

PROSPECTUS FOR THE CAROLINA WATCHMAN, EDITED & PUBLISHED BY HAMILTON C. JONES.

His object is to instruct and to please. He will therefore, with zeal and diligence set himself to this work, and he flatters himself that the great interests of Literature, Science, Politics, Agriculture and Commerce will be promoted by his labors. Good morals and refinement it shall be his ambition to uphold, and against the enemies of those, whether open or hidden, he will urge the utmost of his strength. Criticism, wit, anecdote and those other pungents that give zest to intellectual repasts he will endeavor to afford in the Watchman. Believing in the patriotism and just intentions of the President, and aware that unwise and blame can but hinder the proper action of Government, he will feel it his duty to resist the tide of obloquy which has been so freely poured forth against the Administration, and vindicate with energy its justifiable measures. He will not however to sustain the continuance of the United States Bank, with such checks and modifications as experience may have shown to be necessary.

The Editor deems the excess of the power of making Internal Improvements by the general government, in the highest degree inexpedient; he believes that the distribution of large sums of money by Congress and the President, will produce jealousy, distrust and disaffection, and will thus weaken our union—so say nothing of the corrupting tendency of such legislation. Against a tariff which has for its object, the fostering of the interests of one section of our country at the expense of another, the best energies of this paper will be opposed.

Of the newly propagated doctrine of Nullification, it is only necessary to say, that in all its phases and mutations, it is contrary to our most settled views of civil polity, and as such will be combated by the Watchman.

TERMS.

THE CAROLINA WATCHMAN, is published every week at Three Dollars per year, in advance, when the subscribers live in Counties more than one hundred miles distant from Salisbury, and in all cases where the amount is over one year standing, the price will be \$4.

No subscription will be taken for less than one year. Advertising will be done at the usual rates. No subscription will be withdrawn until arrears are paid, unless the Editor chooses.

Six subscribers paying the whole sum in advance, can have the Watchman at \$2.50 for one year, and if advanced regularly, will be continued at the same rates afterwards.

All letters to the Editor must be Post paid, or they will not be attended to.

Persons addressing the Editor on the business of the Office, will address him as Editor of the Carolina Watchman—Those that write on other business can direct to H. C. Jones.

N. B. All the subscriptions taken before the commencement of this paper, it will be remembered, become due on the publication of the first number.



THE WATCHMAN.

Salisbury, Saturday, August 11, 1832.

AGENTS.

The following Gentlemen will oblige me by acting as Agents for the Watchman in the several Counties, where they reside, and receipts made by them would be as valid as if made by myself, viz:

- FOR SURRY COUNTY. Francis K. Armstrong, Capt. John Wright, Col. T. B. Wright, Peter C. Mangum, Col. Chingman. STOKES COUNTY. John F. Poindexter, Esq., Isaac Gibson, Esq. WILKES COUNTY. Cal. Saml. F. Patterson, Messrs. Finley & Branch, II. BURKE COUNTY. Robert Pearson, Esq., Sidney S. Erwin, John P. Hardin, Esq. ROCKINGHAM Robert Galloway, Jr. Esq., A. M. Seal, Esq. BUNCOMBE Joseph P. Caldwell, Esq. LINCOLN C. C. Hendrix, Esq., A. M. Burton, Esq. MECKLENBURG Dr. J. D. Boyd, F. L. Smith, Esq., Miles B. Abney. CABARRUS David Stokes, Esq., D. M. Barringer, Esq. GUILFORD Dr. J. A. McKee, ASHE Col. A. Mitchell, WHELELL Whitfield Kerr. DAVIDSON John P. Mabry. Reasonable commission will be allowed on money collected. H. C. JONES. Salisbury, July 28, 1832.

