#### THOMAS J. LEMAY, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR

# TERMS.

Sumarity tion, three dollars per snnum-half

in advance Persons'esiding without the State willbereg tired to pay the wHOLE amount of the year's subeription in advance

RATES OF ADVERTISING.

For every square (not exceeding 16 linesthis size type first insertion, on-dollar; each subsequent insertion, twenty-fivecents. The advertisements of Clerks and Sheriffs will be charged 25 per cent higher; and a deduction o Si} per cent. will be made from the regular pri-

ees for advertisers ha the year. OP Letters to the Editors MUST be post-paid.

#### NEW SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS T. B FENTRESS, Merchant Tailor Favetteville St., two doors south of N. C.

Book Store.

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

Sun'r word-dyed London Black" do Brown do

CLOTHS. light and dark Blue

Grees J Allpacha Wool Costing & Drap d' ete for Summer Coats

Light single milled Cassimeres of every variety. Black do do do do do Die Skin do Deab Fancy Cassimere; Gambroon White Satin London D. illing

Faney do do do South Velvet; China Silks; Light Silks; White Sat in and white Grimp'd Satin Vestings and Marseilles of every color

Together wi h a rich and varied assortment of Fanev articles, comprising men's knit Sitk and Cotton Shirts and Drawers; Mohair Scarfs and Pancy Silk and Sitin Crawats; block and white Hockin Gloves; Silk and Linnen Cambrie Handkerchiefs; Summer Stocks--Shirt Collars, Bosoms and Suspenders The subscriber is sincerely thankful for the kind

and liberal manner in which he has been sustained by the public, and he takes this opportunity of as-suring his numerons friends and customers, that be is at all times at their service, ready and anxious to merit a commance of their support and patronage He hopes at all times to be characterized by punctuality, integ ity and promptitude, and he knows of no consideration which could induce him to swerve for one moment from that path in which an open and

honorable business ought to be conducted When his friends and customers fovor him with a call, he will tell them himself, what reduction has meaned in his prices, and he believes he hazards nothing when he says that both his Goods and his prices will be such as to please the most fastidions. The subscriber also deems it expedient to clore-his accounts by Note or Cash. He would most res, weifully remind his customers that he does business upon a credit of six months in most instances and that the time allotted, has, in respect to a good many, expired. He hopes the call for a settlement will be general, for he wishes, in order to do tuil justice to all his customers, to know precisely the situation of bis business.

T. R FENTRESS N. B A Plate of Spring Fashions just received Raleigh, April 11, 1842 16 2m

Odd things to Sec. - "I would be odd to see a lobster smoking a cigar, or a toad chewing tobacco; but to see an editor at peace with himself and the world, and up to his ankles in prosperity, would be still more strange.

Misfortune of being Ugly .- A girl was on the point of being hanged at Viof the spectators, who was a Neapolitan, scheme for this year." a middle aged man, but excessively ug-ly. As he had but a few minutes to TEMS OF INTEREST TO TRAVELLERS. A nerican ship must not be trodden by a British official whose epaulette is to consti-

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." Vol. XXXIII

### RALEIGH N. C. WEDNESDAY, MAY 11, 1842.

Euraged at this, the merchant started, case the vessel must be stopped, entered, and so confidently her hopes. Long will it be distinction between the two kinds of imand found, to his astonishment, the state- inspected; and that the boarding officer is before the Senate Chamber will again listen ports can be expected. ment of the youth was too true, for the constituted the judge to determine upon the to eloquence so commanding, or again feel The free articles, or most of them, are law

