

then and now, as he was proud to say, a personal and political friend—a man of talents and integrity—with a clear head and firm and patriotic heart; then among the leading members of the House; in the palmy state of his political glory, though now for a moment depressed—depressed did he say—no! it was his State which was depressed—Pennsylvania, and not Samuel D. Ingham! Pennsylvania, which had deserted him under circumstances which, instead of depressing, ought to have elevated him in her estimation. He came to me, said Mr. C. when sitting at my desk writing, and said that the House was falling into some confusion, accompanying it with a remark, that I knew how difficult it was to rally so large a body when once broken on a tax bill, as had been experienced during the late war. Having a higher opinion of my influence than it deserved, he requested me to say something to prevent confusion. I replied, said Mr. C., that I was at a loss what to say; that I had been busily engaged on the currency, which was then in great confusion, and which, as I had stated, had been placed particularly under my charge, as the chairman of the committee on that subject. He repeated his request, and the speech which the Senator from Pennsylvania has complimented so highly was the result.

He [Mr. C.] would ask, whether the facts stated ought not, in justice, to be borne in mind by those who would hold him accountable, not only for the general scope of the speech, but for every word and sentence which it contained. But, said Mr. C., in asking this question, it was not his intention to repudiate the speech. All he asked was that he might be judged by the rules which in justice belonged to the case. Let it be recollected that the bill was a revenue bill, and, of course, that it was constitutional. He need not remind the Senate, when the measure is constitutional, that all arguments calculated to show its beneficial operation may be legitimately pressed into service, without taking into consideration whether the subject to which the arguments refer be within the sphere of the constitution or not. If, for instance, a question were before the body to lay a duty on bottles, and a motion be made to reduce the duty, or admit bottles duty free, who could doubt that the argument in favor of the motion that the increased circulation of the bottles would be in favor of the morality and religion of the country, would be strictly proper? Or, who would suppose that he who had adduced it had committed himself, on the constitutionality of taking the religion or morals of the country under the charge of the Federal Government? Again: Suppose the question to be to raise the duty on silk, or any other article of luxury and that it should be supported on the ground that it was an article mainly consumed by the rich and extravagant, could it be fairly inferred that, in the opinion of the speaker, Congress had a right to pass sumptuary laws? He only asked that these plain rules be applied to his argument on the tariff of 1816. They turned almost entirely on the benefits which manufactures conferred on the country in time of war; and which no one could doubt. The country had recently passed through such a state. The world was, at that time, deeply agitated by the effects of the great conflict, which had so long raged in Europe, and which no one could tell how soon again might return. Bonaparte had but recently been overthrown; the whole southern part of this continent was in a state of revolution, and was threatened with the interference of the Holy Alliance, which had it occurred, must almost necessarily have involved this country in a most dangerous conflict. It was under these circumstances that he had delivered the speech, in which he urged the House, that, in the adjustment of the tariff, reference ought to be had to a state of war, as well as peace; and that its provisions ought to be fixed on the compound views of the two periods—making some sacrifice in peace in order that the less might be made in war. Was the principle false? and, in urging it, did he commit himself to that system of oppression since grown up, and which has for its object the enriching one portion of the country at the expense of the other?

Mr. C. said, the plain rule in all such cases was, that when a measure was proposed, the first thing to ascertain its constitutionality: and, that being ascertained, the next was its expediency, which last opened the whole field of argument for and against. Every topic may be urged calculated to prove it wise or unwise—so in a bill to raise imposts. It must first be ascertained that the bill is based on the principles of revenue, and that the money raised is necessary for the wants of the country. These being ascertained, every argument, direct and indirect, may be fairly offered, which may go to show that, under all the circumstances, the provisions of the bill are proper or improper. Had this plain and simple rule been adhered to, we should never have heard of the complaint of Carolina. Her objection is not against the improper modification of a bill acknowledged to be for revenue; but that, under the name of imposts, a power essentially different from the taxing power is exercised—partaking much more of the character of a penalty than a tax. Nothing more common than that things closely resembling in appearance should widely and essentially differ in their character. Arsenic, for instance, resembles

flour, yet one is deadly poison, and the other that which constitutes the staff of life. So, duties imposed, whether for revenue or protection, may be called imposts, though nominally and apparently the same, yet differ essentially in their real character.

