He had opened a correspondence with a number of philanthropic individuals on the subject, and devoted himself to the cause. A concurrent movement was made in March of that year, at Georgetown, (D. C.) between a resident of that place, and several citizens of Maryland and Virgina. During the summer, considerable attention was drawn to the scheme, and in December, Mr. Finley brought the subject forward at Washington. On the 1st January, 1817, the Society was organised, and Judge Washington chosen President.—He was succeeded, at his death, by Charles Carroll of Carrollton, the present incumbent. There are now twenty-four Vice Presidents.—*Balt. American.*

THE INDIAN WAR.

The followigg intelligence is extracted from the Galenian, dated 4th of July. It is we believe, the latest and most particular account of the state of the Indian war on the North Western frontier.

"SEAT OF WAR."

JUNE 27.—An express reached town to-day from Kellogg's Grove, bringing information of a battle having been fought with the Indians in that neighborhood, on Monday morning, by a part of the company of Spies, under the command of Maj. Dement. The particulars of which we subjoin.

On Sunday evening Maj. D. arrived at Kellogg's Grove, and receiving information early the following morning that traces of Indians were plainly discernable in that immediate neighborhood, called for 20 or 30 volunteers to accompany him to reconnoitre the neighborhood. In a short time they came upon the enemy, whose force was too formidable to be resisted by so small a number; and being too far advanced to make good his retreat, lost some of his party before the arrival of the remainder of his company—after which a considerable skirmish ensued; but, owing to the refractory and unmanageable temper of the horses, occasioned by the clash of arms and the Indian yell, it was found impracticable to form a line—yet under all these disadvantages, a number of Indians were killed; (the exact number cannot be ascertained, as they were seen to carry several of their dead from the field during the engagement.) Maj. D. lost five men, and about 20 horses, killed in the battle. There were nine Indians found on the field.

JUNE 20.—*More Indian Murders.*—About noon an express arrived from the Cincinnaway Mound, announcing the attack on three men who were at work in a corn field about ten miles from this town, and that two of them had fallen.

Maj. Stephenson, who had just returned to Galena from an excursion in the country, with a few mounted men, immediately put about 30 in readiness to march in pursuit of the Indians. With a forced march, his detachment soon arrived at the scene of death, where were found the bodies of James Boxley and John Thompson, most shockingly mangled. The heart of Thompson was taken out, and both were scalped!

A few men were left to bury the dead, while the main body of the company went in pursuit of the Indians. They tracked them to the residence of Mr. Jordan, on the bank of the Mississippi, and found that they had just stolen a canoe, and crossed over.

There appeared not to be the signs of more with ge. five Indians, though it is to be presumed ge body on the other side. crossing, the company following day.

VIRGINIA SPRINGS, [illegible] spected attack, and [illegible] ing derived great [illegible] are made all around this town, and murders committed nearly in sight of our stockade.

JUNE 30.—All the inhabitants north of us, and on the Mississippi, this side of Cassville, have come in to-day, and intend to remain until the war is ended. It is now viewed to be very unsafe to go one mile from this place without a formidable guard.

A gentleman who has just arrived, states that he left an army of two brigades on the waters of Apple river, on the night of the 29th. One is to report to Gen. Dodge, who will immediately take command of them.

Gen. Atkinson, we learn, has at length commenced his line of march with about 1300 mounted men, and 500 regulars. He is moving on the east side of Rock river.

July 2.—A detachment of 60 mounted volunteers, composed of captains Craig and Duncan's companies left town, by order of Colonel Strode, under command of Major Stevenson, to join the main army, which is now marching to the Indian's encampments with a view of a general extermination.

Lieuts. Holmes and Crossman, and Mr. Enoch C. March, Q. M. G. arrived here this afternoon from General Atkinson's head quarters, at the mouth of Sycamore creek, state that between Buffalo Grove and Kellogg's Grove and in the latter, they saw three very large fresh Indian trails yesterday and the day before, and several smaller ones.—They do not believe that the trail could have been more than a day or two old, when they saw it.—They all lead S, S. W. to N., N. E. in a direction where, we understand, the main body of the Indians are stationed.

