

The North Carolinian.

"CHARACTER IS AS IMPORTANT TO STATES AS IT IS TO INDIVIDUALS; AND THE GLORY OF THE STATE IS THE COMMON PROPERTY OF ITS CITIZENS."

H. L. HOLMES, Editor and Proprietor.

FAYETTEVILLE, SATURDAY, JANUARY 18, 1840.

VOL. 1.—NO. 47.

TERMS.

\$2 50 per annum, if paid in advance; \$3 if paid at the end of six months; or \$3 50 at the expiration of the year. Advertisements inserted at the rate of sixty cents per square, for the first, and thirty cents for each subsequent insertion. Court advertisements and Sheriff's sales, will be charged 25 per cent. higher than the usual rates. All advertisements sent for publication should have the number of insertions intended marked upon them, otherwise they will be inserted until forbidden or changed accordingly. Letters on business connected with this establishment, must be addressed—H. L. HOLMES, Editor of the North-Carolinian, and in all cases post-paid.

TO SILK GROWERS.

The subscribers, on behalf of an association of gentlemen interested in the propagation of the Chinese Mulberry, and in the production of Silk, **GIVE NOTICE,** That they have procured an approved seed from the North, for the rearing and making of silk from the cocoon, and will set the same in operation in this place early in the ensuing summer. The business is commenced for our own accommodation, but we intend buying such cocoons as may be brought to us, or else rearing them upon shares. E. L. WINSLOW, JAMES BAKER, I. WETMORE. Executive Committee. Fayetteville, Dec. 21, 1839. 43—11.

MULBERRY TREES.

The subscribers offer for sale 5000 Morus Multicaulis Trees, warranted to be of the genuine kind. They were grown in this vicinity the last summer, are well rooted, and vary in height from two to seven feet. They will be sold in lots to suit purchasers, on accommodating terms, and at moderate prices. JAMES BAKER, Fayetteville, Dec. 21, 1839. 43—11.

MORUS MULTICAULIS

3000 Morus Multicaulis Trees are offered to the public, at fifty cents per tree, warranted genuine, and in a good state of preservation. They are finely branched, from 2 to 6 feet high, and were grown on a poor, sandy soil, consequently well matured. Send your orders soon, as the proper season for planting commences about the 1st of February. Sitk W. Wetmore from a very healthy stock of Worms, deca 20 be had. I. WETMORE. Fayetteville, Dec. 21, 1839. 43—11.

COCOONS WANTED.

The Subscriber has about two thousand yards of the MORUS MULTICAULIS TREES set for sale, from 5 to 8 feet high, one-half of which he is willing to sell payable in C. O. S. to be delivered next autumn, the other half in cash. Persons wishing to make contracts will please make their applications as soon as the season for planting begins, according to his experience, begins early in February. Sitk W. Wetmore from a very healthy stock of Worms, deca 20 be had. I. WETMORE. Fayetteville, Dec. 21, 1839. 43—11.

J. & J. KYLE,

HAVE just received by the late arrivals from the North, a large and splendid assortment of **DRY GOODS,**

—Among which are—
Super-fine Blue, Black, Brown, Olive, Oxford mixed, Drab, Green and Wine colored Cloths.
Cassimeres, well assorted.
Satinets, Kentucky Jeans and Erminets.
Super-fine Vesting.
275 pieces 7-4 & 6-8 merinos.
345 pieces 3-4 & 6-8 Muslin de Lane.
1238 pieces Calico, well assorted.
Cambrics, Jaconets and Plain Muslins.
39 bales 3-4, 4-8 & 5-8 Shirting and Sheetting, Bleached and Brown.
65 pieces Superior Silks, well assorted.
Merino, Cashmere and Blanket Shawls.
Muslin de Lane Shawls and Scarfs,
&c. &c. &c.
Comprising one of the largest stocks of Goods ever offered in this State, all of which being bought at the late sales at the north, will be offered for sale at **REDUCED PRICES,**
by wholesale or retail.
Fayetteville, Dec. 21, 1839. 33—11.

