Speech of Hon. Henry Clay.

And occurrences, on the delivery of an Abo. lition Petition to him, at Richmond, Ind. [Lrom the Lexington Observer, of October 15.]

On the first of October, 1842, Mr. Clay, being on his way from Dayton, in Ohio, to Indianapolis, the seat of Government of the State of Indiana, to which he find been previously invited, stopped at Richmond, a flourishing town in that State, where a vast multitude, amounting to fifteen or twenty thousand, had assembled to meet him, and greet and welcome-his arrival among them. After taking some refreshment, he repaired to a stand, provided for the occasion, from which he addressed the immense assemblage, in his accustomed manner, on the public topics of the day. It is not intended to report any part of that speech, which was received with enthusiastic applause .of presenting a petition to him, and he was requested for that purpose to ascend the stand. He did so, and delivered the peti-tion to Mr. Clay. He handed it to a friend, who read it aloud to Mr. Clay, and to the assembly. The petition prayed, or requested, that Mr. Clay would forthwith liberate all his slaves, unjustly, as it alleged, held in bondage, and placed the application principally on the ground that the Declaration of American Independence, it is declared " that all men are created equal, that they are endowed by their Creator with certain unalienable rights," &c.

After the reading of the petition, the assembly manifested great sensation, some cried out pull him (Mr. Mendenball) down, and a high degree of excitement, of anger, and of indignation were kindled against him. The slightest manifestation of displeasure on the part of Mr. Clay, might have exposed Mr. Mendenhall to great personal danger. But Mr. Clay rose with perfect calmness and composure, and first addressed the multitude, in a strain of person. sion and entreaty. He hoped that Mr. M. might be treated with the greatest forbearance and respect. He assured his fellow. citizens there collected, that the presentation of the petition had not occasioned him the slightest pain, nor excited one solitary disagreeable emotion. If it were to be presented to him, he preferred that it should be done in the face of this vast and respect. able assemblage. He thought he could give it such an answer as became him and the subject of which it treated. At all events, he entreated and beseeched his fellow-citizens, for their sake, to offer no disrespect, no indignity, no violence, in word or deed, to Mr. Mendenhall.

This appearing to compose the essembly, Mr. Clay bowed to Mr. Mendenhall, and

addressing him, said: "I will now, sir, make to you and to this petition, such a response as becomes me. plies, generally proceeds from an inferior what are the circumstances under which spitality. Auxious as I am to

at any time, within these last twenty or any man recommend amalgamation-that thirty years, have "presented your petition revolting admixture, alike offensive to God to me at Ashland. If you had gone there and man? For those whom He, by their ceived and treated with perfect respect and put asunder, we may, without presumptu-

presented myself among you.

liberal hospitality. Now, Mr. Mendenhall, let us reverse conditions, and suppose you had been in- And let me tell you, sir, if you do not alvited to Keptucky to partake of its hospitality; and that, previous to your arrival, I had employed such means as I understand have been used to get up this petition, to or disregard, the deep seated and unconobtain the signatures of citizens of that querable prejudices of the people) in the State to a petition, to present to you, to relinquish your farm and other property, force a union between the two races. what would have thought of such a proceed-

and according to the rites of hospitality? I know well that you, and those who slaves. But the law in my State and other may be wrong, in your opinion, and ought to be repealed; but, then, you and your aye, the property in slaves-which it sanctions, authorizes, and vindicates.

And who are the petitioners whose organ you assume to be? I have no doubt that many of them are worthy, amiable and busentations, have been induced inconsidetion, and that they will deenly regret it .--

opportunity to wound, as they imagined, do believe that gradual emancipation (the my feelings, and to aid the cause to which only method of liberation that has ever been they are attached. In other quarters of thought safe or wise by any body in any of the Union, Democrats claim to be the exclusive champions of Southern interests, the | century. only safe defenders of the rights in slave property, and unjustly accuse us Whigs with Abolition designs, wholly incompatible with its security. What ought those distant Democrats to think of the course of their friends here who have united in this

And what is the foundation of this appear to me in Indiana to liberate the slaves under my care in Kentucky? It is a general declaration in the act, announcing to the world the Independence of the Thirteen American Colonies, that all men are created equal. Now, as an abstract principle, there is no doubt of the truth of declaration; and it is desirable in the original construction of society, and in organizing societies. to keep it in view as a great fundamental a Mr. Mendenhall was present and desirous no society that ever did exist, or ever shall be formed, was or can the equality asserted among the members of the human race, he practically enforced and carried out. There are portions of it, large portions, women, minors, insone, culprits, transient sojourners, that will always probably remain subject to the government of another portion of the community.

