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BY AUTHORITY.

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

An Act making appropriations for the support of Government for the year one thousand eight hundred and thirty-one.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the following sums, and the same are hereby, appropriated, to be paid of any unappropriated money in the Treasury, viz:

For pay and mileage of the members of Congress and delegates, three hundred and seven thousand nine hundred and sixty-eight dollars.

For pay of the officers and clerks of both Houses, thirty-four thousand three hundred dollars.

For stationary, fuel, printing, and all other incidental and contingent expenses of the Senate, forty-nine thousand six hundred and eighty-five dollars.

For stationary, fuel, printing, and all other incidental and contingent expenses of the House of Representatives, one hundred thousand dollars.

The said two sums last named to be applied to the payment of the ordinary expenditures of the Senate and House of Representatives, severally, and to no other purpose.

For salary of the principal and assistant Librarian, two thousand three hundred dollars.

For contingent expenses of the Library, and for a messenger, eight hundred dollars.

For the purchase of books for the Library of Congress, five thousand dollars.

For compensation to the President and Vice President of the United States, the Secretary of State, the Secretary of the Treasury, the Secretary of War, the Secretary of the Navy, and the Postmaster General, sixty thousand dollars.

For clerks and messengers in the office of the Secretary of State, nineteen thousand four hundred dollars.

For clerks, machinist, and messenger, in the patent office, five thousand four hundred dollars.

For incidental and contingent expenses of the department of State, including the printing and binding the laws, twenty thousand dollars.

For compiling, printing, and binding the biennial register to the thirtieth September, one thousand eight hundred and thirty-one, in pursuance of a resolution of Congress of twenty-seventh March, one thousand eight hundred and sixteen, one thousand dollars.

For storage of laws and documents, three hundred and forty dollars.

For contingent expenses of the Patent Office, viz: books, parchment, stationary, and fuel, including extra clerk hire, one thousand five hundred and thirty dollars.

For repairs and improvements of grounds and buildings of the Patent Office, three hundred and fifty dollars.

For compensation of the superintendent and watchmen of the northeast executive building, one hundred and fifty dollars.

For satisfying the claim of John Marshall, late superintendent of the War and Navy buildings, one hundred and thirty-seven dollars.

For contingent expenses of said building, including fuel, labor, oil, repairs of building, engines and buckets, and improvement of ground, one thousand three hundred and fifty dollars.

For compensation to the clerks and messengers in the office of the Secretary of the Treasury, twenty-four thousand four hundred dollars.

For compensation to the First Comptroller of the Treasury, three thousand five hundred dollars.

For compensation to the clerks and messengers in the office of the First Comptroller, nine thousand one hundred dollars.

For compensation to the Second Comptroller of the Treasury, three thousand dollars.

For compensation to the clerks and messenger in the office of the Second Comptroller, ten thousand five hundred and fifty dollars.

For compensation to the First Auditor of the Treasury, three thousand dollars.

For compensation to the clerks and messenger in the office of the First Auditor, thirteen thousand nine hundred dollars.

For compensation to the Second Auditor of the Treasury, three thousand dollars.

For compensation to the clerks and messenger in the office of the Second Auditor, sixteen thousand nine hundred dollars.

For compensation to the Third Auditor of the Treasury, three thousand dollars.

For compensation to the clerks and messengers in the office of the Third Auditor, twenty-one thousand nine hundred and fifty dollars.

For compensation to the Fourth Auditor of the Treasury, three thousand dollars.

For compensation to the clerks and messenger in the office of the Fourth Auditor, seventeen hundred and seven hundred and fifty dollars.

For compensation to the Fifth Auditor of the Treasury, three thousand dollars.

For compensation to the clerks and messengers in the office of the Fifth Auditor, twelve hundred and eight hundred dollars.

For compensation to the Treasurer of the United States, three thousand dollars.

For compensation to the clerks and messengers in the office of the Treasurer of the United States, six thousand seven hundred and fifty dollars.

For compensation to the Register of the Treasury, three thousand dollars.

For compensation to the clerks and messengers in the office of the Register of the Treasury, twenty-four thousand two hundred dollars.

For compensation to the Commissioner of the General Land Office, three thousand dollars.