Fayetteville Female Seminary.

WILL open on Monday the 14th of October, under the personal direction and instruction of Messrs. BAILY & SPENCE, assisted in every department by able Female Teachers. Mrs. SHERMAN will have personal charge of the Elementary classes—and the lady in charge of the Music Department will pay special attention to the cultivation of the voice to accompany the Piano.
October 2, 1839. 33—11.

Gardner and McKethan, CARRIAGE MAKERS.

HAVE now on hand, and for Sale at Reduced Prices,
2 Carriages,
3 Barouches,
2 Gigs,
3 Sulkeys,
4 Elliptic Spring Wagons,
4 Chain Spring Wagons.
Work warranted as usual, 12 months.
Fayetteville, December 14, 1839. 42—11.

Timber and Lumber Agency.

THE subscriber will attend to the sale of TIMBER, LUMBER, &c. in the Town of Wilmington, North Carolina, for all persons who may favor him with their commission. He pledges himself to procure for them at all times the highest prices for such articles as they may trust to his management. He is in no way connected with the Steam Mills, or their Agent; and will give the best security for the faithful discharge of his duties as Agent.
MILES COSTIN. Wilmington, N. C. Feb. 23, 1839. 1—11.

PIANO FORTES.

A GOOD assortment of Piano Fortes may constantly be found for sale at the Female Seminary. Those now on hand by different makers, and from the best manufacturers in New York, will be sold ten per cent. lower than can be purchased elsewhere, of the same class, and workmanship in this market. Orders will be executed for Piano Fortes from any manufacturer of this country, or Germany, and they will be furnished at the lowest N. Y. prices, adding the expense of transportation. All instruments ordered or furnished through this Agency are selected at N. York, by approved Professors of Music, are opened after their arrival here, tried and approved by competent Pianists, before they are offered for sale, and are repacked without additional charge, in the best manner for safe conveyance to any part of the country. All those furnished from manufacturers in this country, are warranted by the makers.
The extensive call for Piano Fortes, which has been made for two years past through the music department of the Seminary, and the frequent imposition of inferior instruments often at extravagant prices, through the private interest or ignorance of the vendors, has led to the establishment of this Agency. To meet the convenience of purchasers, arrangements have also been made to receive in payment good negotiable notes at four months, payable at the Cape Fear Bank. This arrangement often saves to the purchaser ten per cent. in the difference of exchange, besides all the risk of damages in the transportation, and the certainty of having an instrument delivered here, approved and in good order. Enquire of the PRINCIPALS of the SEMINARY, or of Col. S. T. HAWLEY. Fayetteville, Nov. 30 1839. 40—11.

Just Received.

20 Hhds. prime retailing Molasses.
20 Bbls. Mackerel, now landing, and for sale by ALSO Geo. McNEILL.
30 Firkins Superior Grayson BUTTER, 700 lbs. BUCK WHEAT FLOUR. G. McN. Dec. 14 1839. 42—11.

NEW GOODS.

WE have received and opened our FALL and WINTER GOODS, which comprise a large and extensive assortment of

DRY GOODS,

Hardware and Cutlery,
Boots and Shoes, Fur and Wool Hats, Fur and Seal Caps, Cotton and Wool Cards, Tuscan and plain Straw Bonnets, Writing, Letter and Wrapping Papers, Drugs and Patent Medicines.

Also

10 Hhds. Porto Rico Sugar,
8 Bales Rio Coffee,
30 Boxes Raisins,
Lard and Lard Sugar,
Colins and King's Axes,
5 Hhds. Crockery,
75 Kegs Nails,
50 Sides of Sole Leather,
Which are offered at very low prices for CASH, or on time for approved paper.
November 23, 1839. NOTT & STARR. 39—11.

