er places a part of the wo[illegible] are stopped, and stopped wilfully and perversely, upon a sordid calculation of gain—a miserable speculation of avarice—for the purpose of extorting a higher price on account of the smaller quantity made. If owners thus stop their works for their private advantage, they should not complain if the public interest should require more of them to stop.

Mr. B. said there was no argument which could be used here in favor of continuing this tax which was not used, and used in vain, in England; many of much force were used there which cannot be used here. "The American System," by name, was not impressed into the service of the manufacturers there, but its doctrines were; and he read a part of the report of the Committee of the House of Commons, on the salt duties in 1817, to prove it. It was the statement of the agent of the English salt manufacturers—Mr. William Horne—who was sworn and examined as a witness. He said "I will commence by referring to the evidence I gave upon the subject of rock salt, in order to establish the presumption of the national importance of the salt trade, arising from the large extent of British capital employed in the trade, and the considerable number of persons dependent upon it for support. I, at the same time, stated that the salt trade was in a very depressed state, and that it continued to fall off. I think it cannot be doubted, that the salt trade, in common with all staple British manufactures, is entitled to the protection of Government; and the British manufacturers of salt consider that, in common with other manufacturers of this country, they are entitled to such protection, in particular, from a competion at home with foreign manufacturers; and, in consequence, they hope to see a prohibitory duty on foreign salt."

Such was the petition of the British salt makers. They urged the amount of their capital invested, which was in reality great—the depressed state of their business—the number of persons dependent upon it for support—the duty of the Government to protect their interest—the necessity for a prohibitory duty on the foreign article—and the material fact that they were actually producing more than the country consumed. The ministry backed their petition with a call for the continuance of the revenue, £1,500,000 sterling, derived from the excise on salt, and threatened to lay that amount upon something else, if it was taken off of salt. All would not do. Mr. Calcraft and his friends appealed to the rights and interests of the people as overruling considerations in questions of taxation. They denounced the tax itself as little less than an impiety, and an attack upon the wisdom and goodness of the Deity, whose divine beneficence had filled the bowels of the earth and the waves of the sea with salt, for the use and blessing of man, and whose designs were counteracted by the odious and abominable taxes which clogged, fettered, diminished, and obstructed its use. They demanded the whole repeal; and when the ministry and the manufacturers, overpowered by the voice of the people, proposed a compromise, and offered to surrender three-fourths of the tax, they bravely rejected the proposition, stood out for the whole repeal, and carried it.

Mr. B. could not doubt a like result here; and he looked forward, with infinite satisfaction, to the era of a free trade, in this free country, in the article of salt. The first effect of such a trade would be to reduce the price of alum salt to six, seven, eight and nine cents a bushel, at our import cities. The second effect would be to return to the measured bushel by getting rid of the tariff regulation which substituted weight for measure, and reduced eighty-four pounds to fifty. The third effect would be vastly to increase the import of salt, and to establish a great trade in that article, carried on by barter between the inhabitants of the United States and the people of the countries which produce alum salt—a trade greatly redounding to the advantage and comfort of both parties. He examined the operation of this barter at New Orleans. He said, this pure and superior salt, made entirely by solar evaporation, came from countries which were deficient in the articles of food in which the great West abounded. It came from the West Indies—from the coasts of Spain and Portugal—from the Mediterranean and Adriatic seas—from the islands, coasts and countries which were consumers of American provisions, and take from us beef, pork, bacon, rice, corn, cornmeal, flour, potatoes, &c. Their salt costs them almost nothing. It is made on the sea beach by the power of the sun, with little care and aid from man. It is brought to the United States as ballast, costing nothing for the transportation across the sea, and making no pretension to profit. The duty alone prevents it from coming in the most unbounded quantity. Remove the duty, and the trade would be prodigious. A bushel of corn is worth more than a sack of salt to the half starved people to whom the sea and the sun give as much of this salt as they will rake up and pack away. The levee at New Orleans would be covered with this salt if the trade in it was free. The farmers of the West would get it in any quantity, at a few cents a bushel, and in exchange for the products of their farms. The steamboats would bring it up as under cargo, at reduced freight; and thus the great West would receive the ample supply of salt which is necessary to the full development of her vast resources in the stock raising, and provision curing branches of national and individual wealth.