few volunteers from the Virginia line from the neighborhood mainly of the discontented Mr. Branch and because he set off a motion to them brim-full of wrath and indignation, and because they entered into resolutions to thank the Charlottesville meeting and the President & Secretary and every body except the door keepers; candle snuffer, that the State is necessarily going for Mr. Barbour? We deny the fact, to wit: We will speak for ourselves next November, and give Gen. Irwell and Mr. Barbour to understand that N. Carolina is not to be caught like a fly at a spider's net. Perhaps the time was when our State caring but little about the matter might have been managed into a vote for Mr. Barbour, but now we think she will back out of that game. She sees too plainly that the few Nullifiers that are interspersed through our extensive territory are uniting with the most inveterate enemies of the Administration to give the vote of the State to a man who has no possibility of a chance to get another State in the Union—not even his own, and of course can not expect to be returned as one of the highest in the event of there being no election by the people. She sees in this, an attempt to make North Carolina vote blank, and we candidly believe, she will not be so gullible as to acquiesce in the manœuvre. Her vote will be given so as to tell.—A sense of her own importance requires this of our State, and should Mr. Van Buren be relied on as the Administration Candidate, the Nullies and non-contents may do their utmost, but they will see what an Avalanche will be hurled down upon them.—We will have a ticket made out in due time—maugre, the predictions to the contrary, and such as are as they little dream of—you see!

Gouverneur Morris and the King of the French.

The following instance of beneficence from a gay dashing, bon vivant, forms a bright exception to the selfishness and cold insensibility of the fashionable world. The subject of this kindness will be remembered, was at this time a poor wanderer. His father, the celebrated Egalite had been "done to death" under the Guillotine and Louis Philippe, hunted by the merciless fury of the Revolution proscribed and driven to the mountains of Switzerland for no crime, but merely because he was of the blood royal, was obliged to creep in small, Mathematically school to provide for the immediate wants of life. When at length he was obliged to leave Europe, and come to this country, although he had unlimited credit with Mr. Morris Bankers, it is said of him, that he was very sparing of his drafts on the bounty of this generous friend. While in Philadelphia, where Congress was sitting, he formed an acquaintance with Governor Alexander Martin, one of the Senators of North Carolina, and from the Governor's knowledge of the French language and literature, they kept up a strict communication. The spirit and magnanimity of the Citizen King was evinced by the fact, that sooner than draw to the extent of his wants on the liberality of Mr. Morris alone, he suffered his style of dress and living to come even short of gentility. At length, however, he consented to accept from the literary gentlemen with whom he formed intimacies, some favours of a delicate kind. It is known that Governor Martin on one occasion prevailed upon him to accept as a present a suit of clothes—and others of his friends made him similar donations. King Louis is said to be one of the most literary Sovereigns in Europe and it was not this circumstance that in his decayed fortunes recommended him to the friendship of Mr. Morris and other distinguished men in America. He found in the Aristocracy of GENIUS and LETTERS that relief which the shallow patrician of Wealth and Blood had denied to him.

From Sparks' Life of Gouverneur Morris.

Early in the Revolution, Mr. Morris has been intimately acquainted with the family of Orleans, who were afterwards involved in poverty and distress. He was in Hamburg, when the intelligence of the destitute situation of the Duke, the present King of the French, was communicated to him by a mutual friend. He immediately sent him money to defray the expenses of his journey to that place, and finding his desires of visiting the United States, altered his Every assistance his resources would allow. The Duke, however altered his intention, and he was for some time in Europe, until his funds were completely exhausted. Mr. Morris then relieved him, by placing to his credit the sum of fifteen hundred pounds in London; and, on learning that he had resolved to visit this country, gave him an unlimited credit on his bankers, during the whole period of his residence here. This liberal and active friendship was deeply felt and acknowledged. In a letter addressed to him in 1795, Louis Philippe says, "It is impossible to feel more than I do, the lively concern which you are so kind as to make in my fate; and I pray you to receive my assurances of the very ardent and sincere affection, with which you inspire me."

EUGENE ARAM.

