

...high tariff period, our total exports of specie were \$84,488,411, and our total imports were \$81,325,091; showing a loss of specie of about \$3,000,000.

From 1833 to 1841 (both inclusive), our total exports of specie were \$90,106,202 and our total imports were \$99,143,419; showing a gain of specie of about \$9,000,000.

What then becomes of the dogmas, that free trade drains a country of its specie, and that high duties enable a country to retain its specie? The authentic statistics of our commerce for the last twenty years demonstrate its falsity, beyond all possibility of mistake.—Age.

The "roast beef" of Whiggery.—The Whig leaders in 1840, promised the people of Harrison was elected "two dollars a day and roast beef." The "two dollars a day" have not been heard of since; but the "roast beef" was served up on the dinner table given to Mr. Clay at Lexington, Ky. The Whig paper there announces with a great flourish, that the party imported from England a "white virgin heifer" for the Clay feast. Fine doings, this! Common American beef was not good enough for Mr. Clay's Whig stomach; he must have "a white virgin heifer" of British blood. This shows the bent of Mr. Clay's affections: he would force our farmers to buy the goods of American manufacturers; but when beef is wanted for a Whig feast, the American farmer is overlooked, and "a white virgin heifer" imported from England.—Mecklenburg Jeffersonian.

MR. WISE'S SPEECH.

We may as well say that of our own motion we should hardly thought of giving circulation to this speech. We were requested to do so, and having nothing particular to urge against it, we do so. In truth it deserves publication. It is a fine and forcible specimen of the Fish-market order of eloquence, and as that style is evidently destined to become the prevailing one in this country, it is highly proper that carefully chosen models should be presented to the rising generation for their study and imitation.

Mr. Adams' assault upon Mr. Wise was not made upon him by name—he called on an imaginary personage, whom he designated as "a demon of hell," and upon him he poured out the vials of his wrath, denouncing the House with a storm of rhetorical bombast. Mr. Wise had evidently studied "ancient Pistol," and rose ready to exclaim with that worthy—"all hell shall stir for this." The provocation was great—to be denominated and transmitted through a tract of two hours, before the House of Representatives, to be referred to as "the lion, member from hell!"—was surely anything but agreeable to a Virginia gentleman, priding himself upon being not merely of the earth, but of the best of the earth. But did he adopt the correct means of establishing his humanity? On the contrary, he seems to have taken Mr. Adams at his word, and determined "to play the devil with him." Even then, however, he might have remembered that Old Nick himself is not always hot and smoking "from his brimstone bed" but on one occasion at least, according to a great poet, in a mood of graceful coolness, "Backward and forward he swished his long tail, As a gentleman he would be cased."

Seriously, Mr. Adams' assault was its own answer—it deserved no other—it could not receive any other that would not have relieved it of something of its acrimony and to think that every decent man must at the time have felt for the speaker and his author, is too impudent, ever to be thought of. Every attack must be fought with. He recognizes not the virtue of silence—he knows not the power of being contented—he is sufficient reason with him for being absent, that he has been absent. There is a lesson of wisdom in the great P. et, which we commend to his study and quote for his benefit.

Greer. Why, the enemy is loud; you heard him all night. Flallen. If the enemy is an ass, and a fool, and a prating cock, and, in short, that you should also, look you, be an ass, and a fool, and a prating cock, to your own conscience now?—Charleston Mercury.

PIPE-LAYING IN NEW ORLEANS.

A letter from New Orleans, published in the Globe, says, the election in that city will be broken, beyond a doubt. "We have already discovered enough of faults to break it; and depend upon it, no exertion on our part will be wanting to smash it." It appears that the law of Louisiana requires that the voters shall produce at the polls a certificate of the payment of taxes. "The collector for the city of New Orleans," belonging to the Federal party, says the Globe, "furnished the electors on his side with blank certificates of taxes paid, which were filled up by any who would give the ticket of whiggery. In this way more illegal votes were obtained, than the majority who secured the success of the Federal ticket." Should the ten representatives, returned from the city of New Orleans lose their seats, the Federalists will be left in a minority in the Louisiana Legislature.

Coal.—The editor of the Portland Advertiser says, he sails into the political strife for Clay, with his readers united to the mast, and his own horse down. "Now we happen to understand that sailing to the mast," having seen it done several times, he is slow to jump, for the same candidate. But we don't exactly comprehend these "horses down." It must be some new and brilliant metaphor. We're bound to read you about it. Good-bye, by column and hard water barrels, defend us.—N. Y. Plebeian.

