THE NORTH CAROLINIAN.

TERMS, $2 00 PER ANNUM. "THE NOBLEST MOTIVE IS THE PUBLIC GOOD." PAYABLE IN ADVANCE.

VOLUME XX. FAYETTEVILLE, N. C., SATURDAY, MARCH 12, 1859. NO. 1,033.

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Fayetteville, N. C.

CLEMENT G. WRIGHT and BARTHOLOMEW FULLER have associated themselves together for the practice of their profession. Prompt attention given to all business committed to their charge.

They will practice in the counties of Cumberland, Harnett, Sampson, Robeson and Bladen.

Nov. 13, 1858. tf

J. A. SPEARS.
ATTORNEY AT LAW,

ATTENDS the Courts of Cumberland, Harnett, Wake and Johnston.

Address, Toomer, Harnett Co., N. C.
Feb. 16, 1856. 85-y

W. C. ELAM,
ATTORNEY AT LAW.

Can be found at the Office formerly occupied by Dr. Gilliam, on Bow Street.

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

June 26, 1858. tf

LAW NOTICE.

THE SUBSCRIBERS having associated themselves together in the practice of Law, under the name and style of CAMERON & SHAW, will attend the County and Superior Courts of Moore, Montgomery, Anson, Richmond and Robeson. All business entrusted to them will receive their prompt attention.

Address Cameron and Shaw, Attorneys at Law, Rockingham, Richmond county, N. C.

JNO. W. CAMERON. JNO. D. SHAW.
May 1, 1858. 1y

P. J. SINCLAIR.
ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR AT LAW.
FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.,

OFFICE NEXT DOOR TO DR'S ROBINSON—UP STAIRS.

WILL practice in the Courts of Robeson, Cumberland, Harnett, and Richmond.

☞ Prompt attention given to all business entrusted to him.

A. M. JOHNSON,
INSPECTOR OF SPIRITS TURPENTINE.
WAREHOUSES
NEAR THE FLOUR WAREHOUSE,
-and-
Convenient for Wagons.

All Business entrusted to my care will receive my personal and prompt attention. When not engaged at the Warehouse, can be found at the store of F. P. Johnson, Gillespie Street.

March 5, 1859. -3m

A. M. Campbell,
AUCTIONEER & COMMISSION MERCHANT,
East Side of Gillespie Street,
FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

Nov. 13, 1858

DENTISTRY.

DR. JAMES DAVIS, having decided on permanently locating in the Town of Fayetteville, respectfully offers his services to the citizens of this place and surrounding country. In all the various branches of his Profession, including the manufacture of Mineral Teeth, he is satisfied, after an extensive experience, to which is added a thorough Dental education, that he can give entire satisfaction as far as it is in the power of Dentistry. All irregularities of the Teeth treated in a proper and careful manner, as well as diseases of the mouth. None but the proper metals are made use of in the various operations. Charges will be moderate, that the benefits of the Profession may be placed within the reach of all who may feel an interest in the preservation of the Teeth.

☞ Office over Houston's Jewelry Store, where he will be found at all times.

May 15, 1858 tf

Marble Factory,

BY GEO. LAUDER,
Two Doors above C. T. Haigh & Son's Store,
Fayetteville, N. C.

Oct. 1, 1858.—ly.

CARRIAGE FACTORY.

A. A. M'KETHAN

KEEPS constantly on hand a large assortment of Vehicles of every description, which are well and faithfully made and finished in the LIGHTEST and NEATEST styles. His facilities for doing carriage work are GREATER than ANY ESTABLISHMENT SOUTH, which enables him to sell his work on the most favorable terms.

Nov. 13, 1858. tf

GREENTREE & BARNUM,

ARE just receiving a very fine Stock of SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS, consisting of MEN'S Boys' and YOUTHS' **COATS, PANTALOONS AND VESTS.**

Also, a fine assortment of
Plain and Fancy
Linen and
Marseilles
Shirts,
Drawers,
Handkerchiefs,
&c., &c., &c.,

Warranted to sell lower than any Clothing Merchant in Fayetteville.

Store, two doors above "Carolinian" Office.

Fayetteville, March 5, 1859. -tf

BEDSTEADS AND CHAIRS

For Sale at reduced prices, at the Auction Store of A. M. CAMPBELL.

Aug 21, 1858. tf

FRESH ARRIVAL.