FAYETTEVILLE

FEMALE SEMINARY.
Pupils are charged four times entrance to close of session. No deduction for absence, except in case of sickness.
The Academic year commenced on the 14th of October, and closes on the 15th of July following. The year is divided into two Sessions of twenty weeks each.

TERMS—IN ADVANCE.

Elementary Department or 2d Class, \$3 per Session.
First Class, 16 " "
French Language, 10 " "
Drawing and Painting, 10 " "
Music on Piano Forte, accompanied by the voice, 25 " "
Music on Guitar, 25 " "
Use of Piano, 3 " "
Incidental, 50 cents.
November 23, 1839. 39—11.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,

Cumberland County,
Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, December Term, 1839.
Merlock McRae,

Catherine Stewart, John Ray and wife Margaret, Alexander Stewart and James Stewart,

(Petition for Partition of Lands.)

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that the said Stewart et al. Defendants in this case, are not inhabitants of this State. It is therefore ordered, that publication be made in the North-Carolinian for six weeks, not to exceed six days, in the next Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, at the Court House in Fayetteville, on the 6th of Monday in March next, and plead, or work of done to said Petition, or the same will be taken pro confesso as to heirs, and heard accordingly.
Witness, John McLaughlin, Jr. Clerk of our said Court, I office, in Fayetteville, the first Monday in December, A. D. 1839, and of our Independence the 6th of JOHN McLAURIN, Jr. Clerk. January 11, 1839. 46—61.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,

Robeson County,
IN EQUITY.
Fall Term, 1839.
Margaret McLaughlin, and others,

Daniel McLean, and others,

(Petition for sale of Land.)
THE petitioners state that they and the Defendant, are claimants to the land, as Heirs of John McLean, de'd. That it would be more advantageous to sell, than to divide the premises.—That the Defendants, Neil McLean and wife Catherine, Wm. P. McLean, John H. McLean, Daniel McLean, Charles McLean and James McLean, live beyond the limits of this State. It is ordered, that publication be made in the North-Carolinian for six weeks, for said Defendants to appear at the next term of this court, to be held in Lumberton on the fourth Monday in March, next, and make defence, or the petition will be taken pro confesso, and heard ex parte.
Witness, Richard C. Rhodes, Clerk and Master of said Court, at office, the 1st Monday after the 4th Monday in September, 1839, and of our Independence the 6th year.
RICHARD C. RHODES, C. & M. E. January 11, 1840. 46—61—A. 2s. \$10 50.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,

Sampson County,
Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, November Term, 1839.

William Dawson and wife Mary, and others,

vs.
Neil McLeod and wife Elizabeth.

(Petition for sale of Slaves.)
IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that the Defendants are not inhabitants of this State, it is therefore Ordered, That publication be made for six successive weeks in the North-Carolinian, that the Defendants appear at the next Term of this Court, and answer, plead or demur to Plaintiff's petition, or the same will be heard ex parte, and judgment pro confesso taken against them.
Witness, Thomas I. Faison, Clerk of our said Court, at Office, in Clinton, the 3rd Monday in November, A. D. 1839, and 6th year of American Independence.
THOMAS I. FAISON, Clerk. 46—61.
January 11, 1840.

LIST OF LETTERS

REMAINING in the Post Office at Fayetteville, on the 1st of January, 1840.

