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THE PROTECTIVE SYSTEM.

The Hon. J. P. Kennedy has published a letter to his constituents on the principle and value of the protective system, from which we extract the following concluding remarks:

"After all, we may inquire what has the South gained since the Government applied the policy which she has recommended? For almost ten years, we have had the nearest approximation to free trade which has ever been attempted by any nation. One half of all our imports have been actually free. We have had no tonnage duties; they were repealed in 1830. We have opened reciprocal freedom of navigation to more than one-half of the nations with which we trade. The duties upon such commodities as paid any have been sinking year after year, towards the lowest revenue standard; indeed, they had fallen below that standard, and the Government has, for some years past, been without adequate revenue to meet its expenses. What has been the effect of all these improvements—as, in defiance to the free-trade theory we must call them? I might answer in one word—bankruptcy."

"Our system has been intrinsically mischievous, unpatriotic, un-American. We have stimulated and encouraged foreign labor to excess; we have refused to encourage American, lest it might interfere with the foreign. We have used all our art to make a market for European operatives. We have declined to do this favor for our own. Our policy seems to have two leading objects:

"First, the increase of foreign manufactures.

"Second, the increase of the cultivation of cotton."

"The consequence which has followed our endeavors is, that both are overdone. Our markets have been glutted with foreign merchandise; our cotton fields have been overstocked. The producers on both sides have been losers. Goods have fallen to an unprecedented point of depression; cotton has shared the same fate. We suffer in each direction from excessive production. Our policy has systematically cramped all other American products. They have but few markets allowed them abroad; and we have adopted measures to deny them a market at home, by aiming a blow at our manufacturers. Thus we have injured both agriculture and mechanical art. Commerce could not but share in these disasters, nor could the currency possibly escape disorder and depreciation. These are the results of our ten years of free trade; these the fruits of that political philosophy which has been enforced upon the nation by all the talent, influence, and zeal of the South.

"The act of the last session, I trust, is the herald of a better state of things. The influence of that act has not yet begun to be felt. We have been too deeply stricken by the embarrassments of the late system to make a quick recovery. Yet now, before that act has exercised its remedial efficacy, we are threatened with its repeal and a return to all the infatuations of our former policy."

"When is this war upon labor to cease? This is a question to be answered by the workmen themselves. The means of terminating it are in their hands; they have the casting vote. They have permitted themselves to be divided by the arts of politicians, and a large and active portion of their body have been found, at times, enlisted in support of the policy against which this letter is intended to remonstrate. Surely the experience we have lately had is sufficient to convince them of the necessity of a change. I venture to affirm that we shall never see the prosperity of the country put upon a safe foundation until we adopt a system of measures which shall effectively protect our home industry. We have a world of our own; let us have a system of our own. Upon this question there ought to be no equivocal opinion. Those who are in favor of the protective system—and by that I mean a system resting on stronger foundations than the incidental support of American industry—should take their stand politically upon it. They should be known from their adversaries; should maintain their cause at the ballot box; maintain it as a great paramount principle worth struggling for, and not to be obscured or lost in smaller party divisions. If we take our stand upon this ground we cannot but prevail. Succeeding in this fundamental measure, we shall proceed with better heart and better hopes to the remaining great questions of currency and credit which await our care."

A late number of the Portland Advertiser contained the following article in reply to the complaints of the Virginia press on the subject of the case of the slave Latimer, recently liberated in Boston:

"There is nothing new in this occurrence. It is not the first time that the General Government has found itself without sufficient power to execute its laws. The statute of 1793, respecting fugitive slaves, as expounded by the case of Prigg last winter, authorizes the slave owner to seize his slave where he can find him, as he would a horse. That being done, the next question is, have

you power to hold him? Has Congress, which gives you the right in this case, furnished you also with power? If not, why should you complain?"

"It was agreed that no place in Boston was strong enough to hold Latimer, except the jail, and the jailer consented to act for some time, as the agent of Gray, to hold the fugitive. But he was under no obligations to do so, and when he gave up his trust, Gray found that although he had seized Latimer he was not strong enough to hold him. Now he has nothing to complain of but the deficiency of the statute, which had not provided power for its execution."

"For many purposes of acknowledged right the General Government is unquestionably and lamentably weak, and complaints on the score come with a bad grace from Virginia, which has been busy for fifty years, doing her utmost to make the Federal Union as weak as possible. The famous resolutions of '98 and '00, and a thousand abstractions of which Virginia has been a most prolific hot bed, have all pointed directly to, and foretold this very result. Latimer is free, because Virginia has been these fifty years hampering and tearing away all these energetic central powers with which the framers of the Constitution intended that the General Government should be armed. Thus, on the federal soil of Massachusetts, Virginia reaps the fruit of her own democratic sowing. She need not complain that it is bitter."

