ENOCH PRATT BALTO. FREE LIBRARY

and manufacture; and on this proposition addressed the Senate in favor of *encouraging domestic manufactures*, then first taking ground in favor of, and warmly advocating, the great principle of the *Protective Policy*, to which he has, from that day to the present, firmly and undeviatingly adhered.

Opposes the re-charter of the United States Bank.

Two other important questions came before the Senate while Mr. Clay was a member, and in which he bore a prominent part, namely: the claim of the United States to West Florida as far as the Perdido river, which he supported; and the recharter of the first Bank of the United States, which he opposed.

He is elected to the House of Representatives, and Speaker of that body.

Upon the close of Mr. Clay's Senatorial term, he was, in the summer of 1811, elected to the House of Representatives of the United States, and on the first day of the session, and the first of his appearance in that body, was appointed Speaker; a circumstance unparalleled in the history of legislation.—While he continued to occupy the Speaker's chair, which he did till 1814, questions of the highest moment agitated Congress and the nation, and taxed the powers of the leading men of both political parties.

Advocates the war with England.

The Government had exhausted every means, short of a resort to arms, to protect the property of its citizens, and preserve its own rights; but in vain.—The only alternative left was a declaration of war, or a shameful submission to injuries heaped upon injuries. Mr. Clay's voice was for war. He felt indignant at the insults and injuries we had received from England, and thundered forth his indignation in tones that reverberated along every hill and through every valley in the United States. "It is asked," said he, "what *new* cause of War we have? In reply, I will ask, what *old* cause of war is avenged? Has Great Britain abstained from impressing our seamen, and depredating upon our property? I have in my hands an account of a recent capture of the ship Hannibal, worth, with the cargo, $30,000, near our own coast, on a voyage to France. I have no doubt that the late Indian hostilities on the Wabash were excited by the British. Is not this a cause of war?" Such appeals, frequently made as they were, roused the spirit of the nation; the fire of patriotism burned intensely in his bosom, and from its strong heat the flame was lighted up throughout the wide extent of the land, but more especially west of the Alleghanies, and among our gallant naval tars. The declaration of war, which was made on the 18th of June, 1812, found these prepared and burning for the contest, in which, ere long, they won imperishable glory.

The declaration of war had been violently opposed in Congress, by some of the ablest men in the nation, with whom Mr. Clay triumphantly grappled. The war itself was opposed by a portion of the people, and this opposition greatly embarrassed and weakened the government. Owing, perhaps, in some measure to this circumstance, the American armies met with many reverses. But during the darkest hour of gloom, when the government was almost without means or credit, and the troops had been disheartened by privation, suffering and defeat, the voice of Mr. Clay reverberated from the Capitol, trumpet-tongued, roused the drooping spirits of the nation, nerved the arm of the soldier, and inspired all with new hope, and energy, and patriotic ardor; and he soon had the satisfaction to see victory, which had long made the decks of our gallant navy her favorite resting place, spread her wings over our army, and perched upon their standard.

He is appointed one of the American Commissioners to negotiate peace.

In 1814, Mr. Clay was appointed by Mr. Madison one of the commissioners to negotiate a treaty with England. His colleagues were John Quincy Adams, James A. Bayard, Albert Gallatin, and Jonathan Russel. They met the British commissioners, Lord Gambier, Henry Goulburn, and William Adams, at Ghent, where the treaty which bears that name was concluded. On completing this important negotiation, and in so happy a manner, he proceeded to London, where, in conjunction with two of his colleagues, Messrs. Adams and Gallatin, he entered on another of great importance, which resulted in a commercial convention, since made the basis of our commercial arrangements with many foreign powers.

Returns to the United States; is received with distinction; and again elected to the House of Representatives, and Speaker.

On his return to the United States, he was received with distinguished marks of respect wherever he went: but in no part of the country with more affectionate regard than in his own Kentucky. Kentucky, whose people were not less proud of their adopted son, than they were devotedly attached to him. He was re-elected to the House of Representatives, and again, almost unanimously, appointed Speaker, continuing to be re-elected and to fill the Speaker's chair until March, 1825, when he accepted the office of Secretary of State tendered him by Mr. Adams.

