while are in the carry period of the Government the state region of states with a pulse of commercial and the region of states with a pulse of our data. It is a mark to extend the pulse of the states and their eithers became the transfer of a sea with a pulse of the states and their eithers became the states of a sea with a not likely to happen of a sea with a not likely to happ

brings into the maio masket two hogsheads, making the supply evolutions the demand—in that ease the procedual lad; but how much? Cotainly not to an extent exceeding the whole value of the two hogsheads. Why not? Recause mine than let the price go lover, so as to effect the ninety-eight hogsheads. The owner of them would find it his interret to have up the two hogsheads, or what is a quindent, would withhold from the market two of his own. Now how stands the case? The ninety-eight hogsheads are worth \$9,800—but two hogsheads tome into market, and are about to reduce the price—two hogsheads of the hinety-eight how withheld +and the price remains high, and the ninety-six brought into market are worth \$9,600—and so it is demonstrated that if the two hogsheads reis demonstrated that if the two hogsheads re-served we entirely less, (which is practice would not be the fact,) yet the loss by the increased supply of two per cent. is only \$100 compl to

Apply these principles to the price of the whole supply is all the markets of the world, and the results will be similer, in truth, identiand the results with he similar, in south, identi-cal—that is to say, as our whole domestic pro-duce is only two or two and a hallper cent of the whole supply of the savie. So the introduc-tion of our into the markets of the world, could lower the price at most only two as two sad a half per cent. And yet we see, by reference to the prices, that brown sugar, which is 1816 was worth from twolve to sixteen, is now worth only from six to eight sents—and, in Colas, the quali-ties which is 1816 and 17, were worth from six to eight cents, are now selling at from two to three cents. The allegation therefore, to eyes to me, as I think it must seem to all impartial per-sons, as utterly preposterous, in the sense, and

me, as I think it must seem to all impartial persons, as utterly preposterous, in the sense, and to the extent, put forth.

The causes of the reduction of prices, which have alike alliered assistered and improjected articles, he much therefore than the tariff laws, of 1811, 1822, and 1822. I will not now stop to investigate them.

Sir, the views which Thave proceeded in relation to the actual of mean, with others, which

couring introduction of attenues of scaled were couring to from the yapaster white place upon that the place upon that the form great as an entering of the dela of the Ryachtime-laid the foundation of a system of policy, and man elicitate to a mode of traction, which have enrighed regions requestly prior, and improverlated regions naturally prior, and improverlated regions naturally ries.

indications, cally risk, and imagiverished regions nate-cally risk, as we first strange, and at the first view, at-ther legis-be stepped at the strange, and at the first view, at-strange, but a great section, seed upon by a mode of teastion of the most of the strange of the government the commercial while was debt at the Revolution was landed—a

the make and the country. She is there any intelligent of make and be bettered the great planting forered this country. She is there any intelligent man who believes the of the argar planters were the only present in the country seeking protection from Congress, for wites, aye, a single level and the containty seeking protection from Congress, for wites, aye, a single level, and the containty seeking protection from Congress, for wites, aye, a single level, and the containty seeking protection from Congress, for wites, aye, a single level, and the containt of he more and the initial of Louinana, in taxor of an imposition of an annual tax of four million of dollars for their benefit. No man believes its.

If, then this subject has nothing intential to participly this tax, how does tracephic any additional meet by its mones are so received interests. Sing this tax has to meets, and ongit the first planting evidences of prosperity, and if the other planting interests. Sing I shall not step to reinte the alregation so aften put forth that the home competition has residued the process of signs. I will offer one Blustration inwares of wealth and greatness. This view of the containt of the whole depression to the wall quantity of one planting interests production to the wall and the other manners many plant foreign article-be excentially affected in its price by an addition to the whole quantity of only two percents. Supposition of the promition of the providence at a perpetual drain apon the profits of Southern labour—upon the exporting States. It also aftered a supply greatless two hogsheads, making the supply production of the great secsteady and persevering efforts of other great see rons of the confederatey to augment the revenue and squander the surplus in appropriations to all sorts of objects. It enables us also to com-prehend, in some measure, that political para-dox—which to a simple and plain man involves a perversion of language and confusion of ideas— rethat a national debt is a public blessing." Sir, it has been a blessing to that great section of this country which has been sheered and invigorated by its refreshing streams; but a positive evil upon the whole region of the South. It enables us also to understand something of the motives of that relicule and demonstron which have been fevelled at the present Chief Magistrate, for his

