dead, was a little unexpected and mortifying.

ler, but with him the entire Cabinet. I must say up in the "pictures" all the while, and he will par- great nation, the fertility of its soil, its immense redon me when I say his speech was "plus in high sources and extensive credit, holding these things up flown abuse, and minus in every thing else." He as a sure guarantee for borrowing money, do not talwas most eloquent in his attack on the Secretary of ly well with the fact that we have an empty Treas-State, (Mr. Webster.) He read out his votes against ury; and that for many months after straining evethe war-his refusing supplies to our suffering sol- ry nerve, we have not been enabled to borrow twelve diers -his kindling blue-lights along our coast to millions. It is doubtless true that we have an exguide the enemy, &c., &c.; but last of all, his refusing tensive and fruitful country, blessed with every vato aid rebuilding the Capitol, when burned down by riety of climate and product; but public credit is by a British soldiery. This part of his speech was so no means based exclusively upon these! If it were, eloquent that one of my colleagues (Mr. Cooper) the bonds of no State in this Union would have whispered in my ear, "what a pity we had not had suffered much depreciation. If the credit of their him deliver that speech in Georgia during the can- bonds depended upon the wealth within their limit, vass of 1840, the people might have believed him, as then would their bonds have ever remained at par. he is a Whig, though they refused to believe us, The argument is fallacious, and we must seek for when we referred to the same things," And so much other means to sustain public credit. So far as the was it like the Democratic speeches of 1840, that credit of this Government was concerned, it was my friend from Tennessee (Mr. Watterson) conclu- good (notwithstanding all the clamor raised against ded the gentleman had, by some accident, stambled the Democracy,) when this administration came inupon his old notes, from which he used to address to power. How then has it been so soon impairthe people of Tennessee in his district. The gen- ed, and public faith violated? In the first place by tleman said he was only anxious to speak that the repealing the Sub-Treasury and thereby unsettling people of Indiana might learn the state of things the currency. No man who reflects upon this here. I bethought me that this pretty speech, case, but must come to the conclusion, that the bonds made for the people of Indiana would reach its place of a Government put into market, which has a flucof destination before the gentleman would get there. tuating or depreciated currency will feel its influ-I then supposed it might happen that some of his con- ence. The very act of repealing the Sub Treasustituents, some old man, calm and thoughtful, that lov- ry was a formal notice to the world, that we intended party, that was honest and scorned hypocrisy ed to change our standard of value-that we might meet the gentleman upon his return, and say: intended to adopt some scheme of finance that would "Well, I have read your speech delivered on the augment the currency, and thereby diminish its va-27th day of March; the style is very creditable to lue. It will not be denied that no capitalists would you; and you certainly prove that Mr. Webster was have asked any better currency than was secured to one of the blue-light Federalists: that I have always public creditors before the meeting of the extra eesfeared to trust; but when were those votes given? sion of Congress Indeed so far as their interests Were they recorded against him upwards of twen- were concerned, it could not have been better, and any ty years ago? I heard the Democrats say so in alteration was likely to prove directly or indirectly 1840; they charged him with these same things; but our boys (the Whigs) nailed all such stuff as barrier to effect a loan upon reasonable terms, was "locofoco lies to the counter," and published Mr. the failure upon the part of Congress to enact any Webster's speech made in Richmond, Virginia, and scheme of finance, leaving capitalists in a state of proved that he was a first rate Jeffersonian Demo- conjectural uncertainty, as to its ultimate result. It crat. Now I want to know, when you found out would have been next to impossible for them to fice of both. I have heard that it was possible for cannot exist, and the world would be surrendered to his character. Did you know it when you used to have determined. considering the state of parties those who are in the habit of telling marvellous sto- a few wandering savages. make speeches to the hoosiers before the Presiden. and the condition of the country, upon what terms tial election? If you did you ought to have told us they could take the loan. Any scheme of finance, of it then-for the concealer you know is as whether good or bad, had one been adopted, would bad as the thief-and if you did not know it, you have enabled moneyed men to have made calcularaly warn't smart enough to go to Congress." I tions accordingly. I will not pursue this argunow ask the gentleman, what political sin has Mr. ment farther to show that the credit of this or any Webster committed since he came into office? other Government must depend greatly upon the Does he complain of his statesman-like communica- regulation of its finances. This Congress should have believed that all was actually accomplished, tion upon the Creole case in which he sacrifices his then, in my opinion, before it placed the credit of upon their success; yea, worse—to have concluded sectional interests and local prejudices for the honor the Government again in market, have acted upon of his country? If not, he does not even intimate the report of the Finance Committee, and have credit was too high, and that like alcohol, above another offence, except that Mr. Webster would not settled that question. Another important considerresign and abandon his post to dictatorial bidding .- ation which has been neglected, and which ought Shame, shame upon such double-dealing and party to have been in advance of the Loan bill, is the duplicity. Does the gentleman and his party ima- Revenue act. A loan is but the sale by Governgine that the people of this country will ever trust ment of a certain amount of annuities charged upthem again, when they are found assailing, without on the income of the nation, and its value in the mercy, the very men who were placed at the head market must be to a considerable at the head himself chosen his action of Congress within narrow and prudent limercy, the very men who were placed at the head himself chosen his legislation to but few objects." mercy, the very men who were placed at the head of the market must be, to a considerable extent, regulated by the annual receives of the Transport of the market must be told that he had himself chosen his action of Congress within native market must be, to a considerable extent, regulated by the annual receives of the Transport of the must enof their party—men puffed and recommended by by the annual receipts of the Treasury. Why will facilitate the loan, ensure its procurement upon counter the hazards of the one, and the inconventhem to the American people as worthy of all confidence? Will not the intelligent people of this country of the Figures Country of the Fi

