stitutional condition. Nor is it less clear, that the Constitution cannot be restored, while the cause which has superseded it remains; and this presents the great question, how can it be removed? I do not intend to discuss it on this occasion. I shall only say, that the task is one of great delicacy and difficulty, requiring much wisdom and caution, and in the execution of which, precipitation ought to be carefully avoided; but when executed, then, and not till then, shall we have the solid, stable, and uniform currency intended by the Constitution, and which is indispensable, not only to the full success of our manufactures, and all other branches of productive industry, but also to the safety of our free institutions.

The next indispensable step to secure to the manufacturers the foreign market, is low duties and light burdens on productions; yes, as low and light as the wants of the Government will permit. The less the burden—the freer and broader the scope given to the products of our manufactures—the better for them. Above all, avoid the renewal of the protective system. It would be fatal, as far as the foreign market is concerned.

Its hostile effects I have already shown from the table of exports; and shall now, by a few brief remarks, prove that it must be so. Passing by other reasons, I shall present but one, but that one decisive. It has been shown that the effect of the protective system is to expand the currency in the manufacturing sections, until the increased price of production shall become equal to the duty imposed for protection when the importation of the protected articles must again take place; that is to say, that its effects are to enable foreign manufacturers to meet ours in our own country, under the disadvantage of paying high additional duties. How, then, with that result, would it be possible for our manufacturers to meet the foreign fabrics of the same description abroad, where there can be no duty to protect them? There can be no answer. The reason is decisive. I do not wish, in what I have said, to be considered the advocate of low wages. I am in favor of high wages; and agree that the higher the wages, the stronger the evidence of prosperity; provided (and that is the important point) they are so naturally, by the *effectiveness of industry*, and not in consequence of an inflated currency, or any artificial regulation. When I say the effectiveness of industry, I mean to comprehend whatever is calculated to make the labor of one country more productive than that of others. I take into consideration skill, activity, energy, invention, perfection of instruments and means, mechanical and chemical; abundance of capital, natural and acquired; faculty of intercourse and exchanges, internal and external, and, in a word, whatever may add to the productiveness of labor. High wages, when attributable to these, is the certain evidence of productiveness, and is, on that account, and that only, the evidence of prosperity. It is easily understood. Just as such labor would command, when compared with the less productive, a greater number of pounds of sugar or tea, a greater quantity of clothing or food, in the same proportion would it command more specie, that is, higher wages, for a day's work. But, sir, here is the important consideration: high wages from such a cause *require no protection*—no, not more than the high wages of a man against the low wages of a boy, of man against women, or the skillful an energetic against the awkward and feeble. On the contrary, the higher such wages the less the protection required. Others may demand protection against it—not it against others. The very demand of protection, then, is but a confession of the want of effectiveness of labor (from some cause) on the side that makes it; but, as a general rule, it will turn out that protection, in most cases, is a mere fallacy, certainly so when its effects are an artificial expansion of the currency. So far are high wages from being the evidence of prosperity, in such cases, or, in fact, whenever caused by high protection, high taxes, or any other artificial cause, it is the evidence of the very reverse, & always indicates something wrong, or a tendency to derangement and decay.

Having arrived at the conclusion, I will now hazard the assertion, that in no country on earth is labor, taking it all in all, more effective than ours; and especially in the northern and eastern portions. What people can excel our northern and New England brethren in skill, invention, activity, energy, and perseverance, and enterprise? In what portion of the globe will you find a position more favorable to a free ingress and egress, and facility of intercourse, external and internal, through the broad limits of our wide spread country—a region surpassed by none, taking into consideration extent and fertility? Where will you find such an abundant supply of natural capital, the gift of a kind Providence; lands cheap, plenty, and fertile; water power unlimited; and the supply of fuel, and the most useful of metals, iron, almost beyond stint. It is true, in accumulated capital, the fruits of past labor, through a long succession of ages not equal to some other countries, but even in that far from being deficient, would be more than compensated by the absence of all restrictions, and the lightness of the burden imposed on labor, should our Government, State and General, wisely avail themselves of the advantages of our situation.

