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## THE TARIFF BILL Debate continued.

The motion of Mr. Barney, of Maryland, pending-

Mr. J. S. STEVENSON. of Pennsylvania. said that he was fully sensible of the diffi culty of making any change in the established arrangement of the importation laws, as even a beneficial act must inevitably create a pressure somewhere. Material alterati ans never have-never will be made in the Tariff, without being painfully felt in some quarter; and all that justice and wisdom can do, is to make the nearest approach to doing the greatest general good, with the least individual injury. The bill devised by the Committee on Manufactures, had been some time before the House, accompanied with a brief report in explanation of the views of the committee; with these, was also submitted the testimony taken by the committee; and this, though limited, and in some parts imperfect, will, nevertheless, fornish some data upon which calculations may be founded.

The bill thus submitted, & thus accompanied, was, no doubt, like all those which had preceded it, imperfect in itself, and no less imperfectly understood. Wishing for himself, to be governed by facts, and to be influenced by reason, Mr. S. said. he had intended to listen most cheerfully to the arguments of the members of the grand Committee of the Nation, whose more comprehensive numbers, it might be fairly expected, would unfold a higher degree of intelligence than that of any subordinate committee of this House. He was, therefore, desirous to elicit the views, opinions, and intelligence, of this body, (aided as it must be by the advice, reflections, & practical knowledge, of citizens on whom the provisions of the bill will operate, and who may have made communications upon the subject to their Representatives here,) with a full disposition, on his part, to give due weight to facis and argument; but, at the same time, to sustain justice and repel ervor. These feelings were, he believed, the feelings also of a majority of the Committee who framed the bill now under considera

The course pursued by the honorable Chairman, who, although he had not treated the bill illiberally, (proved himself but its limited friend, being such with provisions and exceptions) had given only a cold com mendation to some of its provisions, and proposed totally to alter others; and the proposition now pending, of the gentleman from Maryland [Mr. Barney] to strike out the first section, and consequently to de stroy he bill, together with his argumentative assault, had created a necessity for some member of the majority who reported the bill, to come forth thus early in its defence; and the lot had. somewhat sudden ly and inconveniently, fallen upon himself. Thus premature y and unexpectedly forced into the debite, he was less prepared to meet the opponents of the bill with arranged calculations, facts, and arguments, than he would have been some days hence; neither could he, at this time, make the admissions to which a frank and enlightened discussion might have promptly led, and which, influenced by subsequent debate, he might yet make.

In making the present remarks, Mr. S said he was sensible of the complex nature of the subject now under debate, and was fully aware, that, though in possession of facts which, if duly impressed, would carry conviction to every candid mind; yet. that he would, in all probability, fail to state them in the manner best calculated to make such impression. He would, however, attempt to give, in plain terms, some statements for the information of those he now addressed, and to explain the views of the majority of the Committee on Manufactures, who reported the present bill and trusted that any error, either of judgment or offact, would be viewed with that cander which each member may in turn re-

At an early period after the appointment of the Committee on Manufactures, its members found, from conversations among themselves, that it would be proper to propose to the House some changes in the present tariff, and they agreed that in some proposition, certain articles of great leading importance should be embraced. Most of these were simple in their nature, and the exteat of protection necessary could be seen with tolerable clearness, and be readily estimated. The acquaintance which the members of the committee had with these subjects, was such as to enable them to decide with promptness, and to have with the nature of which the cummittee were but little acquainted, which had been and are even now connected with the political excitement of the times, came also under consideration. With the claims of \$105,316. these articles to protection the committee were favorably impressed. & they promptly determined to recommend such a course as should give them unquestionable relief : but at the same time, to be influenced in this recommendation by the same temperate rules which they meant to apply to other articles; having always in view that ling 9 cents per lb." these are consumers as well as manufacturers, buyers as well as sellers; and that they were to frame a bill in such a spirit as

The subject of the manniacture of wool. lens was the most complex and difficult to be understood. A bill of last year had been matter of special controversy. The ma-

might fird some reasonable hope of its

adoption by the National Legislature.

