

LIBERTY OR DEATH!

The Journal of Humanity gives the speech of the venerable Governor Garrison, on joining the Temperance Society in Shalifax, without his name, but with such a detail of circumstances as show plainly who is meant. He had been for a long time in the habit of using ardent spirits, to mitigate the pains of an acute disease for which he had tried many remedies, and found none to relieve him so much as this. At a meeting of the Society, about the beginning of 1839, he rose and said:

"Friends and neighbors: I am now more than 70 years of age. You all know my state of health. I have been trying an expedient for two or three months past in abstaining from the use of ardent spirits, which affords me much relief from the great distress I at times experience. My suffering has been great but less than I had feared. In the war of the revolution, I commanded a company of militia in this State. At the approach of the enemy to Bennington, I had just recovered from a fever that had confined me to my bed for many days. I had not then left my room, the alarm was given, the militia called out; and I, in opposition to the entreaties and expostulations of my friends, marched at the head of my company for Bennington. In our march we had to ford a river; a sturdy soldier shouldered and carried me over on his back. We met the enemy, we fought, we conquered, and returned in safety to our families. I thus put my life in jeopardy to aid in serving my country, and I am willing to do it again. An enemy, more powerful and subtle than the British, is destroying our freedom, and trampling with iron hoofs the fairest portion of our land. I present myself to join your ranks in this war of extermination, and enlist under your banner, bearing the motto 'Total Abstinence.' This step will no doubt shorten my days. Be it so; I stand ready to sacrifice my life in the cause, and I freely subscribe my pledge, totally and forever to abstain from the use of ardent spirits."

This, says the narrator, is the spirit of '76; and worthy a commander of the "Green Mountain Boys." Are there not others who will go and do likewise?

Original letter from Gen. Washington.

When our Capital was destroyed last June, it will be recollected that the papers of the various Offices of the Government were thrown into general confusion, to remedy which disorder, however, provision was made by the last Legislature. On looking over this mass of documents, a few days since, the following letter was discovered, being in the proper handwriting of Gen. Washington, and addressed "to the Governor and Council of the State of North Carolina," in reply, as it would seem, to one from them approving, in the name of the State, of the recently formed General Government, and of his Administration. Like every thing else proceeding from the pen of that incomparable man, it is distinguished for its clearness of style and elevated patriotism. The spirit of devotion to the Union which it breathes, and the high estimate maintained of its value by the writer, render its publication at this moment peculiarly interesting. Raleigh Register.

To the Governor and Council of the State of North Carolina.

Gentlemen: I entreat you to be persuaded that nothing could have been more agreeable to me, than the proofs contained in your affectionate address of friendly sentiments entertained by you for my person, and for the Government which I have been appointed by my countrymen to administer. And I reciprocate, with heart-felt satisfaction, your congratulations on the completion of the Union of all the States; an event, in my judgment, pregnant with more salutary consequences than can easily be expressed or conceived.

It will ever be my first wish and most strenuous endeavor, to satisfy, so far as may be in my power, the confidence which my fellow citizens have thought proper to repose in me, by exerting every power vested in the President of the United States by the Constitution, for the happiness and prosperity of our Country; and by giving efficacy to such a system as will ensure the general welfare and conciliate the public mind.

I desire, gentlemen, to make acceptable to you my acknowledgments for the kind concern you take in the restoration of my health and preservation of my life; and in the retribution I may receive after the conclusion of this mortal existence. May you, and the State in whose government you have the principal agency, be also the peculiar care of Divine Providence.

GEO. WASHINGTON.  
United States, August 28th, 1790.

At an adjourned meeting of the citizens of Halifax county on Monday the 21st of May, WILLIS ALSTON, Esq. took the Chair, called the meeting to order and stated the object to be the selection of Delegates to the State Convention to be held in Raleigh on the 19th day of June next.

Dr. M. Read nominated Messrs. W. B. Alston, Elihu H. Cure and Mason L. Higgins to give the vote of this county in said Convention and they were unanimously appointed.

On motion, Resolved, That the delegates be instructed to vote for a ticket which will support Gen. ANDREW JACKSON for the Presidency and Philip P. Barlow for the Vice Presidency.

On motion, Resolved, That WILLIS ALSTON be respectfully recommended to the Convention as the Elector for this District.

On motion, Resolved, That the Editors of the several papers in the State, be requested to publish the proceedings of this meeting.