If these views be correct, there is no country where labor, if left to itself, free from restriction, would be more effective, and where it would command greater abundance of every necessary and comfort, or higher wages; and where, of course, protection is less needed. Instead of an advantage, it must, in fact, prove an impediment. It is high time, then, that the shackles should be thrown off industry, and its burden lightened, as far as the just wants of the Government may possibly admit. We have arrived at the manhood of our vigor. Open the way—remove all restraints—take off the swaddling cloth that bound the limbs of infancy and let the hardy intelligent and enterprising sons of New England, march furth fearlessly to meet the world in competition, and she will prove, in a few years, the successful rival of old England.—The foreign market once commanded, all conflicts between the different sections and industry of the country would cease. It is better for us and you, that our cotton should go out in yarn and goods, than in the raw state; and when that is done, the interests of all the parts of this great Confederacy—North East, South, and West—with every variety of its pursuits, would be harmonized; but not till then.

If the course of policy I advocate be wise as applied to manufactures, how much more strikingly so must it be when to the other two great interests of that section, commerce and navigation? I pass the former, and shall conclude what I intended to say on this point, with a few remarks applicable to the latter. Navigation (I mean that employed in our foreign trade) is essentially our outside interest, exposed to the open competition of all the world. It has met, and met successfully, the competition of the lowest wages, and not only without protection, but with heavy burdens on almost every article that enters into the outfit, the rigging, and construction of our noble vessels, the timber excepted. If, with such onerous burdens, it has met in successful rivalry the navigation of all other countries, what impulse it would receive if the load that bears down its springs were removed! and what immense additions that increased impulse would give, not only to our wealth, but to the means of national influence and safety, where only we can be felt, and in the quarter from which only external danger is to be apprehended!

I have now, Mr. President, concluded what I proposed to say, when I rose to address the Senate. I have limited my remarks to the prominent consequence, in a pecuniary and fiscal view, which would result, should the scheme of assumption be adopted. There are higher and still more important consequences, which I have not attempted to trace; I mean the effects, morally and politically, as resulting from those which I have traced, and presented to the Senate. This I hope, may be done by some other Senator, in the course of the discussion. But I have said enough to show that the scheme which these resolutions are intended to condemn, ought to be avoided as the most fatal poison, and the most deadly pestilence. Let blood be lapped, and the appetite will be insatiable.

But the States are deeply in debt, and it may be asked what shall be done? I know that they are in debt—deeply in debt. I deplore it. *Yes, in debt*, I am not afraid to assert it, in many instances, for the most idle projects, got up and pursued in the most thoughtless manner. Nor, am I ignorant how deep pecuniary embarrassments, whether of States or individuals, blunt every feeling of honest pride, and deaden the sense of justice; but I do trust, that there is not a member of this great and proud confederacy, so lost to every feeling of self respect and sense of justice, as to desire to charge its individual debts on the common fund of the Union, or to impose them on the shoulders of its more prudent associates; or, let me add, to dishonor itself, and the name of an American, by refusing to pay the foreigner what it justly owes. Let the indebted States remember in time, that there is but one honest mode of paying its debts; stop all further increase, and impose taxes, to discharge what you owe.

There is not a State, even the most indebted, with the smallest resources, that has not ample resources to meet its engagements.—For one, I pledge myself, South Carolina is also in debt. She has spent her thousands in wasteful extravagance on one of the most visionary schemes that ever entered into the head of a thinking man. I dare say this even of her; I, who on this floor stood up to defend her almost alone against those who threatened her with fire and sword, but who now are so squemish about State Rights as to be shocked to hear it asserted that a State is capable of extravagant and wasteful expenditures.

Yes, I pledge myself that she will pay punctually every dollar she owes, should it take the last cent, without inquiring whether it was spent wisely or foolishly. Should I in this be by possibility mistaken—should she tarnish her unsullied honor, and bring discredit on our common country, by refusing to redeem her plighted faith, (which I hold impossible) deep as is my devotion to her, and mother as she is to me, I would disown her.

Murder.—A quarrel took place lately at Natchez, between two men named George Duncan and Jones, in which the latter was stabbed in the abdomen mortally. The quarrel originated in a "love affair" about a black girl.

CHEERING SIGNS IN NEW YORK.