That declaration, whatever may be the extent of its import, was made by the delegations of the thirteen States. In most of the Colonies by the paramount law of Engdeclaration, the States that concurred in it virtual emancipation of all the slaves within their respective limits? Would Virginia and the other Southern States have united in a declaration which was to be interpreted into an abolition of slavery among them? such a design or expectation? To impute such a secret and unavowed purpose, would be to charge a political fraud upon the noblest band of patriots that ever assembled in council, a fraud upon the confederacy of the Revolution, a fraud upon the union of permitted the importation of slaves from bold to say, that if the doctrines of modern ultra-political abolitionists had been seriously promulgated at the epoch of our Revolu-

[Great applause, and many voices echoog "Never."]
I know the predominant sentiment in the free States is adverse to slavery, but happy in their own exemption, from whatever evils may attend it, the great mass of our fellow-citizens there do not seek to violate the Constitution or to disturb the harmony Allow me to say, that I think you have not of these States. I desire no concealment conformed to the independent character of of my opinions in regard to the institution an American citizen, in presenting a pett- of slavery. I look upon it as a great evil tion to me. I am, like yourself, but a pri- and deeply lament that we have derived it vate citizen. A petition, as the term im- from the parental government and from our ancestors. I wish every slave in the United in power, or station, to a superior; but States was in the country of his ancestors. between us, there is entire equality. And But here they are, and the question is, how can they be best dealt with? If a state of you have chosen to offer it? I am a total nature existed, and we were about to lay the stranger, passing through your State, on my foundations of society, no man would be way to its capitol, in consequence of an in- more strongly opposed than I should be to vitation with which I have been honored to incorporate the institution of slavery among visit it, to exchange friendly salutations its elements. But there is an incalculable with such of my fellow citizens of Indiana difference between the original formation of as think proper to meet me, and to accept society, and a long existing organized socisee them, and to view parts of this State establishment. Now, great as I acknowl. They want good government, good adminwhich I had never seen, I came here with edge, in my opinion, the evils of slavery hesitation and reluctance, because I appredare, they are nothing, absolutely nothing, hended that the motives of my journey in comparison with the far greater evils might be misconceived and perverted. But which would inevitably flow from a sudden, when the fulfilment of an old promise to general, and indiscriminate emancipation. visit Indianapolis was insisted upon, I yield. In some of the States, the number of slaves to the solicitations of friends, and have approximate towards an equality with that your associates are willing to do for the of the whites: In one or two they surpass Such is the occasion which has been de- them. What would be the condition of the liberately selected for tendering this petition two races in those States upon the supposito me. I am advanced in years, and neither tion of an immediate emancipation? Does myself nor the place of my residence alto- any man suppose that they would become gether unknown to the world. You might, blended into one homogeneous mass? Does for that purpose, you should have been re- physical properties, has made unlike and ousness, suppose were never intended to be

joined together in one of the holiest rites.

ready know it, that such are the feelings-

prejudices, if you please, (and what man

claiming to be a statesman will overlook.

slave States, that no human law could en-

What then would certainly happen? - A ing? Would you have deemed it courteous struggle for political ascendency; the blacks seeking to acquire, and the whites to maintain possession of the government. Upon think with you, controvert the legitimacy of the supposition of a general, immediate slavery, and deny the right of property in emancipation in those States where the blacks out-number the whites, they would States has otherwise ordained. The law have nothing to do but to insist upon another part of the same Declaration of Independence, as Dorr and his deluded demoassociates are not the law makers for us, cratic followers recently did in Rhode and unless you can show some authority to Island, according to which an undefined nullify our laws, we must continue to re- majority have the right, at their pleasure, spect them. Until the law is repealed, we to subvert an existing government and inmust be excused for asserting the rights- stitute a new one; in its place, and then the whites would be brought in complete subjection to the blacks! A contest would inevitably ensue between the two races-civil war, carnage, pillage, conflagration, devastation and the ultimate extermination or mane persons who, by erroneous repre- expulsion of the blacks. Nothing is more certain. And are not these evils far greatrately to affix their signatures to this peti- er than the mild and continually improving state of slavery which exists in this country? Others, and not a few I am told, are free I say continually improving; for if this blacks, men, women, and children, who gratifying progress in the amelioration of have been artfully deceived and imposed the condition of the slaves has been checkupon. A very large portion, I have been ed in some of the States, the responsibility credibly informed, are the political oppo- must attach to the unfortunate agitation of nents of the party to which I belong-De- the subject of abolition. In consequence

