THOMAS J. LEMAY. EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR

TERMS. Susseniption, three dollars peranoum-half in advance

Persons esiding without the State will be required to pay the waoss amount of the year's subscription inadvance

RATES OF ADVERTISING. For every square (not exceeding 16 lines this size type dratasertion, one dollar; each subsequent

The advertisements of Clerks and Sheriffs will Vol. XXXIII be charged 25 per cent higher; and a deduction o 333 per cent, will be made from the regular pri-ces for advertisers by the year.

OAKY MOUNT ACADEMY.

The present session of this school will close the last day of this month, and commence again the 16th of May.

The school is under the direction of my daughter who will teach the different branches of an English education, and will spare no pains for the advancement of those entrusted to her. Persons from the low country who wish to place their daughters at a to all who properly apply. good school, in a healthy neighborhood, will do well to send them to Osky Mount.

Board can be had in the families of the Rev James B. Alford, Nathaniel Warren, Esq and the Sub-scriber at \$5 per minuth Parents who desire any information respecting the school can do so, by ad-dressing Rev. J. B. Alford, at Kelvin Grove, or the Subscriber, at Raleigh.

ANDERSON PAGE. Oaky Mount, N. C. April 4, 1842. 15 Sw

PRICES REDUCED.

The Subscriber most respectfully informs the citizens of Raleigh, and the public generally, that he is receiving his

Spring and Summer Goods.

consisting of almost every style and quality of Cloths, Cassimeres, and Vestings, a superior article for summer coats; also, a general supply of fancy articles for gentlemen.

Persons who are desirous to buy, will find it greatly to their advantage to call and examine for themselves, as the above goods will be sold very low for cash, or on a short credit to punctual men; but in no case will more than six months 'credit be given. The subscriber will, however, consider his money due when the Clothes are delivered.

All orders attended to with the utmost desnatch. The European and American lashions regularly received. J. J. BIGGS. Successor to Oliver & Smith. April 15, 1842-

16 44 PROSPECTUS

THE TRUE WING.

CALVIN COLTON, EDITOR & PROPRIETOR.

The design of this paper is that of a Penny National And Weekly Journal, to be published at the City of Washington - Price Oxr Dollar a year -on the platform of the Whig princi-ples and aims of 1840. - PRINCIPLES.

This paper will advocate

One Presidential term

The Restriction of the Veto power. Such action of the Pederal Government as may

be "necessary and proper" to equalize exchanges, and to secure a uniform currency throughout

4 Limitation of Exceptive sway, so as not to interfere with the constitutional functions of the other coordinate branches of the Government. 5. Reform of abuses in the use of Executive patron-

age 6 An ultimate aim for the abridgement of Eucou-

8 The old Republican platform as indicated by the principles common to Washington, Jefferson, and Madison, especially in regard to the Currency.

9 No standing army in times of peace beyond the ordinary peace establishment. 10 A more active increase of national defences, especially in naval-armaments, as the truest national

comomy, and the best security against war. As a farther keylto the Editor's principles, the pub-lic are respectfully referred to the "Causis of THE will gain-say ... But in what States are the COUNTRY," and to the other numbers of the "JUNIUS PAPERS "

BALEIGH STAR, And North Carolina Gazette.

) "NORTH CAROLINA-Powerful in moral, in intellectual, and in physical resources-the land of our sires, and the home of our affections."

RALEIGH N. C. WEDNESDAY, MAY 4, 1842.