ers have no pretension in any manner to in-WORLD'S CONVENTION IN PARIS. terfere-" Yet every vessel bearing the A-Mr. Walsh writing from Paris March merican flag may be brought to and boarded In the Senate of the United States, March 11, 1842. tion, viz: a rate of duty of at least forty to bring all classes of American producers 21 says: - "You have been duly informed within the limits specified by the treaty of The resolutions of Mr. CLAY, in relation to the per cent- So high a rate I have no wish into one common family, with agricul. that the second Horld's Concention for the four Powers, in order that a Br tish ofthe Abolition of Slavery, to be held in this ficer may be satisfied whether she has a capital on the 7th instant, was interdicted right to carry the American flag or not. The, by the Government. The heads of the limits within which this surveillance is to French Anti-Slavery Society soon issued be exercised include, as we mentioned some a card pleading that they submitted to the days ago, the entire space between the easapprehension or knowledge of the police, tern coast of the United States, beginning at that plots were contrived for a mob or the Southern extremity of South Cardina, cient mount of revenue shall be raised by the business of importing, as well as dement. popular tumult at the place of meeting, and running down the South American duties on imports, for an economical ad-It is well understood that their indiscreet Coast to Patagonia, to the Western Coast of ministration of the Government. It nei-leaves every American interest to become is as little propriety for insisting that the assent to a grand concourse of foreign Africa, from the Kingdom of Morocco on ther refers to, nor relies upon, any other a victim either to the cupidity of the principle of protection is to be found in rhetorical Abolitionists-quite a fearful the North, to the extremity of Hindostan, means than duties for that object. But I foreigner who imports, or to the necessities specific duties, as there is in seeking to anomally in Paris-was the real cause of ten degrees below the Southern extremity of have known no law to be more misappre- of the foreign producer abroad. At make distinctions in the various kinds of the official interposition. The Duke de the African continent. Within this space hended than this has been, nor one on any rate, sir, I prefer that certainty which industry by discrimination in the duties Broglie, M. de Lumartine, M. Oditon Bar- the chief portion of our trade is ambraced, which public opinion appears to be so much is secured by the provisions of that law, to be laid. It is but another form of levyrot, with all the moderation of their spirit and authority of their names, might not be and authority of their names, might not be able to keep the O'Connells. Maddens, that it means anything-it may be Bowrings, and other poli ical Radico phil- than she is willing to yield in her turn. If in regard to it at the time of its passage, through a home valuation, to any mere exercised arbitrarily or capriciously for anthropists within any French bounds .---

loss of his character in his late contest with them, would be studiou-ly exalted and gilded anew by the members of the London Societies with whom he had fraternized there. But the Government did cause of Abolition; nor would it unpardonably offend the Britsh committee who it number of British and other forign dele- tudes, is fully effectually established forever.' gates who had come for the convention of His Lordship was somewhat hasty in this the 7th. The French Society mustered announcement-France, the only nation in all the domestic enthusiasts; ha angues on the list whose commerce would be likely to both sides were delivered with incredible suffer from the compact, has refused to sancmutual effect: Mr Sturge and Mr Scoble tion it. She will stand by this republic in railed against the negro bond ge in the repelling the claims of England to the office

United States, of which they told horrific of judge and executioner of their respective stories. A banquet followed; Mr. Isam- laws against the slavetrade. Let England bert gave a dinner to the foreign philan- be content to enforce her own, and leave thropists; and Mr Guizot entertained them other nations to fulfil their individual obliand the prominent members of the French gations. If the American flag is abused by Society, in the same way, at the Hotel of the adventurers in this traffic the correction enna; but youth and beauty made a Foreign Affairs. Mr Isambert could not of the abuse is our affair; and we acknowlgreat impression upon the heart of one expect an invitation. Thus ended the edge our responsibility to take care that it

be no longer permitted. But the deck of an per cent.

SPEECH OF MR. SIMMONS

tation of the expenditutes of the Government, and suggesting a cortailment of all unnecessaiy expenses, and the observance of a rigid economy, being under consideration-(Conclute 1.)