The very beautiful Novel of Eugene Aram by Bulwer will retrace the following extract from Smollet's History of England, interesting to all who have read the novel. It will be perceived that Bulwer is much more faithful to History in the leading incidents of his work than most of those who found on fees

We shall close this register of blood with the account of a murderer remarkable in all its circumstances, for which a person, called Eugene Aram, suffered at York, in the course of this year. This man, who exercised the profession of a schoolmaster at Knaresborough, had, as far back as the year seventeen hundred & forty-five, being concerned with one Houseman, in robbing and murdering Daniel Clark, whom they had previously persuaded to borrow a considerable quantity of valuable effects from different persons in the neighborhood, on these pretences, that he might retire with the booty. He had accordingly filled a case with these articles, and began his retreat with the two perfidious associates who successively fell upon him, deprived him of

life, and having buried the body in a cave, took possession of the plunder. Though Clark disappeared at once in such a mysterious manner, no suspicion fell on the assassin; and Aram, who was the chief contriver and agent in the murder, moved his habitation to another part of the country. In the summer of the present year, Houseman being employed, among other labours, in repairing the public highway, they, in digging for gravel by the road side, discovered the skeleton of a human creature, which the majority supposed to be the bones of Daniel Clark. This opinion was no sooner broached, than Houseman, as it were, by some supernatural impulse which he could not resist, declared that it was not the skeleton of Clark, inasmuch that his body had been interred at a place called St. Robert's, where they would find it, with the head turned to a certain corner. He was immediately apprehended, examined, admitted as evidence for the crown, and discovered the particulars of the murder. The skeleton of Clark being found exactly in the place and manner he had described, Eugene Aram, who now acted as usher to a grammar school in the county of Norfolk, was secured, and brought to trial at the York assizes. There, his own wife corroborating the testimony of Houseman, he was found guilty, and received sentence of death; notwithstanding a very artful and learned defence, in which he proved, from argument and example, the danger of convicting a man upon circumstantial evidence. Finding all his remonstrances ineffectual, he recommended himself in pathetic terms to the king's mercy, and if ever murder was entitled to indulgence, perhaps it might have been extended not improperly to this man, whose genius, in itself prodigious, might have exerted itself in works of generous utility. He had in spite of all the disadvantages attending low birth and straitened circumstances, by the dint of his own capacity and inclination made considerable progress in mathematics and philosophy, acquired all the languages ancient and modern, and executed part of a Celtic dictionary, which had he lived to have finished it, might have thrown some essential light upon the origin and obscurities of the European history. Convinced, at last, that he had nothing to hope from the clemency of the government, he wrote a short poem in defence of suicide; and on the day fixed for his execution, opened the veins of his left arm with a razor, which he had concealed for that purpose. (They he was much weakened by the effusion of blood) before this attempt was discovered, yet, as the instrument had missed the artery, he did not expire until he was carried to the gibbet, and underwent the sentence of the law. His body was conveyed to Knaresborough, and hung in chains, near the place where the murder was perpetrated. These are some of the most remarkable instances of crime that present to a degree alike dreadful and surprising, even in a nation renowned for its compassion and piety. But this will generally be the case among people whose passions, naturally impetuous, are restrained by law, and the regulations of civil society: which the licentious do not fear, and the wicked hope to evade.

The New Tariff Law.

It will be perceived that the new act goes into effect on the 31st of March next, and that provision is made, that any original packages of merchandise imported before the 31st of March, and remaining under the custom House control on that day, shall pay only the reduced custom duties, and shall be entitled to the repayment of all sums exceeding the new rates, which may have been previously paid on them.

CURE FOR SCRATCHES IN HORSES.

Below you will find a recipe that I have seen tried frequently, and never in one instance did it fail of curing the scratches. The almost incredible short time that it takes to effect a cure, justifies me in recommending it in foot vein.

Table with 4 columns: Costs, Rate of new duty per cent., Decr. of duty, cents. Rows list various goods like Cotton, Sugar, and other commodities with their respective rates and duties.

FROM A TRAVELLER.