His course upon great public measures—the Tariff—National Bank, &c.

During this period of his public services, questions of great moment came before Congress, and agitated the nation. The war had left the country burdened with a heavy debt: the currency was deranged, and in a sad condition. The bills of non specie-paying banks, and the small bills issued by irresponsible corporations and individuals, constituted the whole circulating medium south and west of New England. The manufactures which had sprung up during the war, were now to be protected or suffered to fall under European competition, capital, and skill. The payment of the public debt was to be provided for; the currency restored; confidence in the national faith re-established; and, in short, order was to be brought out of chaos, and prosperity out of the utmost depression. The two great and leading measures to bring about this were the establishment of a National Bank, and the passage of such a Tariff bill as should answer the two fold purpose of raising revenue and giving protection to our infant, but rapidly growing, manufactures. Both these measures were sustained with all the energy and resources of his genius; and both were accomplished. He had opposed the recharter of the United States Bank in 1811; his prejudices had been enlisted against it, the party to which he belonged opposed it as a party measure, and he deemed it unnecessary. But time and experience had convinced him of the necessity of such an institution, and his magnanimity would not permit him to adhere to an error of judgment merely through pride of opinion or apparent consistency, as if he were not consistent who frankly acknowledges his error, and does all in his power to retrieve it.

Mr. Clay, in advocating the establishment of the United States Bank at this time, but followed in the footsteps of Mr. Madison, Mr. Gallatin, Mr. Crawford, Mr. Calhoun, and other distinguished Republican leaders, and acted with the Democratic party. It was a party measure, and those who now condemn him for the course he pursued, must also condemn all those distinguished men whom I have named, as well as the whole Republican party.

He advocates the recognition of the Independence of the South American Republics.

Among the most honorable and praiseworthy acts of Mr. Clay's life, and which exhibits him in the high and enviable character of the friend of liberty and the rights of man, is the part he took in urging the Government of the United States to recognise the independence of the Republics of South America, which had thrown off the yoke of Spain, and maintained their independence with such gallant bravery. His various speeches in behalf of these Republics, and in support of the policy proposed, were among the most eloquent and spirit-stirring he ever delivered: every sentence was replete with the burning sentiments of patriotism, and that generous enthusiasm which the struggles of an oppressed people, determined to shake off the yoke of tyranny, and resolved to be free, cannot fail to inspire every lover of civil liberty. So inspiring was the eloquence of Mr. Clay, in advocating the recognition of South American Independence, that his speeches were translated into Spanish, read at the head of the patriot armies, and drew some years after a letter from Bolivar, expressing his admiration for his brilliant talents and ardent love of liberty. "All America, Columbia, and myself," said Bolivar, "owe your excellency our purest gratitude for the incomparable services you have rendered to us, by sustaining our course with a sublime enthusiasm.

His course in reference to Internal Improvements.

In 1818 came up the question of internal improvements by national means, which was supported by Mr. Clay with his accustomed energy and ability. To his unwearied efforts and unceasing eloquence, the continuation of the Cumberland or national road over the Allegany mountains, through Ohio, &c., was mainly owing, and his labors in favor of this valuable improvement are commemorated by a stone monument erected on the road, surmounted by the genius of liberty, and inscribed with the name of "HENRY CLAY." He was in favor of a general system of internal improvements by means of roads and canals; but the South arrayed itself against the principle, and the States having undertaken these works, each within its own limits, it was finally abandoned, or at least not pressed.

The Missouri Question.

During the winter of 1818–19, was agitated in Congress the celebrated Missouri question, and was, for many weeks, debated with great heat and acrimony of feeling on both sides: at one time it seemed to threaten the most disastrous consequences. On this occasion Mr. Clay stepped in, when all hope of compromise seemed to be gone, and, by his judicious mediation, inducing the two parties to adopt a middle course, averted the terrible catastrophe which all had reason to fear would follow, and brought the matter to a peaceful termination.—It was on this occasion that he won the proud title of "the great pacificator."

