

The Asheville Messenger.

"Life is only to be valued as it is usefully employed."

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THE MESSENGER.

Friday Morning, May 13, 1842.

England.

We took occasion some time ago to express our belief as to the policy of England in emancipating her West India slaves and keeping twenty thousand of them trained to arms. No nation on earth has made so loud and long a cry against slavery, and yet no other nation has in reality so many slaves. She had her tender heart deeply affected by the enslaved condition of eight hundred thousand negroes in the West Indies, and proceeded to pay a large sum of money for their liberation, while the most abject slavery of more than twenty millions of her Asiatic subjects is looked upon with the coldest eye imaginable; simply because it is to her pecuniary interest to liberate the one and retain the other in ignorance, superstition and wretchedness.

We find in an exchange paper the following extract of a letter which recently appeared in the London Post, written by one who signs himself "An American." It shows the character of articles now at times admitted into some of the English newspapers, and is certainly a most withering rebuke to the hollow protestations of philanthropy so repeatedly made by the British Government.

"I have found that to enable the East Indies to consume your manufactures, you must take their agricultural products—and that they could not purchase your calicoes but by an exchange of cotton, rice and sugar—and then for the first time were the sympathies of your government enlisted in behalf of the persecuted African! It was in vain that Virginia as a colony, protested against the slave trade. You compelled her to receive the slaves whom you carried to her—in vain did Wilberforce clank his chains; and the voice of philanthropy could not be heard until avarice transported the hundreds of millions of Asiatic subjects with the eight hundred thousand West India slaves, and demonstrated that it was your interest as a question of dollars and cents, to become abolitionists. Then, and not till then, those who are even yet so blind that they cannot see the wretchedness, and so deaf that they cannot hear the cries of misery even at their own doors, were enlisted in the crusade against the slave trade.

"We made the interest of the master and of his slave identical, until under the influence of religion, benevolence, affection and law, the condition of the black man in the United States is better than it could be under any other regulation of society—it is incomparably better than that of your abhorring poor, if one half of your official statements be true. And it is possible that under such an aspect of the case, you can be so blinded by prejudice, misguided by fanaticism, or warped by a false conception of your interests, as not to know that a war upon us under a pretence of ameliorating the condition of the African, so far from enlisting the sympathies of other nations, will expose your treatment of free white men to the most humiliating comparison with our treatment of the black slave; that it will exhibit the odious features of British avarice contrasted with the patriarchal relation of American slavery. Indeed it was but the other day that the 'Times' boldly asserted that Mr. O'Connell and the repeal association must be put down by law, and that if the law be not strong enough, it must be made stronger for that purpose.

"The purpose of O'Connell is to feed and clothe his starving and naked countrymen; no one denies that they are naked and starving, yet there is no plan of relief mingled with the prescription of O'Connell.

"Now hear what your Poor Law Commissioners say about these Irishmen—they say:—'As to animal food, except once a year, (Christmas) even those that are by comparison called comfortable people, not only never taste it, but never think of eating it.' One witness, Mr. Cotton, rector of Zemplin, says that he has seen women gather the cabbage stumps thrown out of his kitchen, and that after the fowls and pigs had first picked them bare." "I saw myself," (says he), "six or seven poor women turn their faces to the wall and eat the stumps the pigs had picked." "The Rev. Peter Warburton, that in his parish in the year 1831, six persons died of actual want; since that period I take upon myself to say (says he) that of every five persons who have died, three have died of inanition brought on by bad food, bad clothing and bad bedding."

"One witness says 'I have not had a new coat or small clothes for the last six years; this hat I found cast behind a ditch four or five years ago, and I have worn it ever since.'

"Yet such is the condition of the suffering poor in Ireland, whose hopes of deliverance are to be distinguished by law, and which law, if it is not strong enough to bind them in their SLAVERY, must be made strong enough, not only to rivet their chains, but to hush every whisper of complaint. They must not only suffer, but they must suffer in silence; and the leading organ of the administration which speaks thus of suffering Ireland, tells us that that administration has determined to enforce the right of search, even at the expense of a war, under the pretence of suppressing the slave trade!!! Manacles, starvation and death for Ireland, but millions and sympathy for Africa!!