Protection.—The N. Y. Locofocos, through their organ the Albany Argus, maintain that "the Democratic principle is, that the Tariff should be so laid as to afford strong incidental protection to all branches of American industry." The Charleston Mercury, the organ of the Nullifying Locofocos, scorns this doctrine, as only differing from the Clay and ultra Federal creed in degree, and not in principle. "If the doctrines of the Argus are to prevail in their Administration of the Government, adds the Mercury, the Democracy had much better be a minority in perpetual opposition, and with fixed resolve to resist tyranny, than gain a victory worse than barren; a victory which will bring them chains instead of deliverance and liberty; chains too, self-imposed!"

"This is a very pretty quarrel between Van Burenism and Calhounism. For it is only the jealousy of these rivals that sets them to loggerheads. The two factions cannot much longer remain friends."

The "Hartford Times," *Loco Foco*, calls upon the President to veto his own measure. It says:—

"The scheme of a Government Bank, or Exchange to issue notes and deal in exchange, would, if adopted, be a terrible political engine, dangerous to liberty as well as destructive to trade, and were Congress so weak or so wicked as to adopt it, we should hope that President Tyler would, on further consideration, veto it, although a matter of his own suggestion."

"This is cool advice, to say the least of it."

STATE DEBTS.—The debt of Louisiana, divided among the free white population of the State, is at the rate of \$130 for each white man, woman and child. The debt of Alabama is at the rate of \$45.66 for each white person; the debt of Mississippi, \$40.98 for each white person; the debt of Maryland, \$40 for each white person; the debt of Pennsylvania, \$20.40 for each white person; that of New York, \$8.96; that of Georgia, 3.19; that of Ohio, \$7.18.

The following choice article appeared in a late number of the Milton Chronicle. It is too good to be lost:

MUSIC.—I say, Tom, is it raining out doors?

Yes sir, very hard.

Well—here, my boy, take this umbrella, and run up the street to Mr. E.'s, and inquire the name of that lady who is playing on the Piano so elegantly.—(Exit Tom.)

[Editor—alone—walking the floor to and fro.]—My Stars! such melodious and soul stirring music! Rise, Orpheus! rise, from the dust, and behold your equal! Such strains! were never before heard in Milton—ah! well hath Shakespeare said that he hath not music in his soul is fit for reason.—[Enter Boy—grinning.]—Well, how now, 'imp'—Whence proceeds the music, and who is it that plays, so elegantly?

(Boy)—The music, sir, that you now hear, is the humming of a Spinning-wheel, at which a lady, in yonder dilapidated house, works.

(Editor—surprised!)—A spinning-wheel! Is it possible! Well, it's the best music in the world.

At the late County Court of New Hanover, fourteen Pilots were tried for tar over, feathering their follow-pilot Bowen. They were all convicted; four sentenced to pay \$50 each, and the others to pay \$25 each. The costs of the frolic will be about \$1,000. Rather dear fun.

Legislature of N. Carolina.

IN SENATE.

Thursday, December 23.

Mr. Arrington, from the committee of finance, to whom the subject had been referred, reported a bill to extend the time in which the sheriffs are required to make their settlements with the public Treasurer. Read first time.

Mr. Joyner, from the committee on education and the literary fund, reported a bill to amend the act of 1841, for the establishment and better regulation of Common Schools; which was laid on the table, and ordered to be printed.

The bill to lay off the Senatorial districts was called up. Some amendments were proposed, but not agreed to.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

Mr. Biggs, from the committee on finance, to whom was referred the bill for an equal distribution of the Public funds, and for the relief of the people, reported the same back to the House, and recommended its rejection. Mr. Patterson moved to strike out all after the enacting clause and insert a substitute, which was agreed to; and, on his motion, the bill was laid on the table, and ordered to be printed.

Mr. Bracken presented a memorial from sundry citizens of Orange county, praying for the erection of a new county, out of a portion of said county, by the name of Alacance. Referred to the committee of propositions and grievances.

Mr. Brogden, from the joint select committee, appointed to inquire into the manner in which the appropriation for the repairs of the Governor's house, &c. had been expended, asked leave to submit a report; and leave being granted,

Mr. Ashe objected to its being received as the report of the committee, as the committee had not instructed him to report.

Mr. Brogden said, the committee had not instructed him to report, but he submitted it on his own responsibility.

After some debate, the Speaker decided that the report could not be received in the form in which it had been submitted, and Mr. Brogden withdrew it.