Mr. C. said he should now return to his speech on the Tariff of 1816. To determine what his opinions really were on the subject of protection at that time, it would be proper to advert to his sentiments before and after that period. His sentiments preceding 1816, on this subject, are matter of record. He came into Congress in 1812, a devoted friend and supporter of the then administration; yet one of his first efforts was to brave the administration, by opposing its favorite measure, the restrictive system—embargo, non-intercourse, and all—and that upon the principle of free trade. The system remained in fashion for a time; but, after the overthrow of Bonaparte, he (Mr. C.) had reported a bill from the Committee on Foreign Relations, to repeal the whole system of restrictive measures.—While the bill was under consideration, a worthy man, then a member of the House, (Mr. McKim, of Baltimore,) moved to except the non-importation act, which he supported on the ground of encouragement to manufactures. He (Mr. C.) resisted the motion on the very grounds on which Mr. McKim supported it. He maintained that the manufacturers were then receiving too much protection, and warned its friends that the withdrawal of the protection which the war and the high duties then afforded, would cause great embarrassment; and that the true policy in the mean time was to admit foreign goods as freely as possible, in order to diminish the anticipated embarrassment on the return of peace; intimating at the same time his desire to see the Tariff revised, with a view of affording a moderate and permanent protection.*

Such was his conduct before 1816.—Shortly after that period he left Congress, and had no opportunity of making known his sentiments in reference to the protective system, which shortly after began to be agitated. But he had the most conclusive evidence that he considered the arrangement of the revenue in 1816 as growing out of the necessity of the case, and due to the consideration of justice, but that, even at that early period, he was not without his fears, that even that arrangement would lead to abuse and future difficulties. He regretted that he had been compelled to dwell so long on himself; but trusted that whatever censure might be incurred would not be directed against him, but against those who had drawn his conduct into the controversy; and who might hope, by assailing his motives, to wound the cause with which he was proud to be identified.

He might add, that all the Southern States voted with South-Carolina in support of the bill: not that they had any interest in manufactures, but on the ground that they had supported the war, and of course felt a corresponding obligation to sustain those establishments which had grown up under the encouragement it had incidentally afforded; while most of the New-England members were opposed to the measure, principally, as he believed, on opposite principles.

He had now, he trusted, satisfactorily repelled the charge against the State and himself personally, in reference to the Tariff of 1816. Whatever support the State had given the bill had originated in the most disinterested motives.

There was not within the limits of the State, so far as his memory served him, a single cotton or woollen establishment.—Her whole dependence was on agriculture, and the cultivation of two great staples, rice and cotton. Her obvious policy was to keep open the market of the world unchecked and unrestricted—to buy cheap, and to sell high; but, from a feeling of kindness, combined with a sense of justice, she added her support to the bill. We had been told by the agents of the manufacturers, that the protection which the measure afforded would be sufficient; to which we the more readily concurred, as it was considered as a final adjustment of the question.

Let us now, said Mr. C. turn our eyes forward, and see what has been the conduct of the parties to this arrangement. Have Carolina and the South disturbed this adjustment? No, they never raised their voice in a single instance against it; even though this measure, moderate comparatively as it is, was felt with no inconsiderable pressure on their interests. Was this example imitated on the opposite side? Far otherwise. Scarcely had the President signed his name, before application was made for an increase of duties, which was repeated with demands continually growing, till the passage of the act of 1828. What course now, he would ask, did it become Carolina to pursue in reference to these demands? Instead of acquiescing in them, because she had acted generously in adjusting the Tariff of 1816, she saw, in her generosity on that occasion, additional motives for that firm and decided resistance which she has since made against the system of protection. She accordingly commenced a systematic opposition to all further encroachments, which continued from 1811 till 1828, by discussions and by resolutions, by remonstrances and by protests, through her Legislature. These all proved insufficient to stem the current of encroachment; but notwithstanding the heavy pressure on her industry, she never despaired of relief, till the passage of the act of 1828—that bill of abominations—engendered by avarice and political intrigue. Its adoption opened the eyes of the State, and gave a new character to the controversy. Till then the question had been whether the protective system was constitutional and expedient, but after that she no longer considered the question whether the right of regulating the industry of the States was a reserved or delegated power, but what right a State possesses to defend her reserved powers against the encroachments of the Federal Government—a question on the decision of which the value of all the reserved powers depends. The passage of the act of 1828, with all its objectionable features, and under the odious circumstances under which it was adopted, had almost, if not entirely, closed the door of hope through the General Government. It afforded conclusive evidence that no reasonable prospect of relief from Congress could be entertained; yet the near approach of the period of the payment of the public debt, and elevation of General Jackson to the Presidency, still afforded a ray of hope—not so strong, however, as to prevent the State from turning her eyes, for a final relief, to her reserved powers.