> Sir, the extinguisiment of the national deat will be full as an exit by the monopolists and capitalists of the North and East, imagnitudes as an annual flow of ten or twelve millions of dollars, in that direction, will be discontinued; and ha much as longer necessity for high taxes ceasing, an apprelication of reduction, at the memory when so much capital is let long, will beget difficulty and anxiety in making investments is presents highly probtable or exorbitantly boun Sir, this part of the subject awakens painful

wowed anxiety to extinguish that dobt, and re-

Lieve the people from a portion of their burthens

reminscences of the tendency of Governments in other countries and other times—of the humili-ating fact. Mostrated upon almost every page of history, that all Governments have been so cun-

history, that all Governments have been so cunningly devised, and eurhously constructed, as to busilien the many and beneat the few-to increase the strength of the powerful, and perpetuate the feebleness of the weak. We had believed that our Revolution, which was achieved for the sake of principle, and not to essage from practical oppression, had opened upon the world brighter hopes. We had hoped that our Constitution, which rosts upon the immutable rights of man, and the principles of eternal justice, would guarantee to leabteause support and protestion, and impose upon the presently wholesome and slicituatives raints. Sir, we have long enjoyed this pleasing delusion, but as it not delusion.

To a superficial charver, ours seems to be, in fact, what it is in theory, a Government of the many, for the benefit of the many. A closer investigation discloses the truth, that it is, practically, a Government of the smallest possible majority, over the largest possible minority—that the largest minority is laid under contribution to augment the aggregate of existions, and that this majority that some to the lowest sale point, to entumine the value of the dividents. And that this majority that some to the lowest sale point, to entumine the value of the dividents. And that this majority that some to the lowest sale point, to entumine the value of the dividents. And that this majority that strentering politicisms, who divide among themselves the richest apolitic of their unimplies and those both a armit—it indeed a much—to the increasers of party. And, sir, where is the check upon combinations for selfish and upperceipled, exastions? The deeds of responsibility embrely fails; for though the dominant majority is responsible to their namediate

\$13,064,801 the Southern States, traperring notes that the Southern States, traperring notes that the the contract of the Linea, actually expert annually, to foreign countries, near three-lourths of the whole experts of domestic growth

How is it, sir, that with such an immense ex How is it, are that with such an immease exno t, the South is growing power? How it is
find the Northern population, comprising twoduries of the whole operation, except not more
than one-locath, and yet are abounding it all
the comports and laturies of loveign condition,
and inarcasing daily in prospectly? How are the
North enabled to but and common such a propostion of foreign imports? It is not because
they buy them with produce exported. No, Sir.
It is not by means of invading their capital that
they are combined so to multiply their capital that
they are comprised to that, and besides their
converts prosperly in constantly onward. Then,
sir, how is it that they are constant nearly twothirds of the schole importation, when they do
not send abroad, of their own produce, one-third
of the value of that which they consume, and
when they do not invade their capital? when they do not invade their capital?

Sir, the most that they would be entitled to.