J. W. LETT

HAS just received a large and general STOCK of Goods suited to the SPRING & SUMMER trade, consisting of a choice selection of

Staple and Fancy DRY GOODS,

Boots and Shoes, with almost everything desirable in that line.

Prime Family Groceries always to be had

AT LETT'S.

Goods sold at the lowest prices for CASH, or exchanged for country produce.

August 28, 1858. 1y pd

NEW HAT AND CAP STORE.

1859. 1859.

THE Subscriber will open on the first of March, at the old old stand of "David Gee," next door to Alex. Johnson, Jr., on East side of Green street, the largest and best assorted stock of Hats, Caps, Children's Goods, Umbrellas, Canes, &c., that has ever been brought to this market. In all his purchases he will be guided by a desire to give his friends and customers the full benefit of everything which seems most inviting in style, most substantial in manufacture, and most reasonable in price.

☞ See future advertisement.

A. McRIMMON.

The attention of country merchants are invited to my Wholesale Department.

February 19. -tf

TIME ANNIHILATED!!!
Cream Actually Frozen in Three Minutes.
TORREY'S
NEW
4 Minute Freezer.
PATENT APPLIED FOR.

THE subscriber, after careful study and various experiments, has succeeded in constructing a Freezer, which for simplicity, durability, rapidity and quality of its production, is unequaled, and cannot fail to become a universal favorite.

To satisfy the incredulous, there will be weekly public exhibitions of this Freezer, at No. 9 Platt street, to prove its ability to do all that is claimed for it. Sizes from 3 to 10 quarts. Send for a circular.

The undersigned will dispose of his stock of Master's Freezers, now on hand, upon favorable terms.

E. P. TORREY, Manufacturer,
No. 9 Platt street, New York.

Also Manufacturers' Wholesale Agent for the celebrated "Old Dominion" Coffee and Tea Pots, and "Arthur's" patent Self-sealing Cans and Jars.

Feb'y 26, 1859. 1m

AMBROTYPES!

BARRY'S GALLERY
OVER A. N. M'DONALD'S VARIETY STORE.

Likenesses taken of all sizes, singly or in groups.

FROM long experience in the Art, our pictures are not excelled by those of any operator in the country. Give us a call, examine our specimens, and judge for yourselves. Who would be without the likeness of those they love?

Feb'y 19. tf

DR. DEEMS' SCHOOL
For Both Sexes,
WILSON, N. C.

THIS Institution comprises Schools of Languages Mathematics, Natural Sciences, Music, Designs and Belles Lettres. It has a healthy location, ample Faculty, and commodious buildings. The pupils are charged from their entrance only. The students in the Male Department have the military drill without extra expense. The young ladies board with the Rector's family. For circulars apply to Prof. RADCLIFFE, Wilson, N. C.

Feb. 26, 1859. -1m

BEEF, PORK AND FISH.

10 BBLS. Mess Beef;
15 do. " Pork;
50 do. No. 1 Herring;
Smoked Salmon and Mackerel;
Cheese, Butter and Crackers.

—ALSO—

Red and White SCUPPERNONG WINE.

For sale by C. E. LEETE.

March 5. -2t

ASHING MADE EASY
BY THE USE OF THE
CHEMICAL COLD WATER SOAP.

RECEIPTS for making the above valuable, labor-saving and economical SOAP, can be obtained of the Subscriber, who is the general Agent for North Carolina. Several families in Fayetteville have tried it, and are ready to give their testimonials of its efficacy.

B. W. SMITH.
Shemwell House.

March 5, 1859. -tf

ENCOURAGE HOME MANUFACTURES.

WM. OVERBY respectfully informs his old friends and patrons, that he still keeps on hand a SUPERIOR ASSORTMENT OF Saddles, Bridles, Whips, Trunks, Traveling Bags, and Harness, made of the latest styles and best quality—for sale cheap, five doors east of the Cape Fear Bank, south side Person street.

March 5, 1859. -6m.

"DEATH TO ALL VERMIN."

As SPRING approaches,
ANTS and ROACHES,
From their holes come out,
And MICE and RATS,
In spite of Cat,
Gaily skip about.
Bed Bugs bite
You, in the night,
As on the bed you slumber,
While INSECTS crawl
Thro' chamber and hall,
In squads without number.