A. Raiford Autry, A. Atkins, Nathan Allen, M. King Bryant, L. B. Thune, John Brown, John D. Barr, Daniel Butler, Gideon Backwood, Mary Brown, James Baker, Mary T. Burris, Maninia Ballard, Mary Bell, C. Hartwell Coleman, Robert Campbell, James Calhoun, D. Clark, Marc J. Cole, S. W. Cole, James Colvix, Delia Colvix, Alexander Carter, John Cameron, Joseph Chastain, D. James Dorman, Dickinson & Murrell, Duncan Darrah, Charles Everett, H. H. Ellis, John Edwards, F. Charles Fulcner, G. Hugh Gilmore, P. B. Govin, Col. R. Gibbs, George Gibson, Mr. Gregory, H. Waddy Hall, Reuben Hair, John Harber, B. G. Hutchins, Walter G. Hubbard, J. Henry Jane Jacobs, Harry James, Isaac Jones, Nat. G. Jones, Dr. T. J. Johnson, Malcom Johnson, K. Daniel E. Kissam, Peter King, Wm. Keene, Barbara A. King, Ezekiel King, Joseph Lippman, W. R. Love, Henry Leach, M. D. G. Morrison, Elizabeth Morgan, J. Elmore Martin, Chs. Miller, Joseph Martin, Moses Masquelet, John Melvin, James More, Mc. J. R. McLennor, Hugh McCann, Dugald McFlail, A. McKinnon, Neil McGregor, Col. D. McCormick, Arch'd. McDuffie, Ann E. McShaw, D. L. McMillan, Wm. Olan, Meredith Olan, Canton E. Potter, John H. Patterson, Fatsy Price, Nancy Payton, Samuel Phillips, Henry Perry, John Peep, R. Abso'n Raley, Mary Russ, Jas C. H. Reed, S. Isaac Smith, William Smith, D. Smith, Gervard J. Smith, Robert Smith, Thomas Smith, Bright Surls, W. S. Shaw, Prof. E. Savage, Catharine Sinclair, T. Rich'd. Thomson, John Toler, John Torie, George A. Taylor, W. George Williamson, Jackson White, John Wilson, Sarah Williams, Neil Wilkinson, W. B. Waddell, Thomas Williams, Sam'l D. Watson, Chester Webster, JOHN McRAE, P. M.

THE Subscriber having received an appointment from the Board of Internal Improvement as general Agent in connection with a proposed Western Rail-Road, to take effect from the first of January, hereby gives notice that he is ready to enter upon the duties of his appointment. Bids for subscription to a fund for the direction of Commissioners appointed in different counties, will be opened—Any information, or communication, connected with the subscription to the stock, or the general concern, may be made to the subscriber at this place.
SIMEON COLTON. Fayetteville, January 1, 1840. 45—11.

Twenty-Sixth Congress.

From the Globe of Saturday.

IN SENATE,

Friday, January 3, 1840.

Mr. Calhoun, in pursuance of previous notice, asked and obtained leave to introduce a bill to cede the public lands within the limits of the new States, upon certain conditions therein mentioned; which was read twice, and referred to the Committee on the Public Lands, and ordered to be printed.
Mr. Norvell, in pursuance of previous notice, asked and obtained leave to introduce a bill fixing the salaries of several district judges of the United States; which was read twice, and referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Mr. Clay of Kentucky, gave notice, that to-morrow he would ask leave to introduce a bill in relation to copyrights.

Mr. C. stated that he regretted that he was detained by indisposition this morning, and prevented from being present when the bill was introduced by the Senator from South Carolina (Mr. Calhoun) for ceding the public lands to certain States within which they are situated. He had wished to suggest some other reference of it than to the Committee on the Public Lands; but, unless some Senator would move a reconsideration of the order of reference to that committee, he could not offer the suggestion which he wished to make.
Mr. Southard then moved the reconsideration.

Mr. Calhoun remarked that he hoped the Senate would not agree to the motion, unless some good reason should be assigned why the bill should not be referred to the Committee on the Public Lands. It was the appropriate committee, and the bill referred

itself to it as a matter of course, unless there should be some specific and sufficient objection.

Mr. Clay said he was indifferent as to the disposition of the matter, but, as the committee was constituted, four or five of its members were from the new States. He meant to offer no disrespect to them; but he must say that this was a measure which, disguised as it may be, and colorable as its provisions were, was, in effect, a donation of upwards of one hundred millions of acres of the common property of all the States of this Union to particular States. He did not think it right that such a measure should be committed to the hands of Senators exclusively representing the donees. He thought that a committee ought to be constituted in which the old States should have a fuller and fairer representation. We should at least preserve the decorum of legislation, and not violate the decencies of justice.