the slave States) has been postponed half a Without any knowledge of the relations

in which I stand to my slaves, or their individual condition, you, Mr. Mendenhall, and your associates who have been active in getting up this petition, call upon me forthwith to liberate the whole of them .-Now let me tell you that some half a dozen of them, from age; decrepitude or inflemity are wholly unable to gain a livelihood to themselves, and are a heavy charge upor me. Do you think that I should conform to the dictates of humanity, by ridding myself of that charge, and sending them forth into the world, with the boon of liberty, to end a wretched existence in starvation?-Another class is composed of helpless intants, with or without improvident mothers. Do you believe as a Christian, that I should After its close, Mr. Clay was informed that principle. But, then, I apprehend that in perform my duty towards them; by abandoning them to their fate? Then, there is another class who would not accept their freedom if I would give it to them. I have for many years owned a slave that I wished would leave me, but he would not. What shall I do with that class?

What my treatment of my slaves is, you may learn from Charles, who accompanies me on this journey, and who has travelled with me over the greater part of the United States and in both the Canadas, and has had a thousand opportunities, if he had chosen them slavery existed, and was established to embrace them, to leave me. Excuse me, by law. It was introduced and forced upon Mr. Mendenhall, for saying that my slaves are as well fed and clad, look as sleek and land. Do you believe, that in making that hearty, and are quite as civil and respectful in their demeanor, and as little disposed to intended that it should be tortured into a wound the feelings of any one, as you are. [Great and continued laughter and ap-

plause. Let me recommend you, sir, to imitate the benevolent example of the society of Friends in the midst of which you reside. Did any one of the thirteen States entertain Meck, gentle, imbued with the genuine spirit of our benign religion, whilst in principle they are firmly opposed to slavery, they to these western counties, for which the do not seek to accomplish its extinction by foul epithets, coarse and vulgar abuse, and gross calumny. Their ways do not lead through blood, revolution and disunion .these States, whose Constitution not only Their broad and comprehensive philanthrorecognized the lawfulness of slavery, but py embraces, as they believe, the good and the happiness of the white as well as the Africa, until the year 1808. And I am black race; giving to the one their commiscration, to the other their kindest sympathy. Their instruments are not those of detraction and of war, but of peace, pertion, our glorieus Independence would never suasion, and earnest appeals to the charities have been achieved. Never! Never! of the human heart. Unambitious, they of the human heart. Unambitious, they have no political objects or purposes to subserve. My intercourse with them throughout life has been considerable, interesting and agreeable; and I venture to say that nothing could have induced them, as a so-

> sion of my casual passage through this State, to offer me a personal indignity. [This part of Mr. Clay's speech was lisened to with deep and absorbing attention,

> ciety, whatever a few individuals might

have been tempted to do, to seize the occa-

and was followed by loud bursts of applause.] I respect the motives of rational abolitionists, who are actuated by a sentiment of devotion to human liberty, although I deplore and deprecate the consequences of the agitation of the question. I have even many friends among them. But they are not monomaniaes who, surrendering themselves to a single idea, look altogether to the black side of human life. They do not believe that the sum total of all our efforts and all our solicitude should be abolition. They believe that there are duties to perorm to the white man as well as the black istration, and the general prosperity of

their country. I shall, Mr. Mendenhall, take your netition into respectful and deliberate consideration: but before I come to a final decision, I should like to know what you and laves in my possession, if I should think proper to liberate them. I own about fifty, who are probably worth fifteen thousand dollars. To turn them loose upon society, without any means of subsistence or support, would be an act of cruelty. Are you willing to raise and secure the payment of fifteen thousand dollars, for their benefit, if I should be induced to free them? The of their emancipation.

And now, Mr. Mendenhall, I must take respectful leave of you. We separate as we have met, with no unkind feelings, no excitement or dissatisfaction on my part, whatever may have been your motives, and these I refer to our common Judge above, to whom we are both responsible. Go home and mind your own business, and leave other people to take care of theirs. Limit your benevolent exertions to your own neighborhood. Within that circle you will find ample scope for the exercise of all your charities. Dry up the tears of the afflicted widows around you, console and comfort the helpless orphans, clothe the naked, and feed and help the poor, black and white, who need succor. And you will be a better and wiser man than you have this day chown yourself.