W. ALSTON, Chm.  
S. B. PIERCE, Secy.

MARYLAND AND VIRGINIA.

Maryland having again agitated the question as to the true boundary line between that state and Virginia, the following article in relation to that subject may prove interesting to those readers who may not be informed of the grounds upon which the former State rests her claims to a portion of the present territory of this commonwealth. We copy the article from the Romney (Va.) Intelligencer:

Maryland, it seems, has again revived her claim to the territory lying between the North and South branches of the Potomac river, and we understand during the last session of her general assembly, adopted some resolutions with a view of bringing this old feud before the supreme court of the U. States for final determination. Not greatly apprehensive of the result, and yet disposed in a spirit of prudence to provide for every contingency, the general assembly of this state, also, during its recent session authorized the governor to appoint a commissioner to collect and preserve whatever evidence could at this distant day be procured, in relation to that long disputed boundary line—and in conformity thereto, the last Martinsburg Gazette informs us that Chas. James Foulkner, Esq., of that place, has been appointed by the governor of this commonwealth to perform the duties of said office.

The claim of Maryland, we believe embraces about half a million of acres of land, some of it the richest land in Virginia; and if successful, would deprive us of about one half of the counties of Hampshire and Hardy, one third of Pendleton, and parts of Randolph and Preston.

It may be well to cast a glance at the grounds upon which this bold and formidable demand rests. The true boundary between this state and the state of Maryland, depends, on the question, Which is the first foundation of the river Potomac?—a question which we had supposed was long since settled, not only by the common understanding of the country, but by accurate surveys, and positive adjudication. The fact that the South Branch is the largest stream, and extends furthest westwardly, has afforded to Maryland some pretence for asserting the claim; but when we consider that at the date of the grant of the Northern Neck of Virginia, the North Branch was uniformly held to be the true head stream of that river—that such was the understanding of the grantor and grantee of that territory that it was so solemnly decided to be, in the middle of the 18th century, after accurate and laborious examination and surveys; and so recently admitted by Maryland herself in the compact between that state and Virginia, we cannot but regard this pretension of our sister state about as idle and unfounded as it is stale and obsolete.

There is in this county, at the corner of the present division line between Maryland and Virginia, a stone marked F. X. familiarly called Fairfax's stone, which tradition informs us was planted shortly after a decision of the British government in 1745, and intended to designate the true head spring of the Potomac river, in accordance with the decision just referred to by the British government. We presume there are none now living who assisted at the laying of the stone, although it is possible there are some in the county who may have derived their information immediately from those who were so engaged. We understand that it is the duty of Mr. Foulkner to collect and preserve all evidence of the kind, and we would therefore recommend it to those who may possess any valuable information upon this subject to communicate the fact to him. We are authorized by him to say that he will shortly attend in this county, in the discharge of the duties confided to him.

The claim of Maryland to this large slice of our territory, although never permitted entirely to slumber for many years together, has recently been revived in a more vigorous and determined spirit of prosecution, than at any previous period of her history. We do not regret this. If she is determined to litigate the question, the sooner she commences the better. We hate old claims, and long pending controversies. But, we would take the liberty of respectfully suggesting to our mild confederate sister, whether she has not selected a most unfortunate period for seeking redress by an appeal to the Supreme Court of the U. States.—Surely, if Georgia can set at defiance a solemn decision of that tribunal in a case like that which has recently occurred, it could scarcely be supposed that the commonwealth of Virginia would consent without a struggle to part with half a million of her territory, and seventy thousand of her population. But, badinage apart, if she is determined upon it, Virginia will defend her claims with every possible exhibition of kindness, courtesy and good feeling.

VAN BURENISM.

These are the days of Preambles and Resolutions—of wheresoes and further-mores!

The Van Buren party—or shall we say the Van Buren partisans—in this State are very active, and are determined as a first step, by some means or other, to destroy Senator Moore. They are getting up meetings in various quarters. The more indifferent the people seem on the subject, the better; they will be the less apt to be interrupted or opposed; and as a Chairman, Secretary, or two will answer their purposes, they can pass their resolutions unanimously, and order them to be published in all the papers in the State, and in the Washington Globe.

We caution the people to be on their guard against being misled by these high-sounding publications. A plan, we have no doubt, is on foot, to manufacture a quantity of what may be called artificial public opinion, in order, by means of it, to operate in reality upon the public mind. We hope, for the future, when the people

hear of these meetings, to be held in their vicinity, that they will attend them, and express their own opinions, whatever they may be. In the genuine will of the people we can acquiesce most heartily, although our own views should be different; but we are unwilling to see the contrivances of a few active partisans passed off for the will and the doings of the people.

