

THE RALEIGH STAR AND NORTH CAROLINA GAZETTE.

THOS J. LEMAY, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

"NORTH CAROLINA—POWERFUL IN MORAL, INTELLECTUAL AND PHYSICAL RESOURCES—THE LAND OF OUR BIRDS AND THE HOME OF OUR AFFECTIONS"

[THREE DOLLARS A YEAR—IN ADVANCE.]

VOL. 36.

RALEIGH, N. C., WEDNESDAY, DEC. 24, 1845

No. 52.

LOTTERY NOTICE.

We have been under the necessity of cautioning the public repeatedly against certain persons using the name of CHARLES McINTYRE & Co., of 35 Wall street, and 13 Broad street, New-York, who advertise themselves as "Agents for the Payment of Prizes," in Lotteries of which we are the Managers. We repeat again they are not, and never have been, our Agents, and we are not connected with, or responsible for, any of their acts. They have not only issued certificates of tickets, purporting to be of tickets issued by us in Lotteries under our management, but they have evaded the payment of prizes, under pretence of a mistake, or in a more barterful manner, when drawn to the numbers on those fraudulent certificates of tickets. Besides this, they issue certificates of tickets in what they call the Union Lottery, which is a most perfect fraud, there being no such Lottery under the authority of any law—and there are no known Managers to the Union Lottery. The fraudulent Lottery is determined to be decided by the drawn numbers of the Alexandria Lottery, authorized by Laws of Congress, which is under our management, by a contract with the Mayor and Common Council of the City of Alexandria—and is thus made to appear a part of the Alexandria Lottery, and intended to be, as it is, a most perfect fraud. This notice is given that the public may not be deceived or defrauded by the circulars or by the schemes of this fraudulent Lottery which the projector of the frauds, or his agents, are constantly sending to persons at a distance through the mail. J. G. GREGORY & Co., Washington, D. C., Nov. 1845. 49-21.

FEVER AND AGUE.

1000's! AND 10,000's! Are now suffering under that Base of Life, Fever and Ague, or Bilious Intermittent, "ROWAN'S IMPROVED TONIC MIXTURE," is universally acknowledged, by the distinguished, to be the GREAT NATIONAL REMEDY—the only WARRANTED, safe, and radical CURE—that never has failed, when properly used, to eradicate the disease, and also its immediate causes—restoring the natural firmness and elasticity of the constitution in a manner that nothing else will. Therefore procure at once this long-tried, old, favorite, and sterling remedy, now called Rowan's Improved Tonic-Mixture—protected against counterfeits, by the written signature of the original inventor, JOHN R. ROWAN, over the mouth of every bottle—and which may for a certainty, be obtained genuine in Raleigh of WILLIAMS, HAYWOOD & Co., Proprietors, JOHN R. ROWAN, M. D., No. 23 N. 2d. St. Phila. 34-71.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA, Johnston County.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, August Term, 1845. John B. Allen, Guardian of the Estate of Heirs of Nathan B. Allen, dec'd, vs. real Estate. In this case it appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that Hinton Vinton and Wife, Phereby and John Vinton and Wife, Sally, are non-residents of this State, it is ordered that publication be made in the Raleigh Star, for six weeks, notifying them to appear at our next Court to be held for said County, at the Court House in Smithfield, on the 4th Monday in November next, then and there to plead, answer or demur; otherwise judgement will be taken pro confesso. Witness, Thomas Bagley, Clerk of our said Court, at office the 15th of October, 1845. THOMAS BAGLEY, Clk. Price adv. \$5 00 44-61.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA, Johnston County.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, August Term, 1845. Rebecca O'Neal, Theophilus Dodd and wife Rebecca, Gasten Raines and wife Gilly, Eliza Tawdal, William Bailey, admr. of Elizabeth Bailey, dec'd, Warren Wilder, Nancy Wilder, Troy Wilder, Erwin Wilder, by their guardian, Matthew Wilder, and Isaac Wilder, Cary Wilder, Harriet Wilder, Polly Wilder and Matthew Wilder, by their next friend Matthew Wilder. Hopson O'Neal, admr. of Patience O'Neal, dec'd and William O'Neal, Isaham O'Neal, Ranson Richardson and wife Lucinda, John A. Barkdale and wife Nancy, Eli O'Neal, William O'Neal, children of Isaham O'Neal, and William W. Condit and wife Sarah O., Nathan O'Neal, Priscy O'Neal, Richard Gray and wife Temperance, Thomas Cole and wife Polly, Cintha O'Neal, Wiley O'Neal and Kingsberry O'Neal. Petition for account and settlement. In this case, it appearing to the satisfaction of the court that all the defendants, except Hopson O'Neal, are non-residents of this State; it is therefore ordered that publication be made in the Raleigh Star for six weeks, notifying said defendants to appear at our next court to be held for the county of Johnston, at the court house in Smithfield, on the 4th Monday in November next, then and there to plead or demur to this petition. Witness, Thomas Bagley, Clerk of our said court, at Smithfield, 15th Oct. 1845. THOS. BAGLEY, Clk. Price adv. \$6 00. 41 6w.