Discussion of the Tariff in 1819–20.

The Tariff of 1816 not giving adequate protection to our infant manufactures to enable them to maintain themselves against the competition of Europe, a new bill was brought forward in the House in 1819–20, which was supported by all the strength of Mr. Clay's great powers, and upon which he delivered a speech replete with principles of the soundest political philosophy, and sentiments of the most ardent patriotism. A single sentence embodies the great maxim of his whole public course in reference to this vastly important subject. "Mr. Chairman," said he, "I frankly own I feel great solicitude for the success of this bill. [The Tariff bill then under consideration in committee of the whole.]—THE ENTIRE INDEPENDENCE OF MY COUNTRY ON ALL FOREIGN STATES, AS IT RESPECTS A SUPPLY OF OUR ESSENTIAL WANTS, HAS EVER BEEN WITH ME A FAVORITE OBJECT. The war of our Revolution effected our political emancipation. The last war contributed greatly towards accomplishing our commercial freedom. But our complete independence will only be consummated after the policy of this bill shall be recognised and adopted." The bill passed the House of Representatives, but failed in the Senate.

(To be continued.)

Letter of Daniel Webster

To his friends in New Hampshire who solicited permission to use his name for the next Presidency.

[From the Boston Courier.]

Washington, Jan. 3, 1844.

Gentlemen—I have received your letter, requesting "permission to present my name to the People, as a candidate for the office of President of the United States, subject to the future wise, deliberate action of the Whig National Convention of 1844"

It would be disingenuous to withhold an expression of the grateful feelings awakened by a letter, containing such a request, so very numerously signed, and coming from among those who have known me through life. No one can be insensible to the distinction of being regarded, by any respectable number of his fellow citizens, as among those from whom a choice of President might be made, with honor and safety to the country.

The office of President is an office, the importance of which cannot be too highly appreciated. He who fills it necessarily exercises a great influence, not only on all the domestic interests of the country, on its foreign relations, and the support of its honor and character among the nations of the earth, but on that, which is of the very highest import to the happiness of the people, the maintenance of the Constitution itself, and the prosperous continuance of the government under it. Our systems are peculiar; and while capable, as experience has shown, of producing the most favorable results, under wise and cautious administration, they are, nevertheless, exposed to peculiar dangers. We have six and twenty States, each possessing within itself powers of government, limited only by the Constitution of the United States; and we have a general government, to which is confided high trusts, to be exercised for the benefit of the people of all the States. It is obvious that this division of powers, itself the result of a novel and most delicate political operation, can be preserved only by the exercise of wisdom and pure patriotism. The Constitution of the United States stands on the basis of the people's choice. It must remain on that basis, so long as it remains at all. The veneration and love, which are entertained for it, will be increased, by every instance of wise, prudent, impartial and parental administration.

On the other hand, they will be diminished by every administration which shall cherish local divisions, devote itself to local interests, seek to bend the influence of the government to personal or partisan purposes, or which shall forget that all patriotism is false and spurious which does not look with equal eye to the interests of the whole country, and all its parts, present and to come. I hardly know what an American statesman should so much deprecate, on his own account, as well as on account of his country, as that the constitution of the United States, now the glory of our country and the admiration of the world, should become weakened in its foundations, perverted in its principles, or fallen and sunk, in a nation's regard and a nation's hopes, by his own follies, errors, or mistakes.

The constitution was made for the good of the country; this the people know. Its faithful administration promotes that good; this the people know. The people will themselves defend it against all foreign power, and all open force, and they will rightfully hold to a just and solemn account, those to whose hands they commit it, & in whose hands it shall be found to be shorn of a single beam of its honor or deprived of a particle of its capacity for usefulness. It was made for an honest people, and they expect it to be honestly administered. At the present moment, it is an object of general respect, confidence and affection.