Mr. Francis presented a bill to authorize the construction of the R-leigh and Western Turnpike Road; which passed its first reading, and was referred to the committee on internal improvements.

Mr. Munroe presented the following: Resolved, That this House hold evening sessions from and after Monday next.

Before the question was taken, the House adjourned.

IN SENATE.

Monday, December 26.

Mr. Hester offered a resolution. That a message be sent to the House of Commons, proposing to raise a joint select committee of three members, one to be selected from the Senate, and two from the House; to examine into the condition of the Bank of the State of North Carolina, and the Bank of Cape Fear, and that said committee be directed to inspect the books and examine into the proceedings of said corporations, count the specie and report at as early a day as possible, and that said committee have leave to make the examination during the business hours of their respective houses; which was read and adopted.

Mr. Moore introduced a resolution proposing to hold evening sessions from and after Monday next which on motion of Mr. Edwards, was laid on the table.

House message, with a communication from the Governor, accompanied by a letter from the President of the Raleigh and Wilmington Rail Road Company, in reference to an extension of time for the payment of the State Bond, dat 1st January 1843, and proposing to refer it to a joint select committee, was read and agreed to.

House Bills, incorporating the town of Weldon; and amending the act concerning Coroners, passed their first reading; on motion of Mr. Arrington the latter was referred to the committee on the judiciary.

The Senatorial District bill was again taken up, and after some further attempts to amend, was read the third time and passed—yeas 33, nays 15.

Mr. Moore called up the Congressional District bill, which was read the second time. Mr. Cooper moved to amend as follows: In the 7th District, strike out "Washington and Tyrell," and add "Washington and Tyrell;" and in the 6th District strike out "Martin;" and insert "Washington and Tyrell;" which amendment was agreed to—yeas 33, nays 15.

Mr. Ezum. proposed to amend the bill by striking out the whole, and inserting a substitute, the effect of which will be to give six *Loco Foco*, and three Whig districts. It was laid on the table and ordered to be printed.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

The pending question was on the resolution of Mr. Munroe, that this House hold evening sessions from and after Monday next. After some discussion, the resolution was laid on the table.

Mr. Mendenhall, from the committee on the judiciary, to whom was referred

to inquire into the expediency of adopting some general system of extra courts, for the more speedy administration of justice, reported the same back, and asked to be discharged from its further consideration. Concurred in.

Also, on the bill, limiting the rights of prosecution for assaults and batteries when no weapon is used, to the person injured, recommending its rejection. The bill was then taken up on its second reading, and a debate of some length ensued; Messrs. Byrd, Cardwell, and Wilson of Lincoln, supporting the bill, and Messrs. Guthrie, Mendenhall, Barringer, and Francis, opposing it. Mr. Hawkins moved to lay the bill on the table, but the motion did not prevail. On motion of Mr. Baxter, it was indefinitely postponed, by a vote of 66 to 43.

Also, on the engrossed bill from the Senate, to amend an act, concerning appeals and proceedings in the nature of appeals, recommending its passage with certain amendments. Amendments adopted, and the bill passed its second reading.

Mr. Bracken presented a memorial from certain officers of the 47th regiment of Orange county, concerning the militia laws of the State; which was referred to the committee on military affairs.

Mr. Baxter presented a bill for the more speedy administration of justice; which passed its first reading, was ordered to be printed, and made the order of the day for Monday next. [The bill provides for holding extra terms of the Superior Court, whenever the Judges shall deem it necessary.]

Mr. McRae presented a resolution, instructing the joint select committee on the subject of the Wilmington road, to inquire into the expediency of foreclosing the mortgage on the said road, and selling the same; which was read and adopted.

A message was received from the Senate proposing to raise a joint select committee, to consist of one member on the part of the Senate, and two on the part of the House, to examine into the condition of the Bank of the State and of the Bank of Cape Fear, &c. Agreed to.

Mr. Biggs, from the joint select committee on Banks, reported a bill to regulate the premium on bills of exchange, sold by the Banks of this State, and for other purposes; and also a bill concerning the State Directors of the Banks of this State, and for other purposes; which passed their first reading, were ordered to be printed, and made the order of the day for Thursday next.

Mr. Francis, a resolution to send a message to the Senate, proposing to raise a joint select committee to inquire into the best means for the removal of the Cherokee Indians, now within the State of North Carolina, and hereafter preventing the ingress of any of said tribe; and that they report by bill or otherwise.

Mr. Brogden, from the joint select committee, appointed to examine into the expenditure of the appropriation for the repairs of the Governor's house, &c., submitted a report in behalf of himself and Mr. Dobson, of the Senate, which was read and laid on the table.