Spirit of the Age.

THE ADJUSTMENT OF THE TARIFF.

There can be no honest man, or true lover of his country, but must feel great solicitude in relation to the adjustment of the tariff. It is, indeed, a question of magnitude—we were going to say, frightful magnitude—which, unless adjusted, we fear is destined to shock our system to its centre. But there are many who talk of adjustment without due reflection, and without fixing in their mind the least conception of the principles on which any modification, deserving to be called an adjustment, must rest. It is time that such loose conceptions of a subject so vitally important, should cease, and that all sides should duly reflect on what principles, and on what principles only, this distracting question can be adjusted.

To the reflecting mind, it must be apparent that one of the great and leading mischiefs of the system is, that it has placed the two great sections of this country in hostile relations on the great question of taxation and disbursements—questions, above all others, the most dangerous on which geographical divisions of the country can be formed. It must be apparent that, whilst this dangerous sectional distraction exists in relation to these vital questions, our country must be exposed to the most dangerous vicissitudes; that we must be perpetually menaced with the danger of disunion itself—not to advert to the necessary consequence of distracting the councils of the nation—corrupting the morals and politics of the country—and strengthening, beyond any other possible state of things, the Executive power and patronage. No modification of the tariff which will leave the country in a situation so dangerous, can, with any propriety of language, be called an adjustment: this brings us to the point which we propose to consider, to wit: what are the principles on which the tariff must be modified, in order to terminate this dangerous sectional conflict?

We conceive two conditions to be indispensable—first, that there be no surplus revenue beyond the ordinary and clearly constitutional wants of the government; and in the next place, that the modification shall be such as to equalize the burdens as nearly as practicable—such at least, as shall not act as a tax on one side, and as a system of "bounties" on the other.

That a surplus revenue must keep up the present distraction cannot be doubted by any one who has witnessed the proceedings of Congress for the last few years. It must give rise to perpetual heart-burnings. Very different opinions are entertained in the two great sections of the country as to the constitutional powers of the General Government—the one giving it such a construction as to embrace most of the objects on which money may be expended; whilst the other limits the power of the government, in its disbursements, to the powers clearly enumerated in the constitution. With this fundamental difference of construction, it is clear that a surplus must, of necessity, be appropriated almost exclusively to one section, the principle of the other forbidding their making an application for appropriations, or ever receiving them; in violation of their construction of the constitution. If to this we add, that the side which entertains constitutional scruples contributes for the largest proportion to the public treasury, it must be apparent that the present dangerous sectional conflict cannot terminate so long as there is a surplus.

Nor is the equalization of the burden, or at least some approximation to it, less necessary. He who knows the human heart, and how deeply the principle of equality is planted there, must feel the force of the assertion. It is impossible that, among a people so intelligent and high minded as the Americans, a system can long endure which shall place the burden on one section, and the benefit on the other; and that, too, under a constitution framed to protect all in the equal enjoyment of their natural advantages.

These points being fixed, we may be asked, how is this question to be adjusted? We answer, on no other than the principles which we have stated, with a free concession as to time. We feel the full force of the objection that the labor and capital of a large section of the country have taken a given direction, and that any sudden change might prove disastrous; and we cannot doubt but that the high-minded and intelligent people of the South, who so justly complain of the system as it is, and who see, in its continuance, not only their impoverishment, but the destruction of public liberty, if they could be satisfied that the two great points—first, of preventing an accumulation of a surplus in the treasury, and lastly, an equalization, as near as may be, of the public burdens, would patiently submit to the temporary injustice of any arrangement which will ultimately secure to them liberty and union—the great objects which they have in view.

P. S. Since the above was prepared, Mr. Adams has made his report on this subject. We hasten to lay the bill before our readers, and will follow it up with our report. We have not time or space for comment.

Telegraph.

From a lecture on Political Economy, April, 1831, by Richard Whately, D. D. of the University of Oxford, and Archbishop of Dublin, p. 267. The lecturer is, action—and the fortress of our safety in

arguing against the expediency of protecting duties, and in support of the principle of free trade:

"An excessive multiplication of smuggling is produced by the enactment of laws whose object is, not revenue, but the exclusion of foreign productions, for the supposed benefit of domestic industry. Whatever may be thought of the expediency of those laws with a view to national wealth, all must agree that the extension of smuggling must produce the most demoralizing effect."