Whilst Mr. Clay would be glad to learn whether the Administration is in favor of or against this measure, or stands neutral and uncommitted. This inquiry he should not make, if the recent relations between the Senator who introduced this bill and the head of that Administration, continued to exist; but rumors, of which the city, the circles, and the press are full, assert that those relations are entirely changed, and have, within a few days, been substituted by others of an intimate, friendly, and confidential nature. And shortly after the time when this new state of things is alleged to have taken place, the Senator gave notice of his intention to move to introduce this bill.—Whether this motion has or has not any connection with that adjustment of former differences, the public would, he had no doubt, be glad to know. At all events, it is important to know in what relation of support, opposition, or neutrality, the Administration actually stands to this momentous measure; and he (Mr. C.) supposed that the Senator from South Carolina, or some other Senator, could communicate the desired information.

Mr. Calhoun replied, that this was not the proper occasion to discuss the merits of the bill; but if it were, the task would be an easy one, to show that the Senator had most erroneously characterized it. The question at issue is on the reference; and he must express his surprise at the reason assigned by the Senator why it should not be referred to the committee to which it had been. His reason is, that the committee was, for the most part, composed of members from the new States, and who would, therefore, be too favorable to the bill. No one knows better than the Senator that all bills should be referred to committees favorable to them.—There is no principle better established in the parliamentary code. It follows, that the very reason he has assigned for not making the reference, is the strongest to prove that it should be made.

But the Senator did not limit himself to objections to the reference. He introduced other and extraneous personal matter; and asked whether the bill had the sanction of the Executive, assigning as a reason for his inquiry, that, if rumor was to be credited, a change of personal relations had taken place between the President and myself within the last few days. He (Mr. C.) would appeal to the Senate whether it was decorous or proper that his personal relations should be drawn in question here. Whether he should establish or suspend personal relations with the President or any other person, is a private and personal concern, which belongs to himself individually to determine on the propriety, without consulting any one, much less the Senator. It was none of his concern, and he has no right to question me in relation to it.

But the Senator assumes that a change in my personal relations involves a change of political position; and it is on that he founds his right to make the inquiry. He judges, doubtless, by his own experiences but I would have him to understand, said Mr. C., that what may be true in his own case on a memorable occasion, is not true in mine. His political course may be governed by personal considerations, but mine, I trust, is governed strictly by my principles, and is not at all under the control of my attachments or enmities. Whether the President is personally my friend or enemy, has no influence over me in the discharge of my duties, as I trust, my course has abundantly proved. Mr. C. concluded by saying, that he felt that these were improper topics to introduce here, and that he had passed over them as briefly as possible.

Mr. Clay wished it to be understood, that his objections were not because the committee was composed of a majority who were friends of the measure, but that a majority were from the new States, who were deeply interested, and that this majority were to judge of the terms on which they would receive this magnificent donation. He contended that his question, as to whether this was an Administration measure or not, was a proper one, as it was important for the public information. He again referred to the rumors of Mr. Calhoun's new relations with the President; and supposed from the declarations of the Senator, that these rumors were true; and that his support, if not pledged, was at least promised conditionally to the Administration; Was it of no importance to the public to learn that these pledges and compromises had been entered into—that the distinguished Senator had made his bow in court, kissed the hand of the monarch, was taken into favor, and agreed henceforth to support his edicts?

Mr. Calhoun said the Senator had spoken much of pledges, understandings, and political compromises, and sudden change of personal relations. He (said Mr. C.) is much more experienced in such things than I am. If my memory serves me, and if rumors are to be trusted, the Senator had a great deal to do with such things, in connection with a distinguished citizen, now of the other House; and it is not at all surprising, from his experience then; in his own case, that he should not be indisposed to believe similar rumors of another now. But whether his sudden change of personal relations then, from bitter enmity to the most confident friendship with that citizen, was preceded by pledges, understandings, and political compromises on the part of one or both, it is not for me to say.—The country has long since passed on that.