For compensation to the clerks and messengers in the office of the Commissioner of the General Land Office, twenty thousand five hundred dollars; and for temporary clerks, to enable the Commissioner to bring up the business of the office, five thousand dollars.

For the commutation of five years full pay to Anjoy Bailey, two thousand four hundred dollars.

For compensation to the Solicitor of the Treasury, three thousand five hundred dollars.

For compensation to the clerks and messengers in the office of the Solicitor of the Treasury, nine thousand nine hundred and fifty dollars.

For compensation to the Secretary to the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund, two hundred and fifty dollars.

For the expenses of stationary, printing, and other incidental and contingent expenses of the several offices of the Treasury Department, including several sums, viz:

For the office of the Treasury, including advertising and extra copying, five thousand dollars.

For the office of the First Comptroller, one thousand dollars.

For the office of the Second Comptroller, one thousand dollars.

For the office of the First Auditor, eight hundred dollars.

For the office of the Second Auditor, eight hundred dollars.

For the office of the Third Auditor, one thousand dollars.

For the office of the Fourth Auditor, one thousand five hundred dollars.

For the office of the Fifth Auditor, one thousand dollars.

For the office of the Treasurer of the United States, seven hundred dollars.

For the office of the Register of the Treasury, three thousand dollars.

For the office of the Commissioner of the General Land Office, including compensation for maps required by resolution of the Senate of twenty-third of February, one thousand eight hundred and twenty-three, nine thousand dollars.

For compensation for extra aid, during one thousand eight hundred and thirty, in the issuing military land scrip, patents founded on Virginia military surveys, and writing and recording patents for lands sold, four thousand dollars.

For the office of Solicitor of the Treasury, including purchase of law books for that office, two thousand dollars.

For translations and for transmitting passports and sea letters, three hundred dollars.

For stating and printing the public accounts for the year one thousand eight hundred and thirty-one, one thousand five hundred dollars.

For compensation of superintendent and watchmen of the southeast executive building, eight hundred and fifty dollars.

For contingent expenses of said building, including fuel, labor, oil, repairs of building, engines and buckets, and improvement of adjoining ground, three thousand three hundred and fifty dollars.

For compensation to the clerks and messengers in the office of the Secretary of War, twenty-one thousand six hundred and fifty dollars.

For contingent expenses of the office of the Secretary of War, three thousand dollars.

For books, maps, and plans for the War Department, one thousand dollars.

For compensation to the clerks and messenger in the office of the Paymaster General, four thousand six hundred dollars.

For contingent expenses of said office, two hundred dollars.

For compensation to the clerks and messenger in the office of the Commissary General of Purchases, four thousand two hundred dollars.

For contingent expenses of said office, eight hundred dollars.

For compensation to the clerks in the office of the Adjutant General, two thousand nine hundred and fifty dollars.

For contingent expenses of said office, one thousand dollars.

For compensation to the clerks in the office of the Commissary General of Subsistence, two thousand nine hundred and fifty dollars.

For contingent expenses of said office, including expenses of advertising, two thousand six hundred dollars.

For compensation to the clerks in the office of the Chief Engineer, two thousand nine hundred and fifty dollars.

For contingent expenses of said office, one thousand two hundred and seventy dollars.

For drawing instruments, repairing instruments, purchase and repairs of books and maps, one thousand one hundred and ninety dollars.

For the service of a lithographer, and for materials and repairs for the lithographic press, six hundred and thirty-six dollars.

For arrears of the same, one hundred and twenty dollars.

For compensation to the clerks in the Ordnance Office, two thousand nine hundred and fifty dollars.

For contingent expenses of said office, eight hundred dollars.

For compensation to the clerk in the office of the Surgeon General, eleven hundred and fifty dollars.

For contingent expenses of said office, two hundred and twenty dollars.

For compensation to the clerks in the office of the Quartermaster General, two thousand one hundred and fifty dollars.

For contingent expenses of said office, six hundred dollars.

For the salary of the superintendent and watchmen of the northwest executive building, eight hundred and fifty dollars.

For contingent expenses of said building, including fuel, labor, oil, repairs of building, and engines, and improvement of adjoining ground, three thousand three hundred and fifty dollars.

For compensation to the clerks and messengers in the office of the Secretary of the Navy, eleven thousand two hundred and fifty dollars.