Wadsworth, Turner & Co., Importers and Wholesale Dealers in DRY GOODS,

75 Main Street, RICHMOND, VIRGINIA. HAVE in store their FALL SUPPLY, under auspices favorable to purchasers. their stock of CLOTHS AND CASSIMERES, SATINETTS AND KERSEYS, CASHMERE AND PRINTS, BLEA. & BRO. SHEETINGS, are equal in variety and extent to any which will be offered in any market, and for cash or to punctual customers they offer great inducements. Richmond, 1st Sept. '45. 37 11p. JOB PRINTING. Neatly executed at this office, At the shortest notice.

WARWICK FEMALE INSTITUTE.

Some two years ago, it may be remembered, it was proposed to open a female school by the subscriber, on the condition that suitable patronage should be guaranteed before-hand, to justify the expense of the undertaking. The requisite patronage was not furnished in season, and of course the enterprise was abandoned, for the time being—although applications were subsequently made, which had they been made in time, would most probably have secured the success of the undertaking. It has now become necessary, however, that the subscriber should have a school in his family, for the benefit of his own children. This school will be commenced, accordingly about the first of January next, and is designed to be conducted on a liberal and elevated scale. The number of boarders will be limited at the outset to ten or twelve, but may be, and probably will be, increased as circumstances may admit. All the branches of an appropriate female education will be taught, including the Ancient Classics, French and Music, if required. The school will be conducted by one or more suitable teachers, under the general supervision of the proprietor. The terms for board, tuition, &c., will be moderate. Those who may wish to patronize this school, may learn particulars by addressing a line to the subscriber. Applications, to secure success, had better be made before the school opens. August 23rd, 1845. T. MEREDITH.

NEW SHOP, IN BALTIMORE.



FOR PLATING, CASTING, GUN-SMITHING, MENDING, &c. &c. The subscriber informs his friends and the public generally, that he has taken a shop on Murgan street, next door to the Coach Shop of the late Capt. William F. Clark, where he will execute all Silver and Brass Plating of Carriage Irons, old and new, and all other kinds of plating, in the neatest and most substantial manner, and at the shortest notice, in the old way—Gilding Mill Irons and Saw Mill Boxes—Gun-Smoothing and repairing—all kinds of Lock-mending—Mending Brass Andirons, Shovels and Tongues, and Candle Sticks—and all fancy Jobs—as cheap as the times require, for all Cash. Orders from a distance, as well as at home, thankfully received and promptly attended to. WM. E. LEE. Raleigh, May 6, 1845. 19-16.

PROPOSALS FOR ISSUING THE NORTH CAROLINA STANDARD SEMI-WEEKLY.

The undersigned proposes to publish The North Carolina Standard, a Semi-Weekly paper, in various quarters of the State, desiring this, and it is believed it can be done, if exertions are made in its behalf among the democratic party generally. The importance of such an issue, it seems to the undersigned, too apparent to require argument in its favor. A semi-weekly paper ought surely to be sustained by the great democratic party of the State, (a party which casts 40,000 votes,) especially as the Federalists have two Semi-weeklies, in addition to two papers, one in each of the States. Think of this, democracy, and of the influence which such publications must inevitably exert upon the public mind. THE WEEKLY STANDARD will be published as heretofore, and the undersigned flatters himself, will be much more interesting and valuable than it is at present. It will contain at least eight columns more of reading matter than it does now. TERMS: The Semi-weekly Standard will be published at Two Dollars, if paid within the first three months, or Five Dollars, if payment be delayed beyond that period, and the weekly Standard at Three Dollars per annum, payable in advance. Both the Weekly and Semi Weekly will be printed at the present size, on fine paper, and with new type. Subscriptions to both papers are most respectfully and earnestly solicited, and subscribers to the present paper, who are willing to take the Semi-Weekly instead of the Weekly, will please inform the undersigned of the fact, by letter or otherwise, on or before the 8th of January, 1846. W. W. HOLDEN. Raleigh, November 13, 1845.