"confiding," but thoughtless and credulous. If he lented and worthy among them, are so treacherous have provided the means to support it? Can we shall in any wise fetter the operations of the Go nents, and the angels of light as picturing forth the to you, you yourselves being judges -- you have been vernment. Whigs, I would say that if Belzebub himself was deceived, and cheated us; we will have no more of made President by the voice of the people of this your boasted champions? I would notify gentlecountry, and our flag was tarnished, our honor in- men that all their ridiculous subterfuges, to escape

tinctions in the more expansive emotions of an otherwise; you have duped them once, and it will American citizen. No metter who presides over be many a long year before you can fool them again. this nation, every name that I cherish, all the bonds | These remarks have been made to expose this un-

The Democratic party has been abused for their apathy, and they have been exhorted by the Whigs try that shall cause me to forget the feuds and strifes and are still ready to support every measure, whethto support the Administration. We have supported, er proposed by the majority of this House or by those termed the peculiar friends of the President, The gentleman from North Carolina filled his that we believe just, and calculated to promote the speech with nothing but abuse upon the President's interest of the country. We are responsible for our friends in this House and the Democrats, which last votes; we are powerless, and can neither carry or he denounced as his bitterest foes. Five minutes of arrest any measure; and because we have usually a three hours' speech was as much as he devoted to cast those votes in silence: we have been charged any thing else. I beg pardon-I had forgotten the with looking in triumph at the divisions of the Whigs, eulogy he passed upon the Honorable Senator from while the country suffers. Sir, we have not refus-Kentucky, (Mr. Clay,) whose timely advent into ed to lend a helping hand; but the most we can do the Hall inspired the orator with sounding praise.— is to mingle our sympathies with those who mourn I would not if I could pluck a laruel from that over wrecked and butchered hopes falsely begotten statesman's brow; but may I ask the gentleman by the dominant party. 'Tis true we are calm and when he learned this lesson of admiration? How firm; and clustering around the Constitution, we long since you discovered the extraordinary qualities, and shining political virtues of your hero?— be buried under its ruins. That we feel encouraged Was it in 1833 and '34, when you were ready to and triumphant, is but the evidence that the skies buckle on your knapsack, and shoulder your mus- indicate that the storm has spent its force, and that ket, in order to rid the country of the tariff 1828? we will survive. Think you that the heart of the Was it then you learned to laud, to love, and admire man of God did not beat with hope when the dove rethe father of the American system? You say you turned to the ark, bearing the evidence that the wawere a nullifier; but surely a change has come over ters were subsiding? Do not, then, scoff at the patrithe spirit of your dream. You are now the eulo- ot, whose painful task has been to witness the foungist of the man whose odious doctrines you thought tains of the great deep broken up and all that ensufficient to warrant resistance, if needful, by force deared him to home and country threatened to be Mr. Clay is still the same Bank and Tariff man he swallowed in one vast deluge of corruption and ruin was then, both which, I think, the gentleman oppo- that now, while he watches the yielding wave and sed, How has this happened? Perhaps he has sees in the distance the proud Arrarat swelling above afforded us the true key to unlock the secret. He the flood, that his bosom beats with joyful, though says, "because he was a State-Rights man he was mournful exultation, at the prospect of his country's beaten in his County." But-but-he did not choose safe deliverance. There is one thing in which we to stay beat; and here lies the secret. I wonder it all seem to agree: that the present crisis