yield unine proper management, an average of at ast three or hous her hundred thousand dollarfor the next five years, and which would reduce the amount to be prosided for from the imposts to of the commerce and navigation of the year, in all twenty millions five hundred thousand dollars, their relations, and shall begin with that portion of From this there ought to be disducted at least five our domestic products which is shipped abroad, bundred thousand from the saving that may be and navigation. I shall not include the imports, made in the collection of the customs, which the Ecnator estimates at one million six hundred that of our industrial pursuits, but because they would gard. I find taking a series of vers, under the give one that was apparently too favorable during tariff of 1828, with its exorbitant dates, and the last four years, owing to the vast extent of consequent great increase of expenditures to guard loans contracted abroad by many of the States, and against smagging and frauds, that the collection of about an equal sum cost 42 per cent. Allowing the same rate under the more simple and moderate system of duties, according even to the scheme or the Schalor, and the cost of collection, instead of the sum proposed, would be about eight hundred and fifty thousand dollars, making a difference of seven hundred and fifty thousand; but for the facility of counting, and to be liberal, I allow but half a million for severe. The world method and fifty thousand; but for the facility of counting, and to be liberal, I allow but half a million for severe. ity of counting, and to be liberal, I allow but hulf duties on our export trade, I have arranged in table a million for saving. That would reduce the sum A, the aggregate amount of all our domestic ex-

Here, again, I will take the estimate of the Senator, as the basis of my calculation. He bases by estimates of the imports, or the probable amount of the exports, adding fifteen per cent to the former for the profits of freight and trade. On this basis he estimates the probable amount of imports at one hondred and moreteen millions of dollars, a sum probably too low, taking the average of the next five years, provided the duties shall be mod erate, and no adverse unforseen cause should intervene. From this sum he deducted ten militous to meet the interest abroad, on account of the debts of the States; a shm. for the reason assigned by the Senator from New Hampshire behind me, too darge, at least by three millions of dollars. Deduct seven millions on that account, and there would be left one handred and twelve millions. The Senator next deducted eighteen millions for articles made free by the act of the extra session. not including coffee and tea, which he estimates at twelve millions. I cannot assent to the deduction of the extent stated, as it is clearly against the provisions of the compromise act, as beyond the per manent free list provided for by that het. What would be the amount within us limits I have not been able to ascertain; but on the best data I have been able to obtain, I would not suppose that it world much, if any, exceed three million five hundred thousand dollars, not including gold and silver. I exclude them because they are constantly flowing in and out, according to the demands of trade, the imports of one year becoming the exports of the next, and the reverse, except the small amount that may be permanently added to the circulation or be used in the country. The sum of three alv- madred thousand dollars deducted from the hundred and twelve millions, would leave, on the days assumed, a hundred and eight million five hundred thousand as the probable annual for home consumption. 'Ewenty per cent. on that sum would give twenty one million seven hundred

o e in making these calculations, I by no means wish to be understood as acquirecing in the esti-mates which the Senator has made of what ought to be the expenditures of the Government. I hold them much too high. With an efficient system of coasting, 1,280,999; making in the agreement my, seventeen millions would be ample to meet ait expenses, without impairing the efficiency of the Government, as I have shown on a former noca | actual falling oil in the tomoge, as the table will sion; to rais: which an average duty of twelve or coul anatona of the forty, would, with the sufficient.

properly chargeable on the Treasury.

rivers now shows, that while the Senator professes to respect the compromise, he has in fact viola eq, or proposes to violate, all the essential ladustry of the country. The very opposite is the provisions of the act, and that this plea of mices sity for proposing to raise the duries above the twents per cent. atteriy fare from it may be asked, while as well be apparent by reference to table U. how is this contradiction in his course to be explained! Is he delisted, or does he intend to delade others! To suppose the latter would impead this supporter, which I do not intend to question. But how is the delusion to be accounted for? It results from his position. .