For contingent expenses of said office, three thousand dollars.

For compensation to the Commissioners of the Navy Board, ten thousand five hundred dollars.

For compensation to the Secretary of the Commissioners of the Navy Board, two thousand dollars.

For compensation to the clerks, draughtsmen, and messenger, in the office of the Commissioners of the Navy Board, eight thousand four hundred and fifty dollars.

For contingent expenses of the office of the Commissioners of the Navy Board, one thousand eight hundred dollars.

For the salary of the superintendent of the southwest executive building, and the watchmen, eight hundred and fifty dollars.

For contingent expenses of said building, including fuel, repairs of building, engines, and improvement of ground, three thousand three hundred and fifty dollars.

For compensation to the two Assistant Postmasters General, five thousand dollars.

For compensation to the clerks and messengers in the office of the Postmaster General, forty-one thousand one hundred dollars.

For contingent expenses of said office, seven thousand five hundred dollars.

For superintendency of the buildings, making up blanks, and compensation to two watchmen and one laborer, sixteen hundred and forty dollars.

For compensation to the extra clerks employed in the Post Office Department, by the late Postmaster General, from the first of January, one thousand eight hundred and twenty-eight, to the first of April, one thousand eight hundred and twenty-nine, four thousand one hundred and seventy-five dollars, twenty-seven cents.

For compensation to the temporary and extra clerks employed in the Post Office Department, since the first day of April, one thousand eight hundred and twenty-nine, to the thirty-first December, one thousand eight hundred and thirty, fifteen thousand eight hundred and sixty-nine dollars, eight cents.

For completing the new Post Office building, four hundred and eighty-four dollars, three cents.

For compensation to the Surveyor General in Ohio, Indiana, and Michigan, two thousand dollars.

For compensation to the clerks in the office of said Surveyor, two thousand one hundred dollars.

For compensation to the Surveyor south of Tennessee, two thousand dollars.

For compensation to the clerks in the office of said Surveyor, including two hundred dollars of arrears, one thousand nine hundred dollars.

For compensation to the Surveyor in Illinois, Missouri, and Arkansas, two thousand dollars.

For compensation to clerks in the office of said Surveyor, two thousand dollars.

For compensation to the Surveyor in Alabama, two thousand dollars.

For compensation to clerks in the office of said Surveyor, one thousand five hundred dollars.

For compensation to the Surveyor in Florida, two thousand dollars.

For compensation to the clerks in the office of said Surveyor, two thousand dollars.

For compensation to the Commissioner of the public buildings in Washington city, two thousand dollars.

For compensation to the officers and clerk of the Mint, nine thousand six hundred dollars.

For compensation to assistants in the several departments of the Mint, including extra clerk hire and laborers, fourteen thousand six hundred dollars.

For incidental and contingent expenses and repairs, cost of machinery, for allowance for wastage in gold and silver coinage, of the Mint, thirteen thousand five hundred and ninety dollars.

For compensation to the Governor, Judges, and Secretary of the Michigan Territory, seven thousand eight hundred dollars.

For contingent expenses of the Michigan Territory, three hundred and fifty dollars.

For compensation and mileage of the members of the Legislative Council, pay of the officers of the Council, fuel, stationary, and printing, and repairs of the legislative hall, including arrearages, eight thousand two hundred and ninety dollars.

For compensation to the Governor, Judges, and Secretary of the Arkansas Territory, including additional compensation to each Judge, to thirtieth June, one thousand eight hundred and thirty-one, nine thousand four hundred dollars.

For pay and mileage of the Legislative Council of said Territory, five thousand four hundred and ten dollars.

For contingent expenses of the Arkansas Territory, three hundred and fifty dollars.

For incidental expenses of the Legislature of Arkansas, by act of twenty-fourth May, one thousand eight hundred and twenty-eight, seven hundred and twenty dollars.

For compensation to the Governor, Judges, and Secretary of the Florida Territory, including additional compensation for the Judges for extra duty under the act of twenty-third May, one thousand eight hundred and twenty-eight, fifteen thousand three hundred and forty-nine dollars.

For contingent expenses of the Florida Territory, three hundred and fifty dollars.