On motion of Mr. Moore, the bill concerning Election returns was taken up for consideration; but before any action was had, the house adjourned.

IN SENATE.

Saturday, December 31.

Mr. Edwards, from the judiciary committee, reported back a bill concerning Coroners, without amendment.

Mr. Edwards, from the same committee, reported back a resolution, as to the expediency of repealing the section of an act giving the University the property which may hereafter escheat to the State, asking to be discharged from its further consideration, and recommending its reference to the committee on the University; which was agreed to.

Mr. Jones, from the committee on the judiciary, reported back a resolution adverse to any alteration in the present laws respecting alimony and divorce.

The House proposition, concerning the best means for the removal of Cherokee Indians within this State, and to raise a joint select committee for such purpose, was read and agreed to.

The hour of 12 o'clock having arrived, the Senate proceeded to the Commons to be present at the inauguration of the Governor elect.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

The question pending yesterday, was on the passage of the bill concerning Election returns on its third reading. The bill was amended, on motion of Mr. Moore, and passed.

Mr. Cardwell moved a reconsideration of the vote, concurring in the proposition of the Senate to raise a joint select committee to examine into the condition of the Banks, &c.

Mr. Barringer opposed the motion to reconsider. If gentlemen wanted an investigation, he was willing that they should have it. Charges had been made against the banks, calculated to injure them, and he desired that the matter should be investigated that the facts might

be fully known. He believed the charges were only made for electioneering purposes, but still some persons believed them, and if an investigation was had it would put an end to them. He should not vote to reconsider.

Mr. Wilder hoped the matter would be reconsidered. The House had voted unanimously, and adopted a proposition which they could not carry out. They had thought that it was only to examine the other Bank; but if the committee were to go to all the branches in the State, and had to report to them, it would keep them in session until dog days. If an examination is made, let the committee be appointed at the end of the session, and report to the next Legislature; let it be thorough. He believed, sincerely believed, that there was something wrong in one of the banks of the State; and it ought to be investigated. He hoped the vote would be reconsidered.

Mr. Caldwell, of Burke, thought this a strange proceeding on the part of the opponents of the bank. They had made the charges against these institutions, and now that a committee was appointed to examine into the truth of them, they wished to reconsider the vote. They knew the charges were not true. They have gotten into a scrape, and now they want to get out. The Whigs believed these banks to be sound, and they desire an investigation, and he hoped every Whig would vote against the motion to reconsider.

Mr. Cardwell said, this debate was very unexpected to him. He must say, that it was the most extraordinary proceeding he had ever witnessed; a debate to be sprung upon the House on a mere motion to reconsider. He had voted on the proposition of the Senate without understanding it. But as soon as he understood the extent of it, he saw it would not do, and he asked to reconsider, that he might put himself right in the matter. If the friends of the bank were desirous to have an investigation, let them choose some other mode than this resolution proposed. He did not think them sincere in the matter, and this debate was intended for political capital—these speeches were made for Bancock.

Mr. Moore proposed not vote to reconsider. This proposition came from the Senate, and let them retrace their steps, and send us a message proposing to rescind. He had no doubt but that the resolution had been introduced to fulfill some foolish pledge made to the people; and if so, and the individual is ashamed of it, let him take the back track, confess his fault, and introduce a proposition to rescind, and he would vote for it. The credit of the banks has been injured by these charges; and as they have come forward with a resolution, he was anxious that they should go forward and investigate, that the clamor against the banks may be stopped. The gentleman from Wake, (Mr. Wilder,) proposed that a committee should be appointed at the end of the session to make the investigation, and report, when six or two years hence! He should vote against reconsidering.

Here Mr. Halsey moved to lay the motion to reconsider on the table, but afterwards withdrew it; and Mr. Leach proceeded to address the house in opposition to the reconsideration. But before he had concluded, the Speaker announced that the hour had arrived for executing the joint order, which was the inauguration of the Governor; and the debate was suspended.

THE INAUGURATION.

On motion of Mr. Barringer, a message was sent to the Senate, informing them of the readiness of the House to receive them in their hall to proceed to the execution of the joint order.

