

the shape of a bounty to the domestic manufacturer? And whence is derived the power of the general government to levy a tax upon one portion of the community for the exclusive benefit of another? Devoutly as the Union was desired, where is the State that would have surrendered any part of its sovereignty, if it had believed that the regulation of its industry, of the chosen pursuits of its citizens, the most valuable portion of its internal economy, was to be included in the session? North-Carolina, I am sure, would never have listened for a moment to such a concession of her rights. Opposed as is this system, misnamed the "American System," to all the most approved maxims of political science, it is no less opposed to the spirit of our Constitution and to some of the fundamental principles on which free governments are based. One principal object of our union was to cherish and extend our foreign commerce. This Tariff system is to destroy it. Our union was to protect one State from the unjust and illiberal commercial regulations of another. This "American System" gives to the majority in Congress, without regard to the rights or interests of particular States, the power to bestow bounties on one section of our country, and to impose corresponding burthens upon another. Equality of rights; an equal participation of benefits and burthens; exemption from taxation, except when the general good is to be promoted; the liberty of adopting, unmolested, any pursuit or profession not forbidden for reasons of public policy—these, we have been taught to believe, are among the great blessings secured by a republican government. Are not all these set at nought by the Tariff system? The benefits which it confers are confined to a few; the burthens it imposes are borne by the many. The wealthy manufacturer will reap his profit, because by the exclusion of foreign competition he will obtain a higher price for his manufacture. The agriculturist, whether rich or poor, the owner of large plantations, equally with the hardy yeoman who contributes most to the solid wealth of the country, and upon whose arm that country relies for its defence, is compelled at the same moment to pay more for what he consumes, and to receive less for the product of his labor. What, if possible, aggravates the injustice of the measure, its influence is sectional. The States in which, from well known causes, manufactories can be most advantageously prosecuted, will be compensated, in some degree, for the loss which one portion of its citizens sustains by the wealth which another acquires. But in the Southern States, whose interests are essentially agricultural, the injury inflicted has no lenitive balsam—the oppression is wholly unmitigated. The limits prescribed to this address will not permit me to dwell more in detail upon the odious character of this law, and the oppressive effects which its operation must produce upon the various interests of this

State. Exciting, as it has done, a very general and just indignation in the minds of our citizens, I have thought it my duty to submit it to you, as the representatives of the people, as the "sentinels on the watch tower," that you might, if any constitutional means presented themselves, interpose them between your constituents and the threatened mischief. I will candidly confess that no plan of effectual resistance on the part of the State Legislature, which I have yet heard suggested, appears to me free from insurmountable objections. A dissolution of the Union is not to be thought of. If you believe, however, as I do on the present occasion, that the spirit of the Federal Compact has been violated, and great injustice done to your citizens, I recommend to you to protest solemnly against the principle thus adopted by those who administer the general government; to represent your sentiments to them and to your sister States, in the language of mild and friendly remonstrance, but with the energy which the outrage of conscious right inspires, with the feeling of deep attachment to the Union, and awful foreboding as to any departure from its legitimate and well understood purposes. I would appeal, too, to the patriotism and state pride of our fellow-citizens, to lend their aid, individually, in averting the immediate evil effects of this system. I would say to them—return to the prudent and economical habits of your fathers; discard foreign luxuries; be not dependent on other States for what you can grow or fabricate yourselves; manufacture your own clothes by your household industry; make your own provisions. You will suffer many inconveniences, and your profits will not be as great as if you had a free trade; but you will, at least, not feel the humiliation of paying a tax imposed on you for the benefit of the greedy capitalist or the speculative politician. The wealthy manufacturer will not have you for his tributaries; and the very avarice which urged him to the enactment of this law, will drive him to seek for its repeal. If the restrictive system is to be fastened on us, we have this consolation, that North-Carolina is as capable as any State in the Union of subsisting upon her own resources, independent of foreign commerce, or of commerce with her sister States. With a soil happily diversified, with a climate corresponding with the richness and variety of her soil, with nearly all the useful minerals embedded in her mountains, with inexhaustible pastures, with a hardy and industrious population; there is not an article that necessity demands, scarcely one that comfort requires, and few that minister to luxury, which her fields, her forests, her rivers, or her mountains cannot produce, or her industry fabricate within her own limits. But I cannot yet abandon my reliance upon the good sense and justice of our fellow-citizens throughout the United States. I feel a confidence, arising from my belief in the intelligence and patriotism of the people, that this system

of restriction will not long exist. The class of consumers, consisting of nine-tenths of the population, will not long submit to so grievous an oppression. An unfortunate delusion, created partly by local causes and partly by the arts of designing politicians, has been spread over a great part of our country. A little time, a little reflection, on the part of the great body of the people, will probably dissipate this delusion, and restore the period when each one, unaided by government bounties, and unoppressed by government taxation, may pursue the avocation to which he is directed by his talents, his interest, or his inclination.