To Country Merchants. FALL STOCK OF HATS, CAPS, &c. &c.

JOHN THOMPSON & Co. No. 62 Main Street, Richmond, Va. Are now receiving their FALL STOCK OF GOODS. WHICH, having been selected with much care, and bought on the best terms, they will this fall offer to the Merchants of Virginia and North Carolina, such inducements to make their purchases here as have not been previously offered in this market. Their assortment will be large and complete throughout the season, replenished by weekly additions; therefore the public may rest assured of meeting with as general an assortment as can be found in any establishment in the country. The following will comprise a portion of their stock: 100 doz. Coney Hats 60 " Muskrat and medium priced napt Hats 30 " Fine fashionable Nutria Hats 60 " Brush and plain Russia Hats 350 " Black and Drab Wool Hats 100 " Sporting and Ashland Hats 350 " Hair Seal Caps 75 " Seal Skin Caps 200 " Fur Caps of all qualities 50 " Pin and Fur Trim'd Cloth Caps 40 " Children's Caps various kinds 75 " Patent Gilted Caps. With a general variety of manufacturing materials and all other goods belonging to our line of business. They respectfully ask a call from those wishing to purchase, with the assurance that their prices shall be as low for cash, as on six months time in similar goods as had Richmond, Va., Aug. 25th, 1845. 35-71p.

SAVE YOUR CORN COBS AND SHUCKS!!! TO THE PLANTERS OF N. C.

The undersigned has obtained letters patent to enable common Mill stones (or rocks) now in use, to grind CORN, COBS and SHUCKS, into meal, for horses, mules, cattle, hogs, &c. thereby saving more than one third of a crop, which is an important item with planters. The machinery used for the above purpose is simple and durable, and cannot with fair means, get out of order. It will last as long as the stones last, with an expense of 30 cents every five years. To enable the common mill stones to grind corn into meal, requires no new buildings or extra power. It can be also applied to horse mills, threshing machines, gins or any given power known. The same mill will grind one-third more of corn meal by the introduction of this machinery, and can be changed from grinding corn in the shuck, to grinding corn meal in the space of thirty seconds. Corn alone when fed to stock, is said to be by the most practical and scientific planters, constituting its diet, producing founders, cholera and various other maladies which are incident to stock grinding cobs and shucks with the corn makes a food congenial with their nature, and cannot produce any of the serious results above mentioned. Stock, when fed on corn exclusively, are deprived of the beneficial distention (so necessary to the proper health of animals), by their being unable to eat a sufficient bulk to produce distention before the animal becomes gorged. Cobs and shucks ground with the corn, produce this necessary distention, without any danger of disease arising from overeating. Corn cobs and shuck meal is improved by adding, and still more by a partial fermentation. All the preparations facilitate digestion for hogs. But horses and mules will not eat fermented food, consequently they will require it dry or partially wet with cold water. Horses, mules and oxen, when fed with sugared food, void much in an undigested State, which is of course lost for all beneficial purpose. Read the subjoined Certificate. The undersigned can be addressed at Raleigh, and calls will be attended to punctually and with despatch by himself or Wm. F. COLLINS. Raleigh, Feb. 20, 1845. Having been solicited by Wm. Collins to have my Mill adjusted to grind Corn in the Ear and Shuck I consented that he should do so as an experiment and I am able to say that it grinds more in the shuck at the rate of 30 bushels per hour, and the dressing of the stones is so improved, that it grinds shelled corn more than twice as fast as before, and by my watch, at the rate of 15 bushels per hour, and corn meal finer than I ever did. It is a valuable improvement, and shall purchase the right to use it as it will afford me a speedy way of feeding my horses and cattle, and save much thereby. WM. BOYLAN Feb. 30 1845.

MEXICAN BULL FIGHT EXTRAORDINARY.