Weynes Cave, Augusta county, Va. South branch of the Shenandoah, July 25, 1832. Messrs. GATES & SEATON: The interest afforded by a short visit this evening to this celebrated Cave induces me to draw your attention to it. It has long appeared to me that this River would present to the Baltimore and Ohio Road a desirable route to the Ohio, and secure to the Atlantic travelling society many objects of interest now unenjoyed. Some notice has been taken of the invaluable mineral waters that are to be found in the southwest counties of Virginia, especially those of Bath, Green River, Monroe, and Botetourt, some of them certainly unrivalled in this country, if equalled in Europe; and some travellers have noticed the natural curiosities, that are more abundant in this quarter than in any other that I have visited. Amongst these, the Cave which I have just witnessed is in bold relief. There are from 25 to 30 chambers, filled with innumerable objects of beauty, variety and splendor. The stalactes and formations are extremely perfect, and the passages wonderfully chaste—temples, cascades, galleries, ballustrades, curtains, lobes, tapestries, halls, Gothic architecture, ball rooms, are endless. It is really surprising that no correct description of it has been furnished; and it is more to be wondered at that so little pains have been taken to bring into notice this Cave. It is now kept by an obliging, attentive, and intelligent person, who gives great satisfaction, as well as good entertainment, to visitors. The road is quite passable from Newmarket, say 30 miles; the distance to Staunton is about 18 miles, and said to be good. It is an object well worth the visit, and sure to compensate the observant traveller. As such, if you have a spare hour, I should be glad it would be stuck in; and I may add a notice of the other points of interest as I proceed in my excursion.

MR. EDITOR: Buckingham Court House, (Va April 17th, 1832.

In the April No. just received of your Turf Reviewer, I saw a request that some of your readers would suggest some cure for an inveterate case of the scratches of long standing, or perhaps foot evil.

Below you will find a recipe that I have seen tried frequently, and never in one instance did it fail of curing the scratches. The almost incredible short time that it takes to effect a cure, justifies me in recommending it in foot vein.

Yours, respectfully Sec. M. C. M. Take (Botanical name not known) wild rat's lane as much as you can hold between your forefinger and thumb, put it in about a pint of lard and stew for about half an hour, rub the place that is affected three times a day for two days or longer.

From the London Globe.

SIR JAMES MACINTOSH. His Wednesday last, Sir James Macintosh died at his residence in Langham place, in his 66th year, after a long and severe illness, which he bore with pious fortitude. His loss will be deeply regretted, as well by those who were acquainted with his private character, as by all who remember the important events in which he distinguished himself, either as the renowned champion of public liberty, or as the advocate of liberal views and enlightened policy. As the antagonist of Burke, little need to be now said. His warm admiration of Burke's talents had some share with the consciousness of his own powers in drawing him from his literary seclusion into the arena of politics at a time when no one else was found bold enough to meet so powerful a foe. The force of reasoning, the logical cohesion, and the combined beauties of the "Vindiciae Gallicae" soon established his reputation, and was inimitable as the subject matter will be invaluable to the future historian of that period. The reconciliation which subsequently took place between these distinguished politicians was in part occasioned by their admiration of each other's talents, independence, and public spirit—sentiments not unlike those to which Fox traced his opposition to Pitt. "Cum quoque Gallicus erat contendere quam omnino adversarium non habere."

cost of \$2.55, and increasing to the cost of \$3.00, where the duties are again equal. The effect of the alterations is to reduce the duties on all these articles, and retain them on the latter.

Fannels and Bairs are reduced from 22 1-2 to 16 cents the square yard. Brussels and Wilton Carpeting from 70 to 63 per square yard.

Cotten goods under the old Tariff pay 25 per cent. upon a minimum of 35 cents the yard. Under the new, plain cottons pay 25 per cent, on a minimum of 30 cents, and colored 32, the same as before.

Cotton bagging is reduced from 5 cents to 3 1-2 per yard. Silk goods from 30 to 10 per cent.

Irish Linens from 25 to 15 per cent. Sugar (brown) from 8 cents to 2 1-2 cents per pound. White from 4 to 3 1-2 cents.