Questions have arisen, however, and are likely to arise again, upon the extent of its powers, or upon the line which separates the functions of the General Government from those of the State Governments; and these questions will require, whenever they may occur, not only firmness, but much discretion, prudence and impartiality in the Head of the National Executive. Extreme counsels or extreme opinions on either side, would be very likely, if followed or adopted, to break up the well adjusted balance of the whole. And he who has the greatest confidence in his own judgment, or the strongest reliance on his own good fortune, may yet be well diffident of his ability to discharge the duties of this trust in such a manner as shall promote the public prosperity, or advance his own reputation.

But, gentlemen, while the office of President is quite too high to be sought by personal solicitation, or for private ends and objects, it is not to be declined, if proffered by the voluntary desire of a free people.

It is now more than thirty years since you and your fellow-citizens of New Hampshire, assigned me a part in political affairs. My public conduct since that period is known. My opinions on the great questions, now most interesting to the country, are known. The constitutional principles which I have endeavored to maintain, are also known. If these principles and these opinions, now not likely to be materially changed, should recommend me to further marks of public regard and confidence, I should not withhold myself from compliance with the general will. But I have no pretensions of my own to bring forward, and trust that no friends of mine would at any time use my name for the purpose of preventing harmony among those, whose general opinions concur, or for any cause whatever, but a conscientious regard for the good of the country.

It is obvious, gentlemen, that at the present moment the tendency of opinion among those to be represented in the convention, is generally and strongly set in another direction. I think it my duty, therefore, under existing circumstances, to request those, who may feel a preference for me, not to indulge in that preference, nor oppose any obstacle to the leading wishes of political friends, or to united and cordial efforts for the accomplishment of those wishes.

The election of the next autumn must involve, in general, the same principles, and the same questions, as belonged to that of 1840. The cause, I conceive, to be the true cause of the country, its permanent prosperity, and all its great interests; the cause of its peace, and its honor; the cause of good government, true liberty, and the preservation and integrity of the Constitution, and none should despair of its success.

I am, gentlemen, with sentiments of sincere regard, your obliged and obedient servant,

DANIEL WEBSTER.

To Messrs. John Haven, John P. Lyman, and others.

Essence of Loco Focoism.—A Mr. Hise has been making a speech at Louisville against a variety of matters, and more particularly against an U. States Bank. The Journal says:

"He admitted that a U. States Bank was chartered during Washington's Administration; "but," said he, "this was not a precedent in favor of the creation of a Bank, but against it; for there was more patriotism and intelligence in the Congressional minority that opposed the Bank than in the majority that established it." Mr. Hise said that immediately after Gen. Jackson's Bank Veto, the people elected a Congress unfavorable to the chartering of a Bank, and that there has always been an anti-Bank majority in the National Legislature from that time up to the present. He said this, and perhaps he thought it. May be this man, a Loco Foco candidate for the office of Elector, actually does not know that the Congress which sat in 1841 was in favor of a Bank. May be this Loco Foco champion really thinks that the Congress which passed two bills for establishing a Bank, was opposed to a Bank."

One of the most facetious passages of the speech was as follows:

"Mr. Hise urged against a U. S, Bank that the stock of such an institution belongs to rich men. "If," exclaimed he, "Congress is really the friend of the poor, why does it not, in establishing a Bank, divide the stock among poor men, who have no money to buy it?"

This is certainly the richest specimen of Loco Foco financiering extant.

Senatorial Electors.—At a meeting of the whig members of the Legislature, at Annapolis, on Thursday last, Reverdy Johnson and John C. Groome, Esqs. were appointed to represent the State at large in the Whig National Convention, and James B. Ricard and Wm. Lingan Gaither, Esqs. were nominated as Senatorial Electors.

Chancery Cases.—In a communication from Louis Gassaway, Register in Chancery, made to the Maryland House of Delegates on the 6th inst. it appears that there are at this time pending in the Court of Chancery, twelve hundred and sixty eight suits, besides a great number of petitions which have been filed in cases heretofore decided; many of those petitions affect a large amount of property, and present important questions to be decided by the Chancellor whenever the counsel of the parties are prepared to submit them for this action.