Attacking.—It is a piece of ancient history between New York and B. that about a dollar out of a half; and has been a dollar and a half. Between New York and Liverpool, it is a dollar as ever seen, the price is constant and steady. If we add the price to Liverpool and Detroit, it would not exceed a dollar. So that the people of the old world may pay from their pockets but a few cents into the pockets of the new world for every dollar. We have seen the process for the exchange of dollars into shillings, and it is a dollar for one shilling. Certainly the owners of ships and their crews are not to be blamed for what is doing now. They would not be if they saw it.—N. Y. Journal of Commerce.

The followers of Mr. Clay are making desperate efforts to prop up his declining fortunes. They shrink, however, from a Convention, and dread the rivalry of South. Well may they do so. Let any Whig look around here or elsewhere, and he will find many of his own parties, distinguished by the support of Mr. Clay. They are unwilling to see their party and their principles again defeated by a

gentleman, who, however brilliant his talents, can never enjoy popularity enough to reach the Presidency. How often has he been heretofore defeated? Has he not lost popularity since? Has he gained any thing by the exposure of his favorite bank and its three hundred satellite institutions, and the misery and penury entailed on the country? Will the once poor, despised settlers on the public lands now become, in thousands of instances, wealthy and influential men whose pre-emptions he opposed, and whom he denounced as no better than "pirates" and "banditti"—will they, holding the balance of power in the new States, be apt to sustain him? Has his opposition to the present Administration, and his violent course in the Senate, increased his popularity? Has his proposition to strike out the veto power brightened his prospects? Can a single event, be pointed out, to show why he should run better now than in former times, when so signally and repeatedly defeated? Is there any more enthusiasm for his cause? None whatever.—Natchez Free Trader.

VETO MESSAGE.

To the House of Representatives of the United States:

It is with unfeigned regret that I find myself under the necessity of returning to the House of Representatives, with my objections, a bill entitled "An act to provide revenue from imports, and to change and modify existing laws imposing duties on imports and for other purposes." Nothing can be more painful to any individual called upon to perform the chief Executive duties under our limited Constitution, than to be constrained to withhold his assent to an important measure adopted by the Legislature; yet he would neither fulfil the high purposes of his station, nor consult the true interests, or the solemn will of the People, the common constituents of both branches of the Government, by yielding his well considered, most deeply fixed, and repeatedly declared opinions on matters of great public concernment to those of an ordinate Department, without requesting that Department seriously to re-examine the subject of their difference. The exercise of some independent sense of judgment in regard to all acts of legislation, is plainly implied in the responsibility of approving them. At all times a duty—becomes a peculiarly solemn and imperative one, when the subjects passed upon by Congress, happen to involve, as in the present instance, the most momentous issues to affect variously the various parts of a great country, and to have given rise in all quarters to such a conflict of opinion, as to render it impossible to conjecture, with any certainty, on which side the majority really lie. Surely, if the pause for reflection, intended by the wise authors of the Constitution, by referring the subject back to Congress for reconsideration be ever explicit and necessary, it is precisely such a case as the present.

On the subject of distributing the proceeds of the sales of the public lands, in the existing state of the finances, it has been my duty to make known my settled convictions on various occasions during the present session of Congress. At the opening of the extra session, upwards of twelve months ago, sharing fully in the general hope of returning prosperity and credit, I recommended such a distribution; but that recommendation was even then expressly coupled with the condition that the duties on imports should not exceed the rate of 20 per cent provided by the Compromise act of 1833. These hopes were not a little encouraged, and their views strengthened by the report of Mr. Ewing thereafter had before Congress, in which he recommended the imposition of duties at the rate of 20 per cent, ad valorem on all free articles, with specified exceptions, and stated, "if this measure be adopted, there will be received in the Treasury from customs, in the last quarter of the present year, (1841) \$5,390,000, in all of the year 1842, about \$22,500,000; and in the year 1843, after the final reduction under the act of March 2, 1833, about \$29,809,000;" and adds, "it is believed that after the heavy expenditures required by the public service in the present year, shall have been provided for, the revenue will accrue from that or a nearly proximate rate of duty, will be sufficient to defray the expenses of the Government, and leave a surplus to be annually applied to the gradual payment of the national debt, leaving the proceeds of the public lands to be disposed of as Congress shall see fit." I was most happy that Congress, at the time, seemed entirely to concur in the recommendations of the Executive, and, anticipating the correctness of the Secretary's conclusions, and in view of an annual surplus, passed the Distribution act of the 4th September last, wisely treating his opinions as two conditions, being references, both of them, to a possible state of the Treasury, different from that which had been anticipated by the Secretary of the Treasury and to the paramount necessities of the public service.