* See Mr. C's Speech in the National Intelligencer, April, 1814.

Under these circumstances commenced that inquiry into the nature and extent of the reserved powers of a State, and the means which they afforded of resistance against the encroachments of the General Government, which has been pursued with so much zeal and energy, and he might add intelligence. Never was there a political discussion carried on with greater activity, and which appealed more directly to the intelligence of a community. Throughout the whole, no address was made to the low and vulgar passions. But, on the contrary, the discussion turned upon the higher principles of political economy, connected with the operations of the Tariff system, which are calculated to show its real bearing on the interests of the State, and on the structure of our political system; going to show the true character of the relations between the State and the General Government; and the means which the States possess of defending those powers which they reserved in forming the Federal Government.

In this great canvass, men of the most commanding talents and acquirements engaged with the greatest ardor; and the people were addressed through every channel; by essays in the public press, and by speeches in their public assemblies, until they had become thoroughly instructed on the nature of the oppression, and on the rights which they possess, under the constitution, to throw them off. If gentlemen suppose that the stand taken by the people of Carolina rests on passion and delusion, they are wholly mistaken. The case was far otherwise. No community, from the legislator to the ploughman, were ever better instructed in their rights; and the resistance, on which the State had resolved, was the result of mature reflection, accompanied with a deep conviction that their rights had been violated, and the means of redress which they have adopted, are consistent with the principles of the Constitution.

But while this active canvass was carried on, which looked to the reserved powers, as their final redress, if all others failed, the State at the same time cherished a hope, as I have already stated, that the election of Gen. Jackson to the Presidency, would prevent the necessity of a resort to extremities. He was identified with the interests of the staple States; and, having the same interest, it was believed that his great popularity—a popularity of the strongest character, as it rested on military services, would enable him, as they hoped, gradually to bring down the system of protection, without shock or injury to any interest. Under these views, the canvass in favor of General Jackson's election to the Presidency was carried on with great zeal, in conjunction with that active inquiry into the reserved powers of the States, on which final reliance was placed. But little did the People of Carolina dream, that the man whom they were thus striving to elevate to the highest seat of power, would prove so utterly false to all their hopes. Man is, indeed, ignorant of the future; nor was there ever a stronger illustration of the observation than is afforded by the result of that election! The very event on which they had built their hopes, has been turned against them, and the very individual to whom they looked as a deliverer, and whom, under that impression, they strove, for so many years, to elevate to power, is now the most powerful instrument in the hands of his and their bitterest opponents to put down them and their cause!

Scarcely had he been elected, when it became apparent, from the organization of his Cabinet, and other indications, that all their hopes of relief, through him, were blasted. The admission of a single individual into the Cabinet, under these circumstances which accompanied that admission, threw all into confusion. The mischievous influence over the President, through which this individual was admitted into the Cabinet, soon became apparent. Instead of turning his eyes forward to the period of the

payment of the public debt, which was then near at hand, and to the present dangerous political crisis, which was inevitable, unless averted by a timely and wise system of measures, the attention of the President was absorbed by mere party arrangements, and circumstances too disreputable to be mentioned here, except by the most distant allusion. (To be Continued.)