"In Ireland, the peasantry is in the power of the landlord, because land is scarce and labor abundant, and the poor laborer is compelled to work for dry potatoes and clothe himself. If he gets sick or aged he must beg or starve. In the West Indies, land is plenty and labor scarce, and the negro preys upon the land owner. Now this same writer proceeds to point out the remedy—which is, to import free negroes from Africa until free labor shall be cheaper than slave labor—and the work which is the most distinguished honor of Lord Stanley's career—of which you have more

reason to be proud than of all your victories by land and by sea will be complete!!!

"That is, you must reduce the black peasantry of the West Indies to the condition of the white peasantry of Ireland!!! You must substitute the lash of hunger and nakedness for the link of the task-master, and then you can do... what? Under the lash of the slaveholder, because your free labour will be cheaper!!!

"And this is British philanthropy!!! Is it for this and for the honor to be gained in such a cause, that the Times would enforce the right of search at the expense of millions of treasure and oceans of blood? Is it for this that the slave is to be armed and bribed with the promise of such freedom, to murder the master who clothes and feeds him, and nurses and comforts him in sickness and old age!!!

"Indeed we are told that this new system of slavery has already commenced, and that ten thousand Africans have been or are being transferred from Sierra Leone to your colonies, by the order of your Government!!

"The New Orleans 'Crescent City' and the 'Charleston Mercury,' with possibly some others, have circulated it abroad that Dr. Bond, editor of the Christian Advocate & Journal, at New York, has come out in favor of abolitionism. Greater injustice could not be done to any man, and it is sufficient merely to say that in the report 'from stem to stern' there is not one word of truth. The Doctor did use some severe language in reference to the proceedings of a collection of men in Maryland, which was called a convention of the slaveholders of the State—proceedings that were dishonoring to the State, and revolting to every feeling of humanity.

"The best evidence that the good work is progressing is, that the Whig leaders in this part of the State are scared almost to desperation."—*Mec. Jeffersonian.*

"If that be true, little can be said in praise of their valor—they have been scared at a shadow—that's all.

"Some of the Democratic papers in this State are talking seriously of hoisting their banners for J. C. Calhoun for the next Presidency. Good. There would be no fun in running Clay over the track 'solitary and alone,' and yet we doubt if Calhoun could keep near enough to him to be said to keep him company. However, *nous verrons.*

"In the case of Stockton, Stokes & Co. vs Amos Kendall, late Postmaster General, against whom the plaintiffs brought an action for damages arising from his withholding payment of certain moneys claimed by them as small contractors, on trial before the Circuit Court at Washington, the jury on Friday returned a verdict of \$11,000 damages for the plaintiffs. The following statement by the jury was handed into Court after the rendition of the above verdict:—

"We, the jurors empanelled in the case of Wm. B. Stokes and others vs. Amos Kendall, and in which case we have this day rendered our verdict for the plaintiffs for eleven thousand dollars, do hereby certify that said verdict was not founded on any idea that the defendant performed the acts complained of by the plaintiffs, and for which we gave damages as above stated, with any intent other than a desire faithfully to perform the duties of his office of Postmaster General and to protect the public interests committed to his charge; but that said damages were given by us on the ground that the acts complained of were illegal, and that the said sum of \$11,000 was the amount of actual damages to the plaintiffs estimated by us to have resulted from said illegal acts."

"This is the version given of this trial by a Locofoco paper. Admit it to be true, and then these jurors would teign excuse Kendall's heart at the expense of his head! He intended no wrong—but was ignorant of the law, and committed 'illegal' acts with no other intent than a desire faithfully to discharge the duties of his office and protect the public interest! How he is to be pitied!

"We received some time since a copy of the speech of the Hon. J. GRAHAM, on the proposition to abolish the Branch Mints. We think of publishing it as soon as we can find room, as it will be interesting to many of our readers, particularly those who are engaged in mining.

"Boys, did any of you hear of anything like the following lately? Mind, we don't say where it took place.

"Excuse me, sir, if you please, mother thinks you are too young for a gallant."

"Please, miss, inform your mother that I think myself quite old enough to attend any person not yet out of their pantalettes; and, if you wish to be very communicative, you can further say to your mother that I have heard it more than intimated that ladies only wear that article to conceal the holes in their stockings."

"Very possibly, sir, you may have heard all that from some jilted love-sick swain or crusty old bachelor with whom no lady would associate; but I have heard it affirmed that gentlemen (if such I may term them) only wore long hair in imitation of ladies' poodles, or to conceal the place where their ears had been cropped off."

"Good evening, miss."