I observed that, "at all times during the existence of that act, there should be an imposition of duties on imports consistent with the provisions of the act of the 24 March, 1833, and beyond the rate of duties fixed by that act, to wit 20 per cent, on the value of such imports or any of them, then the distribution should be suspended and should continue so suspended, until that clause should be removed." By a previous clause it had, in a like spirit of wise and cautious patriotism, provided for another case in which an act even more agreed that the proceeds of the sales of the public lands should be used for the defence of the country. It was enacted that there should continue and be in force until otherwise provided by law, unless the United States should become involved in war with any foreign power, or should be at war with the commencement of this session, the act should be suspended until the cessation of hostilities.

Not long after the opening of the present session of Congress, the unprecedented and extraordinary difficulties that have recently embarrassed the finances of the country, led me to assume a serious aspect. It soon became quite evident that the hopes under which the act of the 4th September was passed, and which I had held in my eyes, as the basis of my report, had been abandoned by the Executive who approved the first of the two conditions just recited, were abandoned to be fulfilled. Upon the present, therefore, of the embarrassments which are thus unexpectedly a term, it appeared to me that the course to be pursued had been clearly marked out for the Government by that act itself. The condition contemplated in it, as requiring a suspension of its operation, had occurred. It became necessary, in the opinion of all, to raise the rate of duties on imports to 20 per cent, and with a view both to provide available means to meet present exigencies, and to lay the foundation for a successful negotiation of a loan, I felt it incumbent upon me to urge upon Congress to raise the duties accordingly, imposing them in a spirit of wise discrimination, for the two-fold object of affording ample revenue for the government, and incidental protection to the various branches of domestic industry. I also, pressed, in the most

emphatic but respectful language I could employ, the necessity of raising the rate of duties on imports to the Treasury as the best and only mode.

I did not think that I could stand, much less justified, before the people of the United States, if I could not recommend to myself to recommend the imposition of additional taxes upon them, without, at the same time, urging the employment of all the legitimate means of the Government towards satisfying its wants. These opinions were communicated in advance of any definitive action of Congress on the subject either of the tariff or land sales, under a high sense of public duty, and in compliance with an express injunction of the Constitution—so that if a collision, extremely to be deprecated as such collisions always are, has seemingly arisen between the Executive and Legislative branches of the Government, it has assuredly not been owing to any capricious interference, or to any want of a plain and frank declaration of opinion on the part of the Executive, as it had on a former occasion. Congress differed in its views with those of the Executive, as it had on a former occasion, and passed a bill virtually for a time repealing the proviso of the act of the 4th September, 1841. The bill was returned to the House in which it originated, with my objections to its becoming a law. With a view to prevent, if possible, an open disagreement of opinion on a point so important, I took occasion to declare that I regarded it as an indispensable prerequisite to an increase of duties above 20 per cent that the act of the 4th September should remain un repealed in its provisions. My reasons for that opinion were elaborately set forth in the message which accompanied the return of the bill—which no constitutional majority it appears have been found for passing into a law.

The bill which is now before me proposes in its 27th section, the total repeal of one of the provisos in the act of September, and while it increases the duties above 20 per cent, directs an unconditional distribution of the land proceeds. I am therefore subjected a second time, in the period of a few days, to the necessity of either giving my approval to a measure which, in my deliberate judgment, is in conflict with great public interests, or of returning to the House in which it originated, with my objections. With all my anxiety for the passage of a law which would replenish an exhausted Treasury, and furnish a sound and healthy encouragement to mechanical industry, I cannot consent to do so at the sacrifice of the peace and harmony of the country, and the clearest convictions of public duty.

For some of the reasons which have brought me to this conclusion, I refer to my previous Messages to Congress and briefly submit the following:

1. The bill in question subjects, which so far from having any affinity to one another, are widely incongruous in their character. It is both a revenue and an appropriation bill. It thus imposes on the Executive, in the first place, the necessity of his approving that which he would report, or rejecting that which he would not approve. This is a species of constraint to which the judgment of the Executive ought not, in my opinion, to be subjected. But that is not my only objection to the act in its present form. The amount of subjects wholly dissimilar in their character in the same bill, if given to a practice, would not fail to lead to consequences destructive of all wise and consistent legislation. Various measures, each applicable only to a single and definite object, by being thus united, and for the sake of the greater change of course, lead to the passing of laws, of which single provisions would be sufficient to command a majority in the House.