Buried Alive!—One day last week a funeral procession, arriving at the burial ground on Passyunk Road, found the gate closed, and no Sexton there to receive them. One or two individuals climbed the fence, whose explanation of alarm soon brought the whole company after them. The grave was there,—and, in that grave, the sexton, standing erect, but buried laterally to his mouth, by earth which had caved in from the sides, while he was giving the last finish to the receptacle of the dead.—Only a few inches in thickness, at the top, held together by the frost, or by the sod, remained unbroken. Had that portion given way, he must inevitably have been smothered. To extricate him from this perilous situation, was no easy task; nor could it be effected, without digging out the whole contents of the grave. There was constant danger that the weight of those whom curiosity brought to the brink, would break down the slight crust that remained above; and, worse than that, a half decayed monument on one side, already partly undermined, showed strong symptoms of a disposition to slide in upon the hapless grave digger. This monument being secured by a rope, and firmly held in an opposite direction, the operation of digging out the quick, to make room for the dead began.

In about three quarters of an hour, the poor Sexton was unearthed, in a state between dead and alive,—his clothes saturated with moisture,—his limbs benumbed with cold, and his whole frame shaking from mental and bodily suffering. A medical gentleman, who chanced to pass by, gave the necessary directions for his restoration, which soon took effect; and the poor fellow was then able to explain the whole matter. It seemed that, about half an hour before the funeral was expected, he went into the grave, to make all ready for the reception of its tenant;—and was in the act of ascending, when the sides fell in, burying him to the chin. In this situation he remained, unable to move hand or foot, momentarily expecting that the upper edge would also give way, and certain that when it did so, it must produce instant death. He described the half hour which elapsed before the arrival of the funeral, as the longest he had ever known—equal in duration to days and weeks. He was troubled also by the recollection that the gate was locked, and feared that, on that account, he might not be discovered, even when the funeral did arrive.

It is difficult to imagine a situation more helpless—more hopeless, or more awful. It reminds us of dreams we have experienced, when under the influence of nightmare,—dreams, by the way, we should be shy to realize, in our waking moments. An active and powerful imagination might find ample scope, in conceiving and describing the sensations which passed through the mind of the sufferer during the long agony which this half hour of uncertainty contained.—*Commercial Herald.*

SOAKING SEED CORN.
Mr. Ellsworth, of Ketch Mills, Conn. in a letter to the Editor of the N. E. Farmer says: "I have noticed in your paper remarks from several persons on the utility of soaking seed corn in copperas water to prevent worms. A little experience and practice on any subject connected with agricultural pursuits is far better than theorizing. Last year I soaked our seed corn in a very strong copperas water, as near as I recollect from 24 to 36 hours; every kernel was made as black as charcoal; the man who planted the corn called me a fool, and said it would never vegetate. But every hill planted came up well, and during its growth excited the remark of all who saw it, as being the most even field of corn they ever saw. Not one hill in the whole field of seven acres was injured by worms and we had often in previous years been compelled to replant several times when it had been cut down by the worms. We had over 60 bushels to the acre."

A Yankee Pudding.—Take one pint of scalded milk, half a pint of Indian meal, a tea cup full of molasses, a tea spoonful of salt and six sweet apples cut into small pieces—should be baked not less than three hours—the apples will afford an exceeding rich jelly. This is truly one of the most luxurious, yet simple, Yankee puddings.

"I'll bet a sheep," said old Meredith to his other half, "that our boy Otho is going crazy. For he is grinning at the plow, and he is grinning at the barn, and he is grinning to himself wherever he goes." "Poh," replied the old woman, "don't you know he got a love letter this morning?"

To take Stains out of Silk.—Mix together in a phial, 2 oz. essence of lemon, 1 oz. of oil of turpentine. Grease and other spots in Silks, are to be rubbed gently with a linen rag dipped in the above composition.

Finn's Lotent.—Why is an emetic like a country dance? Dye give it up? Because it is down in the middle and up again.

The New Tariff.—The following classification according to States, of the votes in the Senate on the Bill which has recently passed both Houses of Congress, is highly interesting. Of the Manufacturing States, four voted for it, four against it, and two were divided. The entire South voted for it except Maryland, divided.