Sentinel relates a very remarkable case of suicide. The writer states that Cap. Jame-Persons having RUNAWAT SLAVES North of Ma-Pettit, residing near McNairs, in Polk on & Dixon's Line, can have them secured and

county, (Tenn.) committed suicide on the returned to their service by addressing the subscriber at New York, post paid; he having Agents in 16th of February by blowing out his all the principal places of Negro resort in the free brains with a rifle. He placed the muz. States. Information will be gratuitous/y afforded zle of the gun directly between his eyes and discharged it by a string attached in some way to the trigger. He had no white family, nor was there any person on the premises except his negroes 27 in num Note-Southern papers generally would sub ber. A jury of inquest was summoned. serve the interest of many of their patrons by giv- and the manner in which the deceased inture revenue, and to the objects of them, cover that his doctrine, illustrated either might be rid of it, and that, while some came to his death settled; alter which a which he contends prove that there is no way, it destructive, if put in practice, to other section had it, the South might do portion of the jury took charge of his ef

Pulitical .- We ask the reader to pering his trunk found his will, written six to mean, raising the rates of duty. Upon use that portion of the Report of the Committee of the late Whig Convention, which days previous, by which two of the jury this point I will say a few words. One we publish on the first page of this day's then present were appointed his executors, of the amendments proposed by the hon-Chronicle. The reader who is disposed (one of whom is the friend who communi | orable Senator from New York is intended, to blame the Whigs for a deranged and cates the intelligence) They also found in no doubt, to create the same impression. worthless currency-for bank superfluity the same trunk ten thousand dollars in It says that the distribution bill created an doctrine is, that any individual State has a ed. I agree that both are very valuable. and insolvency-is especially invited to gold and silver. The purport of the will instant necessity for increased taxilionread it. A large portion of the Amrican was, that his negroes should be freed, and or words of like import. Both intend to way, and throw the engine and cars off the discussions in these times. A word only people have been wretchedly imposed up. all of his personal effects, tog-ther with convey The idea, that these resolutions track, and down the back, if there happens upon it in this convey in it is the second sec on by base political demagogues, who the cash on hand, divided amongst them. propose a higher rate of duty than existed to be one, who never the individual thinks, I regard a good currency as "the tools The money was deposited in one of the upon the dutiable articles under the past seek elevation into power by duplicityhonest, unsuspecting men (who have nei. Banks at Athens for safe-keeping, and the administration. The truth is otherwise.

with all the political events of the coun- ty. try) are ferreted out by some demagogue IMPORTANT SURGICAL OPERA-

who, to build up his popularity, hesitates TION. not to whisper false tales in their ears, and DR. C. B. GIBSON of this city operated once getting them to believe his state- yesterday on a coloured man, from Virments, their projudices wax too strong ginia, for that terrible disease known to for the sword of truth to sever easily. A surgeons by the name of Osteo Sarcoma. number of people in Caswell county. per- He operated with great coolness and skill, haps, to this day believe that the Whig and was ably assisted by Dr. BAXLET and party established every bank that has T. BUCKLER; and attended by Drs Du- cent., provided the imports continue as are now very few who consider it right, have neither work nor tools! been established in the Union from the NAR, POWER, COLLIS, THEOBALD THOM ASfirst foundation of the Government-that Toe patient received a blow on the chin productive dutiable articles, such as wool. the D-mocrats never created such things from the handle of a plough about six no, never once dreamed of their creation years ago, and thus the osseo fibrous tu--and that it was the "Bank ruffian mour was formed, and gradually increased Whigs" who established ALL the Banks, until it had become inconvenient & frightful that it was the Whigs who caused distress in the extreme-the tumour nearly filling rates the average duties, for the whole to come upon the country-that no man the mouth and pushing out the lower lip who is in favor of the Banking system is to a great extent. The operation consisted worthy of trust -- &c. &c, But where is in removing the lower jaw as far back as the Democrat who has ever acted as a le- the second mular tooth; the disease embragislater that has not voted to establish a cing all that portion. This operation is bank? The exceptions are like 'angel's said to be one of the most dreadful in Surtive patronage, assuming that its present extent is dangerous to liberty. 7 The Rights of the States in the Federal comparty who (acting as law maker) has not we understand, in this country. At the years of for yone per cent. And yet, actually been guilty of concocting or as- close of the operation the poor fellow seem sisting to devise plans for Banks-banks ed to have sustained the shock with so that have or do now exist? Will some much firmness as to induce the hope that That the country is cursed with insolv- which he endured the knife and the saw because those resolutions declare that suffihis life will be saved. The nerve with ent, currupt, and rottten banks no Whig was astonishing .-- Bult. American.