Votes in Executive Session.—The injunction of secrecy upon the proceedings of the Senate in executive session has been removed, with regard to the nomination of Messrs. Henshaw, Porter, Spencer, Profit, Hill, and Wise. The vote on Mr. Henshaw's nomination stood yeas 8, nays 34—on Mr. Porter's, yeas 3, nays 38—on Mr. Spencer's, yeas 21, nays 26—on Mr. Profit's, yeas 8, nays 33—on Mr. Isaac Hill's, ayes 11, nays 25—on Mr. Wise's, yeas 30, nays 10.

Maryland Legislature.

[Correspondence of the Baltimore Sun.]

HOUSE OF DELEGATES.

Annapolis, Feb, 10, 1844.

A resolution was presented by Mr. Reeder, that the Secretary of State ascertain as far as practicable the yearly aggregate of imports and exports of this State for years past; and making it his duty to ascertain and report the annual imports and exports, and, as far as practicable, the aggregate of each kind of produce of the State. Lies over.

A memorial was presented from citizens of Prince George's and Anne Arundel counties, and Howard district, praying protection against the destruction of stock by the engines of the Washington branch of Baltimore and Ohio railroad. Also from citizens of Anne Arundel county, asking a reduction of charges on B. & O. R. R. for the transportation of lime stone and shells, and all other articles intended for the improvement of the soil. Referred to the committee on internal improvements.

Also, of citizens of Worcester, for appointment of wood-corder at Snow Hill.

A resolution was presented, directing the agent of the 1st Colonization society to report annually, the amount expended in colonizing the aggregate of emigrants, and the number of colonists at Palmas.

Mr. Kilgour submitted an order that the President of the Baltimore and Ohio railroad company, be requested to inform the House forthwith—

1st. The meaning of the terms "satisfactory arrangement" in the first answer contained in the extract from the minutes of the company recently reported to the House, and to state what sort of an arrangement said company would require to be made, to ensure the transportation on the railroad of coal from Cumberland to dam No. 6, at 1 1-3 cents per ton per mile.

2. Whether said company for said charge contemplates a ton of 2,000 lbs. or of 2,240 lbs.

3d. What amount of money would be necessary to provide conveyances, cars and machinery, and to connect the necessary sidelings and switches to accommodate a trade of 105,000 tons annually between Cumberland and dam No. 6, and what amount would required for the same purposes to accommodate a trade of 500,000 tons annually between said points.

4th. Whether the Baltimore and Ohio railroad company has means, or can obtain means, to meet the expenditure that will be necessary under last interrogatory; and if so, from whence they are derived or expected to be derived.

5th. Whether in his opinion the transportation of coal from Cumberland to dam No. 6, in the manner proposed, and at a charge of 1 1-3 cents per ton of 2,240 lbs. per mile would be profitable to the railroad company.

6th. Whether the said company without a stipulation for an equal daily quantity, would be willing to transport coal from Cumberland to dam No. 6, in such quantities as from time to time may be offered for transportation and will increase its conveyances for that purpose according to the growth and requirements of the coal trade, and for what charge the said company would be willing to do so for a given length of time, and for what shortest time.

7th. What quantity of coal was taken from Cumberland last year, other than for the use of the company, and whether all that was offered for transportation was carried when presented, or whether there was delay when other tonnage was seeking transportation, and what were the rates charged per ton of 2,240 lbs. per mile.

8th. What is the highest ascending grade on the railroad per mile, from west to east, from Cumberland to dam No. 6.

9th. Why in the recent answer to the House of Delegates, is it stated that rail roads from the coal mine to Cumberland, worked in connection with the road from Cumberland to dam No. 6, and with the same machinery it will cost 2 cents per ton per mile on the former, and 1 1-3 cents per ton per mile on the latter.—Adopted.

A bill was reported to regulate sales by auction.