is big with did not occur to him that Mr. Clay would have felt importance and pregnant with difficulties. From himself much more complimented by the praises, to the manifest determination upon the part of this say the least of it, of older men. Did he imagine his eulogy would elevate the Senator from Kentuc- understand that its passage will supply the Treasuky? Tell the truth, was it not the vanity of the ry and save the credit of the country. I will very little sparrow, when he hangs to the feathers of the briefly offer the committee the views I entertain upeagle, that he may be borne aloft to a height his on this important measure. During the extra sesfeeble wings could never reach? There was one sion of Congress, a loan was authorized for twelve part of this ealogy I fancied the Senator himself did millions of dollars, which the officers of this Governnot relish. After smoothing his way down from ment have not been enabled to have half taken .public life to the calm vale of retirement, he left him | The propositon now is to lengthen the time and inin Ashland to die, and afterwards wove an imperish- crease the loan. In favor of extending the time to able wreath around his memory. I thought of Fal- twenty years, gentlemen assert that the shortness of staff, when Prince Hal was striving to string up his the time has been the cause of failure in it having cowardly nerves to courage in battle, by represent- been obtained. The time may possibly have had ing the victorious honors he would wear if he should some influence upon the minds of capitalists to macome from the battle field alive, and then if he should | king this negotiation, but I trust I may be pardondie, that roses would be thrown on his grave, and ed not to credit these naked assertions of the fact withlaurels be twined around his tomb. "Humph, out any evidence whatever to support them, if they humph," said Falstaff, "what good will that do me, I are not directly in contradiction of the testimony. would prefer them while I am living." So I sup- If the time had been the only difficulty, would not posed that leaving Mr. Clay in retirement at Ash the Secretary of the Treasury have given us that and, without bidding him "come up higher," and information? Would it not have been his duty to crowning him with a halo of glory after he was have said to this House, that, in the efforts made to negotiate the loan, capitalists objected to the shortness The gentleman from Indiana (Mr. Lane) not on- of the period, and if that objection is removed, the ly pursued the couse of debate adopted by the gen- money can instantly be obtained? If this had deman from North Carolina, by abusing John Ty- been the cause of failure, we should without doubt have been informed. But, instead of receivthat this speech was well delivered, and from the ing that information, we are told by the Secretary scraps of poetry with which it was interlarded, we in his communication read a few days since by the might well suppose he was recently from the tem- Chairman of the Committee of Ways and Means, ple of Apollo. I have never listened to a more that in order to get the money, we must put the studied virago of vituperation and abuse. To use an old expression, "he spoke like a book." He was

his intended praise and proclaim them not only party-men selected by themselves, as the most ta- the Government in market before we | public debt. Anxious as I am that no vote of most

current expenses of the Government.

list of insolvents and bankrupts daily multiplyingan increase of duties will, in my opinion, diminish interest for theirs, the policy we pursue would be the one most likely selected. I have confidence to believe, that sooner or later this Government will provide means for defraying its expenses, and discharging its debts. But by selling stocks or bonds, before this is done, while our credit is at its lowest point, we shall afford the stock jobber the opportunity of an enormous speculation at public expense. Suppose you pass this bill, and stock be sold at a discount of twenty or thirty per cent., and before Congress adjourns we adopt an acceptable system of finance, provide ample means to ensure a prompt

