

nomination of Martin Van Buren... after debate, the question was taken...

Yea. Messrs. Benton, Brown, Buckner, Dallas, Dickerson, Dudley, Ellis, Forsyth, Grundy, Hendricks, Hill, Kane, King, Mangum, Marcy, Robinson, Smith, Tazewell, Tipton, Troup, Tyler, White, Wilkins.

DEBATE IN THE SENATE. On Mr. Van Buren's Nomination.

REMARKS OF MR. CHAMBERS.

Mr. CHAMBERS said there were few occasions which could occasion with him a more painful struggle between personal inclination and official obligations...

MR. MARCY'S REMARKS.

On the resolutions offered by Mr. Holmes. When the resolutions offered by Mr. Holmes were under consideration...

Let any Senator, who believes such practices ever had, in point of fact, any existence, put them forth specifically in a resolution...

ment exclusively on the ground, that in his instructions to Mr. McLane, on the subject of the colonial trade, he has violated the honor of the nation...

In directing the attention of the senate to a particular part of the letter of instructions from Mr. Van Buren to the American Minister then at the British Court...

There are many positions which, on another occasion, it would be proper to dispute, and the whole temper and tone of the despatches breathe an air of humility and concession...

Mr. FOOT, in concluding his speech, said, sir, this is not the first time that I have pronounced the instructions given by the late Secretary of State...

MR. MARCY'S REMARKS.

When the resolutions offered by Mr. Holmes were under consideration, and towards the close of the debate, Mr. MARCY observed, that he had not intended to make a single remark on the subject...

The proposed resolutions, as now shaped, make no specific charge, and give no certain direction to the inquiry. He therefore felt himself called on to vote against them...

that challenge and come forth with proof. Those who best know the character and conduct of the nominee, feel the fullest confidence that nothing dishonorable or degrading in the slightest degree, can be substantiated...

EXPOSITION OF EVIDENCE.

In support of the Memorial to Congress "setting forth the evils of the existing Tariff of Duties, and asking such a modification of the same, as shall be consistent with the purposes of revenue, and equal in its operation on the different parts of the United States..."

TAXES ON WOOLLENS AND IRON.

Tax on Woollens.

As the discussion of this important item in the Tariff, as well as that of iron, wool and hemp, has been assigned to another member of the Committee, who is able to do each of them ample justice...

Table showing the importations of woollens since 1821. Columns: Year, Amount.

The exportation of woollens is very small, varying from 200,000 to 400,000 dollars per annum, and cannot exceed 3 millions in 10 years...

The duty on woollens under the act of 1799 was 5 per cent. It was subsequently advanced to 7, to 12, and, during the war, to 27 1/2 per cent...

MR. MARCY'S REMARKS.

Thus, within the period of two years, there was a gross violation, on the part of the manufacturing capitalists, of the implied understanding, on which the act of 1816 was supported...

The act of 1816 may be considered, from the general support it received in various sections of the country, as a national measure; but in making innovations upon it, there have been exhibited, upon the very face of the proceedings...

There is, in addition to this taxation, a considerably increased charge on the cost of such portions of our domestic woollen goods as are independent of any protection...

which they obtained by the act of 1825, granting them rates of 45 to 150 per cent, and rising generally on the articles in proportion to their coarseness...

The duties, then, within the period of ten years for which we have given the amount of importations, range from 25 per cent, ad valorem, or 27 1/2 on the cost, up to their present rates of 45 to 150 per cent.

Let us now estimate the taxes, paid for the protection of woollens. 1st. That portion which arises from importations, & which as a revenue tax no one will object to...

2d. To ascertain the amount of tax imposed by the prohibitory duties, we must, as in the case of cotton goods, endeavor to form an estimate of the amount of woollens excluded by those duties...

The revenue tax, then, on the small quantity of woollens admitted under the extreme duties of 60 per cent., amounts on 6,000,000 dollars, to 3,600,000 dollars.

3d. To ascertain the amount of tax imposed by the prohibitory duties, we must, as in the case of cotton goods, endeavor to form an estimate of the amount of woollens excluded by those duties...

Some of the manufacturers maintain, that such are the advantages which foreign countries enjoy over ours, for prosecuting this branch of manufacturing, that even the present rates of duty, enormous as they are, will hardly sustain them...

The whole consumption of woollens is estimated by Mr. Niles and others at 70,000,000 dollars. Our annual importation of 80,000,000 dollars with the protecting charges of 80 per cent, added, is 10,800,000 dollars...

There is, in addition to this taxation, a considerably increased charge on the cost of such portions of our domestic woollen goods as are independent of any protection...

In justice to the woollen manufacturers, it must be admitted, that while the duties imposed for their protection are very burdensome to the country, they are themselves heavily taxed by high duties on wool, oil, and indigo...