SPRING.

Of Rhode Island. In the Sectate of the United States, March 11, 1842.

The resolutions of Mr. CLAY, in relation to the adjustment of the duties on imports, the limitation of the expenditures of the Government, and suggesting a curtailment of all unnecessaty expenses, and the observance of a rigid economy, being under consideration-

Continued.) To return to the estimates of the honorable Senator [Mr. Woodbury] for the fects. They got his keys, and upon open- ing the taxes, by which I understand him ernment.

ther time nor inclination to keep pace executors took charge of his other proper- The most that can fairly be said of the resolutions is, that they propose not to have

> (by a law passed nin- years ago) they necks to break! should be, upon an estimate that fifteen millions were sufficient for the annual expenses of Government. If the Secretary's estimates of the expenses had proved correct, we have already seen that that sum may be raised by a duty of 20 per for the last four years. But upon the most woollens, iron, coal, ready made clothing, &c., the rates of duty averaged more than forty per cent. during the whole term of the articles referred to, paying the lowest to sustain and act with those who did. time, were forty-one per cent. Generally, are two kinds of oppression, which the these articles paid a dury at or over fifty per cent in 1833-in 1837 they paid forty four per cent-in 1838 and 1839 forty-one per cent .--- and in 1840 thirty-eight per cent., making an average for the four with this rate of duty, that administration spent between twelve and thirteen millions a year more than they collected from duties, during the whole period. Its friends | bursements of the Government, which folnow complain of and oppose resolutions. lows from It.

cient revenue cannot be raised with a rate

cording to my understanding, has the same effect.

No Ig.

Such a mode of explaining his theory to me does credit to the honorable Senator's discomment and taste. He knew I

the rates reduced so low as it was provided isfactory to any who travel and have The people want both to prosper.

wholly unterable-absurd in practice, and trade for years, and its friends now proeven in theory-incompatible with that pose free trade, to take away the work soundness which should characterize the from our people and give it to foreigners; views of a statesman, and I am glad there so that hereafter labor in this country is to even in theory; Al hough this is my opinion of the doctrine itself. I still wish to remove all the supposed grounds of hard ships which enlisted the sympathies of the community, and induced many worthy Mr. Van Buren's administration. Upon men, who did not believe in the doctrine,

At is said that, under our system, there advocates of this doctrine say may justifiy a resort to it for re iel; and it is desirable to remove this impression, at least from such men's minds.

It is affirmed that the South suffer from the mode of imposing the duties upon imports, because it imposes an undue pro portion of the burdens upon them; and also by the unequal distribution of the dis

This last point was elaborately argued

work for the public, is greatly to be preferred tor its independence and eventual ascendancy in wealth.

[Here he Senator from South Carolina interposed and said: 'The honorable Senator states my argument very fairly, but he does not take the same view of it that I took. I stated that such a course would draw all the money into Fairfax; they would command the currency."]

Mr. SIMMONS resumed. I am glad I have stated the Senator's argument correctly. I did not mean to take the same view of it which he took, but was trying to show the correct one, in practice. And I thought it was made out pretty throw the wheels out of gear. This, ac- clearly that it depended apon which of the two classes of citizens, if equally industrious, was best pund for their services.

And here I will refer to a remark on this subject of public employment, made by the honorable Senated from Missouri was acquainted with the operation of ma- (Mr. BENTON) last summer, (and he utters chinery, and that he could, in this mole, some sensible ones as well as some very make me comprehend his doctrine; and severe ones.) that the South had enjoyed he hand also discovored that I did not the offices and patronage of this Governperplex myself with mere abstract theories. ment for forty years, to their great disad. In this he was right, and I think I can dis contage; he hoped for the next forty they necessity for taxing tea and coffee, or rais- the entire machinery of our system of Gov- the icerk, and he had no shubt it would furn to more profit. [Mr. CALHOUS again This I could easily show. I think, me- interposed, and said athe meant that chanically; but as other Senators may not this not only gave the currency, but it gave be as familiar with the operations of whitels employment to the people of Fairfax. and gearing as I am, I will take another and he employment was even more valmode of illustrating this doctrine. The unble than the currency."] Mr. S. re-umright to place an obstruction on the rail. The currency has entered into almost all