IT IS TRULY WONDERFUL WITH WHAT certainty Rats, Roaches, Mice, Moles, Ground Mice, Bed-bugs, Ants, Moths, Mosquitoes, Fleas, insects on Animals, in short every species of Vermin, are utterly destroyed and exterminated by

"Costar's" Rat, Roach, &c. Exterminator,
"Costar's" Bed-bug Exterminator,
"Costar's" Electric Powder for Insects.

Supplied *direct*, by mail, to any address in the United States, as follows:

On receipt of $1.00, a box of the Rat, Roach, &c. Ext.;
On receipt of $2.00, a box each of the Rat, Roach, &c. Ext., and Electric Powder, (sent postage paid) sufficient to destroy the vermin on any premises.

Sold by Druggists and Dealers every where.

"COSTAR'S" Principal Depot, 420 Broadway, N. Y.

S. S.—Circulars, terms, &c., sent by mail on application.

March 5, 1859. 6t

THE NORTH CAROLINIAN.

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

Extracts from the Speech of the Hon. Alfred M. Scales, of N. C.

Mr Scales said:—Mr Chairman: The recent revulsion in the commercial world, attended as it has been with diminution of our trade, the depression of business, and the falling off in the revenues, added to the increased expenditures of a great and rapidly expanding country, have become so many pretexts for again raising the old clamor for high protective tariffs and specific duties. The friends of this system have depicted in the most gloomy and dismal colors the present condition of the country. They point us to the exhausted state of the Treasury; the insufficiency of the revenues to meet the demands of the Government; the increase of the public debt; the bankruptcy of merchants, the suspension of the manufactories; the sad and destitute condition of thousands of operatives, without means, without work, and without bread; in fine, to the death-like torpor which has settled upon every class of business; and with an air of triumph proclaim—these are the fruits of *ad valorem* duties and a tariff for revenue.

The President, in his annual message, and the Secretary of the Treasury, in his annual reports, both for 1857 and 1858, have ably reviewed the whole subject, from which it will be seen that whatever causes may be assigned, it certainly cannot be found either in the tariff of 1846, or that of 1857. The Secretary has gone more into detail in this matter, and as it is sufficient for my purpose to show that there is no connection between the present tariff and the revulsion, I will content myself by giving a few extracts from the report on this particular head, which demonstrate beyond controversy the truth of my position. I quote from his last report, on page 6:

"The revulsion was not confined to the United States, or even to this continent. It swept over the world, and was felt with equal, perhaps greater, severity in other countries than our own. These results have been too universal to have been brought about by a reduction of about twenty per cent. upon the rates of duty in the United States; being a reduction of about five per cent upon our importations." * * * "The foreign producer and manufacturer have not been benefitted by the reduction. At all events they have not been preserved from the general calamity which has come upon the producers and manufacturers of similar articles in our own country. "The importations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1858, the first and only fiscal year of the present tariff, amount to $282,613,150, being $78,274,991 less than the importations of the last year of the tariff of 1846."

Now, sir, the friends of protection alledge that the low duties of the tariff of 1857 increase our importations, bring the foreign in competition with the domestic article, diminish its value, and thus militate against the interest of our home manufactures. This is their argument. If, then, as shown conclusively from these facts and figures, it be true that our importations have greatly fallen off; if this is so, even in the importation of iron; if there has been a decline in price of articles, indifferently, whether imported in large or small quantities; and lastly, if this financial distress has swept over all nations; surely all will admit, that the tariff is in no way responsible, and that the cause of the revulsion must be sought somewhere else.

The first tariff bill was passed in 1789. It will be remembered that we had just passed through the glorious yet long and bloody war of our independence; that a heavy debt had accumulated upon our hands; that our resources had been crippled; our credit exhausted; and our manufactures just in their infancy. Here, then, were circumstances, if ever they can occur, which called loudly for protection as the boasted panacea of all financial ills, and the only hope of the manufactures. Yet, sir, by that act the wise men of that day, animated by an equal and sincere regard for every portion of the country, refused to build up one interest at the expense of another; and hence, laid a tariff solely for the purpose of raising a revenue. They saw that the prosperity of the country depended upon increasing our trade and building up our commerce, and to this end they endeavored, so far as practicable, to cut off all restraints and checks upon it, and well did the result prove the wisdom of their policy. The highest rate of *ad valorem* duty imposed by this tariff was only fifteen per cent., and that only on one article. With this exception, the average rate *ad valorem* did not exceed ten per centum.