The Albany Argus continues to cheer us with the results of the township Elections.—In Otsego county, the Board of Surveyors will be 18 democrats to 4 whigs. Last year it was 12 whigs to 10 democrats. A letter from Cherry Valley says, "set down Otsego county for 1500 Democratic majority next fall." In Chenango county, the results are cheering. Last year, the Democrats had a majority of but one in the Board of Supervisore—this year, at least 3, if not more. Last fall, the Federal majority was on the average about 180. A letter from Norwich says, "Correct principles are in the ascendant.—The prospects of 'Old Tip' are blasted, and we predict so far as Chenango is concerned, she will be true to herself in November next.' Fulton county is redeemed!—Six Democratic Supervisors elected, and three Federalists.—Last year four Democrats and 5 Feds—two Democratic gain." Monroe county; even in the town of Rochester, the Federal majority for Morgan was 273, now but 219. In Herkimer county, the township elections have handsomely increased the strength of the Democrats. The Argus also details victories in Madison and Tompkins counties. Indeed, every thing looks bright and brightening in the Empire State. A member of Congress from New York assures us, "that the prospects are most promising. "In some cases of election the Democratic ticket has doubled what it was at the last Election."

The Democracy of Ohio is in motion, full of hope, determined to do its duty. We have accounts of a great meeting of Hamilton county, in Cincinnati. The Democratic Hall was "crowded to overflowing—Judge Henderson in the Chair" They adopted the most animated resolutions; and among the rest, they approve the strong resolutions of the State Society, of the 8th January, against the fell spirit of Abolitionism They dare to speak out; but the friends of Gen. Harrison dare not. Their late great coon and logcabin mountebank Convention, durst not breathe one syllable against the Abolitionists; of whom many were in the Convention, and without whose votes in November next, the whig candidate could not have the slightest glimmering of hope. The whigs in Ohio dare not offend some of their best friends.—*Richmond Enq.*

PUBLIC SENTIMENT IN VIRGINIA.

Extract of a letter from Brunswick co., March 5, 1840.

"Poynor's annunciation as a candidate for this county, is a hoax. Mr. ——(we suppress the name) has renounced his whiggery, and come over to the Administration. Not one change against us has come to my knowledge. In fact, the Democracy in Brunswick is evidently on the ascendant. I am pleased, that some of our whigs, although they will not abjure all their errors, cannot be prevailed upon to vote for Harrison as President next fall. Major ——, for one, avers to me that he will not support him."—Ibid.

THE WORK GOES BRAVELY ON.

In Ohio, we believe our friends are more sanguine than they ever were, so long before an election, and as time advances, confidence will grow into positive conviction, for the democracy never fails when properly aroused to action. Mr. Olds, our Circleville *friend* will show to his "acquaintances," the following further evidence of conversions.—Thousands are beginning to think with Mr. Smith, and will follow his patriotic example.—Ohio Statesman.

From the Sandusky Democrat.

The following letter published in the Ohio Whig, shows that the Federal Whigs of Wood county have advanced on paper a little beyond their boundaries. Such occurrences are very frequent. In some of the counties, as many as 20 men have come out with similar renunciations.

TO THE PUBLIC.

I see by the published proceedings of the Harrison meeting of the 8th inst. that my name is on the list of Delegates appointed to the State Convention of the 21st and 22d.—My name was placed there without my consent.

That so gross a mistake may not again happen, as to connect my name with the Harrison party, I make this public declaration, that I am not a stockholder in any of its concerns. That I formerly acted with the whig party is true, but I have ceased all connection with it for more than three years, beliving that hypocrisy is at its foundation, and that its real object is to supplant the Republican institutions of our country by establishing a monied aristocracy.

I am well convinced that the principles upon which the government is now administered are in accordance with the spirit of the Constitution, and the best calculated to promote the interests of our country.

I have always been opposed to the schemes of the Abolitionists, and I abhor an unstable and fluctuating currency, and I hate all monopolies created by legislative action; and believing that General Harrison relishes all these "as a sweet morsel (on) his tongue," I shall oppose his election to the Presidency. I am satisfied with the administration of Martin Van Buren, and shall vote for him.

Your humble servant,
JOHN C. SMITH.

Perrysburgh, 14th Feb. 1840.

THE REFORM BILL.—The following is the bill reported by Dr. Graves as it passed the House of Delegates.

Sec. 1. That so much of the 59th article of the Constitution and form of government as does not specially apply to the Eastern Shore, be and the same is hereby repealed and utterly abolished.