> the cars are travelling at greater speed of trude, ' and a good tariff as furnishing than suits his taste or notions of safety. [the people with employment. It is a hard This may be a peaceful remedy in theory, case to have to do a job with poor tools; but in practice it would not be very sat- but it is still harder to have no work to do. But these free-trade folks of the late ad-It is plain to me that the doctrine is ministration, by their tampering with the without the slightest warrant of any kind- currency, have been dulling the tools of

> > Upon this subject of employment, I am glad the nonorable Senator has such correct views. He says it is more valuable than money; and I agree with him. His argument is without practical soundness when applied, as he applies it, to a people who interchange labor, and when the aggregate employment is enjoyed by them alone. It is then a question merely as to which mode public or private employment, is most profitable; but when it is connected with the subject now bef re us, it is a good argument for the protection of our labor against the cheap labor of Europe; for to buy of nations who will not, or do not, buy of you, no mater how cheap you buy, will eventually bring us to the condition which he tried to bring the people of Loudon into: by losing the offices and work too, we shall lose all, and foreigners

will get all the wealth. This is understood the last summer by the honorable Sena- by those who leach free trade in Eng-

SPEECH OF MR. SIMMONS

TERMS.

ONE DOLLAR a year; payably in advance. No paper will be sent without a remittance. The money of solvent banks, that is current at parin the State, or place from whence it is remitted,

will be received in payment. Remittances by mail may be made at our 'kair

when Post-masters are witnesses Our friends will see by the following extract from

the eircular of the Post-master General, how their remittances can be made free of postage:-"A post-master may enclose money in a letter to

the publishes of a newspaper, to pay the subscription of a third person, and trank the letter, if written or signed by himself." ALL letters intended for the Editor should be ad-

No letters to our office, not post-paid, will be ta-

ken from the Post-office.

NEW SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS Fayetteville St., two doors south of N. C.

Book Store.

THE SUBSCRIBER allopts this method of an-nouncing to his triends and to the public generally, that he has just received from New York, by the Schooner Murgaret, a large and splendid and beautiful assortment of Spring and Summer Goods, which he will be extremely happy to furnish to those who may choose to extend to him their patronage, on the most reasonable terms. Among his stock may te found the following articles:

www.qod	ont-dyed t	onion Gisel	CT-	and charactering	ŝ
- do		do Brown	-		
- da	; fight an	d dark Blue		rus.	-
da .	- 10 · 11	Greet			
Allpacha	Wool Co	ating & Dra	p d' ete fo	r Summer	
Light sin	gle milled	Cassimeres	of every y	ariety.	
Hlack	do	do	do	do	
Drab	do	do	Due	Skin	
Fancy Ca	assimere;	Gambroon	20.11P		
White S	atia Londe	on Drilling			
	do do	do			
		na Silks. Li	abt Silker 1	Vhite Sat	

elwet; China Silks; Light Silks; White Sat in and white Crimp'd Satin Vestings and Marseitles of every color ogether with a rich and varied assortment of Fan

ry articles, comprising men's knit Silk and Cotton Shirts and Drawers: Mohair Searts and Faney Silk and Satin Cravats; black and white Hoskin Glaves; Silk and Linnen Cambrie Handkerehie@: Summer Stocks-Shirt Collars, Bosoms and Suspenders

The subscriber is sincerely thankful for the kind and liberal manner in which he has been sustained ly the public, and he takes this opportunity of asmring his sumerons biends and customers, that he is at all times at their service, ready and anxious to serit a continuance of their support and patronage. He hopes at all times to be characterized by punctuality, integ ity and promptinude, and he knows of no consideration which could induce him to swerve for one mement from that path in which an open and norshie business ought to be conducted

