

LAWS OF THE UNITED STATES and at the First Session of the Tuesty-Se-cond Congress.

An Ast for the adjustment and settlement of the claims of the State of South Carotina against the United States.

Be it enouged by the Senate and House of Responsibility of the United States of America in Congress asymptoted. That the proper accounting officers of the Treasury be, and they are hureby, authorized and directed to liquidate and satile the claim of the State of South Carolina against the United States for interest upon morey actually expended by her for military stores for the use and benefit of the United States, sud on secount of her military stores for the United States, during the late war with Great Britain; the money so expended having been drawn by the State from a fund upon which she was then receiving interest.

We are now upon the eve of that ensures plotting in modern annals—the public faiths redeemed, and the public engagements all the commod and the public engagements all the commod are our policy to our actual condition and the exigencies of the Government. That position is both difficult and delicate. The occasion imperiously demands a great reduction of the revenue—a reduction to the actual necessities of the Government. Wis shall be effected with as little injury as possi ble to the manufacturing establishments, was then receiving interest.

standard fixed by the Department of War: Provided, That the balls so rejected shall belong to
the United States.

Second. The amount paid by the State of
South Carolina for the transportation of military
storus, and of her troops, in the service of the
United States, as aforesaid, or recognized by
shem as having been called out for that purposa,
over and above the number of wagous allowed to
each regiment in the army of the United States.

Third. The pay or compensation allowed by
the said State to the Psymanter and Commissary
General, and other staff officers, whilst they
were, respectively employed in making or superioteuding disburgements for the militain in the
sarvice of the United States, as a sforesaid.

Legislity under the present system of
taxation is wholly quattainable. The agricultural and planting States will of necessity
pay more than their equal proportion of the

A. STEVENSON,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.
J. C. CALIFOUN,

Vice President of the United States, and President of the Scate. red, March 22, 1482. ANDREW JACKSON.

No. 11. of to amend the several acts establishing erritor. i Covernment in Plorita. the Schute and House of Rewee of the United States of America in assembled, That there shall be elected of the Legislative Council in the erritory of Florida, from the counties of Muslim and Hamilton; and one from the county of Valton in mid Perritory.

Appeared, March 29, 1832.

SPEECH

THE HON. W. P. MANGUA THE TARIFF.

duties on wines and silks, and aght to be reduced.
That the committee on Finance

erely, but it is also necessary it is to operate. Their

No. 10.

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We are now upon the ove of that etc.—so glorious in modern annals—the public faith reduced, and the public engagements all

was then receiving interest.

See, 2. And be it further enacted, That, in ascertaining the amount of interest to be paid, it aforesaid, to the State of South Carolina, interest, shall be computed upon sums expended by the shall be computed upon sums expended by the State for the use and benefit of the United States, as alorested, and which have been, or shall be repaid to South Carolina by the United States.

See. 5. And be it further enacted, That the following claims of the State of South Carolina against the United States, which have been here-tolore disallowed, in consequence of their not coming within the regulations of the Government, shall be adjusted and settled, that is to say:

Every Theorem of the State of South Carolina against the United States, which have been here-tolore disallowed, in consequence of their not coming within the regulations of the Government, shall be adjusted and settled, that is to say:

shall be adjusted and settled, that is to soyr.

First. The cost of certain cannon-balls purchased or procured by the said State for her pullitary defence during the late war, and rejected by
the imprecing officers of the United States, in
the carry party in this country that seeks to
consequence of their not being conformable to the consequence of their not being conformation to the demonstrate manufacturing transport of their not deeply impressed standard fixed by the Department of War: Pro- is there any which is not deeply impressed

the United States, as aforesaid. cultural and planting States will of necessity. The sum of seven thousand five honfred dollars, for blankets purchased by the State recenue. This proportion is obvious and for the use of a portion of her militia whilst is incontrovertible. The Southern States have Fifth. The value of the present contract price of the trace of the trace of the trace of the present contract price of the maskets purchased or arceured by the State of South Carolina, for her militia, during the late war, when is the service of the United States: Provided, That the said muskets shall become the property of the United States; and Provided also, That any part of the said amount may be received in arms at the present contract to the benefit of his Government—but for paid -they are unwilling to be taxed-not for the benefit of the Government-but for And be it further enacted. That the the benefit of large, wealthy, and flourishing Roma hereby allowed, and the amount of capitalists. A system so unequal and so of power in the old Congress to "regulate," to for the attainment of a unrante good. It is a storeshid, shall, when ascertained, unjust cannot be endured. As a permanent to improve, to give unity and stability to our rightfully exercisable, and is that aspect it is out of any money in the Treasury, not system it will no, as it ought not to be

