

From the Lynchburg, Virginia. MR. CLAY'S PROPOSITION.

We meet, this morning, Mr. Clay's proposition for a modification of the Tariff System, together with his ready speech on introducing it, and the most interesting portion of the debate that followed. We all so publicly Mr. Webster's resolutions, on the same subject, which, we regret to say, are essentially opposed to Mr. Clay's mediatorial and pacific course.

Mr. Clay's proposition has been variously received by the community—the ultra tariffites condemning it, as an abandonment of the principles for which he has so long contended—the independent opponents of the protective system and its moderate friends hailing it with joy, as an offering on the altar of Peace and Union—adding the Van Burenites, whether for or against the Tariff, according to the spirit of the Devil, when he asked "Doth Job fear God for naught?" Mr. Ritchie, indeed—who belongs to the latter class—says that he "will not now scan the motives of Mr. Clay," in offering his mediatorial proposition—in other words, for doing the very thing which Mr. R. has been urging him to do for the last two years! Perhaps if the "venerable Editor" will scan his own motives in throwing out this vile insinuation, he will discover that they were nearly akin to those which prompted the inquiry of his Satanic majesty, above quoted.

But, Mr. Clay's bill is not "exactly" as the venerable Editor would have it. "Is that?" We think it would puzzle Mr. Clay to say any thing which would exactly suit that gentleman. If the act be right, why then he would doubt the motive; and if the motive were unquestionable, most certainly the act would be wrong! "Nine and a half years," says the Enquirer, "appears to be a long time to bear" with this law; as if the gentleman were incapable of appreciating the statesmanlike views which urged the adoption of a gradual reduction of duties to the minimum point. "The period is long" (says Mr. Clay) "when compared with the length of human life; but it is short, in proportion to the systematic duration of every vital and partial system of government." Had this scheme come from Gen. Jackson or Mr. Van Buren, however, it would have been "exactly" the right thing in all its parts, and its author would have been hailed by the Enquirer as the Saviour of his country in its hour of extreme peril. Such politicians as Mr. Ritchie—who condemn and applaud measures, not on account of their intrinsic excellencies or defects, but because they proceed from this or that man, are the curses of a free country.

Mr. Clay, however, is not the man to be driven from his course, either by the illiberal sneers of the open denunciations of his bitter and uncompromising foes—the more hostile because they have so deeply injured him. He will, regardless of its effects on his own personal prospects, do his duty. That duty points to the salvation of the Union as his chief end; and in sacrificing his own favorite policy, in order to rescue the Union from the dangers which surround it, he but vindicates his claim to the title of a pure and disinterested Patriot—the highest—envoy which a Statesman can ask. And he will be so regarded and cherished by posterity, how ever contemporary prejudices and conflicting interests may misinterpret his motives and misrepresent his actions.

From the Jeffersonian & Virginia Times. MR. CLAY'S PROPOSITION.

The reader will find in our columns an interesting debate on Mr. Clay's project for a reduction of the Tariff, which, as a matter of great public interest, we insert to the exclusion of much other matter.

It is with much pleasure we had this effort to tranquillize the country; and by establishing the legislation of the Congress, on the basis of just and equitable principles, to give confidence in its future action. The details of the Bill, or rather of the proposition, are certainly defective. The raising of the duties on low priced wools from 30 to 35 per cent—the annual reduction of only one tenth per cent—and the final adjustment of the revenue payments, on the scale of 20 per cent ad valorem—are all objectionable. The first is unequal, oppressive, and calculated to embarrass the subject. The second is too small—and the third too high. Still the principle of an uniform ad valorem duty, must be regarded as manifesting a disposition to abolish at once and forever, the odious discriminations which have contributed so much to engender strife between different sections and interests. It holds out a fair basis of compromise, and we sincerely hope that the details may be so accommodated, as to restore harmony to the country, and settle forever the heart burnings which have so long shared the peace of society.