He is a tariff man, decidedly opposed to free trade. We have his own authority for the assertion. According to his views, free trade is among the greatest curses that could befull the country. and a high protective tariff among the greatest blessings. While he thus thinks and feels, cir. coinstances not necessary to be explained, have placed him in such relation to the compromise act that he is sincerely desirous of respecting its provision: but the anslorane is, that his respect for it is not compatible with his policy. There is no estimating the force of selt delusions to a position so contradictor, of which the course of the Smater on this occasion furnishes a striking illustration. Entertaining the nomion he does, it is patural that he should desire to carry out in practice his high restrictive notions on one side and opposition to free trade on the other; nor is it to be wondered at, that his respect for the compromise act should have to yield as far as it stands in the way of his favor to system; especially as he has persuaded hypself that the experiment, as he chooses to call it, of free trade, has utterly failed on trial. Under that underston, he soldly asserted that the reduction of the daties had impaired the productive energy of the country and has proved a curse not only to the portros of the country which so strongly advocated it, but to the very State by whose efforts the protective policy was werthrown.

Here, again, I take sens on the fact, with the Senator. I day, in the first place, that we have had free trade, or anyming that closes near to it. when about our ball of the or leas were duty free, but, on the residue, and they the most important, but a small reduction of dans, comparatively speaking, was made prior to the Lst of Jun. uary last. Till then the duty on in stud the arti cles was at a high protective rate. If it while I deny that we have had free trale, I cornily deny that the reduction which has taken place has in any degree impaired the productive energies of the country, or proved a curse to the staple States. On the contrary, I assert, and shall prove that its effect has equalled the most sangular expectation of the tricule of free toide, newfasterding the taken place; that of a currency fluctuating and deranged, credit universally insparred, the machinery of commerce broken, and our principal customer, on whom we principally depend for the sales of our produce about and the parchase of our supplies, in a stite of the greatest contes read eatherrassment. In the midst of all these apposing and the consumption, up to the commencement of the the country have advanced beyond a l former lact, that this great increase took plac order a of duties as I shall next proceed to show.

I shall draw my Licis principally from the annual commercial document from the Treasury Department, which gives full and anthentic information

to be provided for by duties, to twenty militions of ports, including manufactures, for sixteen years, dollars; and the next question is, what rate of duty will be necessary to meet that amount it. with 1840, divided into two equal periods of eight years each; the first ending with 1932 and comprehending the period of the two protective tariffs of '24 and '28, and the last extending from the termination of the first to 1840 inclusive. I have not included 241 because it would impede the facility of comparing the two periods, by making one longer than the other, and not because it would he less favorable than the other years, since the commencement of the reduction. I have extended

the first to 1833, not withstanding the reduction of the duties on coffee, tea, and some other articles began in 1830, and which, as a reference to the table will show, gave a considerable impulse to our export trade in 1881 and '32, and a corresponding increase of the exports to the period of high protective duties, which fairly belonge to that of reduction. The great reduction took place in March, 1833 under the compromise act, and with that year accordingly I commence the period of reduction, to the effects of which the Senator attributes such disastrous results to the industry of the country. With these remarks, I shall now proceed to compare the two periods, in order to escertain how far facts will sust in or refuce his buld declematory assertions.

The aggregate amount of the value of the exports in the first series of years, from 1824 to 1833, the period when the protective policy was in its greatest vigor, was \$469,198,564, making an average of \$57,399 945 per annum, throughout the period; while the aggregate smount of value in the last, the period of reduction under the compromise, was \$768,352. 365, giving an average of \$98,442,795, and ma king an aggregate grin, in the period of reduction, over that of protection, of \$299,174,791, and an verage annual gain of \$38,646,855, being rather mere than 65 per cent, on the average of the amount of durable articles, that would be imported former period; an increase without example in any former period of the history of our commerce. This vast increase has had a corresponding effect thousand dollars, a sum ample to meet the amount on our tonnings in the foreign and coasting trade, and cover the necessary expenses of as will appear, by reference to table B. which is not pay the bounties and promiums contains a statement of our tonouge for the two grande. The aggregate amount of the foreign tonnage at the close of the first period was, in the foreign 686,989, and the coasting 752 456 tons, making the aggregate 1,439,450 that, against the last, in the through trade, of 895,664, and the reduction of duties, over that of protection, of 741,203 loas; will during the first, there was an