Mr. B. concluded with saying that, next to the graduation of the price of the public lands, and the free use of the earth for labor and cultivation, he considered the abolition of the salt tax, and a free trade in foreign salt, as the greatest blessing which the Federal Government could now bestow upon the people of the West.

From the Philadelphia Ledger.

TO THE MERCHANTS.

Our object is to show that the banks, by alternate expansions and contractions, have created opportunities for shaving you; and we have mentioned the great expansions of 1833, and the memorable contraction and panic which followed. You have been told that this contraction was necessary to the United States Bank, for the purpose of winding up its concerns, all expectation of renewing its charter having then been abandoned. But in reply to this, we would refer you to the memorable expansion of the same bank in the summer of 1835. Now if a contraction in 1834 was necessary for settling its affairs, still more necessary was a contraction in 1835, one year nearer to the period of its termination. But whatever may have been the case with the United States Bank, no one will contend that a contraction in 1834 was necessary for the state banks, as no question was pending about their charters, and no preparation necessary for winding up their concerns. But in the spring and summer of 1835, the discounts of the United States Bank had increased from 43 to 65 millions, and those of the state banks in proportion; and in 1836, the discounts of the state banks increased from 365 to 467 millions, or 102 millions of augmentation.

What were the consequences of these enormous expansions? Importation of foreign merchandise, and speculation in Western lands and city lots, to a degree without example, and sufficient to excite amasement in all reflecting minds. In 1834, the imports were 126 millions, and the sales of public land 4 millions. In 1835, the year of expansion, the imports were 150 millions, and the sales of public lands 13 millions; and in 1836, a year of still greater expansion, the imports were 190 millions, and the sales of public lands 24 millions. Thus in the second year of expansion, had the imports increased over those of the year of contraction, by 64 millions, and the sales of public lands by 20 millions. The average imports of these two years of expansion were 170 millions, or 44 millions more than those of the year of contraction, and the average sales of the public lands were 18 1-2 millions, or 14 1 2 millions more than those of the year of contraction. Thus did these two branches of business, for each of the years of 1835 and 1836, exceed those of 1834 by 62 1-2 millions. The expansion was enormous, and on a most destructively extravagant scale did it produce its intended effect, overtrading.

The merchants, being thus tempted to almost boundless extravagance, were now in a fine condition for bleeding. They were bloated to the utmost; they were plunged over head in debt; they were lured into the trap, and were now a certain prey. The trap is sprung! The contraction of 1837 began, and is now in full tide of successful experiment. The merchants are driven like bullocks to the slaughter. They are driven in crowds within the claws of the brokers, and plundered of their last dollar, for the benefit of bank usurers. The proceeds of years of enterprise, anxiety and toil are carried off in one fell swoop, to pamper the purse proud arrogance of thieves and robbers. A more iniquitous, remorseless, heartless system of robbery never yet disgraced a civilized country; and if the days of miracles were not passed, such daring transgressions might incur the fate of Sodom and Gomorrah, and call down "fire from Heaven."

Do you believe that the present contraction is for any other purpose than to plunder you? These immense importations are already scattered round the interior, and while you owe foreign countries for a portion of them, the country owes you for the whole; and if the country would pay for them, your debts to the banks would be paid, and the profits would be a rich reward for your enterprise and industry. But these profits are a prize too great to be lost! The harpies of the banks are thirsting for them, and these harpies will have them! The mode of obtaining them is simple and practicable. You have drawn your bills upon your debtors in the interior. If the banks close their doors, these bills must come back upon you, and your own notes to the banks are due. Where shall you find the money to pay them? The banks will not discount your paper; but the brokers will, at thirty, forty and fifty per cent, and bank usurers supply them with means! The process is simple; you know that it is effectual, for most thoroughly does it clear your pockets. Most thoroughly does it make bankrupts of you, to make nabobs of usurers!