By a reference to the debates on this tariff act, it will be seen that the leading and primary object of the statesmen of that day was revenue, and not protection for protection sake. Northern and southern men alike declared, that such duties, and no more, should be levied, as would raise a sufficiency of revenue; and that these duties ought to be so levied as to bear as nearly equal as was practicable upon all classes, and to effect them in proportion to their amount of property. It is refreshing to compare the sentiments thus expressed by men whose patriotism was broad enough to take in the entire Union and all of its interests, with the views and opinions of latter-day statesmen, whose political vision is hemmed in by the boundaries of their own State, and whose patriotism seems to be confined to the same narrow limits. This tariff continued in existence for many successive years, with a few slight modifications; and I believe it was not until near the close of Mr Madison's administration that any *ad valorem* duty higher than twenty per cent. was levied. In the year 1816, we may be said to have inaugurated, for the first time, the policy of protection for protection sake; and here let me call the special attention of those gentlemen who look upon protection as a sort of *sine qua non* in government, to the sad condition of the country during the operation of that tariff. Nor can I better do this than by quoting the language of Mr Clay, in his great speech for protection in the year 1833. After stating the prosperity of the country up to that time, which I will do him the justice to say he did not attribute to the low rates of duty, he proceeds to describe the condition of the country during the eight years of the tariff of 1816, and concludes as follows:

"In short, sir, if I were to select any term of seven years since the adoption of the present Constitution which exhibited a scene of the most wide-spread dismay and desolation, it would be exactly the term of seven years which immediately preceded the establishment of the tariff of 1824."

Having once ingrafted the protective system upon that financial policy, it was strengthened and extended by the act of 1824, and then again by the act of 1828, when it reached the climax of all insolent, unequal, and oppressive demands. Never had there emanated from Congress a measure so fraught with mischief, so unequal and unjust. It was justly styled the bill of abominations. The people felt its burdens. The agricultural interest groaned especially under its oppression; and out of this tariff act grew a fierce and bitter struggle, which is without a parallel in our political history, and which I am sure no patriot would like to see revived.

Fortunately for mankind, the good genius which presides over the destinies of this country ruled the storm, calmed the troubled waters, and "bade the raging tumult cease." Better counsels prevailed, and a compromise was made. This was entered into in 1833. By this compromise, it was agreed that protection should continue for eight years, subject, however, to an annual graduated reduction, until the expiration of the time, after which, as it was alleged, the manufacturers having succeeded in placing themselves on a permanent footing, could very well afford to *be generous*, and give in their adhesion to a tariff upon strictly revenue principles. Such was the memorable contest, and such was the sacred compact which drove back the tide of disunion and again shed the sunlight of peace and amity over our glorious and blood-bought Union—a Union which can defy the Powers of earth, and which no unhallowed hand dare ever profane so long as, true to itself, to its constitutional powers, and the protection of all alike, it does but aim at and accomplish the great objects of its foundation.

Will any one say, dare any one assert, that all this there were no wrongs, no burdens, no grievances? Shall I be told that your manufactures flourished, that the revenues increased, and be asked to take this as an evidence of the prosperity of the country during the operation of these high tariff acts? I answer as the South and West might have answered: "Your manufactures have flourished, but at our expense; your revenues for a time increased, but we paid the tax.

The friends of protection secured, for the present, their policy, upon condition that, at the expiration of eight years, it should be abandoned. This, sir, with them, was a dying struggle. The then recent elections showed that their days were numbered. The people had spoken; and their voice was not to be disregarded. Hence, they sought not to save but to protract its existence. Mr. Clay, the great leader and champion of protection, saw its extremity, and, with a paternal anxiety, had pressed the compromise, as the only means of prolonging life. He says:

"How can this system be maintained against numbers, against the whole weight of the Administration, against the united South, and against the increased and impending dangers of civil war?"

Further on he again at the same time, when he more fully expresses his purpose and the objects of the compromise:

"Now, give us time; cease all fluctuations and agitations for nine years, and the manufacturers will sustain themselves against all foreign competition. I am anxious to find out some principle of mutual accommodation, to satisfy, as far as practicable, both parties; to increase the stability of legislation, and at some future day, but not too distant, when we take into view the magnitude of the interests involved, to bring down the rate of duties to the revenue standard, for which our opponents have so long contended."