tion, at the expense of the nation? of the revenue to secure this loan. This is truly a adopt the lovely system of paying our debts, by is "home industry. ries, to repeat them so often, that although they His is the "home industry" which, above all tration of this saying. They talked so loudly and often of restoring public credit and confidence, upon their coming into power, that they seem finally to that their resources were too ample, that national proof, needed diluting; -and with all possible speed, in the generosity of success, gave away the public

will permit me to make an allusion to one of his and false, so easily sedeced, that none of the rest hope for better success? Every step taken, every vernment, I will not give this bill my support, but is lofty flights, in which he speaks of Belzebub and can be trusted? You intend to puff and recommend act passed of a public character at the extra session shall oppose it at every step—unless the tariff bill to a public character at the extra session shall oppose it at every step—unless the tariff bill to a public character at the extra session shall oppose it at every step—unless the tariff bill to a public character at the extra session shall oppose it at every step—unless the tariff bill to a public character at the extra session shall oppose it at every step—unless the tariff bill to a public character at the extra session shall oppose it at every step—unless the tariff bill to a public character at the extra session shall oppose it at every step—unless the tariff bill to a public character at the extra session shall oppose it at every step—unless the tariff bill to a public character at the extra session shall oppose it at every step—unless the tariff bill to a public character at the extra session shall oppose it at every step. his imps, the representation of his political oppo- others; but will not the thoughtful and honest say of Congress, tended to impair the credit of the Go- is first adjusted, and the public lands reclaimed. I slight exception of the credit of the Go- is first adjusted, and the public lands reclaimed. will not permit myself forced to support a loan, damental and a The available resources of the Treasury from while every question remains open and unsettled, the country the proceeds of the public lands were given away- which is calculated to affect materially the interest cant phrase. the financial scheme unfixed, and left in a boubtful, and credit of the nation. Neither sectional interests not make so me perplexing, and exciting condition-the Revenue nor party jealousies, should prevent a union of him as he wishes bill unsettled, and a furious war waged upon the hearts and hands, in an effort to strengthen that make the farmer pure President and his Cabinet by the very men who credit, and protect the honor and character of the self and family. brought him into power. Having witnessed the country. Let not pride of opinion, directed and profit as much as he as disastrous consequences of such conduct and such le- controlled by party organization, drive you onward ing made by him, and of natural love that I revere are found within its just quarrel among the Whigs, and save, as far as gislation, it was the imperious duty of this Congress in a policy which is deepening and widening the make farmers and all other borders. Every sensation of my intellectual life, practicable, the honor of the nation, though it be at to have rectified without party disputations, the ergulf that is threatening to swallow up national cred-ready-made clothing. Peru rors then committed. The revenue bill should it, and with it national prosperity. Husband all does not make a satisfactory inc have passed, some scheme of finance settled, the pub- your resources—let nothing be given or thrown and his forges, and forthwith he lic lands reclaimed, affording the guaranty to capi- away, without just scrutiny—curtail every unneces- to make farmers pay higher prices talists of prompt and certain payment in good funds, sary expenditure in each branch and department of and hoes, his axes and crowbars, his s. before this loan bill should have been urged for pas- the Government—abolish every sinecure office— chains, his sickles and his scythes, his a sage. The whole country; yea, almost the whole stop your ears to the thousand unjust applications and hinges, his knives and forks, his pots world, is in a state of monetary commotion. At made to legislate money out of the Treasury, to tles, and every item of iron or steel used by such a time moneyed men, who are usually cautious satisfy the cravings of individual cupidity. Let his business. Perhaps the owners of a large and timid, will keep their funds close and take care these things be done, and whether in peace or in ufacturing establishment do not make satisfact of them even at the expense of their interest. To war, you will find that we have a public spirited, profits on their business; and forthwith they petition have such men subscribers for a loan, at a period of generous people, in whose bosoms burn the fires of Congress to make the farmer pay higher prices for such universal prostration of credit, private and pub- a pure devotion, who, in the midst of deepest dis- his coat and waiscoat, for his pantaloons, for his bed lic, you must afford them the advantageous prostress, will throw their all, from the "widow's mite" clothes and table cloths, for the clothing of his wife pect of an exorbitant speculation, or give them the to the miser's hoarded plenty, into the public Trea- and children, for every yard of cotton, woollen line sure and obvious guaranty of prompt and punctual sury, if