I send you a description of a Mexican bull-fight, of which I was a spectator, in the city of Mexico. It was gotten up on a scale of extraordinary attraction, in especial honor of Santa Anna, and but a few months previous to his downfall. An immense placard, emblazoned with numerous pictorial illustrations of the sanguinary spectacle, announced the particulars, among which was the extraordinary one, that a Woman would, in the course of the exhibition, enter the arena and combat with a bull—Eight fierce and carefully selected bulls were to be let loose in succession on this occasion. The unusual attractions offered, made every one eager to secure a seat. The immense amphitheatre, in which this species of amusement is exhibited, presents, when it is well filled, an animated and beautiful scene. It contains the usual gradations of covered galleries and uncovered ranges of seats, to afford fitting accommodation to both rich and poor. There are four great tiers of lodges, with subdivisions capable of containing 30,000 people. I am persuaded there could not have been much fewer than that number on this occasion. But the spectators, how shall I describe them? There were to be seen confused in one motley mass, the high bred Senora, and the pale, delicate and fashionably attired Senorita—officers of every grade, resplendent with feathers and gold lace, patens unabashed, rancheros, peasants, foreigners of every nation under heaven, groups of eager, delighted little children—in short, a vast collection of all degrees, from the presiding Alcalde and his attendant satellites, to the half-starved, half-naked Lepros. The brilliancy of coloring, and endless variety of costumes visible throughout the assemblage—the intense blue of the cloudless sky above—the masses of light and shadow resting upon the domes and lofty walls of a spacious church, which is the only object visible from the interior of the amphitheatre, presents a picture of great beauty, without even taking into account the scenes enacted upon the spacious arena at your feet. Santa Anna disappointed the people, probably seduced away by the superior gambling charms of cock-fighting; but Canalejo, the acting president, supplied the absence of the State's highest functionary. The arena is now cleared—the band of music strikes up—the trumpet is sounded, and the whole corps of performers make their appearance, this is a spectacle of great pomp and circumstance. The gay and varied costumes of the different orders of the orders—the picadores, whose office it is, fairly mounted to attack the bull with the lance, constructed rather to irritate than to

LAUGHABLE INCIDENT.

In the new melodrama, recently got up at the Chatham theatre, a famous robber is taken and beheaded, and his head is exhibited to the audience by being placed on a table in the centre of the stage. To accomplish this to the life, the robber's body is fixed in the table, and his neck is fitted into a hole in the centre of the table, so that the audience it looks precisely as though the man's head had been cut off and stood up in a pool of its own blood upon the table. On the fifth night of the exhibition a wag got into the third tier of the stage boxes, and, by some unexplained manœuvre, managed to blow a lot of Scotch snuff over the stage just at the time the head was placed on the table. As soon as the snuff had begun to settle down, the head commenced sneezing to the no small amusement of the audience; and, as the sneezing could not be stopped, the curtain fell amid roars of laughter and confusion. THE TARIFF. House of Representatives, Dec. 9, 1845. Mr. Douglass moved a series of resolutions for the reference of the annual message of the President of the United States, (all of which will be found on the first page of this paper.) The second of those resolutions being under consideration— Mr. Stewart moved to amend the resolution by inserting thereafter instructions to the committee to report "as the sense of this House that no alteration ought to be made in the tariff of 1842." In supporting this motion, Mr. S. said that he thought the House ought to meet this question at once. It seemed to him to be the duty of this committee to give an expression of its mind on this subject. He had heard with alarm the language of the Executive Message on the subject of the tariff. Mr. S. was in possession of letters just received from individuals who had commenced manufacturing establishments, and who wished to know whether it would be safe for them to proceed. Their inquiry of him was, what was going to be done— Whether the entire system of protective policy was to be overturned, as had been recommended by the Executive? That inquiry was coming up from all parts of the country, and he thought it the duty of that House to reply to these inquiries, and to let the people know at once whether the policy of protecting American industry was to be subverted or established. Surely it was their obvious duty to come up to the question fairly and openly, and at once to give a distinct expression of their views. It had been intimated by a gentleman from Alabama, over the way, (Mr. Payne,) that the report from the Secretary of the Treasury was a most extraordinary document. Extraordinary it certainly was, and many new and very extraordinary doctrines did it contain. Mr. S. concurred very heartily with the gentleman in thus much of what he had said. The report was a document setting forth doctrines in political economy such as never before had been promulgated by any authorized officer of Government, and the positions there assumed were such as had startled the country. It was therefore manifestly proper and highly obligatory on this body that it should give as prompt an expression as possible of its views and intention in the premises. Mr. S. proposed to draw forth to view, and to public examination, in as brief a manner as he could, some of these opinions. The first doctrine which he should notice, and which was most distinctly avowed in the Secretary's report, was that the protective policy was unconstitutional, and if so, there must be an end of it. The Secretary said expressly that the tariff of 1842 was "too unequal and unjust, too exorbitant and oppressive, and too clearly in conflict with the fundamental principles of the Constitution." These were his express words, that the tariff of 1842 was clearly in conflict with the fundamental principles of the Constitution, and he had made an argument to prove this. He quoted the Constitution, and then argued, by way of inference, that the power to lay a duty for protection was not in this Government. His report says: "A partial and total prohibition of like in violation of the true object of the taxing power." They only differ in degree and not in principle. If the revenue may be exceeded one per cent., as a limit may be exceeded one hundred. If it may be exceeded upon any one article, it may be exceeded on all; and the same may be said from this conclusion that there is no escape from this conclusion but in contending that Congress may lay duties on all articles as high as to collect revenue, and operate as a total prohibition. The Constitution declares that "all bills for raising revenue shall originate in the