Tean from India and China free; from places other than beyond the Cape of good Hope, ten cents per pound. Coffee free.

Salt is to pay ten cents per bushel of 57 pounds. Hemp is reduced from 60 per ton to \$40. Bar and bolt Iron not rolled pay now 1 cent per pound. Under the new Tariff 4-5th of a cent.

The same, rolled, now pay \$37 per ton. New duty \$30. Pig Iron is reduced from 62 1-2 cents to 50 cents per cwt. Sheet and hoop do. from 3 1-2 cents to 3 cents per gallon.

Do. Do. Do. (white, from 15 to 10. To be reduced or halfter 3d March 1834. The alteration in the duty on window glass consists in the abolishing of the highest minimum (\$5 per hd. feet.)

STATE LEGISLATURE.—In a few Counties, the Election for members of our Legislature takes place in anticipation of the regular day—the second Thursday in this month. In Edgecomb county it was held on Thursday last, and resulted in the choice of Louis D. Wilson for the Senate, without opposition—for the Commons, Dr. John W. Potts and Gray Little. The vote stood, thus: Potts 809, Little 705, Reddin Pittman 628, Hardy Flowers 268, Spencer L. Hart was elected Sheriff.

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Sir James Macintosh's mental resources, innate and acquired, were immense; the profound knowledge, comprehensive views, and philoso-

phical spirit which characterises his varied but directed productions can be fully appreciated by those only to whom they are familiar. Had he directed his labors to one grand object he would doubtless have proved to the world how equal his powers were to the undertaking; but, unfortunately, he was too ambitious to excel in all the branches of learning, ancient and modern, that are systematically referred to the memory, understanding, and imagination. His mind had been devoted to the study of metaphysical, ethical and political philosophy; German, French, Italian, and Oriental literature and antiquities; he united to these a vast fund of general knowledge, on all which he displayed an equal knowledge and a ready memory. With his characteristic modesty, however, he ostensibly laid claim only to a knowledge of English history—there was scarcely a valuable book or manuscript that could be mentioned upon that subject from which he had not drawn a varied and pleasing information.

His History of England, though intended as a popular compendium, will remain a valuable specimen of what he would have done in this way had he lived—and will now be the more valuable attest, entirely his own production. The influence of Sir James' mental and moral habits was strongly marked upon his conversation—those who were closely acquainted with Sir James will not regard the writer's own impression of his (Sir James) character as exaggerated when conveyed in the following words of Reid:

"Illustrious human characters, as they pass in review, clothed with their moral qualities, teach the hearts still more deeply. They not only awaken the sense of beauty, but excite the sentiment of approbation, and kindle the glow of virtue. While he views what is truly great and glorious in human conduct his soul catches the divine flame, and burns with desire to emulate what it admires."

His loss will be the more felt by those who were in the habit of enjoying his society, combining as he did the utmost reach of thought and the deepest research upon every subject which he brought to his consideration, with a disposition no less amiable than benevolent. His manners, at the same time that they were dignified, rendered him also accessible. His conversation was cheerful but guarded.

"Taught by his converse, happily you'd steer From grave to gay, from lively to severe." Sir James Macintosh's legal knowledge has been regarded by the profession as rather theoretical than practical. His speech as counsel for Pelletier, in 1803, will afford a general estimate of the correctness of this statement; for, however polished and said were the materials of which it was composed, the stronger the rays that concentrated his own reputation. The feeling produced was rather that of mixed admiration and astonishment at the advocate's talents and dexterity, than of enervation of his client's innocence. It, however, affords an undeniable proof of his abilities, and of that love of public utility which he has so long been the ardent and strenuous supporter. Spurring on that occasion of public utility, which he defines as "the whole body of those affections which unite men's hearts to the commonwealth," he remarks "that it is always and every where the defensive principle of states. It is perfectly distinct from courage. Perhaps no nation, certainly no European nation, ever perished from an inferiority of courage; and undoubtedly no considerable nation was ever subdued in which the public affections were sound and vigorous. It is public spirit which binds together the dispersed courage of individuals, and sustains it to the commonwealth. Of all the situations which rouse him to action, the most powerful among us is certainly the press; and it cannot be restrained or weakened without imminent danger to the national spirit and language, and that the people may act with less zeal, and affection for their country in the hour of danger."