- [Rapturous applause followed the conclu-

The Louisville Journal, speaking of the eto power, says: " In none of the Western States-neither in Ohio, Kentucky, Indiana, Tennessee, Missouri, nor Illinois, is there any such thing as an Executive veto that may not be overruled by a bare legisla tive majority. The free West permits itself minds with such information as will be useto be cursed with no such despotic veto as ful to yourselves and others as will the hat, which, unfortunately for the country, finds place in the Constitution of the United

The good old State of North Carolina, the birth-place of independence, is more republican still. Her Executive has no voice in making the laws whatever, except the mocrats, as they most undeservedly call of it, increased rigor in the police and fur-themselves, who have eagerly seized this ther restraints have been imposed; and I which belongs to every citizen.

## THE MESSENGER.

D. R. M'ANALLY & J. ROBERTS, EDITORS.

ASHEVILLE, N. C.

Friday, November 11, 1842.

We are requested to say that owing o unforeseen circumstances, the Rev. Mr. Rowley's school at this place will not commence until Monday the 21st inst. instead of the 14th, as heretofore advertised.

## The next Legislature.

Our Legislature is soon to meet and soon o commence the consideration of the ten thousand memorials, petitions, remonstrances and prayers which will be present. ed. Much ought to be done, but whether much will be done for the benefit of the State is very questionable. We ought to have a penitentiary, accompanied with a thorough revision of our criminal code .-But, will we get it? We ought to have a McAdamised Road from Raleigh to this place, or to Cherokee. This we agitated two years ago; it was taken up in the Legislature, where it afforded an opportunity for a few members to show off themselves, -and there the matter ended. We ought to have located at this place a Bank-yes, a Bank-not an agency nor a branch-but a real bona fide Bank-with a small capital, say two or three hundred thousand dollars, taken partly by the State and partly by individuals-the State and the private property of the individual stockholders made liable for its issues. Or, if it were thought advisable, let all the stock be taken by individuals. Such a measure would be but justice State has done so very little.

These are among the many things which we think ought to be done by the Legislature, but we fear that body will be so closely engaged in correcting the affairs of the nation, that such minor considerations as these will be entirely overlooked.

ELIJAH BOSTICK, Esq., one of the members elect of the Legislature from Richmond county, died a few days ago .-A special election to fill the vacancy is to take place on the 15th inst.

( Bishop Soule, who has for some time past been absent from the United States as the delegate from the General Conference of the Methodist E. Church, has landed in New York-his health having greatly improved during his absence.

## The way to make a Poor man Rich.

1. Buy nothing but what you really need, and then buy an article for service, and not for show. Our pride costs us more than our real pecessities.

2. Never be unemployed-never triffaway time-rise early, and be actively engaged all the time. The man who rises at 5 o'clock, gains in the year, nearly a whole week over him who rises at 7 o'clock. The loss of only a half an hour each day, makes up a considerable portion of a man's life in the course of years. One hour devoted each day to close study, will secure to a young-man in a few years, an amount of knowledge which, if properly used, will place him far in the advance of a majority

of those around him. 3. Attent strictly to Dr. Franklin's excellent maxims-" Take care of the cents and the dollars will take care of them. seves." If you spend but 6 1-4 cents each day, in a year it will amount to \$22.81 1.4. In ten years, with interest, it it will be security of the payment of that sum would \$241.78; and in 20 years it will amount materially lessen the obstacles in the way to \$483.56 If you spend but 12 1.2 each week it will soon make up an amount sufficient to buy you a handsome little collec. tion of books, besides paying for your week.

ty newspaper. 4. If you be a farmer, cultivate no more land than you can do well. One acre well cultivated, is about equal to three, cultivagood warm stables for your horses, and good shelters for your other stock, and keep no more stock of any kind than you can keep well. Gather your crops and house them in good time, and not suffer a waste in the field.

If a mechanic, be at your work early and late-work for fair prices, and take special care not to disappoint customerswhen it can be possibly avoided. Inattention to this, will cause you to loose custom-your business will decline, and poverty will creep in at the windows, and the Sheriff strut in at the door.

Finally, do every thing as if you were to live forever, and live every day as though you were to die at night. Store your better enable you to lay up treasure where ' moth and rust do not corrupt, nor thieves do not break throughand steal," and if you have nothing better, cut this out and paste it up where you will often see it.

live two hundred years.