When his friends and customers fovor him with a call, he will tell them himself, what reduction has been red in his prices, and he believes he hazards thing when he says that both his Goods and his to s will be such as to please the most issuitions. The subscriber also deems it expedient to close a new muts by Note or Cash. He would most re-. cifully remind his customers that he does busisa apon a credit of six months in most instances, in that the time allotted, has, in respect to a good man, expired. He hopes the call for a settlement will be general, for he wishes, in order to do tall nation to all his customers, to know precisely the stuation of his business. T R FENTRES

Raleigh, April 11, 1842 16 2m

Pedantry crams one's head with lefrned mber, and takes out one's brains to make oom for it.

banks most worthless? Why in the very State where our opponents have always had large majorities in the Legisla ures ...

the meanest most trifling and corrupt by our adversaries. Yet, to hear them talk, their hatred to banks has always been so great that they have shuddered at the sound of "banks, and avoided them as a Voice of the Turle is heard in our land. curse. But enough --- read the Report, and let justice be done Milton Chron.

ABOLITION.

TO THE SOUTH.

New York, Ap'l, 1842.

F. H. PETT13,

Counsellor at Law,

406 Broadway.

F. H. PETTIS.

17 6mo.

Cuba .- The late intelligence from Havana, of the arrest and imprisonment of the man having charge of the mails on dressed, Editor of the True Whig, City of Wash- board the British (war) steamer Tay, bcause he refused to surrender them, and the prompt despatch from the British Consul to the Admiral on the West Indian station, to get him to bring a sufficient power to enforce a release, places Cuba in rather a critical position. That island is a T. R. FENTRESS, Merchant Tailor | tempting piece of terra firma to British eyes, and this Governor General may expect to incur superadded British wrath to the extent of the desire of a possession ofhis island. If John Bull had the proprietary right there, it would greatly add to his capacity for demonstration upon our to commune with nature in her vernal walks. millions a year, and if to this be added south-eastern border and increase his control over the key to the gulf . The disposition to conciliate Spain and thus comp French influence over the Peninsular, may interpose; but after a bombardment and an exorbitant demand, it is a very easy matter for the adroit British ministry to conciliate the feeble Spanish Government by

some apparent compromise by which Cuba becomes English soil. We may be dis appointed, but we shall certainly not be surprised to see the British in possession are a sufficient pretext, provided other considerations are not in the way.

TEMPERANCE REFORMATION. We had not room in our last to congratulate our readers on the rapid strides the Temperance Reformation has been making in our community the past ten days, -and we hope its progress is yet onward. The meeting of the young men on the 1st instant, started the bail, and the efficient labors of Mr CARY infinediately thereaf ter, have been crowned with success beyond the hopes of the most sanguine. Our Society now rumbers over one hundred and ffifty members-nearly all of whom reside in the village. So clean has been the sweep, that scarcely a visiter to a grocery is now to be seen, where formerly there was almost a constant crowd. Some idea of the effect produced may be formed from the general exclamation of our citizens-What's change a few days has wough' in the society of Charlotte "

bid its advocates God speed! Charlotte N. C. J.f. SINGULAR SUICHDE-

er-wreathed Spring.

With what beautiful and expressive imbanks in the Union are those established agery has an ancient sacred poet spoken of and that is, by seeing what was spent durthis vernal season!

"For, lo the winter is past, the rain is over and gone, which did not come either from customs or

The fig tree putt th forth her green figs, And the vin-s, with the tender grape, give a pleasant smell "

In this climate, the Spring is the sweetest They spent the money on hand at the of seasons; not only for its contrast to the stern severities of winter, but also for its intrinsic loveliness, and its delightful associations. It is the childhood of nature, full of Received from the sale of bank stock, smiles and tears; gay, guileless, sparkling with new-born life, and rushing onward with And the amount owing when the cushioned foot steps, to summer's maturity, to autuumn's decay, to winter's grave. Spring seems to infuse into the heart of

man, also, fresh and generous impulses; the scenes around him give a new glow to his Deduct the amount then on hand, affections, and banish the wintry lethargy of 85.V his spirits. The inner man is almost in uni son with the outer world; and the newly decked and garnished creation finds responsive smiles in the breast of him who loves.