No individual, perhaps, so much overlooked or disregarded the forms and ceremonies of society as he in active life, who would at the same time so well combine the observation with experience in his advice to others.

How readily will the following consolatory remarks come to "most individuals"—"It is not given us to preserve an exact measure—nothing is so difficult as to decide how ideal mediocrity ought to be combined with experience—how much of the future ought to be let into the present, in the progress of the human mind, to enable and purify us, without raising us above the sphere of our usefulness—to gratify us for what we ought to seek, without uniting us far that to which we must submit."—Letter from Sir J. Macintosh to the Rev. Robert Liad, Donny, Sept. 21, 1808.

His candid and unbiased regard to truth, has always been prominent among the many excellent traits in his character. Indeed, his whole life has been in strict accordance with the sentiments he entertained of the Christian religion. Its influence on his own conduct he thus acknowledges in a letter to Dr. Parr: "The philosophy which I have learned aggravates my calamity instead of relieving me under it; my wounded heart seeks another consolation, governed by those feelings which are to be found in every age and region of the world; and I seek relief and find it in the soothing hope and consolatory epistimant as well as bestows the enjoyments of human life; that a superabundant goodness will one day enlighten the darkness that surrounds our nature and hang over our prospects; that this dreary and wretched life is not the whole of us; that an angel so sagacious and provident, and capable of such proficiency in science and virtue, is not like the beasts that perish; that there is a dwelling place prepared for the spirit of the just; and that the ways of God will yet be vindicated to man. And I sincerely declare that Christianity, in its genuine purity and spirit, appears to me the most amiable and most venerable of all the forms in which the homage of man has ever been offered to the Author of this being."

It may not, perhaps, be generally known that Sir James Macintosh was early distinguished for his poetical talents. The epithet of the "Young Poesy" was applied to him while at college. His themes were in general of a poetical kind. His constant attendance at the House of Commons during the discussion on the Reform Bill, in which he took considerable interest, is among the causes assigned for his sudden illness. He has left a son, who is intended for the bar, and two daughters, who are both married, and are as amiable as they are accomplished.

Mr. Calhoun's Speech on the Tariff

IN THE YEAR 1816. The debate heretofore on this subject, has been on the degree of PROTECTION which ought to be afforded to our cotton and woolen manufacturers: all professing to be friendly to those

infant establishments, and to be willing to extend to them adequate encouragement. The present motion assumes a new aspect. It is introduced, not on the ground, that manufactures ought not to receive any encouragement; and, in its operation, leave our cotton and woollen manufactures exposed to the competition of the cotton goods of the East Indies, which it is acknowledged on all sides, they are not capable of meeting with success, without the protego proposed to be stricken out by the motion now under discussion. Till the debate assumed this new form, had not determined to be silent; participating, as he largely did, in that general anxiety which is felt, after so long and laborious a session, to return to the bosom of our families. But on a subject of such vital importance, touching, as it does, the security and permanent prosperity of our country, he hoped that the House would indulge him in a few observations. He regretted much his want of preparation—he meant not a verbal preparation, for he had ever despised such, but that due and mature meditation and arrangement of thought, which the house is entitled to see on the part of those who occupy any portion of their time. But whatever his arguments might want on that account in weight, he hoped might be made up in the disinterestedness of his situation. He was no manufacturer; he was not, from that portion of our country supposed to be peculiarly interested. Comings he did, from the South, having, in common with his immediate constituents, no interest; but in the cultivation of the soil, in selling its products high, and buying cheap the wants and conveniences of life, no motive could be attributed to him, but such as were disinterested.

