last week, we had the following :

" The emissaries and friend, of this concern. (Bank of Commance) have stated boldly in Wall stress, that the place of a National Bank bas been decaded upon at Washing so, and will be consum-imated in 90 days." of local states in the tank settlements, who might be catter of the wrongs they com-plained of, to take a part in the contest—if they cast their eyes towards Canada, where there was

and great efforts will be made to carry out this asked, " Had they not the power of getting into aba morable scheme. The bank is at this moment their hands individuals belonging to the United on the varge of i struction, and the firms that have States, - and, also, if they recollect the very large controlled it will go down with the progress of body of regular troops that we had in Canada, and events. It is improbable, from the state of affairs, the efficient naval force which was now at our that a National Bank can be carried at the extra disposal, in consequence of the Eastern question session. The distribution of the proceeds of the being settled-they would, if they considered these public lands is so paleably absurd in the existing state of affors, that it will, in all probability, fall through. The main feature of the session will be the supply bill. It is stated that the demands on the Treasury are much greater than the receipts, opinion that the document was not a true one. and the failure of the United States Bank has He therefore asked the noble viscount whether caused so great a depression, that the receipts from Her Majesty's Ministers had received any official the customs will be next to nothing. The proba-bility is, that money will be raised by loan, and a five per cent, stock created, as a basis of a national fied in cutting this question. This report had nebt hereufter."

From the New York Herald April 4. SIX DAYS LATER FROM ENGLAND.

The steamship British Queen arrived here this morning about three o'clock, after a most tempes Auous passage of 211 days. All the floats of her larbord paddle wheel, and all the sails were carried away in one storm. She comes out under the ceved. command of Lieut. Franklin, R. N.

Mr. Chemes, one of the passengers in the British Q eeen, who has been accustomed to the sea for thirty years, and who had crossed the Atlantic ten times within the last two and a half years, mforms us he never knew more dremendous weather, and that nothing but the skill of Capt. Franklin, and the remarkable strength of the ship, prevented her from toundering.

The Queen brings sixty one adult massengers besides several children and servants. At one time, the passengers wished Lieut. Franklin to ron into Faval; but he determined to run for Halifax. They have addressed a highly complimentary letter to him. The storm that struck her lasted 10 consecutive days.

The Queen put into Hulifax last Wednesday, repaired her wheels, took in some coal and left on i Tuursday.

The news she brings is of a most interesting and highly important character. There is a terrible committion in England occasioned jointly by the failure of the Chinese Expedition, and the McLeod athur. The packet ship Westchester arrived out on the Sch with Mr. Pickens's Roport from the] Committee on Foreign Bolanous, and this occastored a greater excitement than the news of the failure of the U.S. Bank.

The " London Times " printed the whole of the report, with most abusive comments.

The news had an important effect on stocks of all kinds. A jetter from Paris states that a great fall took

place in French funds in consequence of the late news from America.

The genes from China is of the most gloomy character peache, and very perpexing to E.g. and the United States. Two circumstances were land. And the news troop Egypt is scarcely less so. The Eastern Question has been opened in a new form. Admiral E hott has left, China for England, in consequence of a pulpitation of the had been found in the United States against Colonel heart.

called to the Haise of Lords.

National Bank. In our article of Wednesday of look around to the situation of their own finances -if they would recollect that there are 3,000,000 of negro slaves in their country, and a great body

The cal for the extra session is now officiat. Is toyal a set of men as any in the empire, and information respecting this report. Under all the circumstances, he felt that he was perfectly justiappeared in the public papers, and it was necessary that some information should be afforded respect-

ing it. At the present moment he did not think it right to make any observations on the subject; but if they were given to understand that the report was to be considered as official, he should feel it to be his dutyl at a proper time, to bring the matter before the house, for a document more tosulting to this nation could not probably be con-

Viscount Melbourne said, he was unable to give any other answer to the question to the noble Earl than by stating, that he was not aware whether any communication had been received that morning from Her Majesty's Minister in the United States relative to the subject referred to. But he appreheaded from the form in which the document appeared, that there could be no doubt of its authenticity.

House of Commons, March 9 .- Mr. Hume moved for "a return under different heads, of the manner in which the several sums voted for the usurrection in Canada, viz: in 1838, £500,000, in 1839. £647.000, and in 1840, £523,000, amounting in the three years to £1,700,000, were expended " "A return of the number of muskets and other fire arms, of swords, and the quantity and kind of military stores, sent to and landed in Syria, since July, 1840." Also for "a return of the number of English, Scotch, and Irish non commissioned officers and privates in the whole of the British Army in each of the years on the first of January, 1830 and 1840, distinguishing the household troops, the cavalry, the artillery, and sappers and moners from regiments of the line."- Ordered. In the House of Commons, on the same day, here was no allusion to the affair of McLeod, or Wr. Pickens' Report; neither was there on the following day.

House of Commons, March 5 .- The United States .- Ou the question that the House go into a Committee of Supply, to which the army estimates were to be referred. Mr. S. O'Brien took the opportunity of adverting

to the state of the relations between Great Britain state in the newspapers to have occurred recently, which, if true, deserve the immediate notice of the House of Commons. The first was that a true bill McLeod for murder and arson, on the allegation

There is a rumor that Lord Palmerston is to be that he had been present at a transaction ordered by the colonial authorities of Canada, and the Dr. Bowring torought over that write of water second was that the Legislature of Maine had they were not informed that any thing had taken | ace which was not in accordinace with the laws of those countries in which they had taken place. The house then went into own mittee.

The McLeod Affair in England .- The " Lon don Times" holds the following language in rela tion to this matter :

What is the news received since our last publi cation. We left Mr. M'Lood reaunded to prison with a bill of indeciment found against him for murder by the grand jury of Lockport. A per emptory demand for his liberation was transmitted as is said, some days ago by Lord Palmerston to Mr. Fox, with orders for the latter gentleman, in case of a refusal, to demand his passports, and retire from Washington. Were we right, once more we ask, in reproaching the Queen's ministers for not having a timely armament of the coast or land frontier of the republic ?

See what the New York packet of yesterday an nounced to us. It is not an affair with Maine about the North-Eastern Boundary, or even with New York only on the outrage against Mr. M'Leod. The quarrel has assumed a higher as weil as more stubborn character, and many membars of Congress have been parties to it. But in what a spirit! In one worthy of the Van Baren Government, which has, at least, passively consived at and encouraged the late wholesale land pirate war against Britian, and the partisans of which have been the most active instruments in framingand carrying a report presented by the chairman of the Committee on "Foreign Relations" in the House of Representatives-a document which we do not scruple to describe as the most virulent, un of the late President, unless Mr. Tyler shall abandon principled, and revolting that has ever disgraced his former principles-falsity every one of his old prothe records of any people, however immersed in fessions, and how his nock in submissive obedience to the rudest or most corrupt vice.

Think only of the regard for truth which des | Will he give up his old principles so long maintained, cribes in an official document the Caroline as a and so warmly advocated, and now, in the time of trial, harmless trading vessel, her owners as having sacrifice the reputation of his past life at the shrine of intended her for a pesceable terry boat !- her ent party ! We hope not, although to tell the truth, we ployment at worst, being merely that of having apprehend much from the influence of the Federal dyafforded accommodation to one out of two parties nasty, which was but yesterday so securely confident of the Queen of England's subjects engaged in of carrying out all their officus anti-Republican policivil war against each other-and hor conveyance of artillery being confined to one small six pounder the "property." or plaything of a passenger ! Such are the impudent allegations of this legislative body. Why, the sole business, of this culprit chooser was felony against the rights of England, and against the laws of nations-her traffic was murder-her passengers were assassias, leagued together by a deliberate engagement to slaughter the subjects of our English Queen-her freight Republican-a strict constructionist of the Jeffersonian was implements of destruction. The owner of the School. toy six sounder" was humself a pirate, and her partisanship was not, as fouly asserted, in the service ten as late as in October last, to Filiman E. Jeter and of one faction of British subjects carrying on civil others of Henrico County, Va., in answer to one asking war against another, but in the service rendered his opinions on various points. We find it re-public ed by her to a band of United States citizens, robbers in the Petersborg (Va.) Intelligencer of the 8th instant. and roffians, who had seized for their own use an The extract will give some idea of his opmions on Island within the dominion of our Sovereign, and three subjects; Ist, a United States Bunk; 2diy, a Tafired upon every British ship and subject that riff; 3-liy, Internal Improvementa. passed within range of their batteries. To the felons who thus occupied Navy Island, the schooner will be time enough for me to say when 1 am either a carried on between civilized nations.

Yet the " Committee of Foreign Relations " the cause of that sanguinary marauder, and to lignity of the Republic !

offensive tirade, but we earnestly invoke our read. the question of re-chartering the late Bank. ers to study it in extense for thoms lives, and then "That Congress has a right tempere duties on more public what chance exists of fair of just freatment chandize imported, one can deny. The rate of duties,



WESTERN CAROLINIAN.

SALISBURY, N. C.: Friday, April 16, 1841.

THE PROSPECT BEFORE US.

The death of Gen. Harrison considered in a political point of view, must be regarded as an event of great moment, not simply as being the first instance since the establishment of our Government, that an acting President of the United States has died, but chiefly because it is to be followed by most important consiguences .---The leaders of the party which came into power on the 4th of March, hoped, under the influence of his name, which had been to them a tower of strength, to carry out their long cherished schemes, that is : the establishment of a National Bank-the increase of the Tariffthe system of Federal Internal Improvement-a new National Debt, and other measures of a kindred character; but all these hopes are now buried in the grave wear the collar of Clay and Webster. Will he do this ?

If, however, he does not falter from his Republican faith-if he stands firm, then the Bank question is forover settled, for heretofore he has been the uncompromising enemy of a United States Bank. It he stands firm, we have nothing to fear on the Tariff question, for heretofore he has been the mortal foe of a Protective Tariff. In short, he has been a real State Rights

The following is an extract from a letter of his writ-"Whether I would or would not exert the peto, it

Caroline conveyed whatever aid in men, arms, candidate for, or an expectant of the Presidential office, and ammunition-whatever contraband of war neither of which I expect ever to be. If your question they required, had that war been an open contest had been so varies as to have enquired of me what course I would parede if elevated to the vice Presidency, and I should be called upon to vote upon a bill for ta re not blushed in the face of Congress to defend the incorporation of a Bank, you should have had a direct and emphatic answer. As it is, I have only to refer you to my speech delivered in the House of Repretalk of her capture as being an attuck upon the sentatives of the United States in 1819, on the question of issuing a soire factor against the usua, and my vote We shall not quote from this undignified and given in the Senate of the United States in 1884, on

is called a farm a VOU BEE W

is to defeat it forever. The repriventation which the new census would bring in from the States of Arkansas, Illinois, Missouri, Alabama and the great West generally, would overbalance at once that maneyed influence which has given impetus to the present dangerous designs-designs which, if the issue were fairly made before the people in the elections, we have no doubt would be perced by the suffrages of the agricultural classes of the seaboard States themselves.

STRICT CONSTRUCTION OF THE CONSTL TUTION

In the Senate, February 24, 1831, the appropriation to pay the negotiators of the Turkish treaty being under consideration, Mr. Tyler used the following language :

"It is our duty, Mr. President, under all circum stances, and however situated, to be taithful to the Constitution. Esto perpetua should be the moto of all in regard to that instrument, and more emphatically those into whose hands it is committed by the parties to the compact of Union. Sir, parties may enceed, and will succe d each other; stars that skine with brilliancy today, may be struck from their spheres to-morrow ; convulsion may succeed convulsion ; the battlements may rock about us, and the storm rage in its wildest fury ; but while the Constitution is preserved inviolate, the liberties of the country will be secure. When we are asked to by down the Constitution upon the shrine of party, our answer is, the price demanded is too great. If required to pass over its violation in silence, we reply, that to do so would be infidelity to our trust, and trea-son to those who sent us here. The constant effort of Virginia has been directed to its preservation; the polatical conflict of the hour has never led her to yield it for an instant. No metter with what solemnity the violation has been attended ; although sanctioned by the two Houses of Congress and the President of the United States, and confirmed by judical decision, she has not halted in her duty. How little, then, should we be entitled to represent her here, if we could so far forget ourselves as to hobble in our course,"

BANK OF THE UNITED STATES.

In the House of Representives February 19. 1819 .- the House being in Committee of the Whole to which has been referred the report of the conditional restrictions subsequently submitted by Mr. Spencer, the rosolution absolutely to repeat the charter, submitted to Mr. Johnston of Virginia, and that offered by Mr. Trimble, to isme a scire facias, - Mr. Tyler said .

" The question whether it would be proper to direct scire facias against the Bank, divides (self into two heads of inquiry. "First, whether the charter has been o violated as to maure a forfesture ! And if no is it expedient to exact the forfeiture i The decision of the first would preciade me from an inquiry into the second. For, sir, masmuch as I believe the creation of this corporation UNCONSTITUTIONAL, I cannot, without a violation of my oath, hesitate to repair the breach thus made in the Constitution, (CT WHEN AN OPPORTUNITY PRESENTS ITSELF OF D ... ING SO ! without violating the public faith. But be-heving, also, that it is EXPEDIENT TO PUT IT DOWN, and other gentlemen feeing themselves at liberty to follow up to that inquiry, I propose to express to you my views on that subject.

I think that the incorporation of the United States Bank was calculated to delay the resumption of specie payments on the part of the State Bank."

Mr. Chairman, I look to a more efficient cause for the resumption of specie payments; I look to the resolutions of the State Legislatures, to the resolution of Congress requiring the payment of all dues to the Government TO BE MADE IN SPECIE, or the noice of banks prying specie after the 20th of February. 1817, as the great cause of this resumption, I am d aposed to ascribe more energy to the erm of this Government, than to shy monica institution."

For one, I cote: my protest against the banking system as conducted in this country; a system not to be supported by any correct principle of political econousy. A gross delusion-the dream of the visionaryassessedy time anything cise-which has introduced a

recently passed these two resolutions : from the River Jordan with which Victoria's baby was baptized.

The Bishops have made a great noise because there have been two masquerades given at Drury in e toestre.

All the markets were affected by the news from America ; and methe Sturof March, a report was placed at the disposal of the Governor- and the circulated that a dectroy 10 sail of the line is or precific sum of \$400,000 be, and the same hereby dered to has able to Gapraltar, in consequence of is, appropriated out of any money in the treasury, the trial of Mr. M. Lews. It is also stated that for the purpose of carrying the said resolutions into Lora Parmerston has sent out orders to the "Am lass dor at Washington to demand the numediate release of McLevel.

The Queen, her Courts, Ac.- All connected with the charmes are well and namey, for aught that appends to the contrary. Mr. Pickens's Report has not injured the digestion of intile Victoria or distantied the stampers of the Royal Baby --The Queen, with Albert, the Baby, the Baroness the part of and the monkeys, were all going to spend the Easter Holidays together at Claremont of this country must be exposed to disaster by its material of Windsor.

The Earl of Basse is doud.

Sir David Wilkie after painting a portrait of the Sultan of Luckey has returned to England. The Electress of Hesse is dead.

Correspondence of the Herald.

LONDON, March 10.

The last two arrivals from your side heing tatelligence which has caused great excitement in pices of the noble Secretary for Foreign Affairs in every , ut of E. gland, and instead of talking to another part of the Globe, where it was of a more you of war with France, it is now my duty to tell embrgoous character than it would be on the present you that England is turning her attention to a war loccasion; and that h - trusted that the noble lord with the United States of America. The impri- would, on this emergency, display the same vigor southeast of M. Lood is regarded with the utmost which he had displayed elsewhere. His movements, indignation, and unless on is promptly released, however, were so secret-and he did not blame the there is in he doubt but that immediate war will noble lord for it-that the House had no opportunity be the consequence.

occurred of much interest in the House on the 9th | a member of Parliament, to say that our interests of March. On the 8th, the following took place would be better secured than they were at present, in the House of Lords :

cashell said, he rose to put a question to the noble viscount opposite, respecting some information which had, it appeared, just been received from America, and which was of great importance to this country. That intelligence he understood bad created a great sensation in the city, and had caused a fall in the price of public funds. He alluded to a report from the committee of foreign relations, made on the 13 h of last month, to Congress, and he wished to know whether any confirmation as to the document in question being official had i een received by Her Majesty's Ministers? of the country. (Hear, hear.) It was not his intention, on the present occasion to submit to their fordships any motion on the sub- ting differences between the two countries. He beject, as he was most desirous not to cause a greater lieved that the great body of Americans were indivision between the two governments than that clined to peace with this country; they knew their which unfortunately now existed. But when a lowe interest too well, he believed, to wish for warreport, such as that to which he had referred was He trusted that the unhappy discord which it anpromulgated it was proper that they should receive peared existed at present might pass off without information as to its authenticity. For his own evil results; and he was confident that, if it did, part, he thought it could not be genuine. He not only the interest, but the wishes; of both nabelieved that it must be an invention, and there tions would be satisfied. were many persons who would be glad to propagate . Mr. Hume hoped that the noble lord would be such a report for stock jobbing objects. He tell able to satisfy the house and the country by some very great doubts as to the authenticity of this statement on this subject, (cries of oh !) and remove report, and why i-because, aware of the good any prejudice which might be decasioned by siunderstanding of the inhabitants of the United lence. He (Mr. Hume) was of opinion that there States, he could not think that they would maintain was no ground for unmediate just rierence. He such doctrines.

Haited States would but consider-if they would was manifestly too soon to appeal to war when

" That the Governor be authorized to take immediste measures to remove the troops of the Queon of Great Britain now quartered on the territory

called ' disputed' by the British Government ; that the resources of this State be, and they are hereby ffect." He did not know what authority there was for believing these resolutions to be genuine ; but, if they were authentic, they amounted to nothing less than a declaration of war against Great Britaio. (Hear, hear.) He was more adverse to war than any individual in that House .--

He looked upon a war with the United States as one more to be deprecated than any other, inasmuch as it must be of a fratricidal character. (Hear, bear.) He likewise saw that the vast commercial interests continuance.

Still, if war did take place on the present occaion, it would not be a war of our seeking. Besides, we should lose our high character as a nation, if we did not defend our colonies when attacked ; nember could we claim their allegiance if we did not give them protection when they were acting under our authority. (Hear, hear.) He had seen a great exercise of our vigor under the ausof forming an opinion upon the efficacy of his Partiamentory Intelligence .- There was nothin directions. (Hear.) It was, however, his duty, as in case we had a strong foot in front of the harbors Dispute with America .- The Earl of Montal of the United States and a strong army on the frontiers of British America. Ho left it to the Government to say whether the naval and military estimates were on a sufficiently large scale to meet every contingency that might arise in that quarter of the Globe. (Hear, hear.) If they were notministers would be wanting in their duty if they did not come down to Parliament and ask for such sums as would enable them to meet every contingency. (Hear, hear.) He was sure that the House would willingly comply with any demand which would enable them to secure the honor and interest

Mr. Ewart did not see the necessity for anticipa-

thought that nothing had taken place in America,

the was convinced that if the inhabitants of the but what had been done under the civil law. It

from these authorities with which such a catalogue

gress, bestowed upon the report and its moverwhile the production of the same article at home, and it has condemnation which it richly deserved, and it is been considered a wave policy on the party of all Adknown that they are friends of the Harrison Min , ministrations so to mapped the duties as to advance the istry (a new Cabinet,) who will therefore almost production of such articles as were of national imporcertainly not act on the policy therein recommend. tence I certainly do not doube the policy or expedie ed. The report, however, was pri ted with all cy of such a course. The dates, however, should be its sine and faise mosts on its head-printed and, laid to counteract the policy of a foreign Government, circulated throughout the whole republic, by a ma-jority of 103 to 68-who thus have done their hesitation in regulation of trade. I have no itmost to potson and envenom the mind of the as obligatory on the country, and that I am resolved, so American democracy against England ; while a far as it depends on mysell, to carry out its provisions in motion for printing the whole diplomatic corres. good faith. pondence between the British and American

Ministers, which would have enabled every man in to carry out any system of laternal Improvements .the community to judge for himself, how much #My votes are repeatedly recorded on the journals of truth there was the report, would have brought it | Congress against the power of Congress over this subto the test, was, by a large majority, rejected.

Suffice this as a sample of the spirit predomi nating amongst the Republicans. If the flarrison Government be, as we believe it will be, against the report, is there not ground to lear that they may be too leeble to resist the faction !

That Providence may yet, by some unforseen and blessed interposition, deign to save this realim from the calamities which threaten to force themelves upon her, who is there that must not fervent. pray? That without the special interference of the Almighty, any human means of averting war are apparent to our anticipation, we should be hypocrites to boast. But may heaven prosper the Globe of the Sih inst., shows clearly and satisfaccause of truth and justice.

If, again, we give up Mr. M'Lood to be assissin nated under color of a mo-k judical process in New York, what British subject anywhere could rely on protection by its own government, against Tyler, shall be President, and not Clay and Weltoreigners ! What British subject in the remotest ster-and to carry out these professions, he will spot of the world, would accept a commission from soon find himself deserted by the Federalists, and his sovereign, or undertake any military daty at her command, this gentleman for executing the orders of her officers, should be led out, to execution by a foreign tribunal !

A Movement .- The British Ministers have in reased the ordnauce estimates, and the House of Commons have allowed them. A new musket and new baya et, both of them of a highly improved character, have been introduced into the British army

Notice.

Note or book account, to call and settle between a the attempt to revive the Alennas system (a this and May Court, 1841, or the same will be it was called) upon a most gigantic scale, that we placed in the hands of an officer for collection. NOAH ROBERTS.

Salisbury, N. C., April 9, 1841. 41

Taken Up and Committed.

TO the Juli of Davidson Countyon the 14th inst., a negro boy, who says his mme is IOM, and that he beiongs to Henry Strickland, who lives near Springfield in the State of

feet seven inches high-had on when committed principles of Government to which he has ever Kentucky jeans cost and pants and tow shirt. property, pay chirges, and take him away.

W. WOMACK, Julor. October 17, 1840. 3r

of insults could have originated. We see with pleasure that Messrs. Adams, Granger, and one of two more members of Con-gress, bestowed upon the report and users of Con-gress, bestowed upon the report and users of Con-

" This question is a more abstraction in the present condition of the Tressury, for there is no money there ject, in all its phases and aspects, as well in regard to roads and canals, as to harbors and rivers. I'he first, viz: a propriations to roads and canals, have well might entirely ceased, while annual appropriations, to a large amount, have been made to harbors and rivers, with the sanction and approval of the President of the United States."

From these avowals, if observed in good faith, it is very clear that the Bank Federalists and high Taroffites, have but little to hope from John Tyler the now Chief Magnetrate of the United States.

07 The following article from the Washington torily the principles which Mr. Tyler has avowed and acted on through his past public career. If he has the boldness now to determine that he, John sustained by the Republicans of the country. A startling responsibility rests upon him in determining the direction and impulse which his hand is to give the ship of State.

PRINCIPLES OF THE PRESENT CHIEF MA-- GISTRATE.

The extracts given below from the speeches delivered by Mr. TYLER in the Congress of the United States, distinctly mark out all the loading principles involved in the present crisis of the country, and, we presume, the coarse he will pursue. They are THIE Subscriber being about to close busine-s, so plain and full, and have such direct application requests all persons indebted to this either by to the great measures now brought before the public, need say nothing to the way of explanation or comment.

We must, however, point the public eye to the eloquent passage from the speech on the Turkish mission, which proclaims sentiments now, if ever, to be illustrated by htm. When he delineated this noble sketch, Mr. Fyler probably intile thought that circumstances would over place him in the situation, and in a combition of things, where his word would be sufficient to stay, the most fatal Georgia. Said boy is a very likely mulatto, five encroachments ever contemplated upon those avoyed his all games, and which he then coupled The owner is requested to come forward, prove, and a just expression of hom ege to the State which had so gloriously maintained them. To stag the present attempt to re-establish the now overthrown policy which Mr. Clay is striving to re-establish,

gle for wealth, instead of the honorable strugging which governs the action of a patriot, and makes an his cutage, and introduced a spirit of luxury at variance with the simplicity of our institutions," "I call upon the warm advocates of banking now to

urrender their errors. Shall I take them by the hand and lead them, through our witten ! Bataks uptey meets us as every step; runs stares us in the lace. Small [be told of the benefits arising to commerce from the concentration of capital I Away with the defusion ---TEXPORIENCE HAS EXPOSED ITS FALLA-CY. True, for a moment, it has operated as stimulus but like ardent spirits, it has produced activity and energ for a moment ; relaxation has followed, and the torper of death.has ensued."

The revenues amount to newards of \$20,000,000 annually. Require but a fourth or fifth part to be paid in gold or silver: what would be the effect ! . The merchanis would collect the notes of banks and demand specie for them; and thus a test would be adopted, by incame of which to ascertain the solvency of each institution. The demaild for specie thus produced would have the benchcial effect of introducing more of it into the country ; for money is like every other article, and will find its way to the market where it is most wanting. The system might be enlarged graduilly, until your wishes should be consummated.

" I protest against the idea that the Government cannot do without this Bank. We are not dependent on this corporation. Wretcard indeed would be our vituation if such was the case."

In Senate, June 11, 1832, the bill to modify and continue the act to incorporate the subscribers to the Bank of the United States, was taken up, the question being on its passage, and the yeas and mays being demanded :

Those who voted in favor of the bill were Messra. Bell, Buckner, Chambers, Cmy, Clayton, Dallas, Ew-ing, Fost, Frelinghuysen, Hendricks, Holmes, John-ston, Knight, Naudain, Poindexter, Printiss, Robbios, Robinson, Raggles, Seymour, Stisher, Smith, Sprague, Tipton, Fomlinson, Waggaman, Webster, Wilkins -

These who voted against the bill were Messrs, Benton, Bibb, Brown, Dickerson, Dudiey, Ellis, Forsyth, Grandy, Hayne, Hill, Kane, King, Mangam, Marcy, Miller, Moore, Tazewell, Troop, TYLER, White.--20.

PROTECTIVE TARIFF.

In the Senate, April 10, 1832, at the close of a very able and argumentative speech, which occupied two days in the delivery, in opposition to the resolution of Mr. Clay of Kentucky for a modification of the tariff, Mr. Tyler closed with the following eloquent sppcal :

" In the names of the great actors of former times under the roof of that very edifice, [Faneuil Mail,] I invoke honorable Senstors to pause, long to pause, ere they decide that this grinding system shall service no abatement. Its opprossion, if that were the only circomstance, would be as nothing in comstrison with the alicastion of feeling which it has produced. What can compensate for the loss of that affection on the part of even a single State in this Unio? Flatter not yourselves that this is, exclusively, / South Carolina question, No, sir, it is a Souther question. Every State on the other side of the Polmac feels atike in-terested in it ; vor labor under the morbid apprehension that to grant relief can polluce the stig stest ten-dency to disunson. Do you set to give perpetuity to the Union, practice not inplice; for, as certain as fate itself, they who sow fratice will reap iniquity. have been reared in a overential affection of the Union. My imaginationals led me to look into the distant future, and therefo contemplate the greatness of from America. I are beheld her waising on the waves of the might seep, carrying along with her tidings of great joy tellistant nations. I have seen her overturning the strift places of despotism, and restoring to man his last lost rights. Wo, we betide that man who shall use the souds of disunion among us? Batter for him in the sever been horn. If he call uses the manufact to have hom - may, if he bury him-

Acc

buy

341

ley

ple ple do fei of

- 81