Upon this passage, the Westminster Review [Jan. 1832] observes:

"What a consideration for a speculator possessed of morals or good sense; that all this evil is incurred, for the sake of robbing one man of a shilling to give it to another, and throwing another shilling into the sea besides!"

One of the features which almost invariably characterize party opposition, in times of high excitement, is the habit of misrepresentation. The papers and the leaders of the opposition do not fail to exemplify this. Ever since Gen. Jackson was called by the voice of the people to the station he occupies, the tongue and the pen of slander and abuse has followed him with untiring industry—and with a rapidity, which put at defiance a co-extensive refutation. Do differences arise among members of his cabinet of a private and personal nature—The President is charged with originating or fomenting them. Is a letter written from Washington—the President is presumed to have dictated it. Does a newspaper friendly to his re-election publish an editorial article—the President is alleged to be the author. Do the people in a distant state express their detestation of an act of the opposition in the Senate—the President is the magician who is affirmed to have influenced the people to action, and the action itself is denounced as an insult to the Senate. Is there a broil in the streets of the Capital—the President is designated as the instigator—and if the Cholera should unfortunately visit us, no doubt the President would be gravely charged with having imported it. The Tariff has agitated the country for 10 years—the President is declared to be the agitator. The Georgians and the Cherokees have been at loggerheads ever since Mr. Adams was elected in 1824—whatever difficulty this has occasioned has been charged to the President. The supreme court make a decision which is deemed by many to be unconstitutional and erroneous—and forthwith it is avouched that the President will nullify Supreme Court and its decisions together. The baldness of every scribbler, and the ravings of every fanatic are pregnant with imprecations upon the head—upon the gray hairs—that have become white in our wars. But then—in another breath the same President is represented as "an imbecile old dotard"—a man descended to second childhood,—without energy of body,—without force of intellect like a child by a "kitchen cabinet." In one picture he is a "roaring lion" to whose voice every bill and valley throughout the Union echoes—or the magician who moulds the opinions and gives shape and body to the action of a majority of twelve millions of people. In the other he is harmless, quiet, imbecile—with little beside the human form left but his humanity. Now we ask the people to look at these pictures. We ask them in the honest spirit of candour to reflect upon these various and ever varying charges, and surmises, and insinuations. And then we put the question. Do you believe all—can you believe any of them? They are all combined in the same mint—they are all the progeny of party—party—party; as far from the truth as the east is from the west—as unlike it, as midnight blackness is unlike the cloudless meridian day. Is proof necessary? We point to the history of his administration—the history of its unparalleled success. We point to the state of the country—a state of unexampled prosperity. Is it not enough that our negotiations have been every where successful—that our commerce is more extensive than at any period of past time—that our manufactures are flourishing on every hand—our agriculturists reaping the full reward of their labor, our improvements encircling us on every side—our Treasury full to overflowing—the National debt paid—all our relations perfectly peaceful? Is there a people on earth whose situation can compare with ours? And can it be, that we are misgoverned? No, it cannot be! The plain and simple truth is, the people have at last got an administration of their own—the aristocrats who were gambling away the country have been displaced. The clamours we hear, are only their ravings over the loss of their offices and securities. We have now a plain, Democratic, working President and Cabinet, who attend day by day to their duties—manage our affairs in the frank, fearless, straight forward way which secures success—and they are successful. No just cause of censure can be found—hence the thousand evil, malicious and inconsistent falsehoods that are invented and calculated to mislead the unwary, and entrap the credulous. The times call for firmness in action. The people must stand by and sustain the men and the measures by which they prosper. They must speak at the next elections in a voice that will silence faction and consign demagogues to political oblivion—or from the proud eminence we occupy as a nation we may be plunged into the gulph of disgrace and ruin. In the virtue and intelligence of the people there is abundant strength—but the people, though virtuous and intelligent, may sleep over their rights—and this must not be. The time has come when every faithful sentinel should raise his awakening voice—when the energies of the whole people should be aroused to action—and the fortress of our safety in

precarious when safely guarded, will bid defiance to assault.

Treat. Expresser.

LATE FROM EUROPE.

Our newsy schooner the Courier & Requinier came up on Saturday morning at a clock bringing London dates of the 17th April and Liverpool of the 12th, by the ship Thomas Dickson, Capt. Anthony.

