

plorable condition ? Every substitute proposed But the worst has not yet arrived. If Con introduce a bill restoring the duties as they stood present bill before our adjournment to-day. He are usually sold by weight or by measure, you vides St. George's from St. Joseph's Island; or the bill has failed; and it is morally impossi- gress should adjourn without passing any revenue in 1839. This bill would have scarcely produc- would, therefore, merely enumerate a few of the this ourset always subject them to a specific daty; and thence up the east Neebrik channel, nearest to that any other measure can now be introduced bill, after having already appropriated twenty- ed sufficient revenue to supply the wants of the inevitable evils and bad effects which must result this ought always to be done. St. George's Island, through the midlle of Lake d, with the least hope of success. The four millions of dollars, in what condition will treasury; and it would have reduced all the du- from the want of any discrimination in the assess-Let us, then, abandon the idea, Jeorge: thence west of Jona's Islan l, ist hour of the session is rapidly approaching ; the Government itself be placed? • will be des- ties under the act of 1832 in equal proportion. I ment of duties. Even the compromise law itself horizontal scale of ad valorem duties; and wheth-Mary's River, to a point in the middle of that rivand we must speedily resolve either to pass the titute of the means to meet your own appropria- regretted to find that this measure of conciliation did not abrogate discriminations. It was true that er the duties be high or low, let us return to the tions; and it may not even be able to keep your received no support from my Southern political it fixed 20 per cent ad valorem as the maximum; ancient practice of the Government. Let us adopt land, so as to appropriate and assign the said Is-In what I intend to say, I shall studiously re- navy afloat, or to pay the officers and soldiers of friends, with whom it has ever been my pride and but it contemplated discrimination below that rate wise discriminations; and whenever this can be land to the U. States; thence adopting the line dono, impose specific duties. in from arousing any political or personal teel- your army. We shall leave behind us a bank- pleasure to act in harmony. Even a proposition of duty. traced on the maps by the commissioners, through ; but shall be content simply to place myself rupt treasury, and shall return home to meet a to restore the duties to what they were in 1840 And, in the first place, a uniform rate of duty Then, sir, after maturely weighing all the arthe river St. Mary and Lake Superior, to a point that position before my own constituents and ruined people. With what joy such disastrous met with a similar fate. And such was my anxie- "would be severely oppressive to the poor," be- gaments both for and against the present bill; north of Ile Royal in said lake, one hundred events would be hailed by the enemies of our free ty to manifest my friendly disposition on the sub- cause it would impose the same ad valorem tax, after, on the one side, considering the strong objeche country where I desire to stand. yards to the north and east of He Chapoau, which L t us, then, for a few moments, consider the institutions throughout the world! whilst the ject, that I would have voted on yesterday for a in all cases, upon the luxuries and the necessaries tions to it, and, on the other, contemplating the last mentioned island lies near the notheastern point wo horns of the dilemma-the two alternatives friends of freedom in every land, who have been similar proposition introduced by the Senator from of life-upon the costly wines used by the rich, miserable, the distressed, and the hopeless condiof Ile Royal, where the line marked by the comsented to the Senate. If you shall adjourn with- looking to our example as their stars of hope a- Virginia, [Mr. Rives] although I knew it then and upon the course woollen garment necessary to tion of the people of this country, and the still missions terminates; and from the last mentioned out passing any bill, what will be the consequen- midst the gloom of despotism, would receive the came too late, had it not contained the (to me) odi- protect the poor from the piercing cold of the nor- more miserable, distressed, and hopeless condition point, southwesterly, through the middle of the s? In the first place, you will then continue, dismal intelligence with the most melancholy ous tax upon tea and coffee. If the present ex- there blast. With all his heart, therefore, had he of the public credit, in case this bill should not sound between Ile Royal and the northwestern travagant bill should be forced upon the country, voted for the discrimination proposed by his friend pass,-I have determined that my vote shall not al most probably perpetuate, the distribution of forebodings. mainland to the mouth of Pigeon river, an l at the e proceeds of the public lands among the sever. Without adverting further to the condition in I feel conscious that I have done every thing that from Missouri, [Mr. BENTON] and which had prevent it from becoming a law. said river to, and through, the north and south States. This is inevitable, if you should not which we should leave the treasury and the Gov- I could to avert it, in the only manner possible- formerly existed in our tariff laws, in favor of low Fowl Lakes, to the Lakes of the height of Land A TREATY. ise the duries on imports above twenty per cent. ernment of our country, let us take a hasty glance by most