"Good-bye, sir."

"We hope our friend of the Hamburg Journal will not take it unkindly of either us or our correspondent that we have published a few plain truths of his town.

Texas.

Bishop MORRIS, of the Methodist Church, has been, during the past winter, travelling extensively through the Republic of Texas, and has given some account of the country in a series of letters to the editor of the Western Christian Advocate, published at Cincinnati, Ohio. From the last one of these letters we make the following extract, which will be read with interest, and coming from the source it does, may be relied on as a correct view:—

"Before I lose sight of Texas I wish to add a few general remarks. I went there prepared to see a mixed country, containing rich, poor, and medium land, and was not disappointed, only the proportion of good country is larger than I supposed. The country, of course, is now, but as a new country I consider it inviting, and though the improvements are yet limited, I must say, that, in my opinion, they are underrated abroad. The climate taking the calendar year together, must be more pleasant than that of Cincinnati: the days being nearly an hour longer in the winter and an hour shorter in the summer, bringing the temperature of the atmosphere within less extremes of heat and cold, producing more uniformity. The water, whether from springs, or wells, is rather warm, but to me pleasant, except in a few places, where it is too strongly impregnated with lime. After performing a tour of 700 miles through the Republic, and making diligent inquiry in every place, I came to the conclusion, that as a whole, it was healthy for a new country, of which the number and robust appearance of the children are conclusive evidence. That some sections of it are sickly, must be admitted; but much affliction, which some people charge to the climate, should be put to the account of their own imprudence, living in open houses, exposing themselves to inclement weather, &c. The facilities for making a living in Texas are such, that if the people would use half the diligence which is necessary to prevent starvation in the older parts of the United States, they might render their circumstances easy and independent in a few years. If any one doubts this, let him reflect on the following items: good land from 50 cts. to \$1 an acre, no clearing to do, just fence and plow; and instead of tending six months to raise what is indispensable to keep his stock alive the other half of the year, his cattle are fat all the year without a feed of grain or fodder, or a lick of salt. Any man in Texas, who can build a cabin and raise bread-stuff, can live after the first year, and if he will be industrious and economical, he can thrive. Indeed the ease with which a mere living can be made, has retarded the improvement of the country, led to idleness, dissipation, dependence on loans, speculation and hunting; but the people are becoming convinced that this plan will not do, and have gone to plowing and digging, making new farms, and extending old ones rapidly. It is thought from 50 to 70,000 bales of cotton have been exported the past winter, and that the number will be doubled next. They have, also, cut down the expenses of the Government largely, done away the Government seal, as a circulating medium, and require gold and silver or its equivalent for all impost duties and nearly all other Government dues, are determined to rub out the old seal, and begin anew. If they hold on to the ground they are now taking, in three years they will be beyond the need of a loan, unless in case of war with some foreign power. The character of the Texans, I beg leave to say, is not generally understood abroad. He who goes to Texas presuming on his own intelligence and their want of it, will find himself mistaken. I am acquainted with no community of the same number, which embodies more shrewd intelligent men, than that of the single star Republic. We know as little of their moral as of their intellectual character. Because some men, bankrupt in morals, have been promoted to office in Texas, some have concluded that they were all scoundrels together; but the same mode of reasoning would blast the moral character of the United States. The laws of Texas are comparatively few and simple, and are better enforced than our own. For example, every man familiar with steamboats and taverns in the United States knows that most of them are infested with black legs, a perfect nuisance to society, carrying on their iniquitous trade with impunity; but in Texas, any man playing with cards in any place of public resort, whether for money or amusement, is liable to be fined and imprisoned, and the proper authorities are not slow in punishing him as the law requires. But are there no robberies and murders committed in Texas? Yes; and so there are in our own country. The common notion that all the bad people go to Texas cannot be true, or there would not be so many of them left among us. But I cannot pursue the subject farther, lest I weary the reader.

The effects of Teetotalism.

More of good than we can tell,
All to buy, with more to sell,
More of comfort, less of care,
More to eat and more to wear,
Happier homes with faces bright,
All our burthens rendered light,
Conscience clearer, minds much stronger,
Debts much shorter, purses longer,
Hopes that drive away all sorrow
And something laid up for to-morrow.

The above we clip from an exchange paper, without knowing to whom the authorship is attributable. It is beyond all doubt true to the letter; but when we read it we felt a disposition to try our hand at a parody, too strong to be resisted—consequently we "let loose" and forthwith came the following:

EFFECTS OF COUNTRY EDITING.