How, sir, was this compromise kept? Most faithfully on the part of those opposed to protection, for eight long years; but when the time expired, and they were to reap the fruits of their contract, thus faithfully performed on their part, the protectionists (and some of them the very men who, eight years before, had pledged themselves to the compromise) repudiated their part of it.

As I have already intimated, this system demands of the government a bounty or premium for the support of the protected classes, which, as I humbly conceive, is in direct violation of the spirit of the Constitution, and totally at war with the great objects for which the Federal Union was established.

Now, sir, I take it that no man can be found who will dare assert that Congress has the power to use the revenues, whether collected by direct taxation or by imposts, for any such purpose. Where, then, is the distinction? In what does it consist? It is true that the bounty or premium secured to the manufacturers does not go into the Treasury; but it is, nevertheless, paid, and must operate as a tax upon the consumer. To afford this protection, the importations of foreign goods are prohibited, except at a duty that will so enhance the price of the foreign article as not only to enable the home manufacturer to compete with it, but to realize therefrom large profits. The consumer, who might have obtained the foreign article, with low duties, at a greatly reduced price, is thus forced to purchase it at the price enhanced by the higher duties; and thus actually to pay from the pockets of the manufacturer a tax, ay, sir, a tax, which could be rightfully and constitutionally levied for no purpose, save the expenses of the Government, economically administered.

To illustrate this, we will suppose a cargo of cotton goods brought from a foreign port, which the importer without any duty could afford to sell at twenty cents per yard; a duty of five cents per yard is levied and collected; this, of course, will increase the price of the goods to twenty-five cents per yard, the manufacturer of the home article being thus enabled to demand and receive for his goods the same price, and, having no duty to pay, of course, in addition to the profits that the article at twenty cents per yard would have afforded, puts into his pockets also the five cents duty which the importer has to pay to the government. In order to show to what extent this system may be carried, I will here read an extract from the report of the Secretary of the Treasurer, under Mr. Polk, which I may add, is but another evidence of the gross injustice and intolerable burdens of the tariff of 1842:

"At least two-thirds of the present tariff (of 1842) are paid not into the Treasury, but to the protected classes. The revenue from imports last year exceeded $27,000,000. This, in itself, is a heavy burden; but the whole tax imposed upon the people by the present tariff is not less than $81,000,000, of which $27,000,000 are paid into the Treasury upon the imports and $54,000,000 to the protected classes in enhanced prices of similar domestic articles."

Now, sir, who are the principle contributors to such gigantic annuities, extorted by legislative force, and paid to the northern manufacturers? We of the South and West, and the agricultural interest of the North. Agriculture is emphatically the great business of our people; it is the prime source of our wealth and power as a nation. Our cotton is the great motive power of trade; it is the king of commerce and manufactures; it is the currency of nations, always in demand, always redeemable in silver, gold, or what you will. We ask for it and our other products no protection; but we ask to be let alone. Yet, sir, this great interest of the people is to be fettered and burdened to build up a much smaller one, and which is principally confined to one section; thus repudiating the principle of the greatest good to the greatest number, or that still more important principle of equal and exact justice to all. Is this, sir, right? is it justice? Will not such a policy, in the future as in the past, meet with the indignant rebuke of the American people, involving the party that dares advocate it in irretrievable dissolution and ruin?

But, sir, it is contended by some of the more zealous of the protectionists, with more zeal than discretion, that the duty does not enhance the price of the article. Need this be answered? Is it not absurd upon its face? I will let the great advocates of protection speak for themselves. Mr. Clay, in 1853, said:

"In general, it may be taken as a rule that the duty upon an article forms a portion of its price."

Mr. Adams, as chairman of the Committee on Manufactures, in 1832, made a report, from which the following extracts are taken:

"The doctrine that duties of import cheapen the price of the articles upon which they are levied, seems to conflict with the first dictates of common sense. It is certainly contrary to the natural course of things that an addition to the cost should be a reduction of the price of an article."

Again, sir, in the same report, he says:

"But the duty upon the article from abroad enabled the domestic producer to enter into competition with the importer from abroad. So long as this competition continues, the duty operates as a bounty or premium to the domestic manufacturer. The duty constitutes a part of the price of the whole mass of the article in the market. By whom is it paid? Certainly by the purchaser of the article, whether of foreign or domestic manufacture. Upon one it is a bounty, upon the other a burden; and a repeal of the tax must operate as an equivalent reduction of the price of the article, whether foreign or domestic."