He had asserted, that the subject before them was connected with the security of the country. It would doubtless, by some be considered a rash assertion; but he conceived it to be susceptible of the clearest proof, and he hoped, with due attention, to establish it the satisfaction of the House.

The security of a country mainly depends on its spirit and its means; and the latter principally upon its monied resources. Modified as the industry of our country now is, equipped with our peculiar situation—and want of a naval ascendancy; whenever we have the misfortune to be involved in a war with a nation dominant on the ocean; and it is almost only with such we can at present be, the monied resources of the country to a great extent must fail. He took it for granted that it was the duty of this body to adopt those measures of prudent foresight, which the event of war made necessary. We cannot, he presumed, be indifferent to dangers from a broad, unless, indeed, the house is prepared to indulge in the phantom of eternal peace, which seems to possess the dream of some of its members. Could such a state exist, of course, the affairs of the republic; but as it is the mere illusion of the imagination, as every people that ever has or ever will exist, are subjected to the vicissitude of peace and war, it must ever be considered as the plain duty of wisdom, in peace to prepare for war. What then, let us consider, constitute the resources of this country, and what are the effects of war on them? Commerce and agriculture, all lately almost the only, will constitute the principal sources of our wealth. So long as these remain unimpeded, the country prospers; but war, as we are now circumstanced, is equally destructive to both. They both depend on foreign markets; and our country is placed, as it regards them, in a situation strictly insular; a wide ocean rolls between us. Our commerce neither is, or can be protected, by the present means of the country. What, then, are the effects of a war with a maritime spreading power—with England? Our commerce annihilated, individual industry, and producing national poverty; our agriculture cut off from its accustomed markets, the surplus product of the former perishes on his hands; and he ceases to produce, because he cannot sell. His resources are dried up, while his expenses are greatly increased; as all manufactured articles, the necessities, as well as the conveniences of life, rise to an extravagant price. The recent war fell with peculiar pressure on the growers of cotton and tobacco, and other great staples of the country; and the same state of things will recur, the event of another, unless prevented by the foresight of this body. If the mere statement of facts did not carry conviction to any mind, as he conceived it is calculated to do, additional arguments might be drawn from the general nature of wealth. Neither agriculture, manufactures, or commerce, taken separately, is the cause of wealth; it arises from the three combined; and cannot exist without each. The wealth of any single nation or individual, it is true, may not immediately depend on the three; but such wealth always presupposes their existence. He viewed the world in the most enlarged sense. Without commerce, industry would have no stimulus without manufactures it would be without the means of production; and without agriculture, neither of the others can subsist. When separated entirely and permanently they perish. War in this country produces, to a great extent, that effect; and hence the great embarrassment which follows it in train. The failure of the wealth and resources of the nation necessarily involved the ruin of its finances and its commerce. It is admitted by the most strenuous advocates of the other side, that no country ought to be dependent on another for its means of defence; that, at least, our musket and bayonet, our cannon and ball, ought to be of domestic manufacture. But what, he asked, is more necessary to the defence of a country than its currency and finance? Circumstances as our country is, can these stand the shock of war? Behold the effect of the late war on them. When our manufactures are grown to a certain perfection, as they soon will under the fostering care of government, we will no longer experience these evils. "The farmer will find a ready market for his surplus produce; and what is almost of equal consequence, a certain and cheap supply of all his wants. His prosperity will diffuse itself to every class in the community; and instead of that languor of industry and individual distress now incident to a state of war, and suspended commerce, the wealth and vigor of the community will not be materially impaired. The arms of government will be served, and taxes in the hour of danger, will be greatly increased; loans so uncertain and hazardous, may be less relied on; thus situated, the storm may best withstand, but within all will be quiet and safe. To give perfection to this state of things, it will be necessary to add, or soon as possible, a system of Internal Improvements, and at least such an extension of our navy, as will prevent the cutting off our coasting trade. The advantage of such is striking, as it not only requires illustration, especially after the experience of all the recent war. It is thus the resources of the government and people would be placed beyond the power of a foreign war materially to impair. But it may be said that the derangement them