identification of this one interest with the from South-America. That from Europe would be actually diminished a even that should be completely nonplused. Finance would be costing as low as 30 cents, would be enpolitics of the day, on the one hand, to the cost about 45 cents. Into New-York, the costing as low as 30 cents, would be enadmitted to the benefit of equal protection nearly. That paying 30 per cent. was a- proposed by the present bill to be extendon some of their principal productions, such | bout 200,000 lbs. averaging 45 cents, but | ed to the manufacturer of woollens, and as iron, hemp, wool, spirits &c. rendered some much higher. the situation of the committee by no means enviable, especially when a considerable lata to ascertain with clearness the actual proposed. I leave the question open. interest throughout the Union was averse to strike out the first section of the bill, to any present change. The committee, therefore, determined to strive to obtain the best possible information on the complicated question relative to the wnollen manufactures; to give to this information, when acquired, all the benefit of an authenticated form; to place the facts before the House and the nation, on which the committee should have acted: and if, by doing justice to each interest, they nevertheless failed to separate the unhappy connexion of the question with whom Presiilential power should be entrusted, from that of legislation as to what articles should be admitted into the present tariff, still pense of washing, it would then cost at the facts on record would prove that the committee had intended perfect justice to all, and had not withheld it in their recommendation. They wished to leave as little as possible to vague assertion and potifical misrepresentation, and to fix points of truth round which integrity and justice might rally, and which they might fairly unite to defend.

It was the misfortune of the committee on Manufactures, for the present year, to find for the first time the duties assigned it inseparably and unhappily combined with the politics of the day. The members of that committee painfully fe t that, from the spirit of the times, their every act would be misrepresented, and their individual motives assailed. Self security and self respect would have induced . ach willingly to have declined a situation, in which their acts, be they what they might, were sure to be condemned. It was not optional with them, under the rules of the House, to decline. They were compelled to act where placed. They have not shunned responsibility; but they have, with due reference to their own reputation, so acted, as that, however their judgment may be question. ed, an explanation of their views will acquit them of intentional error.

Wishing for no hood-winked legislation, and that as little as possible might rest upon their own opinions on a subject of the most excitement, and the least understood, the committee proposed the resolution to the House, vesting them with power to send for witnesses. These they examined fully, and on oath, on the subject of the woollen manufactures. Their testimony has been reported. The facts are with you -and if the committee have erred in judgment, let the high Court here assembled do that justice the committee may have failed to award. The information submitted in the Report may be imperfect, but it is better than to have acted as heretofore, without testimony at all. It is at least better than none.

I shall now, said Mr. S. enter upon the construction of some parts of the bill before you-give a statement of facts, relating to some of the articles on which an increase of duty is proposed, and, as briefly as possible, give the views of the committee in recommending them to protection.

Mr. S. first took a view of the duties proposed on the different kinds of Iron and Steel, justifying the tax proposed on each; to which we believe there is little or no

The next section of the bill refers to wool and woollens. This is a most complicated subject, and I feel all the difficulty of so imparting the facts and calculations which governed the committee, as to be well understood in a speech; yet it would be impossible for the committee to do themselves justice before the House and the country, without placing before them some of the data which form the basis of the bill. I shall attempt the task.

The custom-houses of the United States make no regular return of the number of pounds of wool imported. The laws impose 15 per cent. duty on wool invoiced as costing abroad not over 10 cents per pound, and 50 per cent. on such as is invoiced as costing over ten cents per pound. The custom-houses give the value of each class. The foreign cost of the wool imported, deduct ing what was re-exported, in the year ending

30th September, 1827, costing not over ten \$174,788 Dutiable charges, equal to 71 per cent. 13,109

187,897 Add to this 10 per cent. as the laws di-18,790 rect, on ad valorem imports,

And the actual amount, on which a duty of 15 per cent. was assessed, was 206,687

The foreign cost of wool, imported for the same period, deducting that re-exported, and custing over ten cents was \$233, reported early. Other articles, however, 739; 72 per cent. detiable charges, and the 10 per cent, added to this, gives the sum on which 30 per cent. was assessed, the cause of strong legislative controversy, and gives the real dary, \$74,518. The whole foreign cost of imported wool, in 1827, was \$408,527, and the actual duty

Although the custom-house officers make no annual returns of the pounds of wool, vet the actual number of pounds imported into Boston, Philadelphia, and New-York, can be officially given. There were inported into Boston, in 1827, 1,475,290 lbs. of wool, costing abroad \$152,452, averag-

The wool, costing over 10 cents, imported into the same port, and in the same year, was \$14,696 lbs. and cost \$93,978. O this. 124,000 lbs. was Peruvian wool, cost-15 cents per lb. and amounting to \$18,-600. Of the remainder, 109,319 lbs. came from Great-Britain, and the balance, 81,-377 lbs, came principally from Spain.