earnestly and sincerely endeavoring to duties upon low-priced cloths and blankets. It to settle and define the Boundaries between the between Lake Superior and the Lake of the Now, sir, whilst I freely accord to my Whig at the consequences to large classes of our best and unite our political friends in favor of a moderate was both a wise and a humane policy to impose Woods; thence along the water communication to tiends the utmost honesty of purpose in clinging most useful citizens. If you pass no bill, you will and conciliatory measure. I would upon the pre- taxes upon property rather than upon labor. Territories of the United States and the possessions of Her Britannic Majesty in North A- Lake Saisaquinaga, and through that Lake; thence, othis distribution, they will allow me credit for ruin a very large portion of all the mechanics and sent, as upon almost every other occasion, have In the second place, a horizontal tariff, be merica, for the final suppression of the Afri- to and through Cypress Lake, Lac du Bois Blanc, an equal degree of sincerity, when I declare that, in artisans throughout the country. These are not acted upon the principles of General Jackson-n high or low, would ruin all your mechanics and an Slave Trale, and for the giving up of Crim- Lac la Croix, Little Vermilion Lake, and Lake my opinion, it is one of the most unwise-nay to be counted by hundreds or by thousand, but man nearly as much distinguished for sagacity artisans who prepare foreign fabrics for use.-Namecan, and through the several smaller lakes, inals, fugitives from justice, in certain cases: Ingerous-measures which has ever been adopt- by hundreds of thousands; and for intelligence and and statesmanship, as for his courage and conduct You must discriminate in their favor; by impos Whereas, certain portions of the line of boun la- straits, or streams, connecting the lakes here mened by Congress. I do not inten 1 to go into the devotion to country, they are not surpassed by any on the field of battle. That illustrious old man, ing a higher rate of duty on the ready-made arti y between the United States of America and the tioned, to that point in Lac la Pluie or Rainy general question at present-having already, dur- other class in the community. They earn their having the subject of the review and reduction of cle than on the material of which it is made; or Scitish Dominions in North America, described Lake, at the Chaudiere Falls, from which the ng the present session, fully presented my views daily bread by the sweat of their face, and are just the tariff of 1832 distinctly in view, uses the fol- you will be supplied with coats and hats from in the Second Article of the Treaty of Peace of Commissioners traced the line to the most northpon the subject. Thus much, however, I shall ly entitled to our sympathy and kindness. Under lowing language, in his annual message of De- London, and with boots and shoes from Paris -1783, have not yet been ascertained and determin- western point of the Lake of the Woods-thence eclare-that, if we squander away our most mag- the uniform twenty per cent. ad valorem duty of cember in that year: ed, notwithstanding the repeated attempts which along the said line to the said most northwestern But I have already sufficiently adverted to this ificent inheritance of the public lands, it is my the compromise law, they must abandon their bu- "The soundest maxims of public policy, and the prin- subject. have been heretofore made for that purpose : and point, being in latitude 49 deg. 25' 55" north, and the compromise raw, they must usualled intriver from belief that we and our descendants will regret the deed to the last posterity. Whilst we retain the deed to the last posterity. Whilst we retain whereas, it is now thought to be for the interest of in longitule 95 deg. 14' 38" west from the Obserboth parties, that, avoiding further discussion of vatory, at Greenwich; thence, according to existhis glorious fund, purchased by the toils and the ces, that sore distress already prevails among them, shall be limited to what, by an economical administratheir respective rights, arising in this respect under ing treaties, due south to its intersection with the blool of our revolutionary ancestors,—let foreign war come when it may; let our commerce be swept from the ocean by a superior naval power; and let there no longer be any revenue from cus-tons,—still we shall have a never-failing resource tons,—still we shall have a never-failing resource tons,—still we shall have a never-failing resource tons, —still we shall have a never failing resource tons, —still we shall have a never failing resource tons, —still we shall have a never failing resource tons, —still we shall have a never failing resource tons, —still we shall have a never faili the said Treaty, they should agree on a conven-tional line in said portions of the said boundary, allel to the Rocky Mountains. It being undersuch as may be convenient to both parties, with stood that all the water communications, and all such equivalents and compensations, as are deem- the usual portages along the line from Lake Sued just and reasonable: and whereas, by the Trea- perior to the Lake of the Woods; and also Grand in the revenue from the public lands to assure our independence and our safety. This consideration alone is sufficiently powerful to induce me to vote for almost any bill which would arrest this fatal for almost any bill which would arrest this fatal ty concluded at Ghent, on the 24th day of Decem- Portage, from the shore of Lake Superior to the ber, 1814, between