	YEAS.	NAYS.
Maine,	2	
New Hampshire,	2	
Vermont,	2	2
Rhode Island,	2	2
Massachusetts,	2	2
Connecticut,	2	
New-York,	1	1
New-Jersey,	1	1
Pennsylvania,	2	2
Delaware,	2	
Maryland,	1	1
Virginia,	2	
North-Carolina,	1	
South-Carolina,	2	
Georgia,	1	
Kentucky,	2	
Tennessee,	2	
Ohio,	1	1
Louisiana,	2	
Mississippi,	2	
Indiana,	2	
Alabama,	2	
Missouri,	2	
	39	16

The following are the votes on Mr. Clay's bill in the House of Representatives arranged according to the States.—But one member south of the Potomac voted against it:

STATES.	AYES.	NOES.	ABSENT.	TOTAL.
Maine,	6	1	0	7
New-Hampshire,	4	1	0	5
Massachusetts,	0	13	0	13
Rhode-Island,	0	2	0	2
Vermont,	0	5	0	5
Connecticut,	0	6	0	6
New-York,	11	19	4	34
New-Jersey,	0	6	0	6
Pennsylvania,	4	21	1	26
Delaware,	0	1	0	1
Maryland,	9	0	0	9
Virginia,	20	1	0*	21
North-Carolina,	13	0	0	13
South-Carolina,	9	0	0	9
Georgia,	6	0	1	7
Kentucky,	12	0	0	12
Tennessee,	9	0	0	9
Ohio,	7	6	1	14
Louisiana,	3	0	0	3
Indiana,	2	1	0	3
Illinois,	1	0	0	1
Missouri,	0	1	0	1
Alabama,	3	0	0	3
Mississippi,	1	0	0	1
	130	84	8	222

* Add the Speaker, who did not vote, of course.

Washington, Feb. 22.—The immortal John of Roanoke—who, from his frequent approaches to the verge of the grave and his as frequent recoveries, may be called "the undying one"—has reached Washington. The correspondent of the Journal of Commerce thus announces him:—

Mr. John Randolph is in the city, and has put up at McCarty's Mansion House. He has with him horses enough to start an express—a pack of hounds and dogs of all sorts, and a retinue of negroes, with Julia at their head.

Audubon, the Ornithologist.—We observe, by a Boston print, that a resolution to purchase a copy of the great work of this eminent naturalist, has been introduced into the Legislature of Massachusetts. It is, indeed, an obligation resting on all public bodies to patronize an enterprise which, at the same time, extends the domain of science, and advances the reputation of a country. It is said to have been remarked by Baron Cuvier, after examining the productions of this work which are already completed, that Europe has been entirely vanquished by the United States in this department of science. Our moral being owes deep obligations to those who assist us to study nature aright; and such interpreters as Wilson and Audubon, can show us as distinctly the finger of God in the lustre of the little humming bird, as in the of the "star of Jove, so beautiful and large," shining alone in heaven.

Newark Dai. Ad.

There is too much truth in the following remarks from the facetious Editor of the *Wilmington Advertiser*:

"The greatest man in our legislative assemblies, is he that makes the longest speeches. Quantity is every thing—quality nothing. If a member could be found long winded enough to keep the floor for a fortnight, "by the Shrewsbury clock," there cannot be a doubt that he would beat every competitor all hollow, in a race for the Presidency. It cannot certainly be a great while before Congressional speeches will be estimated, as they ought to be, by the old arithmetical land measures; by paces, rods, and miles."

Religion.—Man in whatever state he may be considered, as well as in every period and vicissitude of life, experiences the Religion an efficacious antidote against the ills which oppress him, a shield that blunts the darts of his enemies, and an asylum to which they can never enter. In every event of fortune it excites in his soul a sublimity of idea, by pointing out to him the just Judge, who, as an attentive spectator of his conflicts, is about to reward him with inestimable approbation. Religion, man in the darkest tempest appears to man the Iris of peace, and dissipating the dark and angry storm, restores the wished-for calm, and brings him to the port of safety.