aid of the revenue from the lands, be abundantly impulse from reduction, which has so vasily in creased our exports and tongage, was confined to the great a ricultural staples; and that the effects will be found to be the reverse on the man-racturing tact to be far from fining off, at in the very branch of our exports that has received the greatest in in which the exports, in value, of domestic manufactures are arranged in tabular form, divided into he same periods. It will appear, by reference to that the whole value of the exports of domestic namplacturers during the period of high protecive duties, was but \$13 180 755. So far from mereasing, there was an actual falling off, comparing the last with the first year of the series, of \$305 633. Now turn to the period of reduction of luties, and make the contrast. Instead of falling off, the exports increased to \$65 917,018 during the period; and, comparing the last year of the cries with the last of that of high protective duties, the increase will be found to be \$7 793,207 greater than the former year by nearly three utilions of dollars. This vast increase of the experts of domestic manufacturers even beyond the other branches of exports, is attributable mainly to the fact, that a large portion of articles for which they were exchanged, were made giaty free during the period under the compromise, while the greater part of those for which the great agricultural staples were exchanged, were still subject to

high duties. But it has been said that this vast increase has resulted from the embarrassed state of the home market, which forced the mahujacturers to go abroad to find purchasers, and that it is rather an evidence of their depression than their prosperity. To test the truth of this objection, I propose to sebet the manufecture of cotton, which formshes the largest item in the experts of domestic manufactures, and shall sho - conclusively that the increase of exports under the reduction of duties, so for from being produced by the cause assumed, is but the natural result of the healthy and flourishing sondation of that important branch of our redustry. I shall go to he head quarters, Lowell and Boston, for my proof, as affording the best possible evidence of its actual condition throughout the manufacturing region. I shall begin at the former place, and in the absence of all official documents shall draw fro claimghly respectable source, the writer of the money articles in the New York Herald, who appears to have drawn from some authentic source, if we may judge from the importances of

According to this statement, the entire amount cotton goods made at Lowell in 1839, was 58.263.400 yards, and in 1840, 73.853.400 yards. making an increase, in a single year of 15 590 000 yards, more than 25 per cent. on the entire growth highly adverse circumstances under which it has 50 that branch in that flourishing town, from its foundation to the beginning of the year 1510. But as great as that is, it we not equal, in proportion, to e quantity of the raw article consumed, which in the tormer year, was 19,258,600 pounds, and the latter 28,764,000; increase 9 509;600; more than 50 per cent in one year on the entire increase of formulable difficulties, the productive energies of year! What makes it the more striking, is the example, under the wholesome stimulus of reduction very great fall of price, averaging fully 22 percent; but netwithstanding this great fall, the sig.

their operations the next year. But so far from reduction at a little later period than in making

I hold in my hand a statement of the amount of cotton imported into Boston from 1825 to 1840, inclusive; and from the 1st of January, 1841, to the 25th May, of the same year, being rather less than five months, taken from the Boston Atlas, which may be regarded as good authority on the bject. Now assuming, as I safely may, that the cotton imported into Boston is almost exclusively for domestic use, and is consumed by that large portion of our cotton manufactures, which draw their supply from there, we will have in the quan tity imported, very nearly the quantity consumed and in that consumed, the extent of the manufac turing operations in the entire circle, which draws its supplies from Boston. Now, what says the statement? To 1835 there were imported, in round numbers, into Boston 80 000 bales; in 1836 82, 000; in 1837, 82,000; in 1839, 96,000; in 1839, 91,000; in 1840, 136,000; and from Lat January to the 23th May, 1841, 93,000; and for the year as estimated by the Editor of the Atlas, 150,000, almost double the consumption as compared to 1835, in the short space of eight years; and increasing more and more rapidly with the reduction of duties, and the most rapidly just as the period of the final great reduction is about to take place. I rejoice at all this. I rejoice, because it is proof conclusive of the great prosperity, up to that period, of this important branch of our industry (because it is proof of the beneficial and stimulating effect of decreasing duties; because I see in such results that the great staple interest of the South, and the great manufacturing interest of the North may be reconciled, and that each will find, on fair trial, their mutual interest in low duties and a sound currency, as the only safe and solid protection -This great and striking result is not, be assured accidental. It comes from fixed laws, which only require to be known, and to be acted on, to give unbounded prosperity to the country. But I ha almost forgotton to ask, how can this vast morens of 1841, compared with that of 1840, be reconciled with the supposed unproductive condition of the munifactors of cotton in the latter year? Have our New England brethren forgotten their sagacity and prudence and gone on rapidly extending