In our next, we shall pay our respects to the stock gamesters, and stock corneres, and wholesale brokers, and the whole host of licensed robbers to which our banking system gives birth, and before which you merchants bow down in the dust like the slaves of a Turkish Pacha, rejoicing in the honor of being trampled upon.

From the New Orleans Bee.

The difficulty of raising money seems to be more pressing in the State of Mississippi, even than in New York. A writer in the Mississippian, a paper published at Jackson, the seat of Government, declares that "nearly three millions are to be recovered in three counties of Hinds, Madison and Yazoo, and proportionally in the other counties of the State, by the approaching terms of their respective courts." The writer continues: "if the present unparalleled dearth of money continue, whence and by what means is such an amount to be drawn? There can be but one answer; it can be raised, if raised at all, only by a sacrifice of property, unread of in the annals of calamity. We have no means of ascertaining the probable amount of money in these counties; but we all know it to be enormously disproportioned to the intrinsic value of the property which must be brought under the hammer of the sheriff. Who then are to be the purchasers? There may be a few men, who, too timid for enterprise, and too heartless to have friends, have contracted no engagements for themselves, or others, and these men may on the day of sacrifice, bring forth their hoarded treasure, and buy up for a tithe of its value, the property for which their enterprising neighbors had struggled through long years," &c. &c.

Here we see the winding up of those extravagant and enormous speculations in lands which have been proceeding undisturbed during the last three years. Three millions of dollars to be recovered from the population of of three counties, where scarcely any other occupation than agriculture is pursued, at one session of the court, is an almost incredible sum, and argues a most woful absence of prudence in the inhabitants. These three counties, too, though they comprehend some of the richest lands in the State—lands equal in fertility to those of any country on the globe, are comparatively new settlements and thinly inhabited; but they contain a large portion of public land which has been sold out during a few years past—which and was (a great part of it) bought on speculation, and has probably changed owners several times, the price being enchanced at every new sale.—The first, second, perhaps the third purchasers doubtless realized immense profits by the operation—but the present holders—those who paid the highest prise, many of whom purchased with a view to settle them and make them the residence of themselves and families—these are the innocent victims upon whom will fall the calamity of blasted hopes and broken fortunes.

These are men whose fate is worthy of commisseration. The traders in land—those who by secret understanding among them selves, private combinations and other tricks, (and there are as many tricks in the trade of land-selling as in any other) enhanced the price far above the intrinsic value—these are the men chiefly who bring the suits to expel the honest and industrious planter from his home, and who will, in many instances, repurchase the property with all the improvements and embellishments which have been added to it for less than they sold it. And here we have another and most melancholy instance of the disasters which may be brought upon a community by exhorbitant issues of bank paper. It was the flood of paper money with which the whole country was covered, which augmented the price of land as of every other saleable article, far above its real value—it was at the same time the unmerited favors bestowed by the banks upon these designing speculators, which enabled them to buy whole townships at one knock of the hammer.

Now, then, we ask, had the *Treasury Circular*, which requires all public lands to be paid for in specie, with certain exceptions favorable to the actual settler—if that circular had been issued and enforced four years ago, would not the condition of those unfortunate planters in Hinds, Madison, and Yazoo counties, be comparatively happy? We ask every considerate man, no matter what his political opinions may be, whether that circular, if it had been issued four years ago, would not in a great measure have averted the calamities with which many of the planters in Mississippi are threatened?—And in thus averting these calamities, would it not have proved a blessing to the people? If General Jackson is culpable for his conduct in relation to this much abused circular, it is only because he did not issue it four years ago.

The pecuniary embarrassments of the people of Mississippi must be awfully searching, if we may form a judgment from the language of the writer to whom we have alluded. At the conclusion of his article he says: "Extensive liabilities exist, now matured, to be met by payment, or by the most disastrous sacrifice of property before the approaching terms of the courts. The payments cannot be made, the sacrifice then must be consummated, and when it is, the heart sickens at the prospect; a scene of ruin and distress will be witnessed, such as eye hath not seen nor ear heard," &c. And again he says: "If no relief be interposed, Mississippi will stand a monument of devastation—a devastation the most causeless, the most undeserved, and the most appaling, that ever blasted the hopes of man."