A brief review of the present condition of the public finances will serve to illustrate the true condition of the Treasury, and exhibit its real necessities. On the 1st August, 1841, there was in the Treasury in the following sum:

Table with 2 columns: Description and Amount. Total: \$1,150,000

The Navy Department has drawn \$1,441,000 from the Treasury, and has not yet returned it. There was withdrawn about \$100,000,000 of Treasury notes, and \$15,000,000 of Treasury receipts on unpaid debts to meet requisitions for the Army and the demand for the coast.

The withdrawal of \$1,441,000, to be distributed among the States, as was in the statements and accounts can be ascertained and applied, by virtue of the provisions of the act of the 4th September last, when nearly a parity goes to a new Statesman, and \$25,000,000 is to be divided among all the States, while it is materially to the disadvantage of the Treasury, which to the States is not distributed.

No name that is not known to the public is intended, unless it was well understood, he declared, the Government would be compelled to the negotiation of a loan, and the consequence, at a rate of discount, remains to be seen, and will not be so likely to affect the public credit. So great is the depression of trade, that even if the present bill were to become a law, and produce its productive, and if it were to produce its full effect, it would not be sufficient to supply the wants of the Treasury, and to replenish the exhausted Treasury, and to be completely and permanently repaired by the annual distribution of the land proceeds.

give away the proceeds of the land sales, when the public lands constitute a fund, which, of all others, may be made most useful in sustaining the public credit. Can the Government be generous and munificent to others when every dollar it can command is necessary to supply its own wants? And if Congress would not hesitate to suffer the provisions of the act of 4th September last to remain un repealed in case the country was involved in war, is not the necessity for such a course now just as imperative as it would be then?

3. A third objection remains to be urged, which would be sufficient, in itself, to induce me to return the bill to the House with my objections. By uniting two subjects so incongruous as Tariff and Distribution, it inevitably makes the fate of the one dependent upon that of the other in future contests of party. Can any thing be more fatal to the merchant or manufacturer than such an alliance! What they most of all require is a system of moderate duties so arranged as to withdraw the Tariff question, far as possible, completely from the arena of political contention. Their chief want is permanency and stability. Such an increase of the Tariff, I believe to be necessary, in order to meet the economical expenditures of the Government.—Such an increase, made in the spirit of moderation and judicious discrimination, would, I have no doubt, be entirely satisfactory to the great majority of the American People. In the way of accomplishing a measure so salutary and so imperatively demanded by every public interest, the Legislative department will meet with a cordial co-operation on the part of the Executive. This is all that the manufacturer can desire, and it would be a burden readily borne by the People. But I cannot too earnestly repeat, that in order to be beneficial it must be permanent, and in order to be permanent, it must command general acquiescence. Can such permanency be justly hoped for if the Tariff question be coupled with that of distribution, as to which a serious conflict of opinion exists among the States and the People, which exists in its support a bare majority, if indeed there be a majority of the two Houses of Congress? What permanency of stability can attach to a measure, which warring upon itself, gives away a fruitful source of revenue at the moment it proposes a large increase of taxes on the People? Is the manufacturer prepared to take himself and his interest upon such an issue?

I know that it is urged, but most erroneously in my opinion, that instability is just as apt to be produced by retaining the public lands as a source of revenue as from any other cause, and this is ascribed to a constant fluctuation, as it is said, in the amount of sales. If there were any thing in this objection it equally applies to every imposition of duties on imports. The amount of revenue annually derived from duties is constantly liable to change. The regulations of foreign Governments, the varying productiveness of other countries, periods of excitement in trade, and a great variety of other circumstances, are constantly arising to affect the state of commerce, foreign and domestic, and of consequence the revenue levied upon it. The sales of the public domain in ordinary times are regulated by fixed laws, which have their basis in a demand increasing only in the ratio of increase of population. In recurring to the statistics connected with this subject, it will be perceived, that for a period of ten years preceding 1841, the average amount of land sales did not exceed \$2,000,000.

For the increase which took place in 1841-5 & 6, we are to look to that peculiar condition of the country which grew out of one of the most extraordinary excitements in business and speculation that has ever occurred in the history of commerce.

Considering the vast amount of investments made by private individuals in the public lands, during those three years, and which equalled \$13,000,000, equal to more than 23 years purchase, taking the average of sales of the ten preceding years, it may be safely asserted that the result of the public land sales can hold out nothing to alarm the manufacturer with the idea of instability in the revenue, and consequently in the course of the Government.

Under what appears to me, therefore, to be the most consistent considerations of public policy, and in view of the interests of every branch of domestic industry, return you the bill with these my objections to its becoming a law.

I take occasion emphatically to repeat my anxious desire to co-operate with Congress, in the passing of a law, which, while it assists in supplying the wants of the Treasury and re-establishes public credit, shall afford to the manufacturing interests of the country, all the incidental protection they require.

JOHN TYLER.

WASHINGTON, August 9th, 1842.

Murder.—A citizen of this County, Mr. James S. Russell, was stabbed to death by Mark K. Zor, on the 5th instant, at the house of Allen Post in Cabarrus County. K. Zor immediately fled, and has not yet been apprehended, that we have heard of. He was seen on Monday after the murder a few miles south of Charlotte, no doubt on his way to Georgia, where he has relations living. K. Zor's countenance of the murder, was understood, had every mark of cool, deliberate design, and all his citizens could be ready and anxious to have him arrested. The relatives of Russell have offered a reward of \$250 for the apprehension of K. Zor.—He is a blacksmith, aged about 30 years, 5 feet 10 inches high, dark hair, has large whiskers, sprays thick, &c.—Mecklenburg Jeffersonian.

The Murder of Louger.—The Philadelpia Star of the Times says that Alexander, to our doctor of Louger, the broker, was born in physics and physiological developments, a noble looking fellow—the whole bearing being as if he were a man of a noble's rank. It is stated that his family came originally from Henry county, Va., and they are now the first both in number and respectability in Kentucky. His mother was a B. King. His father was formerly a member of Congress from Kentucky. He has engaged the ablest counsel in Philadelphia. The Times says:

The keepers of the prison inform us that the case of Alexander is by far the most distressing they ever had. At times, when alone in his cell, he raves for hours like a madman—completely overwhelmed with grief and contrition for the frightful and horrid deed he has committed, and tortured with the most poignant remorse at the thought of the man his awful crime has

the wife and children of his victim, and must cause his own family. He said to one of the keepers on Saturday, that he had "a dear, good, religious mother," and asked for a minister. The Rev. Mr. Allen, of the Episcopal church—an amiable, good man, by the bye—was sent to him.

From the Mecklenburg Jeffersonian, THE MONUMENT.

The following communication calls the attention of our citizens to an object that should be near the heart of every North Carolinian. We have before urged the importance of this noble and patriotic work; and we again appeal to the public spirit and patriotism of the people of Mecklenburg and Cabarrus to set the ball in motion. We hope the meeting on Wednesday of Court will at once settle the matter, by determining that a suitable monument shall be erected to commemorate the noble deed of the gallant patriots of '75. Let all partisan or sectional feeling be buried, that we may join like a band of brothers in rendering honor to those who first dared to assert and defend our liberties:

TO THE CITIZENS OF MECKLENBURG AND CABARRUS.

FELLOW CITIZENS: For a long time it has been earnestly desired that some suitable monument of the patriotic conduct of the citizens of Old Mecklenburg should be offered for their gallant and independent course on the 20th May, 1775, in declaring themselves a free and independent people. It is a subject the recollection of which the State, and particularly that portion in which we live should feel proud to perpetuate. We think that some suitable monument should be erected to that object, which should stand to remotest ages and point to the traveller and to all the birth spot of American Liberty. We therefore propose that on Wednesday of our Superior Court, all those who feel an interest in the matter will be present and unite in such course as shall most readily effect that object. We hope, too, that all sectional feeling may be suppressed, and that it will be looked upon as an expression of gratitude to the patriots of our common country, for their daring and independent conduct in proclaiming and maintaining for us that Liberty which we enjoy.

MANY CITIZENS.

FOR THE WESTERN CAROLINIAN.

At a meeting of the "Salsbury Guards" held at the Court-House on Tuesday evening, the 15th instant, on motion, Capt. Obediah Woodson was called on by the Chair, and Sam'l. W. James was requested to act as Secretary. The Chairman having explained the object of the meeting, it was

Resolved, That a Committee be appointed to draft a set of resolutions expressive of our feelings of sorrow on the occasion of the decease of Mr. Harris A. Hawks, on late following day.

Messrs. John J. Brazer, John Williamson, and Lieut. Jacob Leffer, were then appointed to constitute said Committee, a. d. on motion, the Chairman was directed to the matter.

The Committee in a short time reported the following, which were adopted:

Resolved, That it is with feelings of most poignant regret that we acknowledge the chastening hand of an All-wise Creator, in his removing from among us, our late brother in arms, HARRIS A. HAWKS.

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