the domestic manufacturer, all that the domestic costs, over what the price of the foreign would be, is so much levied upon the labor of this country. But I am told that the tariff, by building up large manufacturing establishments, brings the consumer by the side of the producer, and gives a better price for bread stuffs. It is proper here to inquire who is the consumer of the agricultural products of this country? Do the few persons employed in manufactures consume the corn, the flour, the horses, mules, beef, and pork, of the middle and Western States? Let those who, in the days of our prosperity supplied our wants, answer this question. We are no longer able to purchase the agricultural produce of the middle and Western States, because those States, deluded by the specious arguments of political leaders, have joined in imposing upon us the ruinous and oppressive laws which exact so much of our labor at the custom house, and, by robbing us of our property, have destroyed their best customers, and brought ruin and distress upon themselves as well as upon us.

The oppressors are waging an unnatural war upon the climate, for, by their continued efforts to transfer the proceeds of our labor to other less favored districts, they have driven us to the culture of articles, which, under other circumstances, would have been produced in the Northwestern and Middle States. As, for instance, in the days of our prosperity, we raised cotton and rice for the European market. The rich returns from the proceeds of our labor enabled us to purchase from Kentucky the horses, mules, and pork, which were used for our market. Kentucky cannot raise cotton or rice, but her rich soil enabled her cheerfully to supply our wants, and so long as the European market was open to our enterprise, it was our interest to raise rice and cotton. We are no longer able to buy, and are compelled, of necessity, to raise horses mules, and pork, for ourselves. Free commerce would again enable us to sell our produce, and thus enable us to commence anew our trade with the interior, thereby opening a large market for the consumption of Western produce, which never can reach the New England factories. I will not pretend to state what number of horses and mules would annually be brought from Ohio, Kentucky, and the other Western States, if it shall ever again become our interest to cultivate cotton and rice, and depend upon the interior for a supply; but no one can, for a moment, be so blind as not to see that the horses which would be sold in our market, would consume more grain in preparing them for market, than all the *people* congregated in every manufacturing establishment in New England. It is not true, therefore, that this system places the consumer by the side of the producer. So far as the Western farmer is concerned, it closes his markets, and operates upon his grain, his horses, his mules, and pork, as an embargo. It is in vain that he labors from year to year, that he cultivates his rich soil to raise corn; it is in vain that he feeds it away to his stock, for that consumes his substance, and multiplies his cares and expenses. It cannot be sold for the want of a market. Let a Kentucky farmer take his horses to Lowell, in Massachusetts, think you that the wealthy monopolists would give him their cloths or their cottons in exchange? No! he would be told, we have no use for your horses. How different was the case in our days of prosperity! The Western farmer did not, it is true, bring his corn to our markets, he fed it away to his horses, his mules, and pork, at his own doors; these were purchased by the drover, and brought to our market, where we gave them high prices, paid in cash. The connexion between the South and West is that of mutual interest. The war of oppressive restrictions has been political, and may we not hope that a new era dawns upon us. We will hope for better times; and so far as I can promote it, no effort shall be wanting to restore that good feeling, without which, mutual interests often fail to unite the councils of the same people.

But it is said that we are deceived, and that the tariff tends to promote our prosperity; that it is the consumer, and not the producer, who pays the duties upon the merchandise imported. I propose to examine these points. The operation of the system is as follows: A planter who can raise one thousand dollars worth of cotton can send it to market; if he wants specie for it, he can get it in our own sea ports, or he can bring it from abroad. In this case he receives the value of his cotton in cash. So far, there is no oppression. But when he comes to use his specie—every planter is compelled to expend as much or nearly as much as he receives—every one has or ought to have the right to expend all that he honestly obtains—say then, that he desires to lay out his one thousand dollars with his merchant; will it purchase them one thousand dollars worth of merchandise? It will not, because you find that the merchandise is taxed first with $450 duty, and in most cases with $450 of profit; so that instead of $1000 worth of merchandise for his one thousand dollars worth of cotton, he is compelled to advance four hundred and fifty dollars in duties, for the permission to exchange the produce of his plantation for such articles as he may want. So it is, too, when he acts as his own merchant. If he pays, in addition to the tax levied by the Government, a profit to a merchant, it will be found that he will be compelled to pay at least 750 dollars for the privilege of exchanging his one thousand dollars worth of cotton for such articles as he may want. His having exchanged his cotton for specie in the first place, does not save the operation of the system. It matters not to him whether this tax be levied on the cotton itself, or on the article which he purchases with its proceeds. It matters not to him whether the government demands the tax when his cotton goes out, or when the proceeds come in. Disguise it as you will, it is a *tax*, and the planter pays it. It is so much deducted from the proceeds of *his* labors, and he is thereby prevented from consuming the whole proceeds of *his* own earnings. But some say that he may purchase *domestic* goods, and thus avoid the duty!! Does not every one see that the tariff was imposed for the purpose of raising the price of *domestic* as well as foreign articles, and that the effect upon the planter is the same, whether he buys domestic or foreign merchandise? The document before me speaks a language not to be misunderstood. It shows that the cultivators of cotton, rice, and tobacco, send abroad more than 34 millions of exports; and that, but for the tariff, they would be able to consume 34 millions worth of imports: as it is, 45 per cent. of that amount is arrested at the custom houses, and instead of 34 millions, we are permitted to consume less than 19; and it is thus that about sixteen millions of the twenty-four, or two-thirds of the whole revenue is levied upon the cotton, rice, and tobacco growing States. Is such a system fair and honest? Such, fellow-citizens, are some of the suggestions which press themselves on my mind upon this subject; and in connexion with them, the proposition to continue these burthens to create a revenue to be distributed among the States for purposes of internal improvement!!! A proposition, the iniquity of which I cannot permit myself now to discuss. Will the South permit the proceeds of her labor to be arrested at the custom house, for the purpose of digging canals and making rail roads, which her citizens can never use? When North Carolina becomes the advocate of such a policy, she will have relinquished the feelings which led our patriotic ancestors to resist oppression. She will no longer deserve the blessings achieved by the blood of our fathers.

I must draw this communication to a close, and beg leave to refer you to the newspapers for much of the current business which has engaged our attention. One of the important measures, however, which has received the sanction of Congress, is the act authorizing the President to make an exchange of land with the Indians residing within the limits of the States, and remove them to other lands West of the Mississippi.

This measure was made a favorite pretext for opposition. It was urged that it was fraught with great injustice and cruelty. I did not so consider it. As it respects the Southern and Western States, it was an act of justice, demanded by existing engagements and good faith, tending to open new sources of wealth and enterprise to our citizens. As it respects the Indians themselves, it contemplates placing them in a permanent home, under the protection of the United States, beyond the possibility of collision with any State, and was, therefore, intended to protect them against the consequence of quarrels and disputations, the unavoidable result of their present condition. To North Carolina it will give a new and valuable tract of country.

Since this address was prepared for the press,