But there is another view which may be taken of this subject, in which its importance appears in a stronger light. It will, if it succeed, prevent the effusion of human blood. It will arrest that course of measures which would inevitably lead to the establishment of a military despotism, on the ruins of the Republic. It will disappoint the machinations of a corrupt cabal, and baffle the yearnings of personal vengeance. It will utterly stifle the spirit of the Bloody Bill. It will prevent the intrigues of Van Buren, and the thirsty hate of Jackson from triumphing over the heroes of the country. It will scatter the elements of that midnight Coalition between Webster, Otis, Van Buren and Jackson.

The crisis is an awful one. Freeman have risen up to assert their rights against a corrupt and irresponsible government. Each hour is hastening by with tidings of woe or gloom to the Republic. And can it—will it be believed that, in such a time, when the peace and permanency of the Union hang upon the hazards of a

hour—that a man—a Senator, could be found so prone to all that was due to his country, to peace, to justice, and to liberty, as to attempt to thwart an accommodation of this exciting and fearful question? Will it be believed that such a Senator could be found South of the Potomac? Mr. Forsyth may have acted in this matter according to his judgment—but his effort to prevent the introduction of the Bill—his refusal to grant leave to bring it in, while it exhibits its wretchedness before the eyes of the history of our legislation, most of some time lay him liable to the just censures of every man free from the trammels of Party. To what state must our country be reduced, when a man can be found, at such a time as this, willing to hazard the horrors of a civil war, rather than take the chances of a peaceful adjustment of differences? The fact speaks volumes. It shows the rotten condition of the times. It shows the alarming fact, that the interests of persons are more regarded in our legislation than the interests of the country. Does Mr. Van Buren or his friends suppose that the people of this country are so degraded as to cut each other's throats for his benefit? Does he desire first to drench the soil of South Carolina with blood, in order to get rid of a rival, before he will bring his friends to control the Tariff? He and they have reckoned with their host. We shall see.

From the Duaneville Reporter. MR. CLAY'S BILL For the reduction of Duties.

Mr. Clay contrary to our expectation, has offered a project for harmonizing the country, and compromising the differences existing between the Tariff and Anti Tariff parties.

He professed it by a speech of considerable length, marked by his accustomed eloquence, and it is said, expressing the most patriotic devotion to the country, and a willingness to surrender the principle of protection in defence of which, he had so long and so unflinchingly asserted himself as a stern foe (so he regards it) which was surrounded by the dangers with which we are surrounded.

Speculation as to his motives, are various. We shall be ready to judge them by his future conduct, and to do him justice. As we have censured—denounced him without stint, for some of his former conduct—we will not be so uncharitable, as to judge rashly or harshly of his motives on this important occasion. If his course shall contribute to save our country from consolidation on one hand, and dissolution on the other—he will assuredly merit, and as far as we are concerned, shall receive the grateful thanks of the people. We have always regarded him as a dangerous politician, and should rejoice to see him prove himself the reverse on this important occasion. But his published Bill speaks for itself. We cannot as yet judge of its merits. It is deemed to be satisfactory to most of the Southern delegation.

The time allowed for the final reduction to the revenue Standard is more remote than we could desire—a reduction of 10 per cent for 3 years, will leave at the end of the term, that great "base of consolidation"—the distribution of a large Surplus revenue to distract the country again. We are not of the number of those however, who wish to see the manufacturing interests prostrated by a sudden reduction to the revenue standard—that would be a great and unnecessary sacrifice of National wealth.

MR. CLAY AND HIS TARIFF PROPOSITION.

We subjoin a few extracts to show how favorably Mr. Clay's project has been received by certain leading and independent public journals.

From the Journal of Commerce of Feb. 15.

Mr. Clay's bill for a final adjustment of the tariff, has excited great interest in this city, and is received with universal satisfaction. We have conversed with high tariff men, and free trade men, Jackson men and anti Jackson men; and have not yet heard a dissenting voice. The prospect of a return to good fellowship on terms so honorable to all, has created something of the same feeling among our citizens—which a sailor experiences when he finds himself safe from an impending tempest.

While we give Mr. Verplanck great credit for his efforts to put at rest the existing question of the tariff, with its constituents, nullification and sectional hatred, we are free to say that we yield the preference to the bill of Mr. Clay. Both ultimately come to the same result, viz. the graduation of the duties according to the revenue necessary to the support of Government, but the former proposes to reach this point in 1836, while the latter extends the time of reaching the ultimate level till 1842. Both grant substantially the demands of South Carolina, except that they do not abandon the principle of protection; but they do it in such a way as neither to compromise the dignity of the General Government, nor offend the pride of South Carolina. Moreover the bill of Mr. Clay proposes to do so gradually, that the manufacturers cannot complain of being taken by surprise, or of not having opportunity to accommodate themselves to the change. The New England men have generally said that the present high duties were not a thing of their own seeking, but that having been once established, they cannot be suddenly repealed without causing distress and ruin to thousands. There is some truth in this, and therefore we have always been inclined to ease off the system gradually, so that none might suffer beyond what was absolutely necessary in bringing down the revenue to the wants of the Government. The bill of Mr. Clay is graduated on this principle, and gives ample time to persons engaged in manufactures to shape their course in-

dependently, wisely, and with a knowledge of the character as exists in most other kinds of business.

Some of the friends of high duties may think that Mr. Clay has proceeded unnecessarily far in the way of compromise. We do not think so; but on the contrary that he has acted with great wisdom in thus volunteering to lead, where he could otherwise have been compelled to follow. It is undoubtedly the last moment when such an attempt would be availing. Right or wrong, the country as a whole is opposed to the existing high duties, and without such a compromise, upon the language of Mr. Clay, "if the protective system is preserved at the next session, it will be by means not to human satisfaction."

From the New York Courier of Feb. 15.

THE TARIFF.—Nullification.—Our reference to our Congressional proceedings, it will be perceived—and we now heartily congratulate our readers upon the event—that the vexed question of the tariff is about to be put at rest, and nullification by the same net annihilated! There is not, there cannot be had this announcement with emotions of unalloyed pleasure, and promptly, joyfully, render unto him who has achieved this most desirable object, the full need of approbation which he so richly merits. And who is he? Is he not the same individual who so ably and energetically sustained the war of 1812, and who was then and for many years afterwards, the favorite of the democratic party?—Is he not the same distinguished statesman and consistent republican, who, until 1824, we all delighted to honor?

It is true, that in 1824 he aimed against the then clearly expressed wishes of the party, but for that act he has suffered to the full extent of his error, and as far at least as we are concerned, considering what we now know of the "Military Chief's" whom he held in free from a censor's scrutiny, we hold him free from a censor's scrutiny. But to the bitterest opponents of Henry Clay, we put it, whether by his honest, honorable, and patriotic course at this moment of danger to the country and its institutions—whether his frank and manly sacrifice of his favorite theories and much esteemed "American system" on the altar of his country's happiness, he has not more than compensated for his former opposition to the republican party in 1824! We say, he has, and this should stand at this moment on the stage, if not on more elevated ground, than he did in 1815.—There, at least, we now consider him, and knowing as we do, his merit and constant energy, his patriotism, and his devotion to the cause of the people, we shall consider him among those who may with propriety ask of the nation their future suffrages for the highest offices in their gift. We are not committed to any man, or any set of men whatever;—our motto is "principles, not men," and when the time arrives that we must select among the candidates for the next Presidency, the name of Henry Clay will present itself to us as free from every consequence of his past course, as are the names of Lewis Cass, Martin Van Buren, John McLean, or any of the other distinguished individuals who have been named as the successors of Andrew Jackson.

From the Philadelphia Inquirer, Feb. 15.

Our columns are almost exclusively occupied this morning with Mr. Clay's speech in the Senate, and the interesting debate that ensued. We also insert the bill for modifying the tariff, submitted by that distinguished statesman. It appears to us calculated to satisfy all parties; the manufacturing as well as the Southern States, and, from the tenor of the preliminary debate, we incline to the opinion that with very trifling amendments it will become a law. Mr. Clay's speech is lucid, convincing, and patriotic. The only gentleman who opposed the bill in the Senate, were Mr. Forsyth and Mr. Webster. The latter was in his remarks, altogether unkind, and discursive, and appeared to be opposed to the bill, not because he thought it really objectionable, but because it was suggested by Mr. Clay; Mr. Webster's course appears to us extraordinary. "As far as I understand the bill," said he, "from the gentleman's statement of it, there are principles in it to which I do not at present see how I can ever consent." He continued; "The honorable member from Kentucky says that the Tariff is an imminent danger; that if not destroyed this session, it cannot hope to survive the next. This may be so. But if it be so, it is because the American people will not sanction the Tariff; and if they will not, why then, say it, and be sustained at all. I am not quite so desirous as the honorable member seems to be, of knowing nothing which has happened, within the last six or eight months, changing materially the prospects of the Tariff."

Mr. Webster must so ignorantly misapprehend if he knows of nothing that has happened within six or eight months changing materially the prospects of the Tariff.

Has not an election for a new Congress and for a President taken place within the time specified? And is it not a fact, that both Congress and the President are opposed to the existing tariff and will this moment they are afforded the opportunity of working together, cut it down to an extent ruinous to the manufacturing States? We trust Mr. Webster has not deterred to oppose Mr. Clay's bill, simply because he was not consulted upon the subject.

We should be glad to have the opinions of some of our manufacturing friends with regard to this bill. The time for deciding upon it is brief, and as they are better qualified to judge of its operation than ourselves, a few words from some of the most intelligent among them might have a happy effect upon Congress.

From the Warrenton (N. C.) Reporter. MR. CLAY'S BILL.

MR. CLAY has introduced a Bill for the modification of the Tariff in the Senate. His bill proposes a trifling immediate reduction, and an ultimate abandonment of the whole Tariff policy and even of the principle of protection itself. Mr. Clay appears to be conscious that the whole tariff system is unfriendly to the Union and harmony of political States, and must know that the wisdom, justice and intelligence of the American people will require an utter annihilation of that policy which can only be upheld by the sword and the bayonet. His course has certainly evinced more sound sense and sincere patriotism than his career during the last session. His bill must be viewed as an offering upon the altar of peace and good will, and should have a tendency to calm the troubled waters of political strife, he will be entitled to the thanks and gratitude of the nation. We would certainly prefer a bill of a different description. We would prefer an immediate reduction to a greater extent and afterwards a gradual one. Yet still we were pleased at the idea that Mr. Clay should introduce a modification bill of any sort. The great glory of the American system has consisted in its eventual annihilation and to an immediate reduction of some protecting duties; the distinguished orator of the West has exerted his enrapturing eloquence for that purpose.— This is certainly something gained for the South, and something we ardently hope for the cause of free trade, constitutional liberty and the UNION, for we conceive them to be intimately blended with each other.

From the Fayetteville Observer.

THE TARIFF.—Mr. Clay has done himself immortal honor. He, the father of the American System, has come forward with a bill so to modify the Tariff as to make it satisfactory to the South; a bill, "the general principle of which (Mr. Calhoun declares) meet with his approbation," and therefore emphatically, "A Bill to preserve the Union!" A bill that satisfies Mr. Calhoun, cannot fail to meet the approbation of the South; and its introduction by Mr. Clay will ensure for it the support of some of those who have usually acted with him in support of the protective system.— These parties united, render the passage of the bill, we think, certain. Or, if time should not allow of its consummation during the brief period that remains of the present session, the fact of its introduction by Mr. Clay, together with the better feeling that exhibited itself so palpably in the debate which took place in the Senate, will induce South Carolina to suspend still further her Ordinance, till the next Session, when a perfect assurance may be entertained, that a bill at least as favorable to the South as Mr. Clay's, will pass. It is with feelings more joyful than we can express, that we congratulate our readers on the happy prospect of having all animosities between North and South allayed; of our whole country being once more united in affection as in arms. And however we may have regarded him who has opened this bright prospect, let us accord to him the honor due for his truly patriotic purposes. He is no longer a candidate for office; the purity of his motives, therefore, cannot be suspected.

Mr. Clay delivered a long speech in explanation of the bill, and of his views in relation to the present posture of affairs, breathing the most patriotic spirit.

From the Petersburg Times. MESSRS. CLAY AND WEBSTER.

These distinguished Senators and prominent Politicians, the one of whom supported the other for the Presidency, and generally concurred with him in the leading measures of the preceding Administration; are now at variance, it seems, as to the proper mode of adjusting the Tariff Question. Both have submitted projects to the Senate—Mr. Clay on Tuesday and Mr. Webster on Wednesday last. That of the Kentucky Senator proposes a gradual reduction of the Duties, to take effect at the rate of "one tenth over twenty per cent, ad valorem, in the amount every other year, down to 1842;" when the Tariff is to be reduced to a permanent revenue standard, the impost paid in ready money, and the whole credit system abolished, &c. That of the Massachusetts Senator, while it in like manner recognizes the wants of the Government as the bonds which the annual revenue of the Country ought not to be allowed to exceed, asserts that it is "unwise and injudicious," in regulating imposts, to adopt a plan, "which shall, either immediately or prospectively, reject all discrimination on articles to be taxed;" and which shall "confine all duties to one equal rate per centum on all articles," &c. Mr. Clay's proposition is the better calculated to satisfy the South; and its principles, we perceive, are approved by Mr. Calhoun. Mr. Webster's was rather considered as an offering of the Manufacturing interests, than as the ultimatum of the North. Whether Congress will adopt the one or the other, or reject both, we cannot undertake to say; yet we must be permitted to rejoice that the signs both at Washington and Charleston indicate a return to good feeling, and are more favorable to the preservation of peace and the restoration of harmony in our Confederacy.

From the Alexandria Gazette. MR. CALHOUN'S SPEECH.

We had the gratification of listening to Mr. Calhoun's speech of Friday. It was impossible to look unmoved upon the Orator. The deep tones of his voice—the energy of his action—the fire of his eye—and the expression of his countenance, all told how deep seated were his convictions. His denunciations of the bill were bold and haughty. He uttered it in the strongest manner—the strongest manner. He uttered it with an effort to "be like a murderer"—to "encourage robbery by

missives." While the "burning words and breathing thoughts" were pouring from him, the restlessness of his person showed how much his mind was agitated. As the chafed lion, surrounded by the hunters, exhibiting his power to the last. He spoke without turning to a note or a reference, and with an uninterrupted animation, and concluded only when he had become too dizzy to proceed.

We expect to see a report of the speech at an early day, and will lose no time in laying it before our readers.

From the Jeffersonian & Virginia Times. ANDREW JACKSON.

We are no flatterers of the little great—and if we were, this is not a time to flatter the powerful. It is a time to speak plainly to those who, forgetful of their station and character, are seeking to embroil the country in Civil War. There is no man so bold as to deny that Jackson desires to have the military and naval force put under his control. There are none so ignorant as not to know, that he wants such power in order to subvert the hands in the blood of his fellow citizens—the free people of this free country. This is undisputable, and it is enough for us. We are not to be gulled by the cant about the necessity of executing the laws. Were the resistance offered to their execution, the forceful act of a lawless mob, there would be some colour for the course of conduct he proposes to pursue. But the fact is far otherwise, as we all know. The opposition is the solemn act of a sovereign People, not by force of arms, but thro' the ordinary means of civil process. To meet this opposition he has concentrated an armed force in the harbor of Charleston, and at other points, and now calls for the dictatorial power of directing by his own pleasure the military and naval force of the whole Union. Clothe this matter as you may, I can assure you at last to a request to be made DICTATOR. No man in Rome ever asked for, or received more power—nor is it possible to confer more.

Men are the same in all ages; and the course which have led to the downfall of Empires, have been, at bottom, invariably and universally the same. A decay in the public spirit—a fatal leniency on the part of the People—and an over-weening confidence in the virtue and patriotism of some popular Chief or Leader, have ever been the precursors of revolution and ruin.

No man ever seriously planned the destruction of his country before he was clothed with power—and no man, when clothed with it, ever stopped within its rightful limits. Caesar thought not of the people who he went into Gaul.—Cromwell had no idea of the Protectorate until victory gave him the power to do mischief. (He even defended Charles at first against the Parliament)—our did Bonaparte look to the consulship, much less to the crown, until his triumphs forced him to be a traitor. There is something in the case of power, which will not permit it to "rust unused;"—and all history proves that its employment is often the result of circumstance than of choice. There is scarcely a conceivable case without a man clothed with extraordinary powers, is not compelled to play the Tyrant. And we would stake our head upon this issue, that if Congress give to Jackson the powers proposed in the Bloody Bill, that he will, whether he now intends it or not, overthrow the liberties of his country in twelve months. He cannot help it if he would. Moral causes are stronger than cabal—and those under which he must and will act will make him a Despot in spite of himself.

There is a fearful similarity in the prominent facts and circumstances of the present times, and those which preceded the downfall of the Roman Republic. The same personal feuds—the "odium" and "invidia"—the same lethargy of the public mind—the same party spirit—the same decay in the public morals—the same office seeking spirit—the same host of parasites and dependants—and the same fatal confidence in Caesar. He who will glance at the works of Cicero, cannot fail to mark the graphic portraiture of our own times sketched 2,000 years ago. His letter to Atticus, giving him an account of the political visit of Caesar, and the character of his myrmidons, almost names the hungry crew of parasites which will upon the ruins of Jackson. Let the reader refer to it, and judge for himself, for we have not time to copy or translate.

But if the country must have a Caesar, we trust it will not lack a Brutus. One of whom the future Historian may say, as did Cicero—"Omnis voluntas M. Bruti, P. C., omnis cogitatio, tota mens, annotationes senatus, libertatem Populi Romani, interitus: hanc habet propositam, hanc tenet, testatur, quod patiens, perferre non potest. Nihil cura perferret, nisi contra vim experientiam potuisset."

There are two men now in this country who eminently attract the public attention. The one is ANDREW JACKSON—the other, JOHN C. CALHOUN. The one is clothed with power—the other is but as a private man.—The one is impetuous in temper, and implacable as death in his hatreds—the other is mild, bland and benignant. 'Tis not necessary to say that the former is straining every nerve to destroy the latter. All that undying hate, nursed by a sleepless spirit, can dictate, is called in to minister to his vengeance.

There were in Rome, before its fall, almost two men who filled a like place in the public estimation. They were D. Labellus and Trebonius. The Roman Orator and Patriot thus describes them. "Virtus, (Trebonius) consilium, ingenium, humanitas, incontinentia, magnitudinem animi, in patria liberanda, quis ignorat? Alter, (D. Labellus) a puero pro deliciis crudelitate dividit in libidinum turpitudine, ut in hoc senex instans, quod ea faceret, que sibi abiecit nec invidiam quibus non videretur." D. Labellus hated and persecuted Trebonius with the spirit of a God—so

sum in vita, sed etiam in morte—the historian says. He lacerated his dead body—aque virgido, cum animam saturo non possit, oculis paventibus! O multa miserior, D. Labella, quam tibi, quam tibi miseris omnino vultus! The text is to be found in the eloquent Philippic—the commentary is left to the reader.

From the Doylestown, (Pa.) Democrat.

If we are to judge of the sentiment of our state, by the tone of the newspaper press, we must say there never was a subject upon which it is so united, as upon this—the reduction of the duties to the expenditures of the government. What have we to do with the tariff? To protect our manufacturers, say the American Statesmen. Now it is well known that we are not a manufacturing—but an agricultural people—that there are comparatively few manufactures of cotton or woolens in our state, and that all the cloth and cotton which are used here, are made to the eastward. It cannot be then, to protect our own citizens that we pay a high tariff—no, but for the benefit of the eastern farmer—that it does not procure him a higher price for his grain, his potatoes, or his hay—it lays no duty upon the articles which would raise the price of the products of his land, but it compels him to pay more for his clothing, his sugar, his tea, coffee, &c. The grain which he raises does not go to supply the manufacturers, but it goes to a southern market, which regulates the price of it altogether. The farmer does not purchase his flour and give a good price for it, because there is a demand for it in Rhode Island or Connecticut; but according to the demand in the southern market: It is very obvious then that a high tariff does not benefit the farmer, but on the contrary it injures him. Well, but encourage our own manufactures, say the system men. And so we go. We will encourage them by allowing them a fair & reasonable profit, but nothing more. They must be content with that, —it is but what the farmer & mechanic will get—and so should the manufacturer. He is so used to making by a high tariff, his thousands a year, and that too, on the industry of others, that a moderate profit is entirely out of the question. If he does not make a fortune in a few years, the business is bad, he must have a higher tariff, while the farmer will devote his whole life time to the improvement of his farm, and is satisfied with that. But we must take another view of it. The south have complained for years against it, but when the money was wanted for government expenses, they paid it. It is not wanted any longer, and they have declared, rather than submit to it: they will declare the power to do mischief. (He even defended Charles at first against the Parliament)—our did Bonaparte look to the consulship, much less to the crown, until his triumphs forced him to be a traitor. There is something in the case of power, which will not permit it to "rust unused;"—and all history proves that its employment is often the result of circumstance than of choice. There is scarcely a conceivable case without a man clothed with extraordinary powers, is not compelled to play the Tyrant. And we would stake our head upon this issue, that if Congress give to Jackson the powers proposed in the Bloody Bill, that he will, whether he now intends it or not, overthrow the liberties of his country in twelve months. He cannot help it if he would. Moral causes are stronger than cabal—and those under which he must and will act will make him a Despot in spite of himself.

"FRIENDS OF THE UNION."

Read the following editorial paragraph, Mr. Apstone, from the Winchester, Virginia, and see with whom you are laboring. "Blush, if you can—blush, for your treacherous course towards the South. These are your 'friends of the Union,' are they? Shame on you!"

War rather than no protective Tariff.—Mr. Ellsworth, a distinguished member of the House of Representatives, from the State of Connecticut, thus expressed himself the other day in debate upon the bill for a reduction of the tariff:

"If we must have war or a total abandonment of our present [protective] policy, LET WAR LOSE. Mr. E. said here he would take his stand, and see how the people would bear him out. S. Carolina has sworn you shall have no peace while we have a tariff of even incidental protection. Mr. E. said he was ready to SWEAR, for one, that the present policy shall NEVER be abandoned, F. A. C. or V. A. C." This language will doubtless be esteemed mild, moderate, and patriotic, by many of those who have been born up in their denunciations of the rash and precipitate conduct of South Carolina; and yet we venture the assertion, with all the feat of contradiction, that none of the South Carolina politicians have ever, on any occasion, used language evincing a more reckless disregard of the peace and harmony of the country than this. And mark, too, the difference. The South Carolinians are acting in opposition to a system which is common with the whole South; they believe to have been imposed in violation of the constitution, and which they know and feel to be unjust, unequal and ruinous to their interests—a system which takes the money out of their pockets to place it in the pockets of others without an equivalent; whilst this gentleman would bring upon his country all the horrors of civil war and dissolution rather than relinquish his hold upon the ill gotten gains which this policy secures to himself and his constituents."

Jeffersonian & Times.

"THE VALUE OF THE UNION."

The South Carolina nullifiers, it seems, are not the only people who have been calculating the value of the Union. Mr. Ellsworth, of Connecticut, has been trying his hand at it, and has arrived at the conclusion that it is not worth as much to himself and his constituents as a protective tariff. But Mr. Ellsworth is willing to fight to keep up the taxes, and the southern nullifiers to reduce them. Ergo (according to the tariff logician) Mr. Ellsworth, and those who accord with him, are patriots while Mr. McLean, Hay, & Hamilton, &c. are traitors!