Little good that we can tell,
All to buy and nought to sell,
Scarcely of comfort, much of care,
Little to eat and less to wear;
Constant work—faces sad—
Duns enough to keep us mad;
Conscience clear, but money gone,
Debts increased, and credit none;
No hope to drive away our sorrow,
And nothing laid up for to-morrow.

More than 2000 signatures to the temperance pledge, have been obtained within a few days, in several towns in Michigan.

It is in general more profitable to reckon up our defects, than to boast of our attainments.

What a vast amount of pain is attributed to rheumatism, when, in fact, rheumatism is the sole and guilty cause.

Mr. SIMMONS' SPEECH.

CONCLUDED.

The honorable Senator from New Hampshire must know this; but still he insists that revenue enough can be raised, either with or without including tea and coffee, with a duty of 20 per cent! I have already shown that the amount, at that rate of duty, according to his own estimates, when Secretary, after including all articles, except tea and coffee, will be but 15 millions. The present Secretary makes the same estimate; and yet the honorable Senator implores us to continue the reduction to that rate, and threatens us, if we do not, with civil discord, commotion, and bloodshed! This is the honorable gentleman's new form of nullification! and he threatens it, upon the passage of resolutions which propose to carry out the general provisions of the compromise act—an act which was satisfactory to all who regarded nullification as a peaceful remedy.

This suggestion of the honorable Senator from New Hampshire brings to my mind an illustration of the doctrine of nullification, presented to me by a distinguished Senator who is supposed to be a master of the subject; and I have his authority for repeating it. He says his doctrine is, that a State, if it thinks a general law is unconstitutional or oppressive, has a right to cog the wheels and stop the machinery of Government.—This was his first mode of illustration; but this morning I am told it is, that the State has a right to uncog and throw the wheels out of gear. This, according to my understanding, has the same effect.

Such a mode of explaining his theory to me does credit to the honorable Senator's discernment and taste. He knew I was acquainted with the operation of machinery and that he could, in this mode, make me comprehend his doctrine; and he had also discovered that I did not perplex myself with mere abstract theories. In this he was right; and I think I can discover that his doctrine, illustrated either way, is destructive, if put in practice, to the entire machinery of our system of Government.

This I could easily show, I think, mechanically; but as other Senators may not be as familiar with the operations of wheels and gearing as I am, I will take another mode of illustrating this doctrine. The doctrine is, that any individual State has a right to place an obstruction on the railway, and throw the engine and cars off the track, and down the bank, if there happens to be one, whenever the individual thinks the cars are travelling at greater speed than suits his taste or notions of safety. This may be a peaceful remedy in theory, but in practice it would not be very satisfactory to any who travel and have necks to break!

It is plain to me that the doctrine is without the slightest warrant of any kind—wholly untenable—absurd in practice, and even in theory—incompatible with that soundness which should characterize the views of a statesman; and I am glad there are now very few who consider it right, even in theory. Although this is my opinion of the doctrine itself, I still wish to remove all the supposed grounds of hardships which enlisted the sympathies of the community and induced many worthy men, who did not believe in the doctrine, to sustain and act with those who did.

It is said that, under our system, there are two kinds of oppression, which the advocates of this doctrine say may justify a resort to it for relief; and it is desirable to remove this impression, at least from such men's minds.

It is affirmed that the South suffer from the mode of imposing the duties upon imports, because it imposes an undue proportion of the burdens upon them; and also by the unequal distribution of the disbursements of the Government, which follows from it.

This last point was elaborately argued the last summer by the honorable Senator from South Carolina, (Mr. Calhoun,) who attempted to prove that the distributive administration of the moneys of this Government was unequal and oppressive, and must be so; and that this inequality might be carried so far as to ruin the South. This was illustrated by supposing that two neighboring counties, Loudon and Fairfax, should unite and form a Republic under a form of government like ours; that Loudon had 100,000 people, and Fairfax ten more, so as to give it a majority; that their annual profits were three hundred thousand dollars each, making an aggregate of six hundred thousand, and the disbursements two hundred thousand a year—each alike contributing one hundred thousand; that Fairfax, from its majority of ten, should expend the whole sum contributed in that county: the result, he said, would be that, at the end of the year, Fairfax would have four, and Loudon two, of the six hundred thousand dollars; and by repeating this for three years, Fairfax would have the whole currency.