"That same old COON."

Various reports have been in circulation about that old Coon who made such havoc among the Democrats of the Union in 1840. The Washington Globe says that in the late elections he has been skinned and most essentially " used up." The North Caro. lina Standard thinks him dead, and forthwith proceeds to give his epitaph. The Greensboro' Patriot says that he is not dead but only possuming, and in due time will be found to be alive, biting and scratching at an awful rate; while with others some conjecture one thing and some another.

Passing along the road the other day we saw a huge coon track, and it occurred to us that perhaps the old fellow claimed the old North State as his lawful right, but had become disgusted with the conduct of the Whigs in the eastern and middle portions of the State, and had determined to betake himself to the mountains, where he knew the true Whig principles always predominate. Here he will fatten upon the rich fruits of the forests, and in 1844 sally out with renewed vigor upon his enemies and deal death and destruction through their

OF Hogs, horses, cattle and sheep are passing through this village in great numpers on their way to the Southern market. We have learned as yet but little as to the

05 Reader, did you ever sit and listen to a party of young ladies in a sewing cir. on flour; upon iron a duty of 37 dollars cle? We have. And of course they talked away all the time as "thick and fast" as ever they could, but a great part of what they said was " all Greek" to us. " Cut it bias and stitch it with herring bones," cries one. "Take this gusset and fasten it with a stomacher," says another; and then "put in a gore," and "hem-stitch it." Now. what in the name of Botany Bay does all this mean? What sort of talk is it? What in the name of sense has a lady to do with " herring bones" in working a collar ? Can any body tell us what "hem-stitch" is !-What's a gore? But we might go on and ask a score of questions of the same character. We are in the dark on this subject. Give us light, ladies, will you?

On the 23d of September last, a fire broke out in Liverpool, England, which destroyed property to the amount of two and a half millions of dollars.

A FUNERAL WHERE A MARRIAGE WAS INTENDED .- On last Tuesday, we attended the funeral services of Miss MATILDA CASE. of this county, the very day and the very hour of the day when she was to have been married to the young man of her choice! instead of the festive scene, the habiliments of mourning were on every side And instead of joyous mirth, deep groans burst from anguished hearts!

The deceased had just past her eighteenth year-had been for several years previous ly to her death, a worthy member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and died in the full triumphs of the christian faith. Her ifiness was short but very severe, and though her death was triumphant, never have we witnessed such an afflictive case.

## [From the Baltimore American-] Gen. Jackson's Views concerning a Protective Tariff.

The fact that Henry Clay and the whigh stand now in respect to the protective policy upon the old democratic platform, as established in Mr. Madison's administration, may be rendered indisputable by a must always be productive of hazzardous reference to historical record. The thing, speculation and loss." however, is so well known to most persons that a recurrence to special proofs is not necessary.

It may be satisfactory to many of Gen. lackson's admirers to know exactly his views on this important subject. We find may take occasion, too, to say that the in the Nashville Banner various extracts constitutional argument is set forth by from the General's published letters and him in a manner as clear and forcible as official messages, bearing upon this point. " We have the most conclusive evidence, says that paper, "that in those periods of nighest Tariff excitement (1824 and 1828) he was decidedly for protection; and at ted as most land is in this country. Have all subsequent periods, if we mistake not, he has steadily maintained its constitution. thority having thus entirely passed from the ality and expediency, without at any time, States, the right to exercise it for the purso far as we are informed, abandoning the the record of his written opinions, and by copying his own language and one opinions, and by the general government, it must be excopying his own language, place it in the power of all our readers to determine for themselves, his real position."

The following extract from his letter to Dr. Coleman, of North Carolina, in 1824, ish and destructive policy which might be at has already been published in our paper; but it will lose nothing by a second appear-

" Heaven smiled upon and gave us liberty and independence. That same Providence has blessed us with the means of na. tional independence and national defence.