Such of the mounted volunteers as remain, of Captains Craig and Duncan's companies, have been placed under command of the former, and will continue to reconnoitre the country around and about Galena. They have returned this evening, but report no signs of hostility as having met their observation.

July 3.—Half the horsemen left under command of Capt. Craig, for reconnoitering expeditions, have been ordered to range and scour the country from Rice's farm, on the mouth of Small Pox creek to Bowle's furnace, and thence to Galena—and the other half to march to the mouth of the Cincinaway, thence ranging between it and the Menomonee eastwardly to Vinegar Hill, and thence to Galena.

In crossing the country from Dixon's to Galena, several large and recent trails of Indians were discovered proceeding apparently from the Mississippi, near Plum river, and going in the direction of the Four lakes. From accounts given, as we understand, by some engagees who lately descended the Missouri, we are almost confirmed in the opinion that these trails were made by parties of Indians coming from the different tribes on the Missouri.

There are no rangers about Plum river to confirm this opinion, but a passenger in the Warrior states the banks are much cut up near that place. Gen. Atkinson has, after ordering the brigades under Generals Posey and Alexander, to cross Rock river, and operate on this side in conjunction with General Dodge, marched with the regular troops and Gen. Henry's brigade, for the Indian camp; at which place it is expected he certainly will have arrived yesterday evening; if so, and the Indians remain, there is the strongest probability of an immediate fight. The troops operating on this side of Rock river, are to be subsisted from Galena. Two companies of volunteers, said to be very well equipped, have been ordered on the route to Gelena, to report to Col. March or Col. Holmes, and receive their instructions until they get orders from a higher source. Should the Indians stand a fight, no matter if they are vanquished or victorious, (the latter we do not believe they will be,) Galena will, in our opinion, be in more danger than at any former period, as, if they do not proceed directly for Canada, or the Chippewa country, they will undoubtedly separate for the purpose of marauding and distressing the country. There has been great difficulty at head quarters in obtaining correct intelligence from important points in the country, as many expresses have been compelled to return without executing their orders in delivering their letters. The campaign has now commenced, and under very fair prospects for success considering the front line of operations (extending from the Mississippi to Chicago,) and the difficulties attending the forwarding of provisions, &c. to subsist the army for any length of time.

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Extract of a letter dated from Brigadier Gen. Atkinson, to Col. J. M. Strode, dated

Head Quarters of the Army of the Frontier, Camp, below Sycamore Creek, June 29, 1832.

"Heretofore I have not had the means of preventing the enemy from committing acts of hostility in the district of country between Rock river and Galena. The force now in the field under my command, and the operations now being carried into effect, will, I hope, put an end to the war, and restore tranquility to the country."

MODE OF USING NEWSPAPERS IN SCHOOLS.

It has been more than once proposed that newspapers should be introduced into our schools.—Their indiscriminate use would be far from profitable; but the following extract from Alcot's "Historical Descriptions of the First Public School in Hartford," illustrates a method of conducting this exercise which cannot fail to do good.

Scholars, what is the latest news from Europe? "The British Parliament is prorogued." *Prorogued!* what does that mean? "Adjourned." Who did this? Who prorogued the Parliament? "The King." Who is the King of Great Britain? "William IV." Is he a popular King? "Yes." What do you mean by popular? "In favor with the people." Why did the King prorogue the Parliament? "Because he was friendly to the Reform Bill." And who are opposed to that Bill? "The Peers, or House of Lords." How many Houses are there in the British Parliament?—"Two." What are they called? "The House of Lords, and the House of Commons."