What is the effect of the resolution the table? It is to aggravate the evil. It is to tax the necessaries of the poor man, while the rich may revel in luxuries as free from taxation as the air he breathes. It is to increase the extravagant bounties already enjoyed by the rich capitalist, by diminishing the cost of many of the articles which enter into the consumption of his establishment The duties in the shape of protection remain from the prices of articles consumed by the

manufacturer and his labourers.

The only feature of mitigation is to be found in the reduction of the amount of revenue. This however is more than coun terbalanced by the increased inequality in the action of the system. But if a system of innosts shall be adopted in pursuance of the policy of the resolution, what will be the extent of the reduction of the ference? The Senator from Kentucky estimates it at seven Hirered in the henate of the United States in would be between five and six—suppose in the 7th and 8th of Feb. 1832, on Mr. Clay's resolution in relation to the Tariff.

Resolved. That the existing duties upon and twenty three millions of dollars, when imported from foreign countries, and twenty three millions of dollars, when the actual necessities of the Government would not and ought not to require more made or produced within the United than ten millions to be raised by revenue ought to be forthwith abplished. The people are then to be taxed for evenue. to twelve and even fifteen millions of dollar, the duties on wines and silks, and rought to be reduced.

That the committee on Finance hill accordingly.

The state of the committee on Finance hill accordingly.

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The state of this contents of the confidence of the pulse store harmony to the pulse made the confidence of the confidence and sundered the affections of distant and in portant parts of this confederacy? Sir, it cannot. The whole Son's will regardit with partacl materly, but it is also necessary fixed aversion. They will view it as a proo that our distant brethren have but little resp for our feelings; that they turn a deaf car to our friendly remonstrances, and heed not the narrative of our violated rights and multiplied some take contains an experience of a free Government. It is subversive of every making of an enlighteness deep and dangerous political economy, and it is utterly regardless of that confidence and affection comented by mutual interest, which constitute the broad basis—and the only basis, upon which rests the noble structure of our free institutions, is it the part of wisdom, taking broad and a question which has a street the adoption of that has ever or ontiguous States in the Union, is believed to bring to them nothing but pure, unmined will, and which a large unjority of the people of that region believe to be in violation of

tion truly! An obvious perversion of the

The argument necessarily comes to this conclusion. For if you have the power to pro ecting domestic manufactures, you have the whole mirestrained power for that purpose, and to effectuate that purpose completely, you must push the power of regulation to-

extinction.
Could this have been the meaning of the framers of the Constitution? Ty looking into the fastory of those times, I think it will be apparent that it was not. Under the old confederation, Congress had the power, with the consent of nine States, to exercise some of the highest attributes of sovereignty. the power of making peace and war, to com money, regulate its value, to grant letters of marrie and reprisal in time of peace, to enter into treatics and alliances, besides many other important powers-but Congress had no power to lay taxes. The sword was placed in the hand of Congress, but the arm was nerveless, so long as the States retained the purse. At the close of the revolutionary war, the confederacy was not unlike a young giant-victorious, but exhausted and powervanished, the circulating medium—the paper money—depreciated and worthless, public confidence and private faith mere terms of mockery; so that the universal distress, confusion and calamity of peace were more sorely felt, and more appalling, than all the horrors of the war. Every intelligent man referred much of the

general suffering to the true chine-the want foreign commerce, and to raise a revenue to redeem our pledged faith and fulfil our public engagements. Repeated applications were made to the States to confer upon Congress the power to lay duties and collect a revenue Every eve was turned on commerce as being the most convenient, and the only fit and ample source of raising a revenue adequate to the necessities of the Government. respective States had the entire control over the whole subject of foreign commercer and it was only by surrendering that courted to Congress, that an efficient system of revenue. controlled to the whole amount of defluction from the prices of articles consumed by the manufacturer and his labourers.