For compensation and mileage of the members of the Legislative Council of Florida, pay of officers and servants of the Council, fuel, stationary, printing, and distribution of the laws, including two hundred and forty-eight dollars for arrears, seven thousand six hundred and forty dollars.

For compensation to the Chief Justice, the associate Judges, and district Judges of the United States, including arrearages arising from increased salaries of certain district Judges under the act of May twenty-ninth, one thousand eight hundred and thirty, eighty-seven thousand seven hundred and twenty dollars, eighteen cents.

For salaries of Chief Justice and associate Judges of the District of Columbia, and of the Judges of the Orphan's Court of the said District, nine thousand five hundred dollars.

For compensation to William Cranch, Chief Justice of the Circuit Court for the District of Columbia, for preparing a code of civil and criminal jurisprudence, in compliance with an act of Congress, approved 29th April, one thousand eight hundred and sixteen, one thousand dollars.

For compensation to the Attorney General of the United States, four thousand dollars.

For compensation to the clerk in the office of the Attorney General, eight hundred dollars.

For contingencies to the office of the Attorney General, five hundred dollars.

For a messenger in said office, five hundred dollars.

For purchase of books for office of Attorney General, five hundred dollars.

For defraying the expenses already incurred in fitting up the office of the Attorney General, seven hundred and thirty-three dollars.

For compensation to the Reporter of the decisions of the Supreme Court, one thousand dollars.

For compensation to the District Attorneys and Marshals, as granted by law, including those in the several Territories, eleven thousand three hundred dollars.

For defraying the expenses of the Supreme, Circuit and District Courts of the United States, including the District of Columbia; also, for jurors and witnesses, in aid of the funds arising from fines, penalties, and forfeitures, incurred in the year eighteen hundred and thirty-one, and preceding years; and, likewise, for defraying the expenses of suits in which the United States are concerned, and of prosecutions for offences committed against the United States; and for the safe-keeping of prisoners, one hundred and ninety thousand dollars.

For the payment of sundry pensions granted by the late and present Governments, one thousand seven hundred and fifty dollars.

For the support and maintenance of light-houses, floating lights, beacons, buoys, and stakages, including the purchase of oil, keepers' salaries, repairs and improvements, and contingent expenses, one hundred and ninety-three thousand one hundred and fifty-six dollars.

For building light-houses on Little Watt's island, Maryland; on Clay island, Maryland; at the entrance of Roanoke Sound, in North Carolina; at or near Choctaw point, in Alabama; and near St. Mark's harbor in Florida, twenty-nine thousand eight hundred dollars, being the amount of balances of moneys heretofore appropriated to the said objects; which said several balances are hereby reappropriated to the several objects specifically.

For the salaries of Registers and Receivers of Land Offices where there are no sales, two thousand dollars.

For the salaries of two keepers of the public archives in Florida, one thousand dollars.

For stationary and books for the offices of Commissioners of Loans, five hundred dollars.

For allowance to Assistant Counsel and District Attorney, under the act supplementary to the several acts providing for the settlement of private land claims in Florida, dated twenty-third of May, one thousand eight hundred and twenty-eight, including contingencies, eight thousand dollars, including the unexpended balance of the last year's appropriation for the same objects.

For the third payment to Luigi Persico, for statues for the Capitol, four thousand dollars.

For alterations and improvements in the executive buildings, and painting the same, six thousand five hundred dollars.

For surveying the public lands, including the amount of arrearages due for the last year, one hundred and thirty thousand dollars.

For the salaries of the Ministers of the United States to Great Britain, France, Spain, Russia, the Netherlands, and Colombia, fifty-four thousand dollars.

For the salaries of the Secretaries of Legation to the same places, twelve thousand dollars.

For the salaries of the Charge des Affaires to Portugal, Denmark, Sweden, Brazil, Buenos Ayres, Chili, Peru, Mexico, and Guatemala, forty thousand five hundred dollars.

For outfit of the present Minister to Russia, nine thousand dollars.

For outfits of the Charge des Affaires at Peru, Chili, Brazil, and Guatemala, eighteen thousand dollars.