When he had concluded, a friend who sits near me remarked, "that's very clear. The honorable Senator has taken another method to illustrate it, and a shorter one. A committee of pine, five sitting on one side of the table, and four on the other—they each take five wafers representing the wealth of the community; one wafer each to be the annual contribution. The five on one side the table, out-voting the other four, order this contribution to be laid out among themselves, for the expenses of the Government. To continue this for five years, would transfer the whole wealth among the five. Each mode of stating the process he

thought conclusively proved the correctness of his theory.

All this may be very good abstract theory but in practice there is no soundness in it. As a practical matter, its error is, in supposing that these minorities do nothing, while the majority earn the public money, by employment on the public works or in public offices.

In the case put by the Senator, of the two counties of Virginia, the profits would depend upon which class of citizens was employed at the best wages, or in the most productive labor; those of Fairfax by the Government, on public works and in the offices, or those of Loudon, in raising provisions and producing other supplies for their subsistence.

It is plain, if all things were equal, and the people of the two counties dealt with each other, as those of these States do, that it would make very little difference, in point of wealth, which county had the public employment; but take into the account the dependent submission, and at the same time the extravagant habits of both body and mind, that gradually undermine those who feed at the public crib, and the condition of the people of Loudon, who raise the corn and potatoes for those of Fairfax to subsist upon, while at work for the public, is great to be preferred for its independence and eventual ascendancy in wealth.

[Here the Senator from South Carolina interposed and said: "The honorable Senator states my argument very fairly, but he does not take the same view of it that I took. I stated that such a course would draw all the money into Fairfax; they would command the currency."]

Mr. Simmons resumed. I am glad I have stated the Senator's argument correctly. I did not mean to take the same view of it which he took, but was trying to show the correct one in practice. And I thought it was made out pretty clearly that it depended upon which of the two classes of citizens, if equally industrious, was best paid for their services.

And here I will refer to a remark on this subject of public employment, made by the honorable Senator from Missouri (Mr. Benton) last summer, (and he utters some sensible ones as well as some very severe ones) that the South had enjoyed the offices and patronage of this Government for forty years, to their great disadvantage; he hoped for the next forty they might be rid of it, and that, while some other section had it, the South might do the work, and he had no doubt it would turn to more profit. [Mr. Calhoun again interposed, and said: "he meant that this not only gave the currency, but it gave employment to the people of Fairfax, and the employment was even more valuable than the currency;"] Mr. S. resumed. I agree that both are very valuable. The currency has entered into almost all discussions in these times. A word only upon it in this connexion.

I regard a good currency as "the tools of trade," and a good tariff as furnishing the people with employment. It is a hard case to have to do a job with poor tools; but it is still harder to have no work to do. The people want both, to prosper. But these free-trade folks of the late administration, by their tampering with the currency, have been dulling the tools of trade for years, and its friends now propose free trade, to take away the work from our people and give it to foreigners; so that hereafter labor in this country is to have neither work nor tools!

Upon this subject of employment, I am glad the honorable Senator has such correct views. He says it is more valuable than money; and I agree with him. His argument is without practical soundness when applied, as he applies it, to a people who interchange labor, and when the aggregate employment is enjoyed by them alone. It is then a question merely as to which mode, public or private employment is most profitable; but when it is connected with the subject now before us, it is a good argument for the protection of our labor against the cheap labor of Europe; for to buy of nations who will not, or do not, buy of you, no matter how cheap you buy, will eventually bring us to the condition which he tried to bring to the people of Loudon into: by losing the offices and work, too, we shall lose all, and foreigners will get all the wealth. This is understood by those who teach free trade in England, if it be not by their friends who advocate it here. They put that doctrine forth for us to follow, but have too much good sense to follow it themselves.

[Mr. Calhoun again interposed and said, "that the expending of public money in one section, as in Fairfax, not only gave employment, which was better than money but there was a great advantage to that country by the improvements made in it by the expenditures, such as roads," &c.]

Mr. S. resumed. This is very true, sir; and I am glad to find the honorable Senator returning to his former views upon the subject of these roads, or internal improvements.

This is a part of the American system, which, when conducted judiciously, does operate very advantageously. The country so understands it, and knows, too, to what influences its destruction is attributable. But I must take leave of this part of the subject. I have fatigued the Senate and myself, too, by hobbling along in this kind of running fight.