Into Philadelphia, there were imported, pulsciories of woodlens were principally in the same time, 4,942 lbs. of word, avelocated in the Eastern States, and a pow. raging not quite 8 cents per lb. and 208,erful interest urged an increase of duties 931 lbs, costing \$32,650, or an average of

importation of woo len goods. The 15 cents. The greater part of this came qualities, which now pay 30 per cent. Naw, if the Adams Man should ask me he Middle States, on the other hand, to be bout 130,000 lbs. and averaged 8 cents Let us now see the amount of protection

number of pounds, and he general cost of will hear the voice of the manufacturer, & wool imported into the United States. The respect a proper claim. If the committee lowest average is 8 cents, and the whole have misjudged, there are many here to cost of wool, paying 15 per cent. being prove and urge what may be right, but re-\$174,788, gives, at 8 cents, 2,174,788 lbs. | membering that there were other interests This wool comes in very dirty. It is in to be regarded. Let us see whether the proof, that, when cleaned, it loses at least one half; but I shall estimate it to lose, when tendered as clean as our native wool, washed on the sheep's back, only 40 per mittee have stinted them whilst they have cent. & then the actual number of pounds gorged the manufacturers of iron, the growwould be 1,304,873 lbs.; but the price ers of wool, hemp. &c. would of course be increased, abroad, to 181 cents, so as to produce the same amount; and if to this be added the exleast 14 cents. Thus it appears, that, if there were no duty whatever, this very quality of wool, brought in as clean as our common native fleece wool, and our native wool, in the fleece, is now sold at 20 to 25

To prevent the evasion of the present duty, by importing good but dirty wool, a direct or specific duty of 7 cents is proposed on every pound. This will be a certain protection; and as the merchant and manufacturer cannot evade it, they will reverse their plan, and import only the cleanest wool, to save the duty. It will, in fact, be scoured with great care. As there is great difference in the foreign cost of clean wool, ranging, in fact, from 15 cents to 31 20, we have proposed a duty of 40 per cent, on the value, so as to protect the fine wool. To prove the advantage of importing dirty wool, we will give the following example : Under the existing not over 10 cents, and 30 per cent. on wool costing over 10 cents, take one pound of clean wool worth 20 cents. It pays 30 per cent. or 6 cents; add to this pound of wool one pound of dirt, and invoice them at 10 cents; it would amount to 20 cents; but this 20 cents, for two pounds of mixed wool and mud, would pay but 15 per cent. duty, or 3 cents, exactly one half the duty on the pound of clean wool. By adopting this practice, the duty on 100,000 pounds of wool would amount to no more than \$3. 000, when, otherwise, it would amount to \$6,000. A fact which will not escape the merchant, though it may the lawgiver.

Though the duty proposed will not greatly advance the price, the check to importation will, at once, create a demand on the American farmer for coarse wool, and large quantities, now on hand, will find a market. They may assort their fleece in to at least two equal parcels; one may sell at SO, the other at 18 cents; so that, in fact, there will be a full supply, at an advance of about 4 cents per pound, on the lowest grade imported. (used for carpets, &c. ] when washed equally clean with the native wool, grown in the U. States.

The wool costing over 10 cents, & paying \$0 per cent. duty, imported last year, cost \$233,739. One half of the amount paid, was for wool averaging 15 cents; the other half 45 cents. Of the latter, there were 259,710 lbs. Of that at 15 cents, there were 779,130 lbs. making the whole importation of the year, if brought to a state equal to wool, well washed, on the sheep's back, about 2,333,718 lbs. though the actual importation of wool and dirt, invoiced as wool, was 3,213,628 lbs. the whole costing, in fact, \$408.527, and paying a duty of \$105,316. From this we are able to estimate, with accuracy, the twofold effect of an ad valorem duty of 40 per cent. on an equal value of wool imported, and of a specific duty of 7 cents on an equal number of pounds.