This law plainly declares that a sufi-

we had a naval power equal to that of Great and in some instances since, from a de-Britain the reciprocity here proffered in terms termination to misrepresent and condemn And there is abundant evidence before the it is the most convenient form of levying isters, the more rancourous for the utter might exist in fact. But in that case the it. But I am bound to believe that a country that all rais are but nominal, duties, and should sometimes be resorted British Government would probably be less portion of the men of this last class, if disposed to consummate the arrangement. correctly informed of its character and of the basis by his invoices, although you its over the other modes. At present every body knows that the chief its capacities to carry out the objects inten- should require them to be shingled over searching would be done by British cruisers ded, would cease to condemn it. The and it is for the purpose of being constituted objects of this law can be best understood INSPECTOR GENERAL of the seas that Eng- by looking at its provisions in connex- of the provisions of the compromise act, not wish to appear to discountenance the Inspector GENERAL of the seas that Log- by tooking at its provisions of the provisions of the comptonic that it on imports, one which, in the circumstan-because it has often been asserted that it on imports, one which, in the circumstansearch conceded to her. She demands if time of its passage. This will show its now in the name of the great Powers of true spirit and intent. At that time it But we have seen that, when taken in conso cordially welcomed in May last or fall Europe: and Lord ABERDEEN announces to was estimated that the wants of the Gov- nexion with the wants of the Treasury, our Minister, with some empasis, that he ernment would not exceed fifteen millions as estimated at the time of its passage, could well be given in exercising the reventhe heads of French Anti-Slavery Sot ci- has "concluded a joint treaty with France, of dollars annually. The debt was ety. Accordingly, a meeting called pri- Austria, Russia and Prussia, by which the paid, and the ordinary expenses had not country, affecting its capacity to consume vate was allowed, at which assembled a mutual right of search, within certain lati- exceeded thirteen millio s a year the pre- imports, it contained all the security for vious eight years. Every plan presented the encouragement of American labor has its abiding place in the Constitution, at that session of Congress proposed to which the condition of the Treasury and and cannot be taken out but by amendvenue should not exceed the wants of the permit. Government, and with more or less pro fessed regard to the incidental encouragement of American labor. The free-trade, or what was regarded as the Southern doctrine was, that duties should be levied an all articles alike, whether coming in should be levied upon such articles as in- They must, and therefore will, have it. not, and at a rate no higher than was suffi-

They contended for this, and it was

articles intended to be protected could not maturity, and then relies with confidence be reduced much below what they are seen on the capacity of each to live in common to have been during the la e administral with their follows. This has the effect most convincing proofs that so high duties take that rank, notwithstanding the atare evaded in almost all cases; and we tempts of the honorable Senator from New have reason to believe that, from their be- Hampshire to seduce it from its American ing so high they occasion many of those connexions. It will keep with them, and numerous frauds which have driven al- take its chance with the rest; and all most all honest American merchants from will, I trust, find adequate encouragefeated both revenue and protection. This According to my apprehension, there nominal rate of duties, however high. any, or for all purpose. In some cases, so long as you permit the forrigner to fix to for its convenience; it has no other mer-

with oaths. and with the prosperous condition of the

reduce the rates of duties, so that the re- other controlling circumstances would

would produce a sufficient revenue, ac- tion. cording to the estimate then made, for an revenue. It also provided that these rates of du-

said in favor of all these propositions; but, in my humble judgement, there is no principle involved in any of them: they all relate to a mere matter of expediency, as to the most judicious mode of levying duties and that expediency depends upon ton many considerations to require an examination of them all. Nobody disputes the right of this Government to lay duties for revenue, and incidentally toen. charge our own industry. I do not believe it good policy to discriminate among No 19. | what are called protected articles unless it shall be as an exception to a general ru e, and one made in favor of some branch of indusiry which is in its infancy, or else entitled to be an exception from some such cause; and this is, the intention of the

From every examination I have given this subject of the compromise act, I can-I have been induced to say this much not discover that it abandons any princisurrendered the principle of protection. cesunder which it was passed, was a highly expedient one. It gives all that incidental ue power.

But the principle of protection does not depend upon any law of Congress: it ment. Nay, it lies even deeper, and at the very foundation upon which that soci-It provided for such rates of duties as ety is built, which framed this Constitu-

To afford protection to the labor of this economical administration of the Go- country is not a matter of choice, even vernment, and provided that those duties with the masses; it is matter of necessity. competition with products of our own or terfered with similar producions of ours It is not like an ordinary regulation of pro not, and at a rate no higher than was suffi-cient to raise the requisite sum, which in our own market, leaving those articles perty; it is a question that involves the which did not so interfere either to pay means or personal substance, one in was then estimated at twelve to thirteen or not to pay duties, according to our cir- which those have the greatest interest who cumstances, and to be resorted to from have most children. Labor has generally time to time as mere make weights in the been protected by the exercise of the at that time justly called a "horizontal scales, upon any casual deficiency in the revenue power in the form of duties on im-Should the same mode tail to proports. tect it hereafter, in consequence of the legislation or the necessities of foreign countries, there is a more ample powor given to the Government in "its control over prohibitory legislation. In exercising the revenue power, under certain we shall be obliged to stop the reductions before they reach the contemplatteen or fifteen millions would be raised; but with a home valuation, and from twenty five raised in ordinary times, I have no doubt. But for a year or two to come, I am confident, the estimate of the honorable Senator from Kentucky is too high for the exports. It is founded on the value of the exports of last year, and five-eights of year twenty per cent. higher than it is now. This would make a difference of twelve or thirteen millions; and I confess I see nothing to justify a hope that prices of any al our great staples are soon to improve. The honorable Senator from New Hampshire said yesterday, that he professed to know about cotton! and spoke in derision of the quantity of East India counts concerning this article as full of interest to us. Bales. The quatity on hand in England at the close of the year was about 550,000 Its anticipated receipts from all sources except the United States, the present year, are 650,000 1,200,000