the value of their exports, enhanced by the prohis of freight upon expects and haports, and yet they consume more than double the whole a-mount of their expects and freight. How is it done? It is through the instrumentality of the Taviff system, which I will now explain. The Taviff, by enhancing the price of the for-

ein article to the whole amount of the duty, enables the domestic manufacturer to bring his manufactures, of like kind, into the market, and sell them for a price equal or nearly equal to the foreign article, burthened as it is with a high du-The domestic article is sent to the South and sold for high profits, and drains off in that way a large part of the income of the southern planter, for his cotton and tobacco-and these profits, so made by the manufacturer, enables im to consume of the foreign importation. Now the average of all the duties has been accurately calculated, and it exceeds forty-live per cent. The South, therefore, pays upon all they consume either forty-five per cent, upon the price, it it he the foreign article, or about the same amount in the enhanced price of the do-mestic article. It is in this columned price, produced by the duties on imports, that the North extracts from the South a large share of their profits of planting; and by the use of these profits, so extracted, the North is enabled to substitote itself for the South, and consume the imports, which in the absence of the tax, would have been the legitimate tentts of Southern labor. to other words, the products of southern labor, as they are week in the foreign exchanges, are burthened with a tax of forty-five per cent. The products of Northern labor, as they are not used in foreign exchanges, are entirely tree from tax -hence an inequality which, in the long run, must of necessity be runnes to the South.

Agon. The southern planter, who makes a bale of cotton, is just as much entitled to it, as the Northern manufacturer, who makes a piece of cluth, is entitled to his cloth. This is conceded on all hands-for both the bale of sotten and the piece of cloth, are the fruits of their la-

But both wish to carry their articles into mat ket-and both are permitted to do it free of tax. But mark the convenuence. The planter sends his cotton to Liverpool to exchange for cloth; when he brings his cloth home he is stopt at the sustom house, and told that he must surrender forty-five yards in the hundred. The planter then retains only fifty five yards, though he has hopestly earned one bundred. The northern maunfacturer is not only permitted to keep his whole piece of one hundred yards, but by the intervention of the tariff, he is enabled to sell it at an advance of forty or forty-five per cent, upon the are two men who have each carped one bondred lollars per piece at the natural price-I mean price, the cost of production. The southern man is compelled to give up forty-five Fartla, and is permitted to keep fitty-five yards, worth fitty-five dollars. The nurthern manufactures is not only permitted to keep his 100 yards, worth one hundred dollars, but, by the sid of the tariff, he is eastled to sell his one hundred yards, say for one hundred and furty dorlars. That is, the one hundred dollars worth of labor of the southern man is, it the long run, by the intervensouthern man is, is the long run, by the interven-tion of the tarif, made to be worth eighty-five dollars test than the one hundred dollars worth of labor of the northern manufacturer. I exclude any calangement of the price of the fifty-five pieces: because, in the practical operation, they are purchased for consumption. Is it possible to conceive a case of more revolting hardship. And yet this illustrates truly the operation of the ta-

To do equal justice, the Government, as it tax es by impost the amthern man's piece of cloth when imported, should also tax by excise the northern mapulacturer's piece to the same a-mount; and wherefore ought not this to be the

mount; and shevefore ought not this to be the sasse! Has not the southern man just as much carned by his labors his piece, as the northern unsualganers has earned by by his labor! This is one of the butter feults of indirect taxes. And to whatever amount the revenue may be reduced, the same principle will not, and the like results, to that extent, will be produced.

Sie, this is the great severe of the ramous transfer of the profits of authors halor, to augment the prosperity of the mith and east.

Again. It is said that the communer pays the majort deties. Though not asseming in that proposition, I will assume that prosciple in this argument. The Government collects a revenue upon imports of any twenty-three millions as year. The south exports the e-forming of the products, which are exchanged by the imports upon which these breaty-three millions are exchanged to the product of southern labor. Repeal the tariff, and the south would be als exchanged for the promote the Bepeal the tariff, and the south we eld to consume or to self three-found ports. But under existing sirebund a south consumes one-half the important of the south consumes one-half the important pay flutter.

profused reason to Musers the profused to the facility profused reason to advantageous to the planting States, and so disastipus to the planting States, the, if would be an eleviation of these reifs, sense as they are upon a great section of the Usion, if we could have that this policy way ments the external wealth and the national profused by the particular profused to the particular the particular than the particular than the particular the particular than the ments the extense sealth and the national pro-peritive. But, sir, such is not the fact. Interpre-ceptable of demonstration, that this posicy di-ministes the aggregate of national wealth.