This is indeed a frightful picture, and we suspect somewhat overchanged. And yet we are far from concurring in the writer's opinion of the remedy to be applied to the present evil, and to prevent its increase.—"A temporary suspension of legal process, or a replevin law, or a law preventing the disastrous sacrifice of property by prohibiting its sale under two thirds or three-fourths of its appraised value," are the measures which he suggests to relieve the people from the calamities which threaten them. But any one of these would aggravate the evil, and by delaying the restoration of confidence and the usual routine of busines, would retard for an indefinite length of time the recovery of the people from their distress.

LATE FROM MEXICO.

Office of the N. Orleans True American, 9 o'clock, April 14, 1837.

The brig Cazenove, from Vera Cruz the 25th of March, arrived yesterday, bringing intelligence that the expedition against Texas is abandoned. The general opinion is, that Mexico will never attempt to reconquer the republic. Santa Anna is daily growing in favor with the lower classes of the people, and *there is no doubt that he will yet reach the Presidential chair*. Money is scarce, and the Government cannot procure funds to pay what few soldiers have been left.

A French frigate had arrived. Four others were expected from Martinique. Their object was to demand a restoration of the forced loan made on the French citizens.

Poor Mexico! she is in a sad way. Intestine divisions distract her Government, while America and France threaten vengeance if prompt restitution is not made for imposition upon their citizens. What will she do? Put Santa Anna at the head of affairs. He is the only man calculated to govern his lazzaroni countrymen. He will satisfy the demands of France and the United States in a way that will save the honor of Mexico.

Outbreakings continue throughout the whole country, in consequence of the order depressing the value of the copper coin. The United States sloop of war Natchez had sailed from Vera Cruz for Tampico and other Mexican ports, to see the United States flag respected, and to prevent any depredations from being committed on our vessels.

LATER FROM FRANCE.

The Packet ship Burgundy, from Havre, 19th March, Capt. Rockett, arrived yesterday, by which the Editors of the Daily Express are furnished with their files up to the day of sailing.

Business in Paris is very gloomy. The Courier Francais presents some considerations on the present Commercial crisis. The number of failures in Paris, says that Journal, since the commencement of 1837, has been four times as great as during the corresponding period of last year. The markets for the sale of provisions are glutted; purchasers are scarce in the great provision marts of Scaux and Poissy. Yet the mania for speculation, which has proved so injurious in England and America, has not made its appearance among us.—The harvest has been abundant. The real cause of this distress must be sought for in the moral position of the country, and in want of confidence and public security.

The mayor of Lyons, says the Paris Messager, left Paris, having come to the capital for the purpose of communicating to the Government the deplorable state of the silk weavers, in consequence of the stagnation of the silk trade. The magistrate is stated to have insisted strongly on the urgent necessity of supplying the thousands of sufferers with bread, by affording them employment on the public works.

The Quotidienne observes, on the demand made by the Ministry for an augmentation of 800,000 fr. to the secret service fund, that 3,250,000 fr., the total amount to be placed at the disposition of the Government, will be devoted to corruption, informations, and a system of espoinage. It declares that the avowal that this increase is in consequence of the attempts upon the life of Louis Philippe, is a proof of the state of demoralization of French society.

Office of the New York Eve. Star. April 24, one o'clock.

By the arrival of the Packet Ship George Washington, Capt. Holdridge, bringing dates to the 24th March, we have the cheering intelligence that the Bank of England has agreed to sustain American banking houses, in giving aid to American credit there, upon a joint bond of the merchants, which was deemed sufficient as it was believed there, that the American houses would be able to meet their engagements.

The Money Market remains about the same in London.

In Liverpool things still wear a gloomy aspect, and cotton suffered a still further decline The market was miserably bad in the beginning of the week, but it was confidently hoped that the arrangement mentioned above would soon produce a favorable effect.

A Busy Body.—A down east editor says—"I have to edit my paper, keep my books for the paper and other business, do all my outdoor business, put up all orders for goods, do all my correspondence, generally direct my papers, wait upon customers, have the care of my printing office, saw and split my wood, make my fires, feed my hens, instruct my children, tend the babies, besides other plans and other business.—With all this, and rigid economy, I hope to gain ssmething when I *get a good start*."