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

House of Representatives." A tariff bill, it is conceded, can only originate in the House, because it is a bill for raising revenue. That it is the only proper object of such a bill. A tariff is a bill to lay and collect taxes. It is a bill for raising revenue; and whenever it departs from that object, in whole or in part, either by total or partial prohibition, it violates the purpose of the granted power. Thus he held explicitly that a duty which went but one per cent beyond the revenue standard was unconstitutional, and that if Congress might add but one per cent to the amount of duty necessary for revenue, it might add a hundred per cent; and that if it might impose such duty on one article, it might with equal right impose it upon all other articles whatever. The whole proceeding, whether in a smaller or a greater degree, the Secretary maintained to be directly against the Constitution, and an act which transcended the power of Congress to perform. That was the doctrine of the report. Was it a doctrine which this House meant to sustain? Would the House express its concurrence in such sentiments? He trusted not. The doctrine was extraordinary, indeed. What, the protective policy unconstitutional! Then all those statesmen who had gone before us had been open violators of the Constitution of their country. Had not this very policy of a protective tariff been distinctly recommended to Congress by every successive Executive, from George Washington down to and including Andrew Jackson? If gentlemen would refer to the first and to the last communications of President Washington, they could perceive that he had distinctly recommended the adoption of such a policy as among the duties of Congress. Here are his words: "The advancement of agriculture, commerce, and manufactures, by all proper means, will not, I trust, need recommendation; but I cannot forbear intimating to you the expediency of giving effectual encouragement, as well to the introduction of new and useful inventions from abroad as to the exertions of skill and genius in producing them at home."—Washington's Annual Address. "Congress has repeatedly, and not without success, directed their attention to the encouragement of manufactures. The object is of too much consequence not to ensure a continuance of their efforts in every way which shall appear eligible."—He was President of the Convention which had formed the Constitution, and must be presumed to have known something about its meaning and intention. So, if they would examine the Executive Messages of President Jefferson—and Mr. S. presumed that gentlemen, especially those of the Jefferson school, would admit that he, too, knew something of the Constitution, they would find there three successive recommendations of this same policy as among the highest duties of Government. Here are the opinions of Jefferson. He went in the extent of absolute prohibitions: "To cultivate peace, and maintain commerce and navigation, in all their lawful enterprises; to foster our fisheries, as nurseries of navigation and for the nurture of man; and to protect the manufactures adapted to our circumstances; these fellow citizens are the landmarks by which we are to guide ourselves in all our proceedings." Jefferson's second Annual Message. "The situation into which we have been forced has impelled us to apply a portion of our industry and capital to national manufactures and improvements. The extent of conversion is daily increasing, and little doubt remains that the establishments formed and forming will under the auspices of cheaper materials and subsistence, the freedom of labor from taxation with us, and of protecting duties and prohibitions, become permanent." Jefferson's eighth Annual Message. "He, therefore, who is now against domestic manufactures, must be for reducing us either to a dependence upon that nation, or be clothed in skins, and live like beasts in dens and caverns. I am proud to say that I am not one of these. Experience has taught me that manufactures are not so necessary to our independence as to our comfort." Jefferson's Letter to Berj. Austin, Esq., Boston, 1816. "Would gentlemen say to a George Washington and Thomas Jefferson had united in recommending a prohibition of that sort of instrument which their own hands had formed? And how was it with President Madison, that pure unalloyed patriot and most sagacious and incorruptible statesman, who did not think about the matter in no less than a long executive communication, two of them annual messages and two of them special, he had intimated his voice to recommend the encouragement and protection by legislation of our domestic manufactures? The revision of our commercial laws, proper to adapt them to the arrangement which has taken place with Great Britain, will doubtless engage the early attention of Congress. It will be worthy at the same time of their just and provident care, to make such further alterations in the laws as will more especially protect and foster the several branches of manufacture which have been recently instituted or extended by the laudable exertion of our citizens." Madison's Special Message, May 23, 1809. "I recommended also, as a more effectual safeguard, and as an encouragement to our growing manufactures, that the additional

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