the United States and His Bri- Pigeon River, as now actually used, shall be free tanic Majesty, an article was agreed to and insert- and open to the use of the citizens and subjects of d of the following tenor, viz : "Art. 10. Where. both countries." I would consider almost any bill and upon boots and shoes-and your tailors and he avows similar principles, in terms still strong- with France, rather than with England. stribution. (ind, in several particulars, I dislike this bill as shoemakers have no incidental protection what- er; and in one of them he cites the authority of In the fourth place: articles the consumption ARTICLE III. as, the traffic in Slaves is irreconcileable with the principles of humanity and justice : And where- In order to promote the interests and encourage nuch as any Senator on this floor) a triumph, ever. And why? Because, notwithstanding your Jefferson, Madison, and Monroe, in their support of which among the people sound policy requires as, both His Majesty and the United States, are the industry of all the inhabitants of the Countries which shall restore the land fund to the treasury duty, their labor comes into equal and direct com- This is my creed upon the subject of the tariff, you to discourage, ought to be subjected to heavidesirous of continuing their efforts to promote its watered by the River St. John and its tributaries, the United States, and settle this agitating ques- petition with the pauper labor of foreign countries, and I am both willing and anxious to carry it out er daties than those imposed upon articles the use in the United States, and series this agrating ques-tion. I introduce this subject, not for the purpose of exciting political debate, but for that of present-ing and with boots and shoes from abroad, at low-er prices than they can by possibility be afforded ing myself in my true attitude before the people entire abolition, it is hereby agreed that both the whether living within the State of Maine or the contracting parties shall use their best en leavors Province of New Brunswick, it is agreed that, to accomplish so desirable an object." And where, by the provisions of the present treaty, the whereas, notwithstanding the laws which have at River St. John is declared to be the line of bounat home. I might greatly extend this list of me- tures of the Government to the lowest point, con- coffee ? various times been passed by the two Governments, dary, the navigation of said river shall be free and the country. Again : if we adjourn without passing any bill chanics, by adverting to hatters, saddlers, and oth- sistently with the national honor and the national In the fifth place : articles of very small bulk hat will be the condition in which we shall er tradesmen; but I forbear. Whatever, then, safety. I would not impose one dollar of duties and very great value-such as jewellery, diamonds and the efforts made to suppress it, that criminal open to both parties, and shall in no way be obtraffic is still prosecuted and carried on : And structed by either : that all the produce of the forwe the treasury of our country? Why, sir, may be your duty upon the articles which these on foreign imports beyond what may be necessary and other precious stones-must be charged with whereas, the United States of America, and Her est, in logs, lumber, timber, boards, staves, or shinmy of the ablest lawyers throughout the Union mechanics work up, you must discriminate by im- to meet such an economical expenditure. In ad- a low rate of duty, otherwise they will all be Majesty, the Queen of the United Kingdom of gles, or of agriculture not being manufactured, well as a large majority in both Houses of posing a higher duty upon the article when pre- justing these duties, however, I shall never aban- smuggled into the country on the persons of inangress, hold the opinion that there is now no pared for use by the foreign mechanic, or you don the principle of discrimination in favor of such dividuals; whilst on the contrary, articles of great Great Britain and Ireland, are determined that, grown on any of those parts of the State of Maine win existence under which any revenue can be must deprive our own mechanics of employment. branches of home industry as may be in their power, it shall be effectu- watered by the river St. John or by its tributaries, lected. This is the almost universal opinion of Such a result would be deprecated by every Sena- "to secure a supply of those articles of manufac- is triffing, and whose chief value consists in the ally abolished : And whereas, it is found expedi- of which fact reasonable evidence shall, if requie Whig party; and it is also the opinion of my tor upon this floor. The present bill makes the ture essential to the national independence and expense of transporting them to your markets, ent for the better administration of justice and the red, he produced, shall have free access into and prevention of crime within the territories and ju- through the said river and its said tributaries, haviend from South Carolina, [Mr. Calhoun] on necessary discrimination. safety in time of war." And this more especial ought to be charged with a high rate of ad vawhose judgment I am disposed to place great re- I shall not now dwell upon the distress which ly after such manufactures have already been es- lorem duty-otherwise they will produce little or risdiction of the two parties respectively, that per- ing their source within the State of Maine, to and ance. This, I confess, is not my opinion; but would be produced throughout my own State, tablished, at