Sec. 2. And be it enacted, That if this act shall be confirmed by the next General Assembly of Maryland, at the first session thereof, then it shall and may be lawful for the Legislature of this State, at any time after such confirmation, to provide for the calling of a convention to reform the present and to frame a new constitution and form of government of this State, (except so far as regards the rights and relations between master and slave,) and only to be binding in case said constitution shall afterwards be approved of by a direct vote of a majority of the legal voters of the State.

Sec. 3. And be enacted, That whenever such convention shall be called, each county in this State and the city of Baltimore, shall respectively be entitled to as many representatives in said convention as the whole number of members of such county or city in both branches of the State Legislature.

Sec. 4. And be it enacted, That with a view to ascertain the sentiments of the people of this State, and the expression of their will upon this question, it is hereby recommended to the legal voters of this State, that at the time and places of holding the general election on the 1st Wednesday in October next ensuing, after the passage of this act, every person entitled by law to vote for delegates to the General Assembly of Maryland, do also vote with reference to the question proposed by this act, by plainly expressing in writing or in printed form, on a separate ballot, the words "For a Convention," or the words "Against a Convention," as the case may be; which ballot shall be received by the judges of election, and deposited in a separate box, to be provided for that purpose.

Sec. 5. And be it enacted, That it shall be the duty of the several judges of election in this State, to receive, accurately count, and duly return all such ballots in reference to said convention, in the same manner as they receive, count and return the ballots for members of the House of Delegates of this State; and the laws regulating elections and returns for members of the House of Delegates, shall regulate, govern and apply to the vote recommended to be taken by the provisions of this act.

Sec. 6. And be it enacted, That if this act shall be confirmed by the next Legislature, after having been published for three months previous to the next election for Delegates to the General Assembly, then so much of the 59th article of the existing constitution and form of government, as is not specially applicable to the Eastern Shore, be and the same is hereby repealed and abolished.

Marriage of the Queen.—Queen Victoria was married to Prince Albert Feb. 10th.—The following are some of the particulars:

WHITEHALL, Feb. 6.—The Queen has been pleased to declare and ordain, that his Serene Highness Francis Albert Augustus Charles Emanuel, Duke of Saxe Prince of Saxe Coburg and Gotha, Knight of the Most Noble Order of the Garter, shall henceforth upon all occasions whatsoever, be styled and called "His Royal Highness" before his name and such titles as now do, or hereafter may, belong to him.

And to command, that the royal concession and declaration be registered in her Majesty's College of Arms.

Arrival of His Royal Highness Prince Albert.—At half past twelve precisely, the drums and trumpets sounding along the passages leading to the chapel announced the approach of the procession of the royal bridegroom.

The entrance of the Prince, after the music had ceased, was the signal for the whole assemblage rising; he came up the body of the chapel, accompanied right and left by his Serene Highness the Duke of Saxe Coburg, his father, and his brother the hereditary duke.

Arrival of the British Queen. The Queen's arrival was announced by the band, &c., playing the National Anthem. During the interval between the commencement of the music and her Majesty's arrival, the Prince frequently looked back to the Chapel entrance to watch the approach of his angel bride.

Her Majesty on her entering the chapel was received by all within its walls standing.

Her Majesty having advanced to the *haut pas*, took her seat on the fald-stool to the left hand of the bridegroom, and the service was commenced, the Archbishop of Canterbury leaving his seat and advancing to the front of the altar railing, with the book from which he read the service in his hands.

Of the ceremony itself it is only necessary to say that it differed in nothing, except the exalted rank of the principal personages, from that used at the marriage of any of her Majesty's subjects.

Her Majesty's Costume.—Her Majesty's dress was of rich white satin, trimmed with orange flower blossoms. Head dress, a wreath of orange flower blossom, and over this a beautiful veil of Houlton lace, worn down. The bridesmaids or train-bearers were also attired in white. The queen dowager wore a dress of violet colored velvet, with train to correspond.

The Trial for Libel.—Mr. CRITTENDEN resumed his argument yesterday morning, and addressed the Court until nearly one o'clock, in support of the position that it was competent for the traverser to offer evidence to rebut the legal implication of malice and to show that the traverser had received his information from respectable sources. Mr. Crittenden's argument was one of great ability, exhibiting at once the profoundness of his acquaintance with the law, as a science, and the happy versatility of his powers as a reasoner and rhetorican.