their operations, in spite of a decaying business? But I have not yet exhausted the proof of the vast and beneficial effects resulting from the reconclusive objection against a reduction of duties, hat it would inundate the country with imports of foreign production, the beinef of which has spread time of unexampled derangement of the currency great alarm among the manufacturing interest of and pecuniary and commercial embarrassment. the country. I admit that the infinitioners and I shall now pass to the next most important of ether annehended. I was opposed to throwing so reference to coitongreat a reduction on the termination of the series of years of reduction fixed by the compromise; the first period was \$43,441,569; and of the se

eduction been equally distributed raising those on the free in the very same way, the the period.

evil would have been wholly avoided; but other Turn now to the period of reduction and witness flor, is at the same time in the most depressed much to cripple the trade.

and emparrassed condition. But it is attempted to explain these striking proofs of prosperity, which cannot be denied, by stating that they occurred under high protective duties, as only four tenths of the duties above 20 per cent, on protect I articles had been taken of octor to the 1st of January last, and that what

Having now shown the relative effects of protecgenerally, and on the tonnage, foreign and coasting, the Whig party-the only fragments that he knows and the manufacture and consumption of cotton, I of in " the Corporai's guard, would persuade us has suffered so much from the parties so very limited, I think it my duty to en-

gregate gain from the fall in the price of the raw material and extension of the operations exceeded and conclude with 1840, making twenty-one years that of 1839 by \$195,922; affording e-oclusive which I shall divide into three equal periods of proof that low prices and increased gain may be coven years each; the first to extend to 1836 in-reconciled in-manufacturing industry. Proof that low prices and increased gain may be reconciled in-manufacturing industry.

But it may be said that the gain is not in proportion to the extension of the operation, and that as far from indicating a prosperous condition, it is indicative of the reverse. To this I reply, that if the fact be as supposed—if the year 1840 was really a bad, instead of a good year, for the manufacture of cotton in Massachusetts and the adjacent region—the proof will be bound in the falling off of the last war; the account to 1838 inclusive, and the last to 1841. The first will conclude with the period which fairly represents the effects of the high du ties under the act of 1816, with the exception of one or two supplemental acts passed at the close of the last war; the account to 1838 inclusive, and the last to 1841. The first will conclude with the period which fairly represents the effects of the high du ties under the act of 1816, with the exception of one or two supplemental acts passed at the close of the last war; the account to 1838 inclusive, and the last to 1841. The first will conclude with the period which fairly represents the effects of the high du ties under the act of 1816, with the exception of the last war; the account at a last passed at the close of the last war; the account to 1838 inclusive, and the last to 1841. The first will conclude with the period which fairly represents the effects of the high du ties under the act of 1816, with the exception of the last war; the account to 1838 inclusive, and the last to 1841. The first will conclude with the period one of two supplemental acts passed at the close of the last war; the account to 1838 inclusive, and the last to 1841. The first will conclude with the period one of two supplemental acts passed at the close of the last war; the account to 1838 inclusive, and the last to 1841. The first will conclude with the period of the last to 1841. The first will conclude with the second to 1841. The first will conclude with the second to 1841. The first will co that being the case, I shall show by conclusive ev.

Idence, that their increase in 1841 exceeded all
preceding years, if we may judge from the quantity of the raw material required, than which there
can be nothing safer by which to judge.