Congress, that an eliminate system of revenue high and elications action upon one, without affect the prices of articles consumed by the upon the States with zeal and ability. The lation of connerve you harden it with doing manufacturer and his labourers.

The only feature of mitigation is to be serviced and his labourers are discovering and his labourers. scrupulous and jealous caution. The able men of that day took the deepest interest in this subject. Every toole was pressed which could convince the understanding, kindle the patriotism, or conciliate the confidence of the Sates. They were teld of violated faith, unredeemed pledges, national dishonor, paralyzed commerce, approaching anarchy the entire absence of power to combine and control our resources, and to countervail the injurious commercial regulations of foreign countries. But in no document of that day, notwithstanding the numerous and powerful inducements held out to the \$1.200 to confer motwithstarding the numerous and powerful and the content of the case, it is necessary to look in the content of the case, it is necessary to look include manufactures to protect domestic manufactures. It is not content in a pin Congress the power "to regulate coins of the continuous and antiquity, in the content of the continuous and antiquity of I find a angle word sail in favor of conferring that power as the means of as a not instrument to protect domestic manufactures. It levenue, and revenue alone, was the great levenue, and revenue alone, was the great strength of the content of these general inferests which were necessary and manufactures as Iterance, and revenue alone, was the great which were necessary and modern to protect domestic manufactures. It is greatly in the content of these general inferests which were necessary and modern to protect domestic manufactures at levenue, and revenue alone, was the great with discussion of the support of the wills became more obvious, and as the public, necessaries more urgent. Mr. Mailson took by this subject is the Virgins Legislature in 1785, and resolution pasted to the texter of (coverment are failed, the wills became more obvious, and the public, necessaries more urgent. Mr. Mailson took by this subject is the Virgins Legislature in 1785, and resolution pasted to the texter of (coverment are failed, the will be failed to the other States, to authorize that Assembly to regulate the form of the public of the state of the subject of the subject

of the United States, and to devise some uniform system of commercial, regulations, in pursuance of this resolution's meeting was held at Annapolisin September, 1786. Five States only being represented, the commissioners declined doing more than making a report to the Legislatures of their States, and transmitting copies to the United States in Congress.

Congress took up this report in February, 1787, which led to the convention of May, of the same week, in Philadelphia, that formed 1787, which led to the convention of May, of the same year, in Philadelphia, that formed the present Constitution.

176d the protection of demestic manufactures enter into the contemplation of Mr.

is vitiated by a sophism. The fallacy consists in supposing a power in the States over a subject which might have been exercised without limita-

css. The public debt accumulated, the its limitation, was gravely questioned, in a certain And yet an embargo is a mere temporary sus-pension of commerce, designed to correct some evil pernicious to its prosperity; or as a precu-tionary measure, preliminary to some ulterior movement that might expose it to hazard or injury. In both cases it has for its object the benefit of commerce: to place it on a better and more permanent formag, or to shelter it from an inpending evil. It is a temporary evil, respited to for the attainment of a durable good. It is a atrongly contralistinguished from the protective principle, which tends to the annihilation and

not the conservation of foreign commerce. Again, the argument is inaccurate, in sur-hosing he terms "to regulate foreign commerce," to "protest domestic manufactures" strictly en-relative. Whereast to regulate commerce is onething, and to protect domestic manufacturer is mother. The error countries in supposing an lissolubic enquesion, a fixed deper exist between them: whereas, connexion and dependance are incidental to one mode of existence only, and in fact the government may exert a upon imports, a consection instantly springs up-through the incidental advantage conferred upon the domestic article in a competition with the lo-roign coming into the same market burthened with those duties. But if in the engalation of commerce it is ! signed to intuse into it the utmost vigor, that is attainable only by conterring upon it perfect freedom. In this mode of axistence then, the most estural and most perfect, all connexion is dissolved and all dependance is an-

Again. The argument is inaccurate, in assum ing that the power of protection has entirely pasted from the States, and that it express the Geneed from the states, and that it extrem the General Government, or must be extract. Fur chartdate this part of the case, it is necessary to look into the constitution, and also into the proceedings of the convention which formed it. You will

tions," the exclusive enjoyment of the fruits of their genius. I take this say, to be a decisive expression of the sense of the convention, against conferring upon Congress the power to give to

is vitited by a sophism. The fallace consists in apposing a power in the States nave a ship of the sense of the convention, against the maps the sense of the convention, against the maps that the sense is the states have granted to the General Government by a conservative power.