The news they contain will be found of considerable interest, as detailing the frightful ravages of the cholera in Paris—the threatened hostilities between the troops of the Pope and the French garrison in Ancona—and the progress of the Reform Bill in England.

Our last accounts from France gave us the official statement of the cholera in Paris until Wednesday the 4th April at 12 o'clock, and stated, that in the twenty hours preceding, the

No. of deaths.	Ret. cases.	Whole No. cases with No. of deaths.
100	100	100
200	200	200
300	300	300
400	400	400
500	500	500
600	600	600
700	700	700
800	800	800
900	900	900
1000	1000	1000

These numbers comprise only those who have been brought to the hospitals. Of the number of those who have been attacked at their own houses we have no means of forming an estimate; but when we see that such individuals, as Mr. Perier and M. Royer Collard, the latter of whom was President of the Chamber of Deputies, are not spared, we are apprehensive that the official reports exhibit but an imperfect view of the victims which fall beneath this appalling disease. In England its ravages are comparatively mild. We give the results of the last official account published in London; the particulars are only remarkable as showing that the disorder has not broken out at Gloucester, Wiltshire, and Ely in Cambridgeshire, and that all parts of London are more or less affected. There are cases reported even in the villages adjacent to that metropolis, as Chamberwell and Chelsea, which are both remarkable for their salubrity.

Our extracts show the state of the Reform Bill in the house of Peers at the latest date. Earl Harrowby who had voted against the bill at the former session expressed his determination to vote for its second reading, that the house might go into committee upon it, and that those amendments might be then made which he thought advisable. This nobleman is supposed to be at the head of those Tory Peers who have determined to adopt a more conciliatory policy in regard to Reform. Earl Haddington, who also stated that he had been all his life opposed to Reform would, likewise vote for the second reading with the same view as Earl Harrowby. Both however, to have been very guarded in their language, and said that they considered their votes for the second reading, implied nothing more than that in their opinion some reform was necessary. The Duke of Wellington continues uncompromising in his opposition, and on the whole it is very evident that we have nothing before us, on which to form an opinion as the final fate of this important measure.

If the accounts given of the movements of Austrian forces to Ancona, with hostile intentions towards the French division which has taken possession of that place be correct, the conduct of the French government appears inexplicable, for we cannot conceive they would have sent troops thither, without being well assured it would not lead to a rupture. Their professions and conduct have in every other instance been pacific, and even if they had made up their minds to a different course of policy, it still appears extraordinary that they should evince it, by throwing a small body of troops into distant position, and no very important one either. Time will, we suppose, unravel the mystery.

We published exclusively on Saturday a decree of the Emperor Nicholas, which we received from France, annihilating the nationality of Poland and incorporating that country with the Russian Empire. This document has excited the greatest indignation in London; and the autocrat is accused of having openly violated the treaty of Vienna, by which Poland was surrendered to the Emperor Alexander, and unblushingly contradicted his repeated assurances that its stipulations would be respected. What M. Casimir Perier will say or do on this occasion, to preserve even the appearance of consistency, we are at a loss to imagine, for we cannot but recollect that amidst the tumults which occurred in Paris on the fall of Warsaw, the French Ministry presented themselves to the Chamber with a body of documents which they said were calculated to show that they merited the grateful approbation of the friends of Poland, and that they had procured solemn guarantees in their favor. The French Ambassador too at St. Petersburg wrote that he had obtained from the Emperor verbal assurances that the independence and nationality of Poland should be preserved, and yet we now see that country without an army or legislative diet, a separate administration, or any distinctive national character, left a monument of the barbarity and duplicity of her oppressors.

Congress has now before it a variety of propositions in relation to the Tariff. Will either of them be adopted in its present shape, or will any of them pass at all? Will Mr. Clay, who has so earnestly insisted that the protective system shall remain untouched, consent either to the Treasury compromise, or to Mr. Dickerson's bill, which we publish for the information of our readers? What course Congress will pursue, or what will be the final disposition of this agitating subject, time only can determine. But both those projects, however they may differ in some of their details, are essentially protective, and wholly designed for the benefit of the manufacturers, and therefore equally obnoxious.