Of Rhode Island,

adjustment of the duties on imports, the limi- to see continued, especially as we have the ture at the head; and agriculture will

numbers were taken off-enever to be re- right of the vessel to continue her voyage, the living power of the patriotism of the already raised to that rate; and, to enjoy But it opposes discrimination in favor placed; the poor fellow had labored with nuccasing industry for about two hours in scrubbing the heads of the casks. Lord Abgadges also repeats a declaration heart, as it was wont to flow from the lips of the discrimination of twenty per cost. I lord Abgadges also repeats a declaration heart, as it was wont to flow from the lips of the discrimination of twenty per cost. of any interest when at maturity. It has contemplated in the bill, the duties on the whatever be their destination. British cruis-

make up his mind, he ran immediately his intention to marry the criminal, de- eight miles has been received part of which manded her pardon, according to the is already put down. The company, as will read, with thrilling emotions, the vale- will show. ingly addressed her in these terms: "Mathan, I am a gentleman of some property, the trains over the old road. and I now wish, for the first time, that I were a king, only that I might offer you stronger proof of my attachment."--"Alas, sir," replied the girl, "I am fully sensible of your affection and generosity; but I am not mistress over my own heart, and I cannot belie my sentiments. Unfortunately they control my fate, and I prefer the death with which 1 am confusion, and the woman directed the executioner to his office.

Take off the Numbers.- A rather palpable Irish bull was perpetrated on the wharf in this city. One of the firm of Gregg, Mills & Co., heavy importers, sent a son of Erin, who had been the counting house, to a vessel unloading, with directions to take off the num hers from certain casks, just landed, and lying on the wharf.

On being told, the youth stood for a moment staring at his employer, who said\_

"You know how to take off numbers, I suppose?"

I taken off before now, sir," and away he started.

He was gone some two hours, withcounting room, in a perfect sweat, bearing in his hand an empty bucket, and a hard scrubbing brush, and exclaimed-"Well, sir, I think I did that nice."

"Ah, you have taken them off, have you?" said the boss, "let me look at them."

"Look at them, sir, is it?" exclaimed the youth, while a grin of delight playve'll not look at them agin. I've scrutbed the heads of the barr is as clean as a new cent."

"You have! Why, you stupid fellow, we'll not be able to recognize our casks by the invoice."

"Faith, an' you will, sir, for the others there are as dirty on the head as a chimney sweep, and nothin' has been done to them, save a chap's standing there, and writing down something."

The Petersburg Rail Road Company has commenced laying the T. or heavy iron to the place of execution, and, declaring rail on their road. Iron enough to extend upon her nationality .- Balt. Amer.

Besides M. I-ambert, the foe of the Min-

custom of the country. The pardon was we are informed, expects to have at least dictory of Henry Clay. It was listened to granted on condition that the girl was one half of the Road laid with that kind of in the Senate Chamber by all who could find not averse to the match. He accord- rail this year. In the mean time, there is a place within reach of the speaker's voice. no interruption to the regular passage of It will be searched for and read with equal which duties had before been laid, especial-

This same enterprising Company, the Halifax Advocate states, are preparing to enlists the sympathy of the whole country. ductions, should afterwares be admitted Roanoke, its present termination, to Hal- party feeling, or even the rigor of personal rates should be necessary, in order to diifax; an Engineer being now engaged in dislike against the distinguished individual minish the amount of revenue, such reducthe survey-