In 1824, Mr. Webster said:

"To begin with iron. The amount of our own manufactures is, I think, seventeen thousand tons. The present duty on the imported article is fifteen dollars per ton; and as this duty causes, of course, an equivalent augmentation in the price of the home manufacture, the whole increase of price is equal to $750,000 annually, which the consumer has to pay, over and above what he could supply himself at without the tax; and this to support a business that can not support itself."

Again, sir, it is urged that we should not only increase the present tariff, but that we should return to specific duties. It is said that it is the only mode by which we can prevent frauds upon the revenues. Now, sir, if this were true, still it would be entitled to but little weight, unless it could be clearly shown that the advantages thus derived were of more importance, and therefore to be more regarded, than the wrongs and injustice inflicted upon the tax-payer by a system of specific duties.

A specific duty, as I understand it, is one that is levied upon a given class of articles, without regard to valuation. For example: we will suppose a quantity of broadcloths imported into the United States which were of different value, and ranging according to quality, from one to ten dollars per yard: a duty of one dollar per yard is levied upon the whole; so that ten yards of the cloth at ten dollars would have to pay as much as, and no more than, the article at ten dollars per pard.

From this it will be seen that were we, in raising revenues, to confine ourselves to specific duties, it would operate very unequally and unjustly upon the consumer. The poor man who, for want of means, would pay a tax to the Government of one hundred per cent.; while he who had the ability to purchase the highest priced article, would pay a duty of only ten per cent. It is universally conceded, that in laying a direct tax upon the people, it should be laid in proportion to the value of property; and no man would dare assert before the people, that the man who owned a small tract of land worth $500, should pay as much tax upon it as he who had one worth $5,000,000. He would not do it because, in the first place, it would be wholly impracticable, as the tax might reach a point so as to render the poor man utterly unable to pay it; and in the next place he would not do it, because it would be obviously unjust and oppresssive.

Now, sir, in laying imports, which are but a substitute for direct taxes, and which are, and must be, paid by the consumer, I suppose it will not be denied, they ought to be so levied as to approximate, as nearly as possible, this universally admitted principle in direct taxation. If, then, this be so, it is in direct violation of this principle to levy a specific upon articles without regard to quality or value; to require him who is only able to purchase an article of small value, to pay the same tax to the Government, as he who, with more means, was able and thought proper to buy an article of the highest price and best quality; in short, to require the man who has a tract of land worth only $500, to pay just as much as his more wealthy neighbor, with a tract worth $5,000,000.

To avoid this, and to apply the principle as just laid down, of taxation in proportion to property, the Democratic party has inaugurated the present policy of an *ad valorem* tariff, which levies the tax in proportion to the value of the article; so that the lower the goods the lower will be the tax.

The next question that claims our attention is the present tariff. It is urged by many who are opposed to both protection and specific duties, that there exists a present necessity for its revisal and increase. The Secretary of the Treasury, in his report to Congress, estimates that the total deficit in the Treasury for the fiscal year ending 30th of June, 1860, will amount to $7,914,576. This sum, as the Secretary very properly remarks, should be provided for in some way, either by an increase of the tariff, or by cutting down the expenditures. Here the alternative is presented; and the question as to which course we shall adopt, becomes of serious moment to our constituents, and demands at our hands the most serious and earnest consideration. It is a question of raising the taxes upon the people, of increasing their burdens; and while under all circumstances it would be one of deep interest, yet at a time like this, when the country is just recovering from the effects of the late disastrous revulsion, it becomes one of special interest and importance.

Is there, then, a necessity for this increase? Has the present tariff been fairly tested? Can any one say that it may not yet meet all the requirements of the Government? It has been in operation only since the 1st of July, 1857, and this time has had to encounter all the sad effects of the revulsion. Business of all kinds has been greatly depressed; our trade has been crippled; our importations have fallen off; and, as a matter of course, our receipts from customs have diminished. Then, sir, this tariff has not been fairly tested. The Secretary admits this. The revulsion is now fast passing away. Trade everywhere is reviving; a new life and energy seems to be infusing itself into all classes of business. For the months of October and November in 1858, the receipts from customs at the single port of New York have exceeded those for the same months during the year 1857, by nearly two million dollars. Will not these receipts still continue to increase, and may we not calculate that when the effects of the revulsion have passed quite away, the present tariff will yield an abundance of revenue to meet all the necessary expenditures of the Government?