[During the remarks upon this part of the subject, the honorable Senator from S. Carolina replied to and commented upon some parts of the speech of the Senator from Kentucky, (Mr. Clay,) who rose and

said, he should decline answering, but there after should insist that the Senator from Rhode Island should be permitted to go on without interruption. Mr. Calhoun said he should not have interrupted so often, but the appeals and allusions were made to him personally.]

Mr. Simmons. I have made no personal allusion in any offensive sense, I hope.—The remarks applied to the arguments and observations of the Senator, and not to him; and I turned towards him that I might be understood, in order to convince even him, as well as the Senate, that if the distributive administration of the money of this Government should actually become as local and partial in its character as in the instance he has put of the two counties, it would furnish no ground for the nullification of a law made to raise supplies, or of serious complaint from those parts of the country whose people might not get employed.

I will now examine the other ground of complaint—which is the supposed inequality of the burdens imposed upon different parts of the country, by the proposed mode of levying duties.

The honorable Senator from South Carolina (Mr. Calhoun) has repeatedly called upon me (when memorials in favor of protection have been presented) to show why it was, that the people of the South regarded these duties as oppressive, and that at the North they were petitioning for them to be laid.

I confess it does seem strange that such a geographical distinction should exist, and appear to be influenced solely by climate. I cannot so well tell why the South complain so bitterly about paying duties, but will explain why the North do not make these complaints.

We of the North look at this matter of paying the expenses of Government as a necessary thing. We keep perfectly cool and conclude they must be paid in some form or other. But in other parts of the country they would seem to think that, if they can get rid of, or lessen, the duty on a given article, they can avoid paying it altogether; whereas, if it is taken off of one article, it is surely to be put on to another. The amount must be paid in some way.

The controversy which created so much disquiet in the country from 1828 to 1833, had its origin in theoretical, rather than practical evils. The doctrine contended for at the South, was that a uniform rate of duty should be laid upon all articles—those that came in competition with our own products, and those which did not. I shall presently say something of its adjustment; but I am first to answer the question repeatedly asked of me by the Senator from South Carolina, why it is that the North do not consider it a burden to have a high duty laid on some articles, and a low duty, or no duty at all on others?

I have already said we know the expenses must be paid; and I will answer these questions as if the Senator was really correct in saying that the duty enhanced the price; which, however, is not the fact, in most if not all cases where an adequate supply, or nearly so, can be furnished by ourselves. I will take the sugar duty for an example, (that has been 2 1/2 cents per lb., equal to 50 per cent at least on the foreign cost,) and the article of coffee, which is free. We of the North can raise neither; our climate is not adapted to their culture. The South raise sugar, and the duty is all laid on the foreign sugar. Why do we not insist that it should be laid half on each, according to the Southern doctrine? Simply because it makes no difference, in the cost of a cup of coffee, whether the duty is all put on the sugar, or laid half and half on each. When we take up a cup of coffee to drink, it really is not always we think that we are paying a tax; and if that thought should glance across our mind, it would not spoil the sweetening, to suppose that our Southern friends were getting some encouragement and protection for their labor in raising sugar, by having the duty thus laid: it would make the dish even more palatable; and we should take it hot, and make a good breakfast: while our Southern friends, bent upon their theory, (that duties must be alike on all articles,) would go into their abstract reasoning to show how much they were oppressed by putting the duty on the sugar, instead of the sugar and coffee both; get into a passion about it, and at last make a poor breakfast on cold coffee and bad logic.

When we think of the taxes we pay on molasses, we satisfy ourselves by the fact that in every instance in our history, where in the duty has been raised, the price of the article has fallen! I have taken articles for the illustration which are of Southern growth, and which it might be supposed would produce disquiet with us, from a high duty, as the North cannot participate in the advantages which such a duty might confer; and I have shown not only why we do not complain, but I hope I have shown, that we have no reason to complain.

The South, I presume, do not pretend that they have any cause of complaint, that this and all their productions are thus encouraged and protected by such duties. I will now take another kind of imports, and one which has been the subject of the most bitter complaints—to wit: woollens. It will seem, upon reflection, to be strange that a duty upon this article should be regarded with particular offence by those of the South, and especially that those of a warm climate should object to a tax upon woollens, (if the duty is really to be regarded as a tax,) and those of a cold one be satisfied with it; that it should be in their mouths to