It commonts it will to the approbation, of six friends, not as the means of increasing this wealth, but as the matrament of a forced and mo-nature transfer of the profits of agricultural labor, to change the capital and profits of the manufac-toring interest. But, sir, that an augmentation of the wealth of the ration is not the consecutions of

the wealth of the nation is not the consequence of these protecting duties, I beg leave to read a just these protecting duties, I beg leave to read a passec from a work of one of the most alife, tagacious, and profound political summands. Out this or any other country ever
produced—of one, whose capacious mind, and
astocishing powers, have undergone a certification
by forty years experience is public life; and ther
meanments of whose grouns will struct the allminutes of years, when the works of some
of his bitterest reviters shall have dropped from
the esemany of rase. The acquiment is clear,
compressed and demonstrative.

"A Government which acknowledges the principle, that no individual can be divested of his
property for public purposes without indemnity,
cannot claim the right to that indirectly, which
it is forbidden to do directly. A system galvulated to lay permanent burdens, greatly uncquaand oppressive, on some classes of somety, or on
a particular section of the country, would
be indicately unjust, and altogether indeten-

a particular section of the country, would be indically unjust, and ultogether indeten-able, even though it might be attended with some advantages to the community considered as a whole. But whether such advantage are in fact realized; whether on any supposition, they ever can produce aprofit equal to the actual national learning even from the indispensable daty of twenty to twenty-five per cent. must

be first examined.
"It is self-evident that the industry of a count is most profitably employed, or mother words, that a country acquires the greatest, wealth, and its general prosperity is most advanced, in pro-portion as its capital and labour are most produc-

It is not less obvious that, if a given amou of capital and labour produces in the same tim i less quantity of a certain commodity than could have been purchased with that quantity of another article, which might have been produced in the same time by the same amount of capital and Jabour, and a national loss equal to the difference between the quantity produced and that which might have been purchased with the proceeds of the same capital and labour otherwise applied.

"With one thousand bushels of wheat worth me dollar a bushel, one thousand yards of cloth, of a certain quality, may be purchased. If the capital and indoor employed, or which might be employed, in recommende thousand husbels of wheat, do, when applied to the production of aimilar clot i, produce in the some time one thousand var a, there is neither comparative gain o But if then spylied, it produces only eight has hundred vards, could to two hundred dollars, o two hundred bushels of wheat, since the same bour and capital, if applied to the production of wheat, would have produced one thousand bush-cis, with which one shousand yards of cloth might e been purchased." To make this demonstration clearer, it that

be possible, let us take a nearer view of the ap cation of these principles to the actual state of ments for the manufacture of course woollens The manufacturer says he cannot go into it, as, without protection, it will be a losing business that he can make more money in other pursuits, than he can in the manufacture of course wool less. The Government, however, determines fifty per cent, on all amported coarse woellens The manufacturer goes into the business, not because, it let alone, he could make as much money at it as in other employments, but because the Government, by increasing the price of the foreign article fifty per cent, cuables him to sell the home article at fifty per cent, above the natural price. It is clear, therefore, that all who go into the business, have been induced, by the inferference of the Government, to abandon a more profitable, for a pursuit, in the absence of such interference, less profitable. The National lons is exactly the original difference between the old and the new pursuit. But the Government makes up that difference to the manufacturer, and often much more than makes it up. How does the Government make it up? Why, by taxing all the consumers of the foreign article, and thereby enabling the manufacturer, by increasing his pri-The result of which operation is two-fold-first a national loss, by substituting an unproductive for a productive pursuit. Secondly, a loss inposed upon the great body of consumers, for the individual benefit of a few manufacturers—to

iches them. Hot, sir, I am sware that this ressoning istoc us ambitions and too minute, to mingle itself with the magnificent conecutions of the Senator from Kentucky. He distants to push the powers of malysis to that high point, from which the eye may take in the very elements of these complete questions of political economy—unpretending security is beneath the aspirations of his amb:

enable them to jurisue a business which not only impairs the national wealth, but which also en-