Extension of the Richmond and Freder- all, all will be forced, in the supremacy of eventually come to a rate (20 per cent.) at no just cause, it is true, for the estrangeicksburg Rail Road to the Potomac is fin- that better feeling which pervades the heart ished, and the superstructure is now in at a time like this, to unite their voices with threatened, to marrying so ngly a fellow progress. It is designed to have it ready those of his warmest friends in the expres- for an economical administration of the So I thought at the time; and, although as you are!" The Neapolitan retired in for travel by the first of September next, sions of heartfelt regret amid which Henry This, and the Irop rails on the Petersburg Clay bids adien to the American Senate. Road, will much increase the comf rt and

ton City and the South .- IVil. Chron.

exchanges that on Saturday, the last day ples and measures antagonistic of those cherdown and ruined. One of the horses in the be considered an humble member. Riper first heat encountered one of the side years, and a closer observation of men and posts, which penetrated full two feet and things, have long since dissipated many of a ha finto her body, tearing her flesh in a our harsher feelings-and we are free to amost horrible manner, and causing her vow, that the name of Henry Clay has been rider to fall violently upon the track. In winning upon our affections for years, and the fifth heat another horse became lame, the principles of Henry Clay have found

"Och, and I do, sir; many a one have racers and jockeys may call all this acci

the dreadful corruption of the public morbe the existence of this land of religious liberty, when its freedom is thus perverted into moral licentiousness. Oh tempora!

Oh mores!- Southern Chronic'e.

## LORD ABERDEEN'S LETTER.

ed about his month. "Faith, sir, and in the corre: pondence, already made public, of the man--we have admired his talents, we principle of protection is supposed to conrespecting the Right of Search. We can have honored if we could not fully sub- sist in discriminating duties, the necesnot perceive that any new aspect is given to scribe to his principles-and we have bow- sity for an increase of duties has operated the question by Lordship's final statement of ed in conscious subjection to the power of his against the development of that peculiar He disclaims, as before, all pretensions American spirit.

on the part of the British Government of the

tute the badge of his authority to pronounce

We have never been among the number of expedition of travellers between Washing- those who could subscribe implicitly to all the political opinions of Mr. Clay. In our carly training we had been accustomed to Singular Rebuke,- We learn from our. look upon him as the champion of princiand on examination was found to have bro- increasing favor with us in proportion as ken one of the sinews of her right foreleg, our longer experience has enabled us to to violate both human and divine laws by great man-as we have seen him towering ment of every measure that promised to ex- perty.

alt the whole, without depressing any part

right of search--yet insists upon the right of a man bids adieu to the theatre of his active contined as it was expected, and if the examination. The difference here attemp- usefulness-to the councils amid which his necessities of the Government had not ted to be set forth, is that the right of search giant intelect so often and so powerfully become greater than when the law was extends to the cargo of the vessel and to the told upon the destinies of the nation. Long passed, we should have had a discrimina-

amination is confined to a verification of her supplied with one upon whom the nation can tations equalling the entire duty, or twennationality. But it is manifest that in either fix, in the hour of trouble, so strongly and ty per cent.; but, as it now stands, no such specific duties. There may be a great deal have dertermined on this so far as regarde

tariff;" and I perceive by some memorials that the act which passed at that ses-

sion has the same term applied to it ---MR. CLAY'S FAREWELL .- Every body whether just y or not, a further examination

The law referred to, instead of provi articles alike, declared that many upon eagerness by all who can obtain it in print. It such articles as did not interfere with, The occasion of this address is one which but which were necessary to, our own prowho now bids adieu to the chamber of which tion should be gradual, and reathing effect. This adjustment restored harmowhich a sufficient amount of revenue ment which existed; but it had taken place, could be raised, on that class of articles, and it was wise to restore good feelings. Government.

contemplated a discrimination between the law to give an adequate encouragement to those exports were cotton, which was last articles which come in competition with our productions, I was in favor of it when those produced by American labor and it passed, and have defended it ever since: those which did not, to the full extent of and I am now for carrying its provisions collecting the entire revenue by duties into effect, according to its true interpreexchanges that on Saturday, the last day ples and measures antagonistic of those cher-of the New Orleans races, two horses, out ished by the State Rights party, of which to be admitted entirely free. This is of these resolutions. When I say this, I recently sugaged as assistant clerk, from of four entered for the purse, were broken "after the stratiest sect," we were proud to the very intent and spirit of the law; when do not deny that very different opinions are viewed with reference to the state of the and have been, all along, entertained by public Treasury at the time the law was many of my constituents, and by men of framed.