In the commencement of his address, he took occasion to explain the cause of his connection with the present trial. He obeyed, he said, a call of friendship—friendship towards one whom he had known from his boyhood—friendship which, indeed, he might say was derived as an inheritance from the ancestors of his client and himself, who had become united in the bonds of esteem and affection whilst daring together the perils of settling a Western wilderness.

When he concluded his address, the Court delivered their opinion upon the point submitted to them, and admitted the evidence offered by the defence. The following was the written opinion filed by Judge Worthington, to which Judge Nisbet was understood to assent so far as to permit the evidence to be offered, although he did not, we believe coucur entirely with all the positions of his brother Judge.

Judge Worthington's Opinion.—"I am of opinion that the traverser has a right to rebut by evidence the legal imputation of malice, which may exist on the face of the publication to show that the act was not done with the *mala mens*.

That if he succeeded in rebutting it, the State must then prove express malice to obtain a verdict of guilty.

That to convict for libel, it requires proof of criminal intent, the *quo animo* constituting the crime in this as in all other offences, and that the Jury being judges both of the law and the fact, will find a verdict of guilty or not guilty as to them shall seem right.

Brice, Chief Judge, dissented, and filed a written opinion, in which the testimony offered was declared to be inadmissible by the common law and the uniform practice of the Courts of Maryland."—American.

THE LOG CABIN CANDIDATE.—Our neighbor in North street, yesterday, treated his subscribers with a picture of the domicil of the renowned old hero of Tippecanoe. Rolled against the house is a barrel stamped with the words "hard cider," which looks rather inhospitable, if it is to indicate the quality of the fare within—no one would intrude where such a sign was exhibited. It is neither temperance nor anti-temperance, but like the "General's" position in most matters, it is non-committal. In the foreground there are two figures; one in regimentals who we suppose represents the 'hero;' and the other in a black suit who is probably meant for Henry Clay, tendering the 'General' his support.—The old soldier has a wooden leg, and we were really not aware that the 'decency candidate' had ever been mutilated in that way, never having heard that he was ever wounded in battle. The log cabin "humbug" has been pretty well used by the whigs, but we presume there are few persons who believe that General Harrison lives in such a house. His residence at North Bend is a beautiful country seat and most eligibly situated, embosomed in the trees and nestled from observation in a style as aristocratic as that of a nobleman's seat in merry England. We rather expect the "hard cider" story is a sad libel on the General's taste, for he is represented by friend and foe to be quite nice in his choice both of "women and wine."—*Balt. Post.*

NON-ASSUMPTION OF STATE DEBTS.—The following are the resolutions, which have engaged the attention of the U. States Senate for some time past, and which was adopted by that body on the 13th inst.

1. *Resolved*, That the assumption, directly or indirectly, by the General Government, of the debts which have been, or may be, contracted by the States for local objects or State purposes, would be unjust, both to the States and to the people.

2. *Resolved*, That such assumption would be highly inexpedient, and dangerous to the Union of the States.

3. *Resolved*, That such assumption would be wholly unauthorized by, and in violation of, the constitution of the United States, and utterly repugnant to all the objects and purposes for which the Federal Union was formed.

4. *Resolved*, That the assumption of such debts, either openly, by a direct promise to pay them, or disguisedly, by giving security for their payment, or by creating surplus revenue, or by applying the national funds to pay them, would be a gross and flagrant violation of the constitution, and wholly unwarranted by the letter or spirit of that instrument.

5. *Resolved*, That while the Senate of the United States is fully impressed with, the importance and correctness of the principles contained in the foregoing resolutions, it is not intended thereby to create any doubt of the constitutional right of the States to contract debts, nor of the resources, disposition, or ability to fulfil the engagements which they have contracted for purposes of internal improvement, as well as for other objects within the range of their reserved powers.

Contested Election Examination.—The examination of witnesses in the above case was continued on Saturday. Thomas Doyle was again called, and the Commissioner stated that he considered it his duty to have written down all the questions put by the parties to witnesses brought forward by them, and the answers, and if objections were made, to insert them also after each answer. Accordingly Mr. Doyle answered the question put to him on Friday, which was so strenuously objected to by J. G. Clarkson, Esq., counsel for Charles Naylor. The question was—"What was the result of the examination made by you of the books in the county Commissioners' office?" and the answer was as follows: "In the five wards of the Northern Liberties I found that there were 1076 more votes polled than there were taxable inhabitants in the same wards."