Thompson, in his forcible lines, has well sung-

When heaven and earth, as if contending, vie To faise his being, and serene his soul, Can be f rbear to join the general smile. Of nature? Can fierce passions vex his breast, While every gale is peace, and every grove Is melody.

SHERIDAN AND THE BOOFS.

A short time after his leaving Harrow, he went down to Bristol to spend a few days. of Cuba. The repeated difficulties of obtain, on credit, a new pair of boots. He late, with the steam war dogs at Havana called on two different sons of Crispin; orhis heel. directed the man to take it home, stretch it, and return with it the next morof what service a single boot could be to the possessor, obyed. His brother Crispin soon followed; the same fault was found; the same directions repeated; and Sheridan having obtained a boot from each, mounted his hack for the metropolis, leaving his dupes to lament their folly in being duped by a raw

stripling. SHIPWRECK AND LOSS OF LIFE. The American ship Majestic, Captain Morrison, bound from. Havre to Apalach repeating it. He says his doctrine is, that the account the dependent submission. N. B. A Plate of Spring Pashions just received. We heartily cheer on the good work, and icola, was wrecked on the 10th January. on the French coast near Boulogne. Out

of 16 persons which formed the crewonly A correspondent of the Highland (S. C.) who unfortunaely perished.

of duty reduced to less than half of what Spring is again upon us; the delicate flow- was levied during their term; and the honorable Senator insists that it can be.

There is another mode of testing this; ing the term of the late administration, lands, but was spont in addition to what was received from both those sources, when the taxes, as they call them, were more than forty per cent.

beginning of the first year, which (including what they stopped from going to the States at their extra

late administration left, variously stated from four to twelve millions,

\$18,236,000 about 8,000,000

say about 6.000,000

This, being averaged, makes nearly eight the amount spent, which was received near thirteen millions a year, over and above the receipts from all sources, besides the sales of property and means on hand, the earnings of prior years, and besides Treasury notes left for their successors to pay. All this was done while they levied texes at over forty per cent.

The honorabl- Senator from New Hampshire must know this; but still he insists Before he quitted that place, he wished to that revenue enough can be raised, either with or without including tea and coffee. with a duty of 20 per cent.! I have aldered each to make nim a pair of boots, and ready shown that the amount, at that rate to bring them home at different hours of the of duty, according to his own estimates, day he had fixed for his departure, telling when Secretary, after including all articles, them they should be punctually paid on the except tea and coffee, will be but 15 mildelivery of their goods. On the appointed lions. The present Secretary makes the morning, the first that came found the young same estimate; and yet the honorable Sengentleman in expectation. He tried on the ator implores us to continue the reducboots, found that one of them pressed upon tion to that rate, and threatens us, if we do not, with civil discord, commetion, and blondshed! This is the honorable gentlening; the man, who could not comprehend man's new form of nullification! and he threatens it, upon the passage of resolutions which propose to carry out the general provisions of the compromise act-an act which was satisfactory to all who regarded nullification as a peaceful remedy.

This suggestion of the honorable Senator from New Hampshire brings to my mind an illustration of the doctr ne of nullification, presented to me by a distinguished Senator who is supposed to be master of ence, in point of wealth, which county the subject; and I have his authority for had the public employment; but take into a State, if it thinks a general law is un- and at the same time the extravagant habits constitutional or oppressive, has a right to of both body and mind, that gradually cog the wheels and stop the machinery of undermine those who feed at the public a is, that the State has a right to uncog and those of Fairfax to subsist upon, while at complain so bitterly about paying duties,

tor from South Carolina, (Mr. CALHOUN.) who attempted to prove that the distrib. wive administration of the moneys of this Government was unequal and oppressive, and must be so; and that this inequality might be carried so far as to ruin the South. This was illustrated by supposing that two neighboring counties. Loudon and Fairfax, should unite and form a Republic under a form of government like ours; that Loudon had 100,000 people, and Fairfax ten more, so as to &c.

give it a majority, that their annual profits were three hundred thousand dollars each making an aggregate of six hundred thousand, and the disbursements two hundred thousand a year-each alike contribating one hundred thousand; that Fairfax, from its majority of ten should expend the whole sum contributed in that county: the result, he said, would be that. at the end of the year, Fairfax would what influences its destruction is attribu-\$32,236,000 have four, and Loudon two, of the six table. But I must take leave of this part hundred thousand dollars; and by repeat of the subject. I have fatigued the Sen-1.000.000 \$31.236.000

ave the whole currency. When he had concluded, a friend who sits near me remarked, "that's very clear." The honorable Senator has taken another | South Carolina replied to and commented method to illustrate it, and a shorter one. upon some parts of the speech of the Senfor, land, it will show that they spent A committee of mine, five sitting on one ator from Kentucky, (Mr. CLAY) who rase side of the table, and four on the other -- and said, he should decline answering, they each take five wafers representing the but thereafter should insist that the Senwealth of the community, one wafer each ator from Rhode Island should be perto be the annual contribution. The five mitted to go on without interruption. on one side the table, out voting the other Mr. CALHOUN said he should not have infour, order this contribution to be laid out terrupted so often, but the appeals and among themselves, for the expenses of the allusions were made to him prersonally.] Government. To continue this for five Mr. SIMMONS. I have made no personal years, would transfer the whole wealth a. Ellusion in any offensive sense I hope. mong the five. Each mode of stating the The remarks applied to the arguments and process he thought conclusively proved the observations of the Senator, and not to correctness of his theory.

ory; but in practice there is no sound- even him, as well as the Senate, that if the ness in it. As a practical matter, its er- distributive administration of the money ror is, in supposing that these minorities of this Government should actually become do nothing, while the majority carn the as local and partial in its character as in public money, by employment on the pub- the instance he has put of the two counic works or in public offices.

In the case put by the Senator, of the wo counties of Virginia, the profits would or of serious complaint from those parts depend upon which class of citizens was of the country whose people might not employed at the best wages, or in the get employed. most productive labor; those of Fairfax by the Government, on public works and complaint-which is the supposed inein the offices, or those of Loudon, in quality of the burdens imposed upon difraising provisions and producing other supplies for their subsistence.

It is plain, if all other things were equal, and the people of the two counties dealt with each other, as those of these States do, that it would make very little differ-

five, were saved-the captain, as well as Government. This was his first mode of crib, and the condition of the people of Lou- and appear to be influenced solely by clithe two mates; being amongst the number illustration; but this morning I am told it don, who raise the corn and potatoes for mate. I cannot so well tell why the South

land, if it be not by their friends who advocate it here. They put that doctrine forth for us to follow. but have too much good sense to follow it themselves.

[Mr. CALHOUN again interposed and said, "that the expending of public money in one section, as in Fairfax, not only gave employment, which was better than money, but there was a great advantage to that county by the improvements made in it by the expenditures, such a roads."

Mr. S. resumed. This is very true, sir; and I am glad to find the honorable Senator returning to his former views upon the subject of these roads, or internal improvements.

This is a part of the American system, which, when conducted judiciously, does operate very advantageously. The coun! try so understands it, and knows, too, to. ing this for three years, Fairfax would ate and myself, too, by hobbling along in this kind of running fight.

During the remarks upon this part of the subject, the honorable Senator from

him; and I turned towards him that I All this may be very good abstract the- might be understood, in order to convince ties, it would furnish no ground for the nullification of a law made to raise supplies,

> I will now examine the other ground of ferent parts of the country, by the pro-

The honorable Senator from South Car-olina (Mr. Cathoux) has repeatedly called upon me (when memorials in favor of protection have been presented) to show why it was, that the people of the South regarded these duties as oppressive, and that at the North they were petitio ing for them to be laid.

I confess it does seem strange that such