unexpectedly and nulavorable changed, in about its practical effects; and some among reference to the ability of the country to them, and many in other parts of New consume and pay for dutiable imports, England, consider that by this law the as well as to the increased expenditures, principle of protection to American labor and was pronounced broken down. The consider more soberly their intricate and and consequent necessities for increas- is surrendered. extensive bearing. In a word, as we have ed revenues. This change, which is dental; it strikes us as a direct judgment witnessed in their constant developement often adverted to by the advocates of of protection consists in the mode of layof God upon those who have openly dared the expanded American feelings of this free trade as if it were desired by the ing duties; that a horizontal tariff, as they friends of American labor, because it creates call it, is an abandonment of protecthe desecration of the Sabbath. This is far above the petty jealonsies, the envies and a necessary for higher duties than was ex- tion. All this must depend upon other ceived from him, when he cutered the only one of a multitude of ways in which suspicions of the large majority of those pected, is not, in fact favorable to any circumstances than the manner of levying with whom he was associated-and beheld kind of productive labor in this country. the duties. They will not pretend that als is manifested. Short, we fear, must him bending the towering energies of his to my knowledge. It weighs down the great mind and lending habitually the aid of prosperty of all; it destsoys confidence, fifty or a hundred per cent., will not give as to leave no prospect to us of an early his overpowering eloquence in the advance- and, with it, the value of all kinds of pro-

> Neither does it furnish an opportunity of the American people-to build up, and to carry out prcu iar doctrines of disstrengthen, and beautify the great temple of crimination, in levying duties, between We publish this morning, Lord ABER- liberty, at whose shrine he has proven a most imports which do, and those which do not DEEN's reply to Mr. STEVENSON's last note devoted worshipper-we have felt proud compete with our labor. So far as the as it is now insisted they should be. feature of the law. But, if the capacity

Well may the nation mourn, when such of the country to consume imports had object of her voyage: while the right of ex- - long will it be before his post shall be tion between these two classes of impor-

ties, or such as should be necessary to raise a sufficient revenue for the economial administration of the Government. should be levied upon imports according commerce. That can be exercised for the ding that the duties should be levied on all to their value in this country, under such same object, either by countervailing or regulations as should thereafter be prescribed by law, and that these duties should be paid in cash. I do not pretend to the provisions of existing laws, it is quite say that in this adjustment nothing was conceded on the part of the uniform and extend the Read from Blakely on the Whatever may have been the violence of free, and that where any reduction of the consistent friends of American labor. Very ed point of 20 cer cent. Upon the premuch was conceded, with the very best sent dutiable articles not more than fourmotives, in my opinion, and with the best We learn also, that the grading of the he has so long been the ornament and pride through a period of nine or ten years, should ny to the people of this nation. There was to thirty per cent., the amount would be every dollar of property of mine in the It is therefore manifest that the law world, depended on the capacity of this intelligence, whose views are entitled to cotton. But I look upon the recent ac-It is true, times have since changed, respect. They have great apprehensions

> They seem to think that the principle an adequate protection to such as are pro- improvement in pricesduced in our country. Besides, as I have already shown, this law, when it was placing the same duties on all articles alike; but it was expected they would be placed, upon such foreign articles as come in competition with our own.

At that time, those who contended that it abandoned this principle of protection, of peace. Our dependence on them for a said it was because it did not provide for market, for this great staples, has no discrimination among what is called pro- doubt been relied upon to insure acquiestected articles-asserting that a given rate ence in, or submissions to, their views in of duty might protect one interest, as the controversies between us. If they apsugar for instance, while a higher one might be necessary for iron, &c.

This sentiment has since changed, and now a strong preference is manifested for pendent of us for their supplies. If they

Making an aggregate (without a bale from us) of more than a year's consumption. A supply for such a period gives an uniform rate of duty on all articles of the holder such a command of the market

We are certainly unwise to overlook this position in our affairs as affecting our framed and passed, did not contemplate ability to import, and, therefore, to raise a permanent revenue. It will not be overlooked by the statesmen of the country, who have attained to this position in reference to us.

The mutual dependence of nations upon each other is undoubtedly conservative pear to rely upon our dependence on them for a market, we certainly should not be unmindful of their exertions to be inde-