needful, to rescue the nation from either ru- en, hempen, or silk-goods purchased for their comeash payments. Sensible of these truths, in the in or dishonor. But while you retain hanging fort, or used in his family. Perhaps the glass-ma. entire absence of any legislation to warrant a faith- around the neck of your Treasury, swarms of pen- ker wishes to increase his profits; and forthwith he ful compliance with our engagements, the Secreta- sioned plunderers-while you are giving away your petitions Congress to make every body pay a high ry of the Treasury has recommended that the bonds treasure by millions, the saving a few thousand er price for glass. So of every other class of man be sold to the highest bidder. For this recommen- dollars, though you accompany that saving with ufacturers and mechanics who meet in our markets dation he has been abused, and the proposition con- the loud cry of retrenchment, you will neither kin- competition from aboard. To increase the profits demned. I am likewise opposed to this mode of dle nor brighten a beam of confidence or hope of the salt-maker, every farmer must pay a higher supplying the Treasury; and yet, if we force our in the dispirited hearts of your suffering country- price for the salt he puts upon his meat or gives to credit into maket without first providing the ways men. While we have it in our power to adopt his cattle. To increase the profits of a few sugar and means for discharging our obligations, there other means for carrying on the Government, at a planters in a single State, the whole Union is made can be no doubt that this recommendation is indistine like the present, to impose additional burthens to pay a higher price for sugar. pensable to any assurance that the funds will be on the laboring taxpaying people, is not only impo- And this is called "protecting home indutry!" procured. We are told that plighting the faith of litic and unjust, but it is cruel. Now, when the The industry of thousands is taxed to swell the in this great nation is enough, and that capitalists will doors of your most thrifty merchants are closed by come of one; but the thousands are forgotten, and have confidence that means will be provided. So misfortune-when commerce is paralysed-when the one only remembered! Because the one, in might the Representatives in the State Legislatures | the mechanic has quitted his work-bench, and saun- being enabled by law to appropriate to himself in of the respective States have declared whose depre- ters about the streets begging for employment part the fruits of the industry of thousands, gets rich, ciated bonds cannot now find a market. These when the ploughman has ceased to whistle his mer- a protective tariff, incidental and direct, is hailed as States are component parts of this nation; their citi- ry notes, in anticipation of a fruitful harvest—when a happy measure, all-important to the country. zens as honest, just and honorable, and yet they the officer of the law stands watching the hut of pohave failed to provide means for a prompt discharge verty and disease, to snatch the humble pallet from of their obligations. Let the means be provided so beneath the head of the dying, in order to satisfy that capitalists may judge of their sufficiency before you ask a loan the tariff bill is the only source clouds of wretchedness and ruin hang in thick folds over the path of labor and industry—when the cries for the payment of the loan, and for defraying the of misery and woe are heard in city and forest, in the mountains and on the coast; -- shall we, by pass-This whole procedure is part and parcel of the ing this bill in advance of every other, create the high tariff policy. The clamor for money, money, necessity for imposing upon them additional taxes! money, upon the part of the Government, is the first I call upon the advocates of an economical adminisstep; next the Loan bill is put in advance of the tration of the Government, to arrest this bill, until Revenue bill, thereby prostrating public credit, in means are prepared to meet its exactions. I call order to afford the more plausible pretext for a high upon the anti-tariff members of Congress to aid in man's property and give it to another, may they tariff. I say pretext, for it surely does not follow, the arrest of this incipient movement to fasten upon not, by the same right, make an equal distribution? that a high tariff at this time would increase the re- the country the protective system. I will call esvenue; for I verily believe, that if duties are raised pecially upon those of my colleagues who served higher than twenty per cent., it will have a contrary at the extra session, not to permit party fetters to effect, and diminish rather than increase it. In a bind them to a policy so unjust to the whole counprosperous state of the country with a people free try, and so much at war with the interest of our from debt, and revelling in luxury, an increase of immediate constituents. Pause and remember, that duties might well argue an increase of revenue; but though you may oppose the tariff by pen, vote, and now, when almost every State in the Union is tax- speech, it will afford you no apology, while you ing its citizens, to the utmost point of endurance to aid in forcing upon the country this boasted pretext of the few. sustain their own credit, and carry on their half for its speedy enactment. Expiate, while you may, completed works of internal improvement; when the the faults and blunders of an exciting period which whole enterprise of the country is paralized—the will always bear the stigmatizing mark of party faction and political servitude.