That Science opens his speech by adverting to the seven years next preceding the Tariff of 1884, as being the most disastrous, and the seren years succeeding as the most prosperous, in the history of this country. The distress of the former period is ascended to the want of peotection, and the prosperity of the fatter is represented as the effect of the protective system. Sir, nothing can be more foose and incondusive than the general statement. But, was the peotalizer distress, experienced in this country during the years 1859, 20, 21, and 1822, occasioned by the want of a high protective system? It as, why did not England except, which was florally herricaloned by restrict one and prohibitions? Sir, the course of that distress lay much decipier; the effects were first developed in Europe, and were there experienced in all the guidations of their exists of that distress by, of naiversal, unwampled and giver whelming distress. Those waves operated upon the whole commercial world; they influences reached this country, and confirming here withouter this country, and confirming here withouter causes peculiar to ancestics, produced general depression and transh diviness. ven years sheeceding as the most in the history of this country. The

CONGRESS

Monday, March 96-Mc. Clay

introduced a tail so give start, so the act of the Legislature of Virginia, and the Blamps western section of the Livespeece and this Drival. The bill to exempt merchandize imported under counterers from the operation of the familiarity of 18 cf. was discussed, and an importance of the Committee of Finance. The apportunities of Finance. The apportunities of Finance, and mayigate the motion to reconsider the sote, by

Hayne and Chambers, was laid on the table. The bill making appropriations for the support of the Government during the year 1892, was taken up, and after some discussion was laid on the table, and the amendments reported from the Committee on Finance, and

Thursday, Murch 29-The bill exempting merchandize, imported under certain circumstances, from the operation of the Tariff of 1828, was, after some discussion, ordered to a third reading. The bill supplementary to the several acts for the sale of the public lands, returned with amendments from the House, was taken up. Mr. King moved that the Schale concur, in the amendments of the House. Mr. Ewing spoke in opposition to the amend ments, and Messrs. Moore and Buck ner in their support, after which, on motion of Mr. Moore, the bill was laid on the table and the amendments were ordered to be printed.

Friday, March 30-The Senate was occupied, nearly the whole day, by an inferesting and animated deliate, grow ing out of a report from the Committee on Manufactures, handed in by Mr. Dickerson, their chairman, accompanied by a bill repealing the duties on certain articles not protected by the pre-sent tariff. The report, in reference to the several propositions which had been referred to them, declares that the committee cannot decide on the subject of the public lands, without receiving further information, which has been called for by a resolution of the Sepate; speaks of the propositions of Messes. Pointexter and Hayne as highly inex-Poindexter and flayne as highly inex direction are to be seen the most pedient—the former difficult and im- tiful icioles [stalactives] suspin practicable, and the latter as interfer ing with the policy heretofore pursued, of affording incidental protection to domestic industry; and also speaks of other reductions of duties which may hereafter be safely made (In the reading of the reportland bill, Mr. Forsyth moved to recommit the latter, on the ground that the report being in part as stated by the committee, and not comply with the implied instructions of the Senate, by presenting, in one view, all the subjects that had been referred to them. The amount of reduction proposed by the bill is estimated by the committee at 5 660 000. Messrs. Foravth, Havne, Clay, Dickerson, Miller, Foot, Holmes, Benton, Smith, King, Mangum, Sprague, Dollas, Marcy, Brown, and l'azewell, took part in the debite; at the conclusion of which the bill was aid on the table, year 27, nays 19.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES. Monday, March 26-The Speaker aid before the House the memorial, of the Taria Convention recently assemabled in New York; 5,000 extra copies of which were ordered to be printed. Mr. McCarty, from the Committee on Interbal Improvements, reported a bill to improve the mail road from Lunis, vilte to St. Louis, A joint resolution respecting the pay of the Murine Corps, was read a third time and passed -The bill authorizing the President of the United States to Greek transfers of appropriations in the Naval service, under certain circumstances, was parsed. The bill from the Senate for the

re organization of the Ordinance he-partinent, was read a third time and passed—Year 191; Nova 66. "Tuesday, March 27—The bill in ad-dition to an act for the retief of certain manivent debturs to the United States was read a third time, and passed— The bill from the Senate Supplements. The bill from the Senate, Supplementato the several acts for the sale of the blic Lands, was read a third time, as Public Lands, was read a third time, as amended. Considerable debate arose on the question of its passage, which was evoctually arrested by a motion for the previous question, which was austained. The bilt was then passed — Yeas 119 Nays 44.