CAMBRIDGE:

MONDAY, MAY 1, 1837.

We invite attention to the able Speech of Mr. Benton, delivered in Congress, some years since. Information will be found in it, highly interesting to all classes of readers.

The mail route, through the lower part of this county has been in operation for some time.

Snow.—There was a fall of snow, yesterday week, in the neighborhood of Baltimore, which lay to the depth of 3 inches.

The prospect of Santa Anna being elevated to the Presidency of Mexico, appears to be growing better. What must be the condition of that people, who from their internal dissention, have occasion to place such a man as this, at the head of affairs. His elevation to the Chief Magistracy of that nation, can have, however, no deleterious effect, upon the relations of the U. States, with Mexico.

Candidates for Congress.—Thos. K. Carroll, and John Dennis, Esquires, and Captain Donoho, all of Somerset county, are candidates in this District, for a seat in the next Congress, of the United States. They all belong, we believe, to the Whig party; how far they may accord in their peculiar views, in relation to national politics, and the future measures to be adopted, we have yet to learn. It is highly probable, that between this, and the close of the campaign, they will take occasion, to put the voters of the three counties in full possession, of the outlines of the course, they may be expected to pursue, in case of success, so that the sovereign people of the District may be enabled to discriminate between them—taking their principles and qualifications for the station, into deliberate consideration.

Another Panic.—There seems to be great disturbance in the money market it the Atlantic cities, and also in New Orleans and the South West. Many failures have occurred in New York, and some in the South.—The opposition with their usual craft, attempt to charge this derangement in the commercial affairs of the country to the "specie Circular." Some of them, however, with more honesty if not more sagacity, look to other sources for the cause of the existing embarrasments. From the operation of the specie circular, it is utterly impossible for it to have been adequate to produce such tremendous disaster. The losses of vessels at sea, or the fires in the North Mountain, might with as much propriety be charged to the action of the Government, as the difficulties in trade to the measures of the Administration. It is a very easy thing to blame the Government when speculators, by their indiscretion and extravagance, become involved in ruin, but it is a more difficult affair to convince men of reason, that the Administration is to be held accountable for the losses in trade occasioned by immense overtrading. The course of a firm and patriotic Government ought to be directed by permanent principles of public policy, and not shaped to accommodate the whims and caprices of fancy speculations and giant stock-jobbers. Such will be the movements of the present National Administration, as it was of the preceeding. Panics were, in the time of Gen. Jackson, the order of the day on the part of the opposition. A hubbub was raised at the refusal of the President to sanction the charter of the Bank of the United States; and the subsequent removal of the Deposites, was also seized upon as a legitimate theme for the alarmists. But the country quietly rode out the storm, fomented by bank legerdemain. To will it again. We attribute most of the present disasters, to the rage of wild speculators and the panic making efforts, of the Bank of the United States, and its trained band of mercenaries. Over trading in land speculations, by the purchase of $25,000,000 of public Domain, by men, who bought on borrowed capital, falsely expecting to sell again, at large advances. The distribution law, taking at least 10 millions of dollars, from New York, where commercial men, required the capital, and depositing it in Banks, where the necessity for great loans and discounts was not so imperative. The defeat of the appropriation bill, in regard to fortifications on the Seaboard, by the opposition in Congress, by tacking on a second edition of the distribution principle, has prevented, the expenditure of large sums of public money, in the Atlantic States, and thereby kept the same, in the remote depositories of the West, where the enormous sales of public lands, had caused its accumulation. The immense purchases of slave property, by the Southern Planters, at unusual prices, relying upon the expectation of being enabled to meet their liabilities by the sale of cotton, and then the downfall of the price of cotton—all these causes individualized and combined, together with an untiring effort on the part of the panic makers to destroy confidence, and the derangement of the money market in Europe, have given rise to the existing failures embarrassments, and disasters in the Atlantic cities, and in the South and South West.—The Specie Circular, has had a restraining influence in so far as it operated to check speculation and overtrading, and if the policy that directed it had been adopted earlier by the Administratin, so much the better, in all probability. In a country like this, where the channels of trade are so precarious, thereby inviting uncertain speculation and investment, there will now and then come a blast—which may, like a tornado in the physical world, produce havoc and dismay, yet carrying with it, in its ultimate effects, purification—although a tottering establishment or a decrepid oak upon the mountain top may be prostrated by its impetuosity, and fogs that invest the atmosphere, and prevent clear sight, may be dissipated, yet the invigorating consequences, resulting produce a more healthy state of things.—Wild speculation and imprudent overtrading are the mania of the present times. Economy, reform, retrenchment and prudence in business, are the requisites for substantial and lasting prosperity. The present disasters on the part of those who have traded beyond their means, may operate as a corrective, and engender a more discreet system of doing business—We sympathise with honest but unfortunate traders who fail; but our bowels of compassion are not to affected by the overthrow of visionary speculators, who trade far beyond the prudent use of their means, and thus perpetrate a fraud upon an unsuspecting public. To expect the Government to prop up such men, or suit its policy to encourage them, would be about as wise as pro fable.