The whole afternoon was taken up in the argument on this question, and the examination will be continued this afternoon.—Pennsylvanian.

Birth Day of Gen. Jackson.—It may not be generally known to our readers that to-day (15th March) is the anniversary of the birth day of the illustrious JACKSON—the Hero of Orleans, and the firm and uncompromising frend of the People. Long and happy may he live to enjoy his well earned reputation as a *Hero*, a *Pariot*, and a *Statesman*. The Democrats of Quincy, Massachusetts, intend celebrating the event by a splendid ball. We go a full bumper to his health and happiness.

"Live Jackson, live, eternal be thy fame,
And ever honored be thy glorious name."

[Balt. Republican.

The bill to lesson the expenses of Government was taken up in the House of Delegates yesterday and passed by a vote of 50 to 10. It abolishes the offices of the Judge of the Land office for the Eastern Shore, of the Examiners General of the Eastern and Western Shores; the Geologist and Topographical Engineer, and the associate Judges of the Baltimore City Court. It also reduces the number of Lottery commissioners to one, at an annual salary of $2000 in lieu of all other compensation; reduces the salaries of the Armorers at Annapolis, Frederick and Easton, the clerks of the State Tobacco Warehouses to $500, and only one to be appointed to each Warehouse; and the clerk of the Western Shore Treasurer to $500.—*Annapolis Herald.*

DEFEATS.—The Whigs tell us that Gen. Harrison never sustained a defeat in battle.—Will they tell us of a single battle in which he was ever engaged? We have never read of one in the history of the country. It is certain he can show no scars; and if he were as much of a hero as they would have the public believe, he must have been exceedingly fortunate to have passed so entirely unscathed. He was not engaged at Tippecanoe, nor at the River Raisin, nor at Fort Stevenson, nor at the Thames. In all these instances others fought while he was safely so far in the rear as to be entirely out of harm's way.

The North East Frontier.—Warlike rumors begin to reach us from away down east. The two following paragraps from New Brunswick papers, look squally.

Woodstock, Feb. 22.—Capts. Battersby & Hawkshaw, of the Engineer Department, arrived here on Thursday evening from head quarters, for the purpose of selecting sites for the erection of barracks and such other works as may be deemed necessary for the protection of this place. These works, we understand, will be on an extensive scale, sufficient to accommodate a large force.—*Times.*

More Trouble.—Col. Goldie has been ordered to take command of the British troops now within the disputed territory, and 250 additional soldiers have been sent thither.—*St. Johns Cour.*

Lusus Naturæ.—The last Alton (Ill.) Telegraph gives an account of a couple of monsters, which were produced on the 24th ult., by a sow, belonging to a gentleman of that place. One was a curiously formed pig, with two heads—the rest of the body perfectly natural, internally and externally. The other was a pig with one head and two bodies, still more curiously formed. The editor of the Telegraph says he has seen them, and they are the greatest curiosities which have ever fallen under his inspection.—*Sun.*

Important, if true.—We learn from a letter published in yesterday's American, that on the night of the marriage of Queen Victoria, "the royal pair retired at 11, arose about 8 the next morning and breakfasted together!!"—*Ib.*

A Large Cargo.—The ship John Bolton, cleared from New Orleans on the 4th, with a cargo of 3,013 bales of cotton, equal to 1,276,408 pounds. The Bee says it is the largest cargo ever shipped from that port.

Nice Calculations.—The editor of the U. S. Gazette, in making an estimate of the probable result of the next Presidential election, claims for the Whigs, 139 Electorial votes, ten less than the necessary number to elect, which he says they will obtain without an effort, which are estimated those of Massachusetts, 14, which are very doubtful; Connecticut, 8, not probable; New York 42, very improbable; New Jersey, 8, certainly not; Delaware, 3, quite unlikely; Indiana, 9, and Ohio 21, certain against them. He professes to think there is some chance for them in Maryland, Tennessee and Illinois; but that is altogether a vain hope.—*Ib.*