To the whole cost, \$408,527, add 71 per dent. for dutiable charges, making \$439,166. To this add, also, 10 per cent. as directed by law, on ad valorem articles, and we have \$483,082; and 7 cents per lb. on 2,338,713 lbs. gives \$163,359, mak. ing the total duty \$356,592. From this sum, however, must be deducted an amount equal to the duty paid on the same quantity of wool for the year ending 30th of Sept. 1827, to wit, \$105,316; and we have \$251,276, as the whole aggregate increase of protection given by this bill to the farmers of the nation, on the wool of not less than 16,000,000 of sheep. And this piltance of advantage, we are told, is to ruin the manufacturers, and drive them to despair, even under the great additional duty now proposed on wooliens.

wool, imported last year, first cost, charges, and new duty, added, amounts precisely to \$864, 123, and no more. The sum total of duty on wool imported last year, was but \$105,316; and the proposition of the Hon. Chairm n would enable the importer to lessen this almost one-half. By his proposition, more than half the wool imported, say six-tenths, would fall under the 15 per cent. duty, and the fine wool would, under his proposition, be imported cheaper than at present. He proposes 20 cents per ib. on what costs over 3 cents per ib. and no ad valorem; the wool costing 562 cents, actually pays 20 cents under the existing duty of 30 per cent. This scems untrue, but the custom-house, adds to the cost the dutiable charges, about 75 per cent. which, on 562 cents, is 4 1-5 cent. on this amount, is 6 cents making 66 2-3 cents, and 50 per cent. on this, is 20 cents; therefore, under the proposition of the Chairman, the duty on foreign wool, costing even as low as 85 cents, is diminished 10 cents per pound, or one-third of the present duty. The form proposed is specious, but injurious, and leaves the farmer worse than at present. The duty on three-fifths of the present importation would

without deciding upon the increase of duty It thus appears, that we have sufficient which may be proper, let me show what is alleged mighty and evident injustice has been done to the woollen manufacturers of e Eastern States, and whether the Com-

(To be continued. )

## Communication.

FOR THE REGISTER.

Messrs. Gales:

I beg of you, gentlemen, the favor to permit me to make a few laudatory obse vations upon the Speech of General Sprigar. delivered to a meeting of the friends of General Jackson, in Greene County, on the 2d of last February, and published in the last Star. The Speech having been presented to the public. becomes, of course, their property, and is altogether subject to their disposal. And neither the General nor his friends will presume to deny that we have as fair a right to canvass his Speech, with what freedom we please, as he had to remark upon the administrators of our public affairs, or his immediate neighbors. Personally, we have a high respect for General Speight, but have no acquaintance with the gentleman, and no other knowledge of him than as a public man.

As all your readers may not have seen the Speech, we inform them that it hath a goodly length, occupying four columns and a quarter of the Star, and with not the largest type. The General begins by telling the meeting, what, he says, " cannot fail to be known to you all." He law, imposing 15 per cent. on wool costing | then observes, that "the great question which agitates the political world is, who shall be President of the United States?" This is no doubt the case. The whole world is interested in this momentous question; and it hath been to us matter of great surprise, that we have not learned before this, the opinions and predilections of the Chinese and Otaheitans upon the Presiden- reason for opposing the present government tial election. He says further about this ques- absolutely unanswerable. It a little more time ion, what must be evident to every mind, that in his humble opinion, it is not at all rendered the less important, on account of the two distinguished personages who are candidat's for the appointment."

> "Are we, I ask you, gentlemen, to fold our arms in icy sleep, and see our dearest rights go This is a serious appeal, but we fear our heads are too thick to un- trade. By his neglect and high-minded notions derstand it. We cannot imagine how people who are asleep can see any thing, nor why such people should be for driving a trade for pottage. No; that moment we, as a people, yield up our rights, (those rights which were the result of a bloody struggle for liberty, into the hands of such politicians as J. Q. Adams and Henry Clay-that moment, as a nation, may we cease to exist." Here the sense seems to be clear, even to our weak apprehension. We are not to yield up our rights to such politicians as Adams and Clay. By no means. To whom, then? Why certainly, to politicians of another sort, viz :to those illustrious patriots, Mr. George Kremer and Genl. Jackson. Yes, yes-we are a free people, and we will yield up our rights only to

> such politicians as we please - so we will. "Let it be remembered, my countrymen, that if the friends of Genl. Jackson in Greene county cannot boast of as much intellect as those of Mr. Adams, they can boast of the same right of suffrage; for it is a cardinal principle in our government, that from the humblest citizen to the most exalted NOBLEMAN, suffrage is the same." From the first part of this sentence, we are compelled to dissent; while the latter part has our highest admiration. We have evidence, even in the speech before us, of the intelligence of the Jackson men of Greene; and we think it impossible that the Adams party should equal, much less excel them, in this particular. Indeed, it is obvious to remark, and a matter of demonstration, that the friends of Jackson every where, are more knowing than the friends of Mr. Adams .-In the last member of the above sentence, he speaks of the equality, as regards suffrage, of our hunchlest citizens with our most "exalted noblemen." This is well observed. Yes, our farmers | should exercise. Now, I challenge any of the and mechanics, no less than our dukes, and earls, | friends of the Administration to point out that and marquisses, and lords, and knights, can go to the polls and vote. Their graces and their lordships have no advantage over plain folks on | nal improvement in a sovereign State." The account of their rank. It is an excellent feature of our Constitution, that while orders of nobility are distinctly recognized, suffrage is equally to be exercised by all classes of citizens.

The Address next falls foul of " An Adams Man," who had, it seems, been writing about the Jackson party of Greene county in the Raleigh Register. The Adams man is handled very adroitly; and every sentence, like a homethrust, tells upon him. It appears to us the likeliest thing in the world, that after so complete an exposure, the Adams man will run away.

In a subsequent paragraph is the following astronomical information: "It is well known that satellites shed no light of their own; it is only such as they borrow from the planet in whose orbit they revolve." For ourselves, we honestly confess, that we have hitherto been so ignorant as to think, that moons, revolving about primary | clerical arietocrat, and a firm believer of the doc-The whole value of an equal quantity of planets, in orbits of their own, were dependant, trines of J. Q. Adams and his faction." It is a equally with their primaries, on the Sun for their | shocking thing, Messrs. Editors, to be a Clergy light, as well as heat; and we gratefully ac- man; it is doubly shocking to be an aristocrat, knowledge our obligations for being set right in | in the modern or late sense of the word-but to this affair. Hereafter, we shall unfeignedly be- be a believer in the doctrines of Mr. Adams and lieve, that the earth enlightens the moon, and his faction, ought to be, we think, a hanging not the moon the earth: though we are still at a matter. Abominable evils would inevitably to loss to conjecture what makes moonlight nights | sult from Rail Roads. The produce of our State as they are called, so bright; since the earth is would, by this means, find a readier and better then giving, and not receiving, such vast quanfities of luminous matter. Galileo and Newton, cheaply at our own doors in the interior. Beand D'Alembert and Herschel, whose " arms are sides this would make our State more flourish now folded in icy slumber, never dreamed, while ing, or perhaps some parts of it, and then we living, of what is now told us ; and we think that posterity will record it as a discovery of the present age.

The Adams man having said something about "falling under the malediction of the second section." It is asked, " who under heaven, hesides this A. dams Man, can tell what this means?" Now, nobady, sure, can tell what it means - for nobody knows that fienl. Jackson did write a letter to President Monroe, saying, that if he (the Genl.) remarks, which, whoever has carefully read, had been at Hartford, when the Convention sat rand profoundly cogitated upon, must acknow cents making 60 2-3 cents; and ten per there, he would have hanged all the ringleaders ledge to be distinguished for their candor and of that body, and have justified the measure by a correctness. fair and liberal and humane construction of the second section of the "Rules and Articles of War" on, viz. Gen. Jackson. We advance from pour which orders spies about the American Cump to be hanged. Nobody in the world knows, we say, that Genl. Jackson wrote this to Mr. Monroe, and therefore nobody can tell what the "male-diction of the second section" means "The diction of the second section" means. The dom and knowledge can devise has been poured forth against this patriot." Yes, it is but too this sentence: "Yes, gentlemen, some of the leading Federalists who are non-emportant than the wisdom and knowledge have been from leading Federalists. leading Federalists, who are now supporting Mr. the beginning, are now, and probab y ever will Adams, through thick and thin, were 20 years he, against Jackson and his party, and decidedly remain at 15 per cent.; and on the finest ago, harling the curses of Emalick against him." in favor, of the Administration. "And, not com-

We really are not acquainted with the nam though it comes to us respectably in roduce well recommended, we are to dull to d either its country or its pedigree.

Most important reasons are now assign the Address, for apposing the re-election Adams : " because he has, from his inf ... a hanger on government or offices: be has educated in European pomp, where he bibed all the abominable principles of at cy, which characterise the European courts Adams's deeds of his infancy are truly ho He hanged, it seems, on government and content with that, he hanged on offices too. ally, it is surprising, that having passed I fancy in hanging, he should be alive to be us at the present day ! . He (Mr. Adams avowed aristocrat trimself, & is an unblus vocate for political corruption." Does Me dams indeed arost aristocratical principles? he does, then he is not quite so flagitious as he been represented. He is, at least, ingeles and candid, so far. But we think this cone sion could not have been intended. The next paragraph of the speech shall speak

for itself. We are unable suffi iently to com mend it. We give it entire : " 3diy. We als oppose the election of Mr. Adams, because elevation to the Presidency was effected by league with Mr. Clay; which disgraceful act the part of Mr. A lams, and trailerous on them of Mr. Clay, stands erected as a monument disgrace to the republican institutions of country. Yes, gentlemen, I assert, and one assertion will pledge my eterna! sainution the upon a minute examination of the circumstan attending this extraordinary coalition, there wi be found to exist more corruption & political; trigue than there was attached to either the trans actions of BENEDICT ARNOLD OF Aaron Burring

Now, Messrs. Editors, who, after this ca doubt the "corrupt bargain ?" It is established confirmed and proved, as clearly as the light day! Does not a Senator of North Carolina at sert it to be so? And on the assertion does he not give a tremendous pledge? Genl. Jackson's election is now just as sure, as if he were sitting sword in hand, and epaulettes on both shoulder in the Presidential Chair.

"But mainly and chiefly do we oppose Me Adams's re-election, because his Administration is a proscrib d one, and should be marked with i dignation by every republican, as being inmical to the liberty of this country. This is philos phically true, and is susceptible of demonstration if time would permit." There is a great deale truth, as well as logical argumentation in this sentence. This "administration is a proscribed one :" that is, it is doomed to destruction. ought therefore to be opposed; for in such case there is no supporting it. This main and chief had been allowed, we should have had demo stration of the philosophical truth of this matter. which would not only have been, we think, curiosity, but it might also have utterly over. thrown the whole Adams party : and what a blessing would this have been!

"Equally contemptible and ridiculous is his

(Mr. A's) conduct, with regard to the West India

of State etiquette, we have not only lost a trade

worth six millions of dollars annually, but our

best nursery for seamen." This is a terrible accu.

sation! Six millions lost to the country! This

sum would have paid Genl. Jackson's expenses,

had dinners been given him in half the large towns

in all our happy country-and far better would

it have been for the money to have gone in this

way, than to have been entirely lost, as it was,

Then all our men, women and children could have enjoyed a view of the glorious Hero of New Orleans. To be sure, the Secretary of the Trea. sury, says, in his Report to Congress, of the 8th of Dec. 1827, "our exports to the whole of the West Indies, during the first six months of the year 1827, have exceeded their average amount for the same period, during the three years preceding, including exports to British Isles." But this Secretary is an Administration man; & therefore who will believe him? "West Indies the best nursery for our seamen." Yes, charming nursery! The employment of seamen in our fisheries is exceedingly pernicious, for they live so long in that healthy occupation, that they afford no room for successors; & rotation is desirable in every thing. In the West Indies they die up fast, and leave their places for the young men who are growing up. Besides, as the West India trade is carried on in the largest craft, no sloops or schooners, or even brigs, engaging in it, (such being chiefly employed in the Northwest and China trade,) the chances of obtaining a thorough nautical education, are vastly multiplied " Again," says the Speech, "look at Mr. Adams's plan for Internal Improvements; a power which, I am certain, the framers of the Constitution never intended the General Government clause in the Constitution, that authorises the General Government to carry on a plan of intergentleman wrote his speech before Congress passed the late law authorising certain interna improvements, and setting the question of con stitutional right, so much debated, forever at rest. The law passed by a handsome majority and this could not have been done by the Adm nistration party alone. The General's challenge,

the friends of Jackson. The Speech next attacks the Rail Road system, and says, this system was not till lately " dreamt of." Rail Roads are but a recentifivention; but we wonder they have never been dreamed about. Gen. Speight "knows of no one who has more contrived to bring the system of Internal Improvement into vogue than Cart-TON," who is, if he "be rightly informed, a market to be sure; but we could not buy so might become extravagant or luxurious. Well does the Address observe, " there are some schemes of speculation, so harrid in their nature, that they will not even bear the lash of censure. Of this class is the celebrated rail road system. These, gentlemen, form the leading objections to Mr. Adams's re-election "

it grieves us to say, might have been, with as

much propriety, given to the opposite party,

Here Gen, Speight closes his very liberal remarks upon Mr. Adams and his Administration

The Speech now comes to its 2d grand division