Some, and objectionable to the people of the South. They are both of them destructive, holding the word of promise to the ear, whilst they break it to the hope. As for instance, Mr. McLane proposes, in the spirit of compromise and concession to the suffering South, a duty of only 30 per cent ad valorem on all cotton manufactures—How exceedingly generous—only 25 per cent. How grateful should the Southerners be for so light a tax as this! But what is the fact? Ourselves as a tax of 25 per cent. would be, in reality, and bona fide the actual amount imposed? No! far from it: for in the very same clause in which this duty of 25 per cent. is laid on Cotton, it expressly declares and provides that all printed cottons shall be valued at 35 cents a square yard, and that all white cottons shall be valued at thirty cents—the effect of which is to suppose on cottons, not a duty of 25 per cent., as so ostentatiously proclaimed in the bill, but in reality a duty of 75 per cent! because as we understand, the average value of the great mass of cotton goods is only twelve cents—perhaps even less—and it results necessarily, that to estimate an article, which only costs 12 cents, at 35 cents, and then to tax it on its real value, 75 per cent; or, in other words, to impose a prohibitory duty on it, and to drive it from the market. So again, Mr. Dickerson proposes that the duty on wollens, costing 50 cents a yard, shall be reduced to 35 per cent. Very kind again, and very condescending to the South; But what then? Why they must cost exactly 60 cents, or if they cost one cent more, they will be estimated to have cost \$2.50, and be taxed accordingly upon the fictitious value. The Bill says expressly that all wollens "the actual value of which shall be more than 50 cents, and shall not exceed \$2.50, shall be deemed to have cost \$2.50, and be chargeable thereon with the duty now charged upon such manufactures of a value of \$2.50 cents." And what is that 45 per cent! So, if the actual value should be 56 cents, it shall be taxed as if it had cost \$2.50, or, in other words, it shall pay a duty of 200 per cent. Is not this most gross injustice; and is it not manifest, that, under these pretended schemes of reduction, the prices of goods are so artificially (and we had almost said fraudulently) fixed, as to render apparently light taxes much more oppressive than much higher taxes would be upon the real value of the articles? The same remark may be made of the apparent reduction upon sugar. It not only affords no real relief, but, taken in connection with the fall in prices abroad is actually higher, in proportion, than the tax imposed by the existing system. Such are some of the principal features of these Bills; and it needs no spirit of prophecy to predict, that the South will never acquiesce in them, nor any thing like them. Turn and twist them as they may, they are still Bills of protection, and Bills of tyranny. Word them as they may, they are still designed to impoverish and enslave the South, for the benefit and aggrandizement of the North and West. "Disguise thyself as thou wilt, still, slavery, thou art a bitter pill"—and our friends the manufacturers may rest assured, that neither of the doses so kindly prepared and sweetened, will be taken by the South.

Charleston Mercury.

THE TARIFF.

At length this important subject is fairly before Congress, and both Houses seem ready to act upon it. Information called for in various shapes, has been furnished in the proper quarters; and the committees of both the Senate and house of representatives have made their reports. The discussion, we may say, has already commenced; and from the diversity of opinions known to be entertained, the clashing of antagonistic principles and the struggle of adverse interests, will doubtless be vehement and protracted.

In the House of Representatives, on Wednesday last, Mr. Adams, from the committee on manufactures, presented a long report accompanied by a bill, of which they remark in terms singularly strong, that it is "not such as would, in its details, be satisfactory to any one member of the committee, but as that upon which alone they have been able to unite a majority of their own voices." What! not entirely approved by any one Member, and yet adopted by a majority of the committee! Mr. Adams, we think, will not be equally fortunate in carrying his Report and Bills—(his they emphatically are)—through the two Houses! We confess our more disappointment. We expected something better from the ex-President. His expressions, quoted in numerous letters, induced us to look upon him as a decided friend of the South, and a warm advocate of the cause of justice—prizing the Union above all things else: But what have we before us? A report more latitudinarian in its doctrines, more bold in its claim of federal powers, and no less favorable to the protective policy than Mr. Clay's celebrated resolutions in the Senate! It demands protection to the Manufacturing Interest for the "common defence (the old doctrine of the "General Welfare, &c.)" against foreign competition"—and further "that a portion of the common treasure should continue to be applied to the great works of Internal Improvement!" In accordance with these leading principles, its proposed reductions are on a smaller scale and lean more to the interest of the Northern Manufacturer—of course so much the less acceptable to the Southern Agriculturist—than Mr. McLane's scheme. But more of it hereafter.

A woman named Stillman, at Sandy Bay, Gloucester, (Mass.) was recently discovered in bed in a state of insensibility occasioned by intoxication; and her infant child suffocated by its arm being, having been overlaid by its mother.