Let us act together, by all means; repeal the the revenue. In proportion to the protection it af- Distribution bill, and provide the necessary means fords home manufactories, will the revenue be inju- to meet the dues of the Government. Let us enred; and if the tariff be made sufficiently high to deavor to dispel the cloud, the threatening cloud afford complete protection, then must the revenue that hangs over our head; to scatter the gloom from imports be utterly destroyed. If we were re- which sheds terror into the heart of the administrapresenting the interest of manufacturers and stock- tion, and, by united action, struggle to prevent the jobbers only, and prepared to sacrifice every other shame with which the violation of our national engagements must forever stain the birth-right of free-

TARIFF-PROTECTING HOME INDUS-TRY, &c.

We find the following in the Saratoga (N. Y.) Sentinel, the editor of which says it is from the pen of one of the ablest writers in the Union

is not in favor of protecting "home industry?" Not one. It is our highest boast that we are in fadischarge of public obligations, is it not apparent that Government stock would instantly rise, and "home industry" really consist? Look abroad their submission to it? Come what may, South Carthat, by our wretched, miserable legislation, we over our thousand hills and boundless plains. See otina will resist it, at all hazards: Pass the unconshould afford to stock-jobbers an immense specula- the emigrant cutting down the trees, building his stitutional law they may, but it will be no law in log cabin, and turning up the prairie, where golden South Carolina, and soon declared so. The resist-This bill provides for pledging a certain portion harvests have slept ever since the flood. There is ance generally, too, will be a very different matter to what it was in '32." comfortable suggestion. With an income already his worn-out fields, feeding his cattle, and taking his too short, by several millions, to meet the current crops to market. There is "home industry." Look expenses, you propose to resort to the expedient of at his wife and daughters cooking his food, making providing for present necessities, by increasing with his clothes, doing every thing to save what he has fore they give back the Public Lands to supply the certainty future liabilities. In other words, we earned, and giving comfort to his habitation. Here

plunging deeper in. Your public debt, by this This class exceeds all others in society, both in means, must be annually increased, in order to meet numbers and importance. It is they who give vathe increasing necessities of the Government .- lue to a country. Without them, our wide spread Whatever amount your annual receipts fall short of and fertile lands would be as valueless as the deserts the current expenses of the year, must be supplied of Arabia. Not a house would be built, did they by new loans-which, added to the increasing debt, not feed the builders. Not a city or village would interest and discounts, will soon burthen us with a spring into existence, or continue to exist, did they debt that will baffle all expedients. Like a ball of not draw substance and wealth from the farmers snow, gathering as it rolls, it will soon attain an around them. Not a ship floats whose freight is overwhelming magnitude; like the petrifying mass, not, in the first instance, the product of his toil, or it will stand in the way of all improvement, and of the labor of those whom he feeds. The lawyer, spread the chilling miseries of poverty through the the doctor, the divine, the mechanic, the seaman, land. In order to remedy this evil in part, the Pre- the soldier, the public officer, the merchant, the sident has recommended a suspension of the provis- banker, the broker, the poet, the painter, the idler, ions of the bill distributing the proceeds of the publand the knave, are all fed from his hand, clothed by lic land. I hail this recommendation as an earn- his toil. The wealth of the Girards and the Asest, upon his part, that he will not permit precon- tors is the accumulation of his industry; it is he ceived opinions, when found to conflict with public who fills the treasuries of states and nations, builds interest and policy, to drive him onward to a sacri- navies, and supports armies. Without him, society