If we omit, or refuse to use the gifts which he has extended to us, we deserve not the continuation of His blessing. He of this right under the Constitution, as by the has filled our mountains with mineralswith lead, iron, and copper, and given us a dimate and soil for the growing of hemp and wool. These being the great materials of our national defence, they ought to have extended to them adequate and fair (PROTECTION ;) that our manufacturers and laborers may be placed in a fair competition with those of Europe, and that we may have within our country a supply of Riley asserts that Arabs, in the desert, these leading and important articles so es- in justice to the interests of the different parties of the different in justice to the interests of the different in justice to the interest in justice to the i sential in war.

the agriculturist ? Where has the American can farmer a market for his surplus produce ! Except for Cotton he has neither a foreign nor a home market. Does not this clearly prove when there is no market eithe at home or abroad, that there is too much labor employed in agriculture? Common sense at once points out the remedy. Take from agriculture in the United States the hundred thousand men women and children and you will at once give a market for more breadstuffs than all Eu. rope now furnishes us. In short, sir, we have been too long subject to the policy of British merchants. It is time we should become a little more Americanized, and instead of feeding paupers and laborers of England, feed our own-or else in a short time, by continuing our present policy, we shall be rendered paupers ourselves. is therefore my opinion that a careful and judicious TARIFF is much wanted to pay our national debt, and to offord us the means of that defence within ourselves on which the safety of our country and liberty depends; and last, though not least, give a proper distribution to our labor, which must prove benficial to the happiness, independence and wealth of the community."

"I will ask what is the real situr

The Lournal of the U. S. Senate of 1824 when General Jackson was a member of that body, will show that during the discus. sion of the Tariff Bill of that year he voted as the several items came up, in favor of a duty on iron, in bars or bolts, of 9 cents per hundred; on cheap cotton cloths, add ty of 100 per cent. and more; on cotton bagging a duty of 41-2 cents the square yard; a duty of 3 cents per pound on iron cables or chains; a duty of 3 cents per by. shel on wheat, and 50 cents per hundred per ton; and an increase of duties on distilled spirits 15 per cent. Finally on a third and last reading of the Tariff Bill of 1824, Gen. Jackson voted for it with all its Protection

An extract of a letter from Gen. Jackson to Governor Ray, of Indiana, dated Febr 28th, 1828, reads thus, after a brief introduction: "With these remarks, I pray you, sir,

respectfully to state to the Senate of Indiana, that my opinions at present, are precisely what they were in 1823.24, when the were communicated by letter, to Dr. Cole man, of North Carolina, and when I voted for the present Tariff and appropriations for Internal Improvements. As that letter was written at a time when the divisions of sentiment, on this subject, were as strongly marked as they now are, in relation both to the expediency and constitutionality of the system, it is enclosed herein; and I beg he favor of your Excellency to consider it a part of this communication. The occasion, out of which it arose, was embraced with a hope of preventing any doubt, misconstruction, or necessity for further inquiry respecting my opinion on the subjects which you refer-particularly in those States which you have designated as chershing a policy at variance with your own. To preserve our invaluable Constitution, and be prepared to repel the invasions of a foreign foe, by the practice of economy, and the cultivation within ourselves, of the means of national defence and independence, should be, it seems to me, the leading objects of any system which aspires to the name of ("AMERICAN,") and of every prudent administration of our Gor.

From the first annual Message of Gan. Jackson in 1829, we take the following: "The general rule to be applied in graluating the duties upon the articles of eign growth or manufacture, is that which will place our own in fair competition with those of other countries; and the induce. ments to advance even a step beyond this point, are controlling in regard to those articles which are of primary necessity in time of war. When we reflect upon the difficulty and delicacy of this operation, it is important that it should never be attempted but with the utmost caution. Frequent legislation in regard to any branch of industry, affecting its value, and by which its capital may be transferred to new channels,

In his Message of 1830, Gen. Jackson again refers to the subject; and let it be noted that he here sustains protection as a principle in itself worthy to give existence and permanence to a specific policy. We language probably could express it:

" The States have delegated their whole

authority over imports, to the general government, without limitation or restriction, saving the very inconsiderable reservation relating to their inspection laws. This aupose of PROTECTION does not exist in tinct. Our political system would thus present the anomaly of a people stripped of the right to FOSTER THEIR OWN IN DUSTRY, and to counteract the most selfopted by foreign nations. This surely can-not be the case; the indispensable power, thus surrendered by the States, must be within the scope of the authority on the subject expressly delegated to Congress.

" In this conclusion, I am confirmed at well by the opinions of President Washington, Jefferson, Madison, and Monroe, who have repeatedly recommended the exercise uniform action of Congress, the contin acquiescence of the States, and the general understanding of the people."

In 1832, when the National debt was about to be paid off, and a new adjustment of the Tariff desirable, inasmuch as the wants of the Government did not require so large a revenue as before from customs Gen. Jackson spoke thus on the subject

"In effecting this adjustment, it is due States, and even to the preservation of the