The bill entitled an act to aid in raising revenue to pay the interest on the State debt, was read and passed by the following vote: yeas 53, nays 17. It imposes a tax on the sale of lottery tickets. The following is a copy of the bill:—

Section 1. *Be it enacted by the General Assembly of Maryland*, That the managers and contractors of Lotteries for other States of this Union, shall have full power and authority to sell their tickets, and shares of tickets, and to issue their scheme or schemes of Lotteries, and to appoint agents for the sale of their tickets: provided that the same managers or contractors, give a bond or bonds to the State of Maryland, with one or more sureties in the sum of one hundred thousand dollars, to be approved of by the Treasurer of the Western Shore, conditioned for the faithful payment of all sums due the State of Maryland as hereinafter specified, and also that the obligor shall and will pay any and every prize that shall be drawn in such Lottery or Lotteries, as the same shall become payable, and be legally demanded; and every and any person or persons who may be legally entitled to claim and receive the amount of any such prize or prizes, the same being first demanded and unpaid may prosecute an action or actions, on such bond or bonds for their own benefit and advantage as fully as if the said bond or bonds had been given to such person or persons; and it is hereby provided and declared, that this State shall not be deemed or held in anywise liable for the payment of any prize sold in any Lottery so authorized, as aforesaid, and that the remedy of any and every person or persons, legally entitled to any such prize or prizes, shall be solely limited to the obligors of the bond or bonds so taken by the Treasurer of the Western Shore.

Sec. 2. *And be enacted*, That the managers and conductors of Lotteries aforesaid, pay a tax of five per centum on the amount of tickets and shares of tickets, sold in this State, and that they make a monthly return on oath of the amount of their sale, within thirty days thereafter, and pay to the said Treasurer the tax heretofore specified.

Sec 3. *And be it enacted*, That the agents appointed by the managers and conductors of Lotteries aforesaid, for the vending and retailing of tickets and shares of tickets must pay in the place of a license, three per centum on the amount of their sale, and it is hereby provided that the managers and conductors collect the tax aforesaid, and pay it over to the Treasurer of the Western Shore at the same time they pay their five per centum making together a tax eight per centum on the amount of tickets sold.

Sec. 4. *And be it enacted*, That any law or part of law, being in conflict with the provisions of this act, is hereby repealed.

Sec. 5. Repeals all parts of the constitution inconsistent with this act, provided it be confirmed by the next legislature.

The House then took up the tax bill, and adopted the amendment proposed in committee of the whole.

Mr. Stewart then moved to amend the 1st section, so as to give the Governor the authority to appoint all the collectors of the State, regardless of the action of the county authorities. By 27 yeas to 44 nays.

Mr. Franklin again urged his amendment, making the collection of the tax dependant upon the sale of the State's property, and which was rejected in committee. By 15 yeas to 55 nays, rejected.

House adjourned.

The Senate is engaged on the coupon resolutions.

Congressional Election.—It is announced in the Annapolis Herald, that W. W. W. Bowie, of Prince George's county, has consented to be the Democratic candidate for Congress in the first district, in opposition to Mr. Causin.—The following are the nominations of the respective parties as far as they have been made:

Whig.	*Democrat.*
FIRST DISTRICT.	
John M. S. Causin.	W. W. W. Bowie.
SECOND DISTRICT.	
Francis Brengle.	J. Thomson Mason
THIRD DISTRICT.	
John Wethered.	Samuel Brady.
FOURTH DISTRICT.	
John P. Kennedy.	John C. Legrand.
FIFTH DISTRICT.	
Dr. J A. Pearson.	Albert Constable.

Aristocracy exists in some shape in every town and village in New England. It is an aristocracy of wealth usually, rather than that of talents, and shows itself in some places in the queerest of forms. For instance, in large villages like Hatfield and Deerfield, the wealthy farmers constitute the aristocracy, and the small mechanics are apt to be considered the substratum of society. In other towns, where the mechanic arts flourish and artizans make up the bulk of society, the wealthy mechanics are the aristocrats, and the tillers of the earth are compelled to assume a subordinate position in society. In Marblehead and Gloucester, and all the small