knew them false when first related, that finding others, merits "protection." But what "protecmarvellous believers, they at length became believ- tion," does it obtain or ask; or what is it possible ers themselves. The Whigs have made an illus- for Government to give? Does the emigrant expect or ask the Government to cut down the tree for him or build his cabin, and plough up the prairie? Does the farmer ask or expect the Government to build his fences, cultivate his fields, or cover them with manure? Does he go to his Government and say, "My land is poor; I can scarcely get a living; I beg you for protection-I beg you to impose a tax on the produce of my rare exceptions, going for a strong Federal Governneighbor's more productive lands that my crops ment, at the expense of the States, whilst the Demmay sell higher, and I may get rich?" If he ocrats, with very rare exceptions, are in favor of a strict Now when there has been time for reason once were to approach Congress or the State Legislature construction of the Constitution, and, as Mr. Housmore to take the helm, the folly and madness of an with such a petition, he would be laughed to scorn. ton of Alabama says, they are for "restraining the dence? Will not the intelligent people of this country conclude that if the very best men of the Whim
tee? Why are we called upon once more to be the country of all coun try conclude that if the very best men of the Whig tee? Why are we called upon once more to hawk save the country from the certainty of an increasing goods at a higher price, as it would be to take his yet dash it in pieces—Richmond Enquirer.

orty without consideration, and give In the tariff vocabularly, ery limited meaning With not include the great, fungreen agricultural interest in nt when we hear this atter in a city does manufactured by Congress to

There are few men in society who advocate an equal distribution of property through the instrumentality of law, and these are stigmatized as agrarians and levellers. But is not a protective tarif, so called, founded on the same principle? When the law steps in and compels me to pay more for a hat than I should otherwise be obliged to pay, does it not take a part of my property and give it to the hatter? If the law compels the farmer to give five bushels of wheat for goods which he could otherwise purchase for four, does it not take from him a part of his property, and give it to the manufactu-The principle is the same: the difference lies only in the extent to which it is carried.

Reflection and an examination into facts will satisfy the reader that the word "protection" is misapplied when used in this sense. Taxation of "home industry" would be a more appropriate phrase; for the industry of all is taxed to build up the fortunes

Ominous!-The Columbia "South Carolinian calls the attention of its readers to Mr. Calhouc's able speech on Mr. Clay's Resolutions, in relation to the Protective Policy, the Compromise, &c .- and then throws forth the following ominous remarks of

"The false and treacherous policy by which their rights and interests are assailed, is strikingly developed in Mr. Clay's pretended adherence to the Compromise, at the very moment that he is preparing to violate almost every provision of it, and render those designed for the benefit of the South, utterly valueless. So far the advantages of it have been wholly on the side of the Tariffites; and now, just when they are about to accrue to us, they set the obligations of it on their part, utterly at nought, and pre pare to renew upon us the vile system of legislative robbery now about to terminate. And have they the blind hardihood to suppose that the South will tamely submit to this?—that after complying with all our obligations, and submitting to all the burthens of the Compromise, we will permit them Home Industry! a Captivating Name!-Who to violate theirs, deprive us of all its benefits, and force upon us new burthens, as unconstitutional, oppressive and tyrannical as those about to terminate Can outrage go farther than this, and is it not an insult to the Southern people, to presume thus upon

Are the Madcaps at Washington prepared to raise up another storm in the South? Will they violate the Compromise-and raise the Tariff, be wants of an impoverished Treasury? Will they go on to multiply futher and grievous and sensitive questions upon the States-as, for example, the proposed feature in the apportionment bill, which as sumes the new power of forcing the State Legislatures to district their States, for the purpose of electing members of the House of Representatives. We shall republish some of the speeches in the House, for the purpose of showing, that the power reserved in the Constitution to Congress, of regulating the time and manner of electing Representatives, was intended to be used only in the case, where the States neglected or refused to discharge their duties, or were prevented by any cause, from passing a law to regulate the manner for themselves. Yet these madcaps are hurrying on to create new heartburnings on the part of certain States-and producing new contentions between them and the United States. If Congress can, in ordinary cases, direct the States to district their territory, they may take another step, and undertake to lay off the districts themselves. If they may regulate the manner in one way, why should they hesitate to regulate it in another way?

The ayes and noes upon the District Clause of the bill, show the character of the parties by whom the clause was supported or opposed. The clause was carried by two majority only. Of the 101 ayes, 98 were Federal Whigs-2 Republicans only, and Mr. Cushing, whom the Correspondent of the New York American calls a Tyler man. Of the 90 nays, 82 were Republicans, 14 Whigs, and Messrs. Wise, Proffit and Irwin.

Thus it is, as it always is, the Federalists, with