But, said Mr. C. I will assure the Senator, if there were pledges in his case, there were none in mine. I have terminated my long suspended personal intercourse with the President, without the slightest pledge, understanding, or compromise on either side. I would be the last to receive or exact such. The transition from their former to their present personal relation was easy and natural, requiring nothing of the kind. It gives me pleasure to say, thus openly, that I have approved of all the leading measures of the President, since he took the Executive chair, simply because they accord with the principles and policy on which I have long acted, and often openly avowed. The change, then, in our personal relations, had simply followed that of our political. Nor was it made suddenly, as the Senator charges. So far from it, more than two years have elapsed since I gave a decided support to the leading measure of the executive, and on which almost all others since have turned. This long interval was permitted to pass, in order that his acts might give assurance whether there was a coincidence between our political views as to the principles on which the Government should be administered, before our personal relations should be changed. I deemed it due to both thus long to delay the change among other reasons to discountenance such idle rumors as the Senator alludes to. That his political course might be judged (said Mr. Calhoun) by the object he had in view, and not the suspicion and jealousy of his political opponents, he would repeat what he had said, at the last session was his object. It is, said he, to obliterate all those measures which had originated in the national consolidation school of politics, and especially the Senator's famous American system, which he believed to be hostile to the Constitution and the genius of our political system, and the real source of all the disorders and dangers to which the country was, or had been subjected. This done, he was for giving the Government a fresh departure, in the direction in which Jefferson and his associates would give, were they now alive and at the helm.—He stood where he had always stood, on the old State Rights ground. His change of personal relation, which gave so much concern to the Senator, so far from involving any change in his principles or doctrines, grew out of them.

Mr. Clay said he had understood the Senator as felicitating himself on the opportunity which had been now afforded him by Mr. C. of defining once more his political position; and Mr. C. must say that he had now defined it very clearly, and had apparently given it a new definition. The Senator now declared that all the leading measures of the present Administration had met his approbation, and should receive his support. It turned out, then, that the rumor to which Mr. C. had alluded was true, and that the Senator from S. Carolina might be hereafter regarded as a supporter of this Administration, since he had declared that all its leading measures were approved by him, and should have his support.

As to the allusion which the Senator from South Carolina had made in regard to Mr. C.'s support of the head of another Administration, (Mr. Adams) it occasioned Mr. C. no pain whatever. It was an old story, which had long been sunk in oblivion, except when the Senator and a few others thought proper to bring it up. But what were the facts of that case? Mr. C. was then a member of the House of Representatives, to whom three persons had been returned, from whom it was the duty of the House to make a selection for the Presidency. As to one of those three candidates, he was known to be in an unfortunate condition, in which no one sympathized with him more than did Mr. C. Certainly the Senator from South Carolina did not. That gentleman was therefore out of the question as a candidate for the Chief Magistracy; and Mr. C. had consequently the only alternative of the illustrious individual at the Hermitage, or of the man who was now distinguished in the House of Representatives, and who had held so many public places with honor to himself, and benefit to the country. And it there was any truth in history, the choice which Mr. C. then made was precisely the choice which the Senator from South Carolina had urged upon his friends. The Senator himself had declared his preference of Adams to Jackson. Mr. C. made the same choice; and his constituents had approved it from that day to this, and would to eternity. History would ratify and approve it. Let the Senator from S. Carolina make any thing out of that part of Mr. C.'s public career if he could. Mr. C. defied him.

The Senator had alluded to Mr. C. as the advocate of compromise. Certainly he was. This Government itself, to a great extent, was founded and rested on compromise; and to the particular compromise to which allusion had been made, Mr. C. thought no man ought to be more grateful for it than the Senator from S. C. But for that compromise, Mr. C. was not at all confident that he would have now had the honor to meet that Senator face to face in this National Capitol.