Relations between the Mexicans and the U. States broken off.—The National Intelligencer now states positively that the Mexican Charge d'Affaires has received orders to suspend immediately, all intercourse with the Cabinet at Washington. Taking this in connection with the blockade of Texas and the indignation expressed in the Mexican capital, at the receipt of Gen. Jackson's message recommending, contingently, letters of reprisals, we should imagine we were on the eve of a war with Mexico. Unfortunately, however, this miserable distracted, priest-ridden country, impoverished with all her gold mines, is the prey to eternal civil wars, and at this moment in a revolution. General Santa Anna if restored, and faithful to his pledges, may yet save Mexico and be the liberator instead of conqueror, as he wished to be of Texas.

JUDGE WHITE'S TESTIMONY BEFORE THE INVESTIGATING COMMITTEE.

The following extract from Lord Bacon's essay on cunning, is particularly applicable to the crafty Judge. "There is a cunning, which we in England call "the turning of the cat in the pan;" when is, when that which a man says to another, he lays it as if another had said it to him; and to say truth is not easy when such a matter pasaed between two to make it appear from which of them it first moved and began." The insidious attack of Judge White upon the character of the late President; and the bold, vituperous and daring denunciations of Peyton and Bell, who compose the junto of Tennessee factionist, are all dictated

"As if the memory of some deadly feud
Or disappointed passion lurked below,"
"No might nor greatness in mortality
Can censure 'scape; back-wounding calumny
The whitest virtue strikes. What King so strong
Can tie the gall up in the slanderous tongue?"

Accident and Noble Daring.—Last evening as a Hack was returning from the Railroad Depot, with three gentlemen passengers, one of the braces of the carriage broke, which let it down, and in the fall, threw the driver from his box, when the horses started and ran at the top of their speed up South Main street. When opposite the residence Richard J. Arnold, Esq. a young lad, named Edmund Freeman Prentiss with great presence of mind ran up to one of the horses, caught him by the head, and succeeded in arresting their flight, which not only saved the carriage from destruction, but probably the lives of the passengers who generously rewarded the lad for his noble daring.—Providence Courier.

We are gratified to learn that in addition to the reward given at the time, to this brave lad, the sum of two hundred dollars and a full suit of valuble clothes have been given him by the passengers in the Hack, as a futher reward for his noble and successful exertions in their preservation.—*Providence Jour.*

Fatal Affray.—The Berwick Pa. Sentinel of April 8th, has the following statement in reference to a bloody affray said to have taken place in that vicinity.

"We learn from several sources, that one day last week, on the Cattawissa rail road, at a hustling match, an affray took place between a constable and several Irishman. It appears that he attempted to arrest one of them, when they knocked him down; he however made his escape, and hastened home, and collected a small party from a military company of which he was the captain, and returned to take the offender. A large party of Irishmen met him and his company on the road—he stepped up to the man he was in search of but was knocked down again, he raised his head and gave the word "fire;" they discharged their pieces, and killed three, and wounded five or six others; the remainder fled."