**Pelmenday, March 28—The bill to utborize the Judges of the United States Courts to take bail of claimants.

notion of Mr. Wilson to the Committee of Finance, and the motion to reconsider the soit, for which the Webster's amount then the Webster's amount then the Webster's amount then the Webster's amount the Arabid then the Webster's amount the Arabid then the Webster the Select t Committee, chasse by based and concisting of Messes. We beter, Claylorge
forsyth, Mangum and Hases.

If classed a resolution instructing the
Committee on Military A Bases to consider the expediency of combishing a
sider the expediency of combishing a
continual Foundry, for the making of
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of the United States in the revolution. memorial from sundry citizens of Kentucky asking the interference of the Government in lavor of the objects of the Culonization Society, which, after same remarks from Mesers. Clay,

House adjourned. Friday, March 30-The House resumed the consideration of the report of the Committee on the Judicialy on the subject of the charges against the Collector of the port of Wiscasset; and Mr. Evans, of Maine, went into an acthe communications from the Departiments respecting them, ordered to be printed.

Thursday, Murch 29—The bill ex. certain treaties, were afterwards taken up in a Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union, Mr Polk in the chair. The two former bills were considered and reported, and at four o'clock the committee rose and the House adjourned.

Newly discovered Cave in Pennsulvania .- A few days ago, Mr. Reese, of Peters township, Franklin county, Penusylvania, living on the base of North Mountain, was about to dig for water, and as there is a very lurge apring issuing out of the rocks, at the foot of a hill of considerable height, and a kind of sink hole some distance above the spring, he thought he probably could come on the stream—accordingly he commenced digging in the sink hole, and had proceeded but a few feet, when he could plainly hear the water running seemingly with great rapidity; and at the distance of about twenty feet from the surface, came to the water, at the lower extremity of a fissure in the rock, which immediately expanded into a large and beautiful cavern, the entrance of which is partially obstructed by loose rocks, which after advancing a little distance, entirely disappear, and instead of loose rubbish, solid rocks appear, enamelled with spar of different colors. In from its noble, and in some places, ma-jestic ceiling. Concretions, without number, and of almost every color, size and dimension, are seen pointing down-wards from the neiling, and lowered from the sloping walls—some white, some red, some brown, some green, and others transparent as glass, and all solid as marble. They threaten the currous adventurer with being toes to pieces their craggy points, if he attempts pen-etrating any further into it; and holy al-in some places he is obliged to proce, a in a stooping position, in order to avoid them. In proceeding up this subtere needs passage, you are obliged to wa

neous passage, you are obliged to walk in the run nearly all the way. The run is in some places dry at the present seeson of the year. Let it is evident from the bed of the run, and over visible marks of the water, that in some pacts of the year the water must flow through the different channels in large quantities. Even at this time there is a great deal running through it, but mostly through channels along side the principal one, as is evident from the great noise it makes, in falling over the oraginy rocks which impeds its progress. There are in the principal channels several falls, which might very properly be There are in the principal channels several falls, which might very properly be denominated chiaracta—the extent of the cave is as yet unknown, as it has been out partially explored; the grazeest distance may person has been up it yet, is await 800 feet, at which illustance there was no appearance of the termination. In ascending this cave, the eye is must agreeably strick with in grandeur—at every strong wanders present themselves—here is the particular into trees, through the particular into the spherome of a periodic grave—in some places the spar is furmed into the likeness of man birth brasts, organs. &c. and terminations. beasts, organs, &c. raiset on a pedestal, is a c bisuce of a half appured this, there are hundred nesses, which I shall not cription of, When