For the outfit and salary of a Charge d' Affaires, for the salary of a Drogoman at Constantinople, and for the contingent expenses of the Legation, thirty-six thousand five hundred dollars, to wit: For the outfit of a Charge d' Affaires, four thousand five hundred dollars; for salary of a Charge d' Affaires, four thousand five hundred dollars; for salary of a Drogoman, two thousand five hundred dollars; for the contingent expenses of the Legation, twenty-five thousand dollars.

For the contingent expenses of foreign intercourse, in addition to the sum of twenty-five thousand dollars hereinafter appropriated, the sum of fifteen thousand dollars.

For contingent expenses of all the missions abroad, twenty thousand dollars.

For the salaries of the agents for claims at London and Paris, four thousand dollars.

For the expenses of intercourse with the Barbary powers, thirty thousand dollars.

For the relief and protection of American seamen in foreign countries, twenty thousand dollars.

For the contingent expenses of foreign intercourse, twenty-five thousand dollars.

For carrying into effect the act of May twenty-ninth, one thousand eight hundred and thirty, for the settlement of the accounts of certain diplomatic functionaries, ten thousand five hundred dollars.

For the payment of claims for property lost, captured or destroyed by the enemy, the balance of the appropriation made by the act of third March, one thousand eight hundred and twenty-five, heretofore carried to the surplus fund, thirty-two thousand seventy-three dollars and eighty cents.

For the compensation due to James Parker for investigating the accounts of Robert Arnold, late collector of Amboy, two hundred thirty-nine dollars and sixty-four cents.

For the designating and marking the boundary line between the State of Louisiana and the district of Arkansas, three thousand dollars, the same to be expended under the direction of the Secretary of State.

For preparing a revise of the former estimates of the population of the United States, one thousand dollars.

ANDREW STEVENSON,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.
JOHN C. CALHOUN,
President of the Senate.

Approved, March 2, 1831.
ANDREW JACKSON.

CIRCULAR OF MR RENCHER

To his constituents of the Tenth Congressional District of North-Carolina.

Washington City, March 5, 1831.

FELLOW-CITIZENS: The Twenty-First Congress has terminated, and, with it, the political connexion which has heretofore existed between us. I should do injustice to my own feelings were I to permit the occasion to pass by, without returning to you my sincere thanks for the confidence reposed in me, and the courtesy and kindness uniformly shewn me, while in your service. I have endeavored to merit these marks of distinction, rather by an honest and independent discharge of my duty, than by mere empty and declamatory professions of extraordinary zeal.

It is the duty of the representative not only to discharge his high and responsible trust with fidelity, but, also, to render to his constituents an account of the manner in which he has discharged it. Accordingly, I submitted to you, at the close of the first session, a brief statement of the action of Congress on many of the leading measures of the Government, together with a plain exposition of my views in relation to them. It is not my purpose now to repeat what was then said, but simply to state some additional facts and observations—forced, from the the limits of a Circular, to leave many others still untouched.

Finances.—The Finances of the country, under their present efficient management, continue in a prosperous condition. The receipts into the Treasury, for 1830, were $24,161,018, of this sum about half a million was derived from stock held in the Bank of the United States; a million and a half from the sale of Public Lands, and the balance, almost entirely from duties laid upon imported goods, commonly denominated Customs. This sum, with the balance in the Treasury, on the 1st January 1830, formed an aggregate of $29,916,723

The expenditures, for 1830, were	$25,096,941
Leaving in the Treasury, on 1st January, 1831.	4,819,781
The receipts into the Treasury for 1831, are estimated at	23,340,000
The expenditures, for the same year, are estimated at	23,328,065

Public Expenditures.—It is gratifying to observe, that although the amount of receipts into the Treasury is gradually diminishing, yet the expenditures of the Government have been so reduced, as to bring them within the receipts, and, at the same time, to enable the administration to pay off, during the last two years, more of the Public Debt, than has been paid during any two corresponding years preceding them. This shews that there must have been important retrenchments made in the Public Expenditures, during this administration, while fraud and defalcation have met with nothing but rebuke and punishment.—Some of the Departments of the Government, I am frank to admit, have not gone so far in reducing the public expenditures as I had expected; while others have far surpassed my expectation, in their extensive and important reformations. I will select only one—the Navy Department. The Navy has become the most important arm of our national defence, and must grow in importance with the extension of our commerce, which is now protected by it, against foreign aggressions and spoliations. By its valor and gallantry it has won for its flag, and for its country which fosters it, the respect and admiration of other countries, and the love and gratitude of our own. But this Department has been subject to much abuse in the disbursement of the public money, from the latitude of executive discretion which has heretofore prevailed in it. The public funds have been disposed of, not according to law, but according to the will and pleasure of the Secretary of the Navy. In 1829, Mr. Branch was selected to preside over this Department, and by his energy, economy and integrity, has saved a million of dollars, annually, to the Government. The expenditures for the Naval service in 1828, was $3,989,786