Treatment a little later period than in making out the table of exports generally, because the agricultural staples are sold and shipped in the fiscal year subsequent to their production, and are not materially affected by a change of duty till the succeeding year. It has also the advantage of succeeding year. It has also the advantage of being divisible into three equal parts, nearly coin-ciding with those marked and dissimilar periods of legislation, in reference to the duties on imports. The disturbing effects of the late war on the commerce of the country, had in a great measure ceased at the date of the commencement of the first period. With these explanatory remarks I shall now begin with cotton, the leading article, and shall draw my facts from official documents, unless Table marked D, contains a statement of the

value of the exports of cotton for each year during this long period, divided, as already stated, into periods of seven years; by reference to which, it will be seen that the aggregate value of the exports for the first period of seven years, from '19 to '26 inclusive, was \$170,765,992. That period was one of severe contraction of the currency, following great expansion is consequence of the universal suspension of all the Banks south of New England, from 1813 to 1817, and was marked by great commercial and pecuniary embarrassment.

The aggregate exports in value for the next pe riod of seven years, from the termination of the first to '33 melusive, was \$201,301,247 - (see same table,) a period throughout of high protective du ties, without relaxation, excepting the two last years, when the duties on coffee, ica, and some other articles were greatly reduced, and which, as will be seen by reference to the table, had a very sensible effect in increasing the exports of those years. The increase of the exports in the whole of this period, compared with the former, was but 831,536,254, about 1 5-5 per ceut., being a rate per cent, compared to the increase of population, of about 1-15 only. But even the inconsiderable increase, in a period marked by no extraordinary vicissitude or embarrassment in the co amerce or currency of the country, over one of severe con traction and emburrassment, occurred principally during the last two years of the series, after the reduction of the duties already alluded to, and to which it may be fairly attributed.

The aggregate increase for the last period of even years, from '33, the year of the compromise, to '41, was \$435,300,830 - (see same table.) a period throughout of reduction, making an increase of \$233,998,583, equal to about 1 15 pea cent. compared to the aggregate value of the period of duction of the duties. It has been alleged as a high protective tariff, and four times greater than the average increase of our population for the same period, and this for a large portion of the

studen reduction at the beginning of this year, and our great agricultural staples, tobacco, referring which is to take rise on the Udh of Jine next, for a detailed view to table marked E, and for one tray, to a considerable extent, laye the temperary planation as to each period, the remarks made in

The aggregate export in value of to and that for the reason that it would have that cond, \$39,983,570, being an actual falling off under the high increas over the whole period; as I proposed, or had the acts of '24 and '28 compared to the lower, but offer I made at the extraordinary session been still higher duties of the former period, of \$3. accepted, of pringing down the duties above 20 557,899, and that too in the absence of all adverse per cent, on the protected articles gradually, and causes except the high oppressive duties during

counsel prevailed. The mischief is now done, and the result, notwithstanding all its embarrassments. must be endured. It is, however, some constitute. The aggregate export of tobacco during that period to think it will be but temporary. Low during increased to \$57,809,098-an increase compared and a sound currency will prove the most effective to the period of protection, at 8,7,945 528 -equal preventive to over importation, and the alarm in to about 43 per cent, on the former, and nearly the end will prove unfounded. That reduction of double compared to the increase of population. duties has not been followed by the evil appre. And yet, with this striking fact, taken from official headed, we have strong proof in the fact that it i documents, there are those residing in the tobacco has not been the case under the regular and region who, not content with this vast and rapid gradual reduction provided by the compromise, increase, would resort to retaliatory duties on unte down to the last great reduction. In 1839 silks, lineas, wines, and other articles made free the importation of cotton goods, of all descriptions, of duty by the compromise act, in order to increase amounted in value to \$13,913,393, and in 1840 to still more the tobacco trade; that is they would but \$6,591,484, making a reduction in one year lay heavy duties off the very articles, the excepunder the increasing reduction of duties, of \$7, tion of which from duties has given it this mighty 403.009; more than equal to the whole amount of increase, in the hopeless struggle of compelling a ton taportation of the year; and yet with all these change in the long established system of finance decisive proofs of their great and growing prost by which tobacco has been subject to high duties perity, the cotton and other manufacturing inter in the old nations of Europe. If what is aimed at ests are pouring in their petitions day after day by could be accomplished, it would be well, though I thousands, crying out for relief, and asking for doubt whether it would be to the advantage of our high and oppressive duties on almost every article tobacco trade, even if it could be done; but if it of consumption for their benefit, at the expense of should ful, the loss would be certain and incalculathe rest of the community, and that, too, when the ble to the tobacco growers. The trade would be great staple exporting interest, if we are to believe macrificed in the attempt. The duty already imthe memore representing these petitioners on this posed, at the extra session, of 20 per cent, will do