The Senator had said, that his own position was that of State Rights. But what was the character of this bill? It was a bill to strip seventeen of the States of their rightful inheritance; to sell it all for a mere nominal sum. The bill was, in effect, an attempt to strip and rob seventeen of the States of this Union of their property, and assign it over to some eight or nine of the States. If this was what the Senator called vindicating the rights of the States, Mr. C. prayed God to deliver us from all such rights and all such advocates.

Mr. Calhoun said, that he would not be forced, at this stage, into a discussion on the merits of the bill; but when the proper time arrived, he would show that the Senator was entirely mistaken as to its character, in supposing it made a gift of the public lands to the States in which they lay. So far otherwise, it secured one-half of the whole gross of the proceeds of the States to the Government, throwing the whole burden and expense of administration on the new States. He would not be surprised, if, on a fair statement of the account, the Government would receive as much, under the bill, as under the present system. It was, besides, not only consistent with State Rights, but grew out of them; while, at the same time, he verily believed the measure was essential to the peace and harmony of the Union.

The Senator had said, Mr. President, that I, of all men, ought to be grateful to him for the compromise act.

[Mr. Clay. I did not say "to me."] The Senator claims to be the author of that measure, and of course, if there be any gratitude due, it must be to him. I, said Mr. Calhoun, made no allusion to that act, but as the Senator has thought proper to refer to it, and claim my gratitude, I, in turn now tell him I feel not the least gratitude towards him for it. The measure was necessary to save the Senator politically; and as he has alluded to the subject, both on this and on a former occasion, I feel bound to explain what might otherwise have been left in oblivion. The Senator was then compelled to compromise to save himself. Events had placed him flat on his back, and he had no way to recover himself but by the compromise. This is no after thought. I wrote more than half a dozen of letters home at the time to that effect. I shall now explain.

When a minority forces a dominant majority, (which has converted power into an instrument of oppression,) by State interposition, or nullification, if you please, to take that by force which they had taken under color of law, those who receive the least share of the spoils, will not be disposed to resort to the hazard of force. Such was the case of the Senator's constituents. They received, under his American system, a miserable pittance, or rather no pittance at all; and he would have found it a difficult task to bring them to sustain this system by force, as he must have clearly seen.

But this was not the only, or even the principal difficulty with him. The proclamation and message of Gen. Jackson necessarily rallied around him all the steadfast friends of the Senator's system. They withdrew their allegiance at once from him, and transferred it to Gen. Jackson. The Senator was thus left in the most hopeless condition, with no more weight with his former partisans than this sheet of paper, (raising a sheet from his desk.) This is not all. The position which Gen. Jackson had assumed, necessarily attracted towards him a distinguished Senator from Massachusetts, not now here, (Mr. Webster,) who, it is clear, would have reaped all the political honors and advantages of the system, had the contest come to blows. These causes made the political condition of the Senator truly forlorn at the time. On him rested all the responsibility, as the author of the system; while all the power and influence it gave, had passed into the hands of others. Compromise was the only means of extinction. He was thus forced by the action of the State which I in part represent, against his system, I by my counsel to compromise, in order to save himself. I had the mastery over him on the occasion. I have never taken any credit for my agency in the compromise act. I claim a higher—that of compelling the compromise; and I would have dictated my terms, which was to allow to the year 1840 for the reduction, taking off one-seventh annually of all duties above fifteen per cent. had not circumstances, not proper to explain here, prevented it. My colleague knows, I believe, to what I allude, though I am not certain. I never contemplated a sudden reduction of duties, I knew it would be ruinous.—I never desired to destroy the manufacturers, and at no time contemplated a full reduction under six or seven years.

But although I feel none of that gratitude the Senator claims, yet I am willing to acknowledge that he is not without merit for his course on the occasion. It was something to serve the country, though it was necessary to save himself from political ruin. I accordingly conceded to him cheerfully the sagacity of seeing what was necessary to himself, and the skill and judgment with which he united it with a measure highly beneficial to the country. But his course on this and another memorable occasion has cancelled what claims he may have had on me, and I might