Mr Chairman, I solemnly aver, here in my place to-day, that, if this Union is to be destroyed; if the members are to be unnaturally and ruthlessly torn from the body; if anarchy and confusion are to take the place of law and order; liberty to be supplanted by oppression and tyranny, and this great Republic, greater than Greece or Rome, is to become what Rome now is, it will be our own doing. And history will record the charge to our infamy that, "thou, even thou, hast destroyed thyself." And I with equal solemnity declare that, in my opinion, in this as well as all other republican Governments, one of the greatest dangers to be guarded against is the corruption which, springing up in the very heart of the Government, diffuses itself like a deadly poison through all the members and arteries of the Government, until the whole body politic is diseased.

Permit me to call the attention of the House to an extract from of Mr. Jefferson's message, in reference to economy. It breaths the spirit of purity and patriotism, and will apply to us with equal, if not greater, force and propriety:

"Considering the general tendency to multiply offices and dependencies, to increase expenses to the ultimate term of burden which the citizen can bear, it behooves us to avail ourselves of every occasion which presents itself for taking off the surcharge, that it may never be seen here, that after leaving to labor the smallest portion of its earnings on which it can subsist, Government shall itself consume the residue of what it was intended to guard."

If there was this tendency to extravagance during Mr. Jefferson's administration—the purest and brightest period of our history—which called forth from him such earnest remonstrance and such unceasing vigilance, how much more are we called upon at the present time, when the expenditures are greatly increased, and the opportunities for extravagance have greatly multiplied, to watch with sleepless vigilance the Treasury, to investigate well the appropriations, and lop off every dollar which can be shown to be unnecessary? I have been much gratified sir, to know that the President is with us in this reform. He is a statesman of the Jeffersonian school, and of large experience. He has grown up with the Republic, whose age scarcely exceeds his own; and, in showing his appreciation of the subject, has not only invited us to a rigid scrutiny into all the Departments, but promised us his best aid. Let us hear him. After exhorting Congress to the practice of the most rigid economy, he says:

"The objects of expenditure should be limited in number, as far as this may be practicable; and the appriations necessary to carry them into effect ought to be disbursed under the strictest accountability."

Again, sir, he says:

"I invite Congress to institute a rigid scrutiny to ascertain whether the expenses in all the Departments cannot be still further reduced; and I promise them all the aid in my power in pursuing the investigation."

Then, sir, with the President with us, with the cry on every side that there must be retrenchment, shall we not commence the work, and rid the Government of many abuses which have been for years growing up, and which can only live by the sanction of Congress?

But, sir, it will be asked, where we shall commence? What shall we cut down? I answer, commence with those appropriations for which Congress is alone responsible; those large and extraordinary demands upon the Treasury which have robbed it of its substance, and added so much to make up the large amount of the public expenditures. Enter, with a bold and fearless step, the wide and undefined boundary of your contingent fund, which of late years has increased so much; explore the almost boundless field of appropriations for claims, were so many greedy, hungry, and fraudulent claimants and their agents find pasture, and roll in the riches which negligence and extravagance on your part have thrown in a reckless profusion around them. Look to your printing; your exploring expeditions; your coast surveys; your employes and their salaries; your French spoliation bill, involving an appropriation of millions of dollars; the homestead bill; and lastly, by way of testing our sincerity, our franking privilege, our mileage, and our salaries. Let us investigate all these. Let us prune with an unsparing hand; and when we get through we will exhibit to the public an important work of reformation, and a saving to the Government of millions of dollars. After this, we will then enter the Departments, and where ever there is an abuse, lop it off. Wherever there is a dollar unnecessarily spent, save it to the Treasury. Much can be done, even here; but I cannot go so much into detail. We have our committees, who are better posted up on these subjects; they will aid us in making such reforms as will not injure the public service.

The receipts from the present tariff, during the next fiscal year, will amount, according to the estimates of the Treasurer, to about fifty-six million dollars; which, together with the receipts from public lands and miscellaneous sources, will make the sum of $61,000,000. This ought to be sufficient, and, if properly and economically used, will be sufficient for all the purposes of the Government.

EVIDENCE OF CIVILIZATION.—The Minesota papers say that the Indians in that part of the country are being rapidly civilized, all those in the neighborhood of the settlements drinking whiskey, chewing tobacco, lying, stealing and swearing equal to white men.