The particular purpose for granting the power of activation, without regard to that purpose, and to the extent of an entire pervension or destruction of that purpose, and to the extent of an entire pervension or destruction of that purpose for granting the power of other General Government was, to raise pevension or destruction of that purpose for granting the power of the General Government was, to raise pevension or destruction of that purpose for granting the power of the General Government was, to raise pevension or destruction, without regard to the granting the power of the General Government was, to raise pevension of destruction, without regard to the granting the power of the General Government was, to raise pevension of the sense of the granting the conservative power.

The particular purpose for granting the power of the General Government was, to raise pevension of the General Government was, to raise pevension of the sense of the granting the conservative power.

Permit me to test the login of the measure, and the convention. This strength called to the foreign commerce indefinitely, is annihilate it foreign commerce indefinitely in an indefinitely in a state of the granting the granti go into the public Treasury. It, then, it is not wholly nugatory, it can be for nothing else than to enable the States to encourage the interest, of

go into the public Treasury. B, then, it is not wholly nugatory, it can be for nothing else than to enable the States to encourage the interest of manufactures.

But, sir, we are not left to grope in the dayk for the true meaning of directance. Lather Martin, in his speech to the Maryland Legislature, presents the whole ground. He had burne a distinguished part in the convention at Philadelphia. With an eye that watched every movement, and a mind that chaprehended every principle, no man, better understood or was more able to expond the views of that body. In speaking of this clause, he says that—

"Every State is also prohibited from laying any imposts or daties on caports or exports, without the mermission of the foregrafic according to the foregrafic and present to it a liberal and an amendment of the foregrafic according to th

Every State is also prohibited from laying any imposts or daties on imports or exports, without the permission of the General Government. It was taged that as almost all sources of traction were given to Congress, it would be but reasonable to leave the States the power of bringing revelue into its in treasuries, by laying a sinte upon exports, if they amould think proper, which might be so lighten not to injure or discourage industry, and get might be productive of considerable revelues also that there might be cases in which it would be proper for the purpose of encouraging manufactures to lay duties to product the exportation of the raw materials; and even, in addition to the duties laid by Congress on imports for a side of revenue, to lay a duty to discourage the importation of surfactures here to engite us on the subject of the productional state of the productional discourage and that there exists no consideration of surfactures here to engite us on the subject of the principle of an engite underly the fallower, the most we could obtain wax, that this power night be exercised by the States, with and only with the consent of Congress.

Even all of which the follower constitutes. It would extent to it a their and an analysis described to it a time of the constitution is all, to the inputies of the contribution is all, to the individual to the history of the strong of the power in, we shall be equally insuccessful in finding any constitutional surrant for the covering of the power claimed by the friends of the provision of the provision of the provision of the strong in all my views on this subject and that there exists no considered with reference to the grand considered with reference to the my strong the fall of the contribution is all an analysis of the court and an analysis of the court of the covering of the co aposts or duties on imports or exports, without

From all of which the following conclusions, I think, increasily result: Eirst, That the power to protect domestic manufactures is not extinct; secondly, that it is not possessed exclusively either for selfair purposes; with not possessed exclusively either by the General Lovernment or by the States respectively; but, thirdly, that the power does in fedure and unmitigated by the stiphast fact exist, and may be put into efficient action, but a ment, like presented to the power does in fedure and unmitigated by the stiphast by any State, with the consent of the General dustry, for the benefit of the protected version of the ment of the ment of the protected version.

the man be a surprise of the state of the st

local interest, and it is the not local in which can be constitutionally protected. It appears by exterence to the jumpale Federal Convention, and Later Debates in the reportest duals of the Constitution, destined expedient to restrain the general the pierase. To regulate communes, a might be abused in layor of the Easters to the oppression of the staps, or play States. To effect that the following was all to with 15 No maximition sets at all to