The subject of opening and improving our outlets to the ocean, of removing obstructions in our rivers, and of providing, by canals or roads, for the more convenient transmission of our produce to market, has so often engaged the attention of the Legislature, that I feel, when I touch upon these topics, all the awkwardness of addressing you upon trite matters. Yet when I look at the situation of our State, I cannot forbear urging upon you what has so often elicited the earnest recommendation of my predecessors. We now occupy, from our population and territory, an elevated position among the States of the Union. Our relative rank cannot be stationary, nor can it be maintained without exertions on our part. Almost every State is calling forth its powers to improve its internal condition. Shall we alone, who have such resources, and who could bring them into action by so small a comparative expenditure, shrink from the adoption of the means which are promoting the prosperity of others and leading to their superiority? Let us, too, press forward in the career of internal improvement. Let us, too, leave for the benefit and gratitude of posterity, memorials of that wise policy which consists not in hoarding our money, but in applying it to useful and profitable objects. There are three great outlets to the ocean, which nature seems to have indicated for this State: one for the waters of the Albemarle, another for the waters of the Pamptico, and the third for the Cape-Fear. The Albemarle Sound, in length about seventy miles, with an uniform depth of not less than twenty feet, receiving into its bosom, besides other rivers of no inconsiderable importance, the Roanoke, the noblest river that traverses our State, finds its communication with the ocean impeded by a sand bar not eight hundred yards in width. All the produce which floats on its waters, after coming within sight of the Atlantic, must seek that ocean by a narrow straight into the Pamptico Sound, through that Sound a distance of eighty or ninety miles, over dangerous shoals, and through the Occacock Inlet. Nine-tenths of the navigation of that part of the State (as indeed of every other part) are directed to New-York as the best market; and, by inspection of the map, it will be seen that, in passing thro' Occacock Inlet and proceeding to New-York, a vessel descending

the Albemarle must sail more than one hundred and fifty miles to reach a point on the coast, not five miles distant from that, at which it was compelled to pass into Pamptico Sound. The importance of opening a direct communication from the Albemarle to the ocean, cannot be urged in a more forcible manner than by stating the extent of territory which would find a market for its productions, and a diminished price of transportation through that channel. The Roanoke river is now rendered navigable for bateaux from its mouth to the Blue Ridge, in Virginia, and to Leaks-ville, in this State. In both States its branches are susceptible of improvement to much higher points. There is, perhaps, no river east of the Mississippi, which, in proportion to its extent, washes a more fertile soil. The rich productions of its adjacent territory have become, both in this State and in Virginia, almost proverbial. In this State, alone, at least eleven counties would find it the most natural and the most convenient highway to market. Add to these eight counties, thro' which flow the Chowan, the Cashie, the Perquimans, the Pasquotank, the North, the Scuppernon and the Alligator rivers, each of a depth not less than twelve or fifteen feet, which convey the produce of a highly fertile country, and which contribute to form or to swell the current of the Albemarle; and you will see that the agricultural interest of nearly one third of the State is deeply concerned in the accomplishment of this work. When I mention, what would undoubtedly be the fact, that the freight from the head of the Albemarle to any part of the world would be as low as it is from Norfolk, it will at once be perceived what immense sums would be saved in the transportation of the merchantable articles from that section, and of course how much would be added to the profitable industry of the farmer. The practicability of forming this outlet, has had as strong evidence in its favor, as any enterprize in which you can engage. Besides the universal voice of those who live in the vicinity, you have had the reports of Major Clark, of the able Mr. Fulton and of the United States' Engineers, with Gen. Bernard at their head, all attesting both its practicability and its usefulness.

(concluded in our next.)

Cotton Crop.—In a statement published in the New-York Shipping List, the Cotton crop of the United States, for the year ending September 30th, 1828, is estimated as amounting to 720,593 bales. In the year ending with the 30th of September previous, it amounted to 957,281 bales. According to this statement, the crop of 1828 falls short of the previous year by 236,682 bales.

Scarcity Beet.—Stephen Patch Esq. of Lincoln, Mass. raised this year a "scarcity beet," which weighed 15 pounds, was 24 inches in circumference and 19 inches long. [An excellent patch, and not much "scarcity" in this beet.]