We have copied the above statement from that excellent Journal, The Banner of the Constitution, (whose Editor has done so much to expose the evils of the pernicious act of 1825) that a comparison might be made between the taxes paid in this and in a neighboring country...

rates of duties from 10 to 60 or 70 per cent. Nor is it to be expected that smuggling can be prevented in our long line of frontiers, when woollens and cotton can be transported from Great Britain to the borders of their extensive colonies...

The manufacturers and advocates of high duties are sensible of this evil, that it was one of the subjects most discussed in the New York Convention; and Mr. Ellsworth, a respectable member of that body, observed, "that to such an extent were frauds practiced, that the Tariff was more nullity..."

This statement was sustained by Mr. Brown, of Boston, one of the most intelligent, respectable, and experienced men engaged in manufacturing. "He had long been engaged in the business and he had always said that the Tariff was formerly contended, in favor of a free and constitutional government of defined and limited powers..."

"Such was the condition of this nation during our late war, and still more so during the revolutionary struggle—one of the principle objects of which was to exonerate ourselves from unequal, unjust, and burdensome taxation. In such an emergency, with a vast national debt, limited revenue, and a heavy expenditure, every citizen was called upon to give up the luxuries, and many of the comforts of life..."

"But we are now almost free of debt—we have been blessed with a course of abundant years, beyond every former example—and have a revenue of twelve to fifteen millions more than our current expenses—and yet so civilized a nation in the world is so unnecessarily burdened with taxes as are the people of this free country..."

"We have said that our system of taxation was more burdensome than that imposed on any civilized nation of the old world. The subjects of the King of Great Britain, it must be admitted, are as heavily taxed as any nation within the pale of civilization. Let us, then, compare the taxation imposed on the agricultural and laboring classes of this country, for the benefit of a few thousand 'wealthy capitalists'..."

Table comparing duties on various goods in Canada, the U.S., and the Kingdom. Columns: Article, Duties paid in Canada, Duties paid in the U.S., Duties paid in the Kingdom.

manufacturer could do a better business under the tariff law of 1816, than that of 1825, if the existing frauds are permitted to continue. "Mr. B., considering the effects of these frauds and the duty on wool, did not estimate the protection, actually realized, as more than 25 per cent."

This is the proposition we have attempted to sustain through the whole course of our remarks. Let the manufacturers have their raw materials either free or at low duties, and this benefit, together with relief from the general taxation imposed by the restrictive system and an increased demand for their fabrics consequent upon this relief, would soon place them in a safer and more prosperous condition than they now are...

Some of the most intelligent woollen manufacturers have always deprecated, as injurious to their interests, any departure from the act of 1816. They considered the act of 1824 as having done them more harm than good; and against the act of 1828 complaints became still more general.

The only true friends of the manufacturer, are those who now seek to repeal the ridiculous tariff of 1828. Put a duty of revenue alone, on cloths, and remove the duty on wool;—this process will invite the regular importer back to his old employment, and finish the ruin of the woolen industry in this country.

These are the opinions of a manufacturer who understands his own interest. The act of 1828, which Mr. Niles affirms, in several of his journals, "was the result of a political bargain, and passed as principles irreparable to a Congress of the United States..."

The truth is, the act in question was passed without any regard to the great interests of the Union, and was, we feel, obtained, as Mr. Niles alleges, by a compromise between various individuals, who went to Congress for the promotion of their own ends, and those, too, in many instances, of the most sordid and selfish character.

From the Norfolk Herald of January 30, FROM THE WEST INDIA SQUADRON. The U. S. Schooner Shark, Lieut. Commandant Barron, arrived at New York from Port au Prince, whence it sailed on the 8th inst.; has experienced uncommonly rough and severe weather during the whole passage, and for the last four days was completely enveloped in a sheet of ice. The officers and crew are in good health, but, as is reasonable to suppose, much fatigued by the incessant toil and exposure.

The Shark, we learn, has been sent home by Com. Elliott, with dispatch for Government, which we understood to relate to a commercial arrangement negotiated by him with the Haytian Government, highly advantageous to American commerce, which it places, on the footing of that of the most favored nation.

The Shark sailed from Port-au-Prince in company with the U. S. ships Fairfield and Erie, bound on a cruise—all well—and about 10 days out, spoke an Am. brig and 12 days from Matanzas, bound to Boston, which reported the sailing (two days before she left) of the U. S. ship Vincennes, Capt. Shubrick, from that port for Havana, all well.

SAM'S LADY.—A. the workmen went the other day, erecting the statue of William Pitt, in Hanover Square, a by-stander enquired, whether they were sinking a well? Upon which they replied, on they're raising a Pitt.