In 1829,	5,318,950
In 1830,	2,910,776
In 1831, it is estimated at	2,835,194

This immense saving has been effected, and yet the efficiency and honor of the Navy has been fully sustained! I mention this with no other view than to do justice to our own countryman, who, by his honest, honorable, and talented exertion, in the service of his country, has built up a reputation equally honorable to himself and gratifying to his friends, and to the state which has so repeatedly honored him with her confidence. If others have not gone so far, he, at least, has fully and most nobly sustained the great cause of economy and retrenchment, in the public expenditures.

Public Debt.—The Public Debt was, on the 1st of January, 1830 $48,565,395—and there was paid during the last year, for interest and principal $11,355,748, leaving the amount on 1st January, 1831, $39,122,830. The sum paid during the last year was large; but it would have been much larger, but for the extraordinary expense of taking the Census, and the payment of the Massachusetts claim, amounting to nearly a million of dollars, which fell upon the receipts of the last year, and was paid out of them. The short period at which it is supposed the Debt will be extinguished, and the probable prosperity and happiness which will then dawn upon our country, were, upon a former occasion, fully and freely presented to you. Our anxiety for the complete extinguishment of this national burthen, increases with its rapid diminution; and when it is recollected that upwards of one hundred and fifty millions of dollars has already been paid for interest alone, and much of that to foreigners, (for much of the debt is owed by foreigners) that anxiety becomes both laudable and patriotic.

The Indians.—The benevolent policy of removing the Indian tribes, west of the Mississippi, which has been so earnestly recommended by every administration, for the last thirty years, is fast approaching consummation. Under the Indian Bill passed at the last session, treaties have been formed with the Choctaws and Chickasaws, providing for their removal and collocation, beyond the Mississippi river. These treaties are marked as they should be, by a spirit of much liberality towards these Indian tribes, while they are calculated to remove the source of that endless discord, which was springing up between the states and the General Government, and which seemed to threaten our happiness and our Union. The opposition heretofore made to this humane and benevolent policy is fast giving way, and the future historian, after the political excitement of the day shall have passed away, while he dwells upon the remnant of those mighty nations of the forest, thus saved from entire extinction, will pronounce but one verdict, which true philanthropy will record, and christianity approve.

The Tariff.—The Tariff has at all times been a subject of interest to the southern states. It has now become one of alarm. But having heretofore said much of the injustice and oppression imposed by the present high Tariff upon the southern states, I should now forbear to say any thing more, but for the very imperfect manner in which it is understood. The present Tariff is a system of heavy taxation. Disguise it as you may, by calling it "Customs" "Imposts" or "Tariff," it is still the same; for names do not alter things. These taxes fall most oppressively upon the farmers and upon the agricultural states. Under the present system we raise annually a revenue of more than twenty millions of dollars. This immense sum is paid indirectly by the consumers of imported goods. But who consume most of these imported goods, and consequently pay most of this revenue? Certainly the agricultural states, who buy all the goods they consume, and pay for them with their agricultural products. If instead of the foreign fabric, we consume the northern manufactures, it is the same to us; there being no difference in the price. In either case, the farmer is compelled to give more of his labor, to purchase the same article, whether manufactured in England, or the north, than would be necessary if the duty were less, and much more than if there was no duty.