[TO BE CONTINUED]

Extract from the speech of Mr. Proffit of Indiana, delivered in the House of Representatives, the 18th of March last, on the Loan Bill :

"One word more, sir, on the subject of the Extra manuel was ample for protection; and that it is Session, to which I should never have alluded at to that, not to the reduction of the dates, that this all, had no other gentlemen thought fit to do so. great increase of the manufacture of cotton is to its results and the unhappy state of things which be attributed. In reply, I ask if protection and have arisen from it, were all predicted by the gen not reduction of dates, be in fact the cause, how theman from Virginia, (Mr. Wise,) I recoilect that is it to be explained that so little progress was be made a speech a few days before the class of made by the cotton manufactories disring the high the last session of Congress, in which he first all projective duties of the tariff of 1824 and '281' vanced the consequences which would result from And how, that the progress has been more and an extra session. He gave it as his ominion that more rapid, just in proportion as the duties have it would be better to await an expression of the been reduced, under the comprousse, as the vast public sentiment on the subject of a bank, a tariff. microse of the importation of the raw material distribution, &c., and that in the then excited state into the port of Biston clearly indicates! These of the political world, much hasty and imperfect fices prove, beyond controversy, that the great legislation might be anticipated. I differed with increase in question did not depend on the profee | bim. . I thought his fears illfounded, and I supress tive policy, but the reverse, the reduction of du ed to him and others my regret that he should ties, and may be fairly attributed to the effect thus a strespate evil. Experience has proved that which the repeal and the reduction of duties under he had more foresight than myself. He had studthat act, has had, in cheapening the cost of pro- sed the character of whig politicians more closely duction at home, and enlarging the market for the than I had. His fears have been more than real product of our labor abroad by removing as many ized-his predictions more than accomplished, and and such oppressive burdens from our toreign ex. I know acknowledge that he is really Wise, and I no Prophet.

"The gentleman from North Carolina has boasttion and reduction of duties on the expert trade ingly informed us, that there are no fragments of shall now proceed to their comparative effects on could exist, sir, for this unprovoked speer at us, the three great agricultural staples, cotton, rice, who had not attered one word relative to party and tobacco, all which are the product of that por- politics? But, since the geotleman's vision is so tion of the Union which the Senator and his friends very obtuse, and his knowledge of the situation of

the bien on the subject. Mo fragments, air i Why where is your majority in Maine? Some thousands of a Whig minority now greet you there? How stands New York? She who, in 1839, assisted the triumphant march of the Domocratic battalions, and who, in 1840, gave to the Whig cause, thousands of a majority? Her beginning of the popular voice against you. What cheer is there for you in Pennsylvania? A the jority for Harrison in 1840; now terms of thousands of a majority for Democracy. No fragments jority for Harrison in 1860; now tens of thousands of a majority for Democracy. No fragments, eh? Is the sky atill bright in Maryland? Ana! Hgg. Whig majority of thousands no longer exists; she gives her vote against you. How is theorems? She who, by her majority of thousands for Harrison, astonished the nation, now gives her thousands against the Whig cause. And even the favorite against the Whig cause. of your party when on this floor-he who was considered invincible, is Leaten for Governor. I. air, admired that man. He fell a victim to hi own silent acquiescence in your many weak acts of legislation. Let the gentleman from North Carolina look around him, and he will see three members on this floor from that State; recently reinstated in their seats by Democratic victories. Where is your twenty six thousand in Ohio? A majority now stands against you. Where stands Mississippi? Where Michigan? No fragments sir! Why, in the latter State, I am informed that there is but one Whig left in one branch of the legislature!—Not enough to make a motion and to second it! Not sufficiently strong to demand the yeas and nays. I am told, sir, that the Democratic party, not knowing what to do with that one man, talked of making him presiding officer, well assured that he would be perfectly impartial.