immense expense, on the faith of your no revenue. Coal is an example of such an arsons committing the crimes hereinafter enumerated. from the seaport at the mouth of the said River and being fugitives from justice, should, under St. John, and to and around the Falls of said Rivexperience has taught me to distrust my own judg- among the laboring classes who have heretofore laws. I would save them from sinking into ruin, ticle. The 20 per cent. duty which it now pays, ment, especially upon legal questions, when it found employment at our numerous furnaces and by a rate of discrimination necessary to preserve under the compromise act, amounts only to about pertain circumstances, be reciprocally d livered er, either by boats, rafts, or other conveyance: comes in conflict with that of wiser and abler forges, and in our coal-mines. From their habits them. I repeat, that this is my creed; and it has 40 cents per ton, or less than one cent and a half up: The United States of America and Her Bri- that when within the Province of New Brunsmen. Should they prove to be right, -- if we ad- of life, they are in a great degree unfitted for other always heretofore been the creed of the fathers of per bushel; although, under the act of 1816, it tannic Majesty, having resolved to treat on these wick, the said produce shall be dealt with as if it was subjected to a revenue duty of five cents per several subjects, have for that purpose appointed were the produce of said Province: that, in like ourn without passing any bill, we shall fix a employments; and even if this were not the case, the Democratic church. ep and disgraceful blot upon the character of there is no demand for their labor in any other I admit that the measure before us goes far be-bashel. Such are the effects of a horizontal their respective Plenipotentiaries to negotiate and manner, the inhabitants of the territory of the Upconclude a Treaty, that is to say, the President of per St. John determined by this treaty to belong to pursuit. My heart sickens at the prospect of mis- yond these principles in many particulars; and tariff. e country, which time could not efface. But, even suppose it should hereafter be decided ery and distress which will visit them and their yet, with all its imperfections on its head, I would Again : in imposing duties with a view to incithe United States has, on his part, furnished with her Britannic Majesty, shall have free access to that duties can be collected under existing laws: the families throughout the approaching winter, if no rather take this bill, which will be instrumental in dental protection, discriminations ought to be made Consequences would be almost as appalling. Eve-ty dollar of duty which is now paid, is paid under protest; and, to say the least, it is extremely doubt-fol which which is extremely doubt-fol which which is extremely doubt-fol which which is extremely doubt-fol which is e ful whether every cent of revenue that is now re- I have thus hastily sketched one side of the picceived at the custom house must not eventually be ture; and now let me hasten to the other. I ad- accept this now, as much the least of two evils; and hemp manufactures ought to be encouraged in said United Kingdom, a member of Her Mijesty's the terms of this treaty, which the Governments, most honorable Privy Council, and Her Mujesty's respectively, of Maine, or of New Brunswick may refunded. The whole scanty and deficient revenue mit, most cheerfully, that the bill is extravagant in and look forward with hope to better times for an preference to manufactures the materials of which returned. The whole scanty and deficient revenue of the Government is now in litigation; and if we shoull adjourn without passing any bill, will con-tinue to be in litigation; and no man knows what will be the result. This is the condition of the treasury of our country at the present moment.— Now, sic, is this a condition that any min—any American adjustment of the tariff, on a scale more consonant will be the result. This is the condition of the treasury of our country at the present moment.— Now, sic, is this a condition that any min—any Minister Plenipotentiary on a Special Mission to make respecting the navigation of the said rivthe United States; who, after a reciprocal commu-er, when both banks thereof shall belong to the nication of their respective full powers, have a- same party. greed to and signed the following Articles: ARTICLE IV. ARTICLE I. All grants of land heretofore made by either It is hereby agreed and declared that the line of party, within the limits of the territory which by American citizen-any American patriot-can modified and amended by the Senate in such a they would decide in the same manner. Indeed, lorem tariff of duties can never be applied in adjustcontemplate without feelings of shame, mortifica-tion, and sorrow? And how stands our national credit at the pre- tion of duties whatever has been made upon any ested sources, and relying still more upon the of my friend from Arkansas [Mr. Sevier] propos- by the Commissioners, under the 5th Article in the same extent as if such territory had by this sent moment? In that abject posture to which our of the protected articles, with the exception of iron unanimous vote of the Pennsylvania delegation in ing a horizontal duty of 25 per cent.; although I the Treaty of 1794, between the Governments of treaty fallen within the dominions of the party by reckless course has reduced it. Sir, public credit is the very lifeblood of the nation. To restore it, we ought to make every sacrifice consistent with