But who derives the benefit from these taxes laid upon imported goods? The manufacturers. Because the duty enhances the price of goods, and enables them to get just that much more for their manufactures. Thus it will be seen that while the Tariff depreciates, and renders less valuable and productive the industry of the farmer, it appreciates and renders more valuable and productive the labor and industry of the manufacturer. It transfers, most unjustly the profits of our industry, to enhance the wealth and profits of the manufacturing states. But this is not our only grievance.—Heavy taxes laid upon imported goods, tends to exclude them and thereby destroy our foreign commerce, for it is folly to expect to sell to other nations if we refuse to buy of them! The agricultural states are dependent almost entirely on a foreign market, for the sale of their agricultural products. Whatever, therefore, tends to destroy that commerce, must in the same proportion, injure the agricultural states. Our grievance is therefore two fold. A crippled commerce, bears down the price of all our agricultural products, while upon every article which we consume a tenfold enormous tax is paid, to protect and enrich the northern manufacturers. To illustrate the operations of these high protecting duties, I will select but one article, that of sugar. It is manufactured in Louisiana, which is the only southern state that derives any benefit from the Tariff, and the only one therefore, that supports it. Brown sugar costs in the foreign market about 3 cents a pound, when imported we impose a duty of 3 cents. We import annually about 50 millions of pounds, on which the people pay a tax of one million and a half of dollars; but it goes into the Treasury for a common benefit, and is therefore not complained of. There is manufactured in Louisiana annually, one hundred millions of pounds of sugar, which is consumed in the United States. The people of Louisiana get three cents a pound more for this sugar, than they could do, if we were allowed to import it free of duty, which amounts annually, to 3 millions of dollars—and this sum is paid by the people of the United States, not into the treasury for a common benefit, but as a clear bounty to the wealthy sugar manufacturers of Louisiana, to enhance their profits and to pamper their wealth.

The only difference between foreign and domestic sugar, is this: when we consume foreign sugar, half the price which we pay (for the duty is 100 per cent) is for the benefit of the revenue, whereas when we consume the domestic sugar, half the price is a clear bounty to the sugar manufacturers of Louisiana; because the high duty upon imported sugar enables them to get, and compels us to pay, nearly as much more for their sugar. The price of each to the consumer being the same. I have selected the article of sugar only as an example. The same is equally true of every other manufacturing interest. These states uniting together, for their own aggrandizement, and regardless of the eternal principles of justice, have imposed upon us the present odious and oppressive Tariff, which is truly enriching them, but which makes us poor indeed.

Every species of sophistry has been resorted to, to justify this system of plunder, upon the unfortunate agricultural States. We have even been told that high duties made low goods! And that taxation was, in fact, and in truth, a great blessing! A wonderful discovery indeed, but certainly unknown to our forefathers, who considered unjust taxation as tyranny. The great declension in the price of manufactured goods, has not been in consequence of high duties, but in despite of them; and certainly has not been produced by the competition of our own manufactures. What has produced the great declension in the price of those articles, in the manufacture of which we do not engage, and in which we offer no competition? What has reduced more than one half the price of Coffee, Tea, Cocoa, and numerous other articles? Every one will perceive that this, as in every other case, must have arisen from other great and well known causes. From the unexampled improvements in machinery, for the last twenty years, the millions of persons who have been turned from the pursuits of war, to manufactures, and who have become producers, instead of consumers; and have thereby driven down the price of manufactured goods in the old world, to almost a nominal sum. Goods are low, but for the high duties they would be lower. The manufacturers know it, and the high duties are imposed to prevent it. If high duties made low goods, and low duties high goods these greedy manufacturers would be the first and most clamorous for their reduction.

But we have been told, that this system is an "American System," and intended to place us above paying tribute to other nations, by buying their goods! This argument is most absurd. If, by buying the manufactures of other countries, we pay tribute to them, they in turn, pay tribute to us, by purchasing our agricultural products. But if I buy of my neighbor an article which he can raise to greater advantage than I can, and pay for it with others that I can raise better than he can, do either I pay tribute to him, or he to me? It is nothing but a reciprocal exchange, favorable to both, and with nations is reciprocal commerce, favorable to each. Those who use this argument, wish the duties laid so high, as to exclude imports altogether, and thereby destroy our commerce with other nations. Should this ever be the case, what will be the condition of the agricultural States? Tied hand and foot, we must then look up in a state of pitiful dependence upon the manufacturers, to send us their goods, and take our produce upon their own terms; and out of the scanty earnings which may still be left to our industry, a direct tax must be paid, to raise a revenue for the support of Government. But I will dwell no longer on this sub-