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[Here Mr. Howard, of Michigan, rose, and, with some warmth, assured Mr. Profit that he was mistaken-instead of one there were four mem.

Mr. P. continued. "I stand corrected, sir. "There are four. Not enough to form a " Cor. poral's guard." Worse off than mysell and friends ! Are there any fragments in the Whig party, Mr. Chairman? Is the " Corporal's guard" the only fragmenta? . .

" But I will not indulge in mirth at the expense of those who now writhingly regret their sneers; and believe me, sir, that I have given this "fragment" sketch themore in sorrow than in anger."
It may, however serve to refresh the memory of gentlemen, and awaken them to a sense of their rue condition.

"It is the manifesto Whigs have done this. It is the departure from principle and straightfor, wardness and fairness that has caused this mighty change; and they who on the 4th of March, 1841, were "ringing their bells, are wringing their hands now."

" Hundreds of thousands of those " Democratic Whigs" who enthusiastically met at Dayton and at Tippecanoe, and Serutoga and Baltimore, and Bunker Hill, all honestly bent on great and hely purposes of patriotism, have like myself been deceived. The manifesto, which proclaimed a final severance from the President, the attacks upon the Constitution, the personal and political abuse of the Executive, the want of liberality, the fullure to keep promises solemaly made, all stand in judgment, all conspire to the downfall of the Whig party, and yeightt party on this floor will not turn from the error of its ways, but still continues to pursue a course of policy fraught with bitter fruits, such as are now so lamentably pelpable."

Straved

ROM the Subscriber in Salisbury, on the 2nd instant, a small Horse and Marc. kind, roan color, large ears, and in good on The Mare is a bay, rather small, a gray spot moder her mane near her ear and in good order. They were seen the same day on the Cheraw rold, six or seven miles from Salisbury. I will give a reasonable price to any person who will deliver them to me in Silisbury, to ho will secure them so that I can get the JNO. L. HANDERSON.

HEAD-QUARTERS, Summery, N. C., April 29, 1842

Attention!

OFFICERS OF THE 64th REGIMENT: YOU are hereby commanded to parade at the Court House, in the Town of Salisbury, on Saturday, the 14: mot May, at 10 o'clock, A. M., armed with Muskets for the purpose of Drill. and Court martial. By order of

R. W. LONG, Col. Com'dt. GEO, M. WEART, Adj't.

FORTHE SUB fore for sale a fine new riage and leut servicea

Horses.

SCRIBER of on cheapterms, Close Carair of excel-

April 22, 1842.

JOHN I. SHAVER. tf

SALE

Trust Sale.

BY Virtue of Deeds of Trust executed to us by Ze-dock Hendrix and William Hendrix, for purposes therein mentioned, we shall proceed to sell on the I'm day of May, the Tract of Land of Zedock Lieu drix, containing 300 Acres in Davic County, on the waters of Cider Creek, adjoining Jacob Sheek and

--- Also-

WAGGON, GEERING, HORSES, CATTLE, HOGS, STILL AND TUBS, FARMING UTEN-SILS, HOUSEHOLD AND RITCHEN FURNI-TURE;-Also, on the same day and place, another Truct of Land, conveyed by Win. Hendrix to Mosca Linn in trust, containing 167 acres adjoining the above. Ferms made known on the day of Sair.

DANIEL S. SHEEK, & Trustees. MOSES LINN, April 29, 1842.

SILAS HUIE.

PACLOR, ESPECTFULLY informs the citizens of Salisbury and surrounding country, that he has commenced taking in work in his line of business at his dwelling. where he will make up work, after it is cut out, at the following prices: - Jeans costs, and all kinds of thin couts, \$1 50; Cloth coats, \$3 50; Pants, 75; Vests, 5;-Overcosts, \$2 00.

All kinds of country produce taken in exchange for vork at the market price. Malisbury, N. C., January 21, 1842.