Whereupon, the Senate appeared in the hall of the House, and was received by its members standing and uncovered, (i. e. their hats off,) and remained uncovered during the whole of the ceremony. The members of the Senate seated themselves on the right of the Speaker's chair, and the Judges of the Supreme Court just in front. The gallery was crowded with the fairest of the many fair ladies of which the city can boast; and, altogether, the scene was very imposing. The oath of office was administered by Chief Justice Ruffin; after which, the Governor elect delivered a very short but appropriate address to the two Houses, returning thanks to them, and through them to their constituents, for the honor conferred upon him; and promising to give more substantial evidence of his gratitude by a faithful discharge of the duties of his office. He forbore to give any view as to what measures would be necessary to afford relief to the people, as these had been given in detail in his message. His was an office of very limited powers, and he could do nothing more than see the laws executed, which they in their wisdom should pass. He is but a sorry sailor, he said, that cannot direct a vessel on a smooth sea, but it requires a skillful navigator to direct her when the storm rages. The good old ship of state is now under stress of weather, and it remains to be seen whether you will prove yourselves skillful navigators, and entitle yourselves to the lasting gratitude of her people.

This ceremony having been gone

through with, the members of the Senate retired, and the House proceeded in the discussion.

Mr. Jones, of Orange, took the floor, and spoke in favor of the reconsideration. He contended that the resolution which had been adopted would not answer the purpose of an investigation, was entirely impracticable and ridiculous. And if gentlemen on the other side were sincerely in favor of an investigation, they would vote to reconsider, that something more effective might be agreed upon.

Mr. Nash replied to Mr. Jones, maintaining that if the resolution was ridiculous, it had been introduced by a Democrat, and sent to us by a Democratic Senate; that the Senate ought first to retract, and it would be disrespectful and discourteous to that body to act as was proposed.

Mr. Bragg spoke at some length in favor of a reconsideration. If he had not been so often surprised of late, by the action of gentlemen in that house, the present proceedings would have greatly surprised him. They profess to be in favor of an investigation, and yet hold on to a resolution that they know will effect nothing. He did not believe they were sincere. But if they were, let them bring in a resolution that would carry it out—let the gentleman from Orange do it, for he saw an impropriety in his doing it—and he would vote for it. The gentleman from Halifax, (Mr. Moore,) had said that this resolution had been introduced by some individual to fulfill some foolish pledge to the people. Suppose he had, what was that to the State? Shall we be at the expense of this foolish investigation because of that? Gentlemen had said something about promises too. It was an old maxim, that persons who live in glass houses ought not to throw stones. He reminded the Whigs of their promises in 1840—promises, he said, only made to be broken. This was tender ground—he would warn gentlemen to beware how they alluded to promises.

Mr. Leach replied with much force to the remarks of Mr. Bragg, and in opposition to the motion to reconsider. The action of the Democratic party, he contended, had done much to depreciate the paper of our banks, though the banks were as sound as any in the Union—and this investigation would serve to restore that confidence which they deserved. The gentleman from Northampton had said that the Whig promises in 1840, were not carried out. Why were they not carried out? The death of one of our men, and the treachery of another, sir—and that treachery connived at by the gentleman's political friends.

Mr. Stone said, he would say something in justification of himself, as the motive for introducing the resolution had been alluded to. The resolution had been introduced into the Senate by his colleague, Mr. Hester, after consultation with himself and several of their constituents, (some of them Whigs,) and they thought it the best measure for the relief of the people that could be fixed upon. It was not introduced to carry out any promise to the people. He made no other promise to the people, than that he would act in all matters as he thought would best promote their interest. And he should do so, let them come from Whigs or Democrats.

Mr. Nash rose to reply to the gentleman from Northampton, (Mr. Bragg.) He would give him as a reason for not voting to reconsider, that he did not believe they would get a better resolution than the one already passed—and that there was room to believe there would be no investigation if the vote was reconsidered. He was much obliged to the gentleman from Northampton, (Mr. Bragg,) for wishing to put him on the committee of investigation, but he must decline the honor. We have had an investigation before by Whigs, and the Democrats were not satisfied with it. It was a Whig report, they said. Falour influences had operated, and they have concealed the facts. Let us get in, and we will expose the corruptions. And now, sir, the Democrats have the majority. The gentleman from Northampton had said that the Whigs had made promises but to be broken. He would not now go into an argument to show that the Whigs had done all in their power to fulfill their promises; he would take occasion to do so at some other time. But the gentleman's party have made promises too, and if he had forgotten them, he would refresh his memory by reading a few from a copy of the Globe, published in 1834. [Here Mr. Nash read, to the no slight amusement of the House, some extravagant promises in the Globe, as the results of the sub-treasury, that gold should flow in streams up the Mississippi, that farmers should walk on gold, and that each one should have a long silken purse of beautiful network, and the gold shining through its interstices, &c.] Here are promises made to be broken.

Mr. Guthrie should vote against the reconsideration. He had voted for the resolution as it came from the Senate, not because he believed an investigation necessary, but because he did not wish to be called a Bank Federal Whig—a long and odious name. The gentleman from Wake, (Mr. Wilder,) proposed that the commit-

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