How has the war between Russia and Poland terminated? "The Russians have taken Warsaw, and conquered Poland." What is to become of Poland now? "It will probably come under the yoke of Russia again." Who has most distinguished himself in this war? "The Polish General, Skrysznecki."

What was the last news from Greece?—"The Count Capo d'Istrias had been assassinated." Who was Count Capo d'Istrias?—"The President of Greece." Is Greece in Asia? "No, Sir." Where is it then? "In the Southern part of Europe."

What is the important news in the United States? "Congress has just assembled at Washington." For what purpose does Congress meet? "To make laws." Of whom does Congree consist? How many Senators from each State, and how often appointed?—How many Representatives, and how long do they hold their office.

This will serve as a specimen of the method *of studying newspapers. The plan is rather* novel, and well calculated to excite a taste for reading, and love for general information. But this is not all. The conversation about Poland and Greece enkindles a desire in the minds of the pupils to understand Geography, and history of Countries, and of those near them, to which they sustain important relations. The history and geography thus taught will hardly ever be forgotten.

PRESIDENTIAL ELECTORS.—The following statement shows the number of Members of the House of Representatives and Electors of Presidents to which each state is entitled, under the new apportionment, also the number of Electors at the last election, the states being arranged according to Representative population.

	Reps.	Electors. 1832.	Electors. 1828.
1. New York*	40	42	36
2. Pennsylvania*	28	30	28
3. Virginia*	21	23	24
4. Ohio*	19	21	16
5. North Carolina*	13	15	15
6. Kentucky*	13	15	14
7. Tennessee†	13	15	11
8. Massachusetts*	12	14	15
9. S. Carolina‡	9	11	11
10. Georgia*	9	11	9
11. Maryland†	8	10	11
12. Maine†	8	10	9
13. Indiana*	7	9	5
14. New Jersey*	6	8	8
15. Connecticut*	6	8	8
16. Vermont*	5	7	7
17. N. Hampshire*	5	7	8
18. Alabama*	5	7	5
19. Louisiana*	3	5	5
20. Illinois*	3	5	3
21. Rhode Island*	2	4	4
22. Missouri*	2	4	3
23. Mississippi*	2	4	3
24. Delaware*	1	3	3
Total	240	288	261

*Electors chosen by the people by general ticket.

† do. do. by districts.

‡Electors appointed by the Legislature, South Carolina being the only state where they are not chosen by the people.

From the American Farmer.

SALT USED AS MANURE.

Richmond, Va., June 1, 1832.

Mr. Smith:—Having long considered salt as one of the cheapest and best manures we could apply to our lands, and having a small lot of very light sandy land, I determined to apply it in conjunction with clay and a small quantity of lime, which I concluded to add only because it was convenient to the spot to be manured. I dug from a pit two hundred bushels of good red clay, and to a layer of twenty bushels I scattered not quite a peck of ground alum salt and one bushel of oyster shell lime unslacked; going on until the whole of the clay was used. To the two hundred bushels of clay there were ten of lime and two of salt. The heap remained in that situation until late in April, when I measured an acre of land carefully, which had been ploughed the preceeding winter; on this the mixture was neatly and carefully scattered; on the adjoining acre I scattered two hundred and twenty bushels of the clay, without the lime or salt; on the next I scattered ten bushels of lime; and on the fourth I sowed two bushels of ground alum salt. The land was then laid off in rows four feet each way and planted in corn which was thined to one stalk, and all received the same cultivation. In October the corn from the first acre was gathered, and measured thirty-one bushels and one peck. On the second there were fifteen bushels and a half; about the quantity the land would have been capable of producing without the addition of lime or other manure. On the third twenty-one bushels and a half peck. And on the last, with salt alone, twenty-four bushels and a half peck, making a large difference in favor of the mixture. If the result of this experiment is worth insertion in your useful paper, it perhaps may be of use to the owners of sandy soils in the lower part of Virginia.

SANDY LAND.

CHOLERA INTELLIGENCE.

NEW YORK.

	New Cases.	Deaths.
Thursday, July 19.	202	82
Friday July 20.	226	100
Saturday, July 21.	311	104
Sunday, July 22.	239	90
Monday, July 23.	231	73
Tuesday, July 24.	296	96
Wednesday, July 25	157	61
Thursday, July 26	141	55
Friday, 27th	122	42
Saturday, 28th	145	68

Six cases in Philadelphia, 28th, noon.

The above is made from the reports of the Board of Health. By the report of Interments, made by the City Inspector, it appears that the deaths in the city last week were 887, of which 717 were of 'Cholera Malignant,' being an average of 102 deaths a day.

Board of Health, July 23.

Dr. Rhinelander stated to the Board of Health that one case had been cured in the Crosby street Hospital by injecting the veins with a saline solution. Twenty four ounces of a solution were injected of one drachm of Carb. Soda and two drachms of Muriate of Soda (common salt) to six pints of water.—The name of the woman is Margaret Mohan. The operation was performed at 7 P. M. July 21st.

Published by order of the Board of Health.

J. MORTON, Clerk.

PHILADELPHIA, July 24—Noon.

The Board of Health report, for the last twenty-four hours, one case of Malignant Cholera, a male, dead, in Queen street, Kensington, near the glass house.

By order, WM. A. MARTIN, Clerk.

BROOKLYN, July 24.—New cases 12, deaths 4.

ALBANY, Saturday, July 21.—New cases 40, of which 31 are severe. Deaths 11.

Sunday, July 22.—New cases 19, of which 13, are severe. Deaths 14.

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Niagara, July 18.—The Cholera makes no progress here. The town was never more healthy. In fact the doctors are actually complaining for the want of business.

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Fort Gratiot, July 10.—There has been only one new case of cholera among the troops during the last 24 hours. There now remain 13 or 14 cases, of which it is believed two thirds will recover. Our detachment which consisted of about 400, has dwindled down to about 150, by pestilence and desertion.

The dead bodies of the deserters are literally strewed along the road, between here and Detroit. No one dares give them relief, not even a cup of water. A person on his way from Detroit here, passed six lying groaning with the agonies of the cholera, under one tree, and saw one corpse by the road side, half eaten up with the hogs.

HEALTH OF DETROIT—*Indian War.* Extract to the Editor of the Philadelphia Inquirer, dated

Detroit, July 16th, 1832.

This place continues to improve in health. But one or two deaths from cholera have occurred within the last 48 hours. The weather is again becoming warm: but we hope that the prevailing disease is so far subdued, that this change of weather will not revive it.

A despatch from Gen. Atkinson to General Scott, dated the 9th inst., near the main body of the Indian enemy, represents him to have 450 regulars and 2100 mounted men, and to be within 5 or 6 miles of Black Hawk and his party, consisting of about 800 Indians. The country, however, is so favourable for the Indians, that, as Gen. Atkinson approached them, they could with facility change their position, and it has become very doubtful whether he will be able to overtake and subdue them. He had some hopes of coming up with them in two days. But I fear Black Hawk has eluded him.

In this vicinity, at the encampment of Col. Cummings at Springwells, among the detachment of Major Thompson, nine miles above this place, and at Fort Gratiot, 70 miles above us, the troops are doing well. No new cases have occurred. The sick are recovering, and the prospect is brightening. Poor Dr. Everett, however, as was anticipated, has gone to his long account.

Your's truly, JOHN NORVELL.

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Extract of a letter, dated Detroit, July 16th, 1832.

Dear Sir.—The intelligence from the advance of the Army of General SCOTT, is disastrous. An express arrived a few minutes ago from Chicago, with a letter from Captain MONROE, dated the 12th inst. The steamboat Sheldon Thompson, with the General, his staff, and a part of the troops, arrived on the 10th at Chicago. Twenty-five of the soldiers were dead, and sixty more on the sick list. Four of the officers had also been attacked, but were on the recovery. Capt. Galt and Lieut. M'Duffie were among these four. No officer had died.

In this quarter, the people and the troops are improving, except Dr. Everett, who paid the debt of nature on Saturday morning, at the encampment, Fort Gratiot.—The cholera has been subsiding for some days.

I gave a detailed statement to the Secretary of War, on Saturday, of the progress of the disease here and among the troops in this quarter. Before my letter reaches Washington, he will have left that city. I wish you to see it if you please.

P. S. A letter from General Atkinson, of the 9th instant, states that he was near the Indians and was in hope of overtaking them, but was not sanguine.—*Globe.*

Cholera among the North Western Indians.—The following paragraph from the Montreal Canadian is, specially worthy of attention:—

The Canadian of Tuesday last contains a statement made by a voyageur recently arrived from the King's Posts, of the prevalence of a disease among the Indians of the North, 100 leagues from the sea, during the early part of May last, which in many particulars, such as cramps, diarrhœa and vomiting, resembles the prevailing epidemic. The Indians, however, cured themselves by a decoction of barks. This story would prove that the introduction of the disease here is not attributable to the shipping, or the arrival of emigrants, since it has reached a place totally unconnected with either, provious to its appearing in Quebec.

LATEST FROM ENGLAND.

The packet ship Caledonia, Graham, has arrived at New York, from Liverpool, bringing London papers to the 15th and Liverpool to the 16th inclusive. The accounts are five days later than those received at this port on Monday by the ship Herald.

The British Parliament continued in session, and had made considerable progress with the Scotch and Irish Reform Bills. The general rejoicings and illumination for the passage of the English Bill had been postponed till the 27th June, and by that time it was confidently expected that the Scotch and Irish Bills would be the law of the land.

Dissolution of Parliament.—It is been rumored in the city, says the Liverpool Chronicle of the 16th June, that Parliament is to close its session on the 26th inst. and that the dissolution will take place as soon after as the machinery of the new bill can be completed. Another rumor was, that Parliament will sit till the middle of July, and then be prorogued preparatory to the dissolution. The general impression is, that at whatever period the session may be closed, no measure will be brought forward in this Parliament which may conveniently stand over till the next. Neither the Bank nor the East India question, it is conceived, can possibly be settled in a satisfactory manner under such circumstances.

In Liverpool the Cholera continues to make considerable progress. The following is the latest official report.

June 15th.—Remaining at last report, 35; new cases, 19; dead, 2; recovered 8; remaining this day at four o'clock, 43.—Total number of cases from the commencement of the disease on the 12th May, 200; died, 82; recovered, 75.

Stamps on Newspapers.—In the House of Commons on the 14th, E. L. Bulwer, the celebrated novelist, brought forward a bill for removing the stamp duties on periodicals; had made a long and eloquent speech in favor of it.

TYTHE BILL.—On presenting a petition in the House of Lords on the 14th, against tythes, Lord King maintained at some length the power of Parliament over church property, as being the property of the public. He was replied to by the Bishop of London. The Times says:—This is a great question, and one which cannot be much longer evaded.—It has become too much the fashion to accuse, not Lord King only, but every one who raises discussions with regard to the temporal riches of the church, of feeling an indifference towards religion. A pretty notion these Conservatives must be blessed with, who confound it with tythe-pigs, or overgrown bishopricks and livings!

MELANCHOLY LOSS OF LIFE AT SEA BY CHOLERA.

The ship Brutus, of 284 tons burden, sailed on the 18th of May from Liverpool for Quebec. She had on board, 330 emigrants, men, women, and children, who with the crew made a grand total of 349 souls.

On the 27th, the 9th day out from Liverpool, a healthy man about 30 years of age was seized with malignant cholera. The usual remedies were used, and he recovered. The next case was that of an old woman, 60 years of age, who died in 10 hours after the attack.

The ravages of the pestilence then rapidly increased, the deaths being numerous, in proportion to the cases. The greatest number of deaths was 24 in one day. The captain had not it seems any intention of returning to port, until the disease began to attack the crew. He then saw that to continue his voyage was to risk the lives of himself and the survivors, as well as the property intrusted to his care. Under these circumstances, his vessel a lazar-house, and men, women and children dying about him, he resolved to put back to Liverpool. The resolution was formed on the 3d instant, and the *Brutus* reached port on Wednesday morning. Up to that day the cases had been 117, the deaths 81, and the recoveries 36. Seven cases remained when the vessel entered the Mersey, two of which proved fatal in the course of the day, making the total number of deaths 83. Among the sufferers were four of the crew.

The Parisian tumults have terminated, for the present in the restoration of order. It now appears that the insurgents never much exceeded five hundred in number, and that they fought under delusions which had been secretly lostered by Carlists and agents of the government, with a degree of heroism and perseverance which has rarely been paralleled—exceeded never. It would seem that unhappy combination of occult causes, and cooperation of opposite motives concurred to provoke the premature explosion of a conspiracy which had long existed, but the definite objects of which were not, perhaps, very clearly understood by the insurgents themselves.—A party of republicans, calling themselves the "friends of the people," attended the funeral of the beloved and lamented Lamarque armed with pistols and poinards for self defence; but the immediate conflict is suppose to have been commenced by the enemies of the people in coloured clothes, who opened a fire upon some dragoons.

The vengeance of the National Guards has been propitiated by an ordonnance which places Paris under martial law, and by measures of a sanguinary rigour against the surviving insurgents. The conduct of the immortal Lafayette, upon this melancholy occasion, has been egregiously misrepresented. He was active as might have been expected, not in the encouragement of disorder, but in ardent and indefatigable endeavors to repress tumult, and to assuage irritation.

LISBON, June 2.—Yesterday there was a meeting of the British residents here, at the Consul General's office. The British squadron has arrived off the bar, and is to be joined by the other ships of war now in the Tagus. They are to cruise outside the bar. The removal of the ships from the Tagus, I hear, was by desire of Don Miguel, who has pledged his word that all British subjects, and their property, shall be respected, as long as they do nothing contrary to the laws of the country.

A letter from Azores says that the Emperor arrived at Fayal on the 23d of May, and adds,—"He appears quite proud (and with good reason) of his officers, who are a very fine set of men, from the highest to the lowest. Our force is really very strong, and all in most excellent discipline, amounting to upwards of 9000 Portuguese, 500 or 600 British and nearly 700 Polish and French soldiers.

"Transports are ready to embark the whole, and one fine vessel is retained, being well manned and armed, for the conveyance of the Emperor and his suite."

FALL OF ST. JEAN D'ACRE.

A letter from Smyrna dated, May 9, says—"We have received accounts from Bourdon, that St. Jean d'Acre has surrendered to the troops of the Pacha of Egypt. Our Government has in consequence put seals upon the establishment of Hubard, an Armenian, who is a banker to the Pacha."

ANOTHER MRS. CHAPMAN.—We understand that a Mrs. Day, of Licking county, Ohio, has been indicted for the murder of her husband. She gave him arsenic in his food.

TO THE PEOPLE OF SOUTH CAROLINA.

The undersigned, a portion of your Representatives in the Congress of the United States, feel it to be their painful, but indispensable duty, in the present extraordinary crisis of your affairs, to submit, for your grave and solemn consideration, the following brief views of your present condition and future prospects, as they are affected by the unconstitutional legislation of Congress. Whatever hopes may have been indulged at the commencement of the session, that a returning sense of justice on the part of the majority would remove or materially mitigate the grievous load of oppression under which you have so long laboured, and of which you have so justly complained, the undersigned are now reluctantly constrained to declare that these flattering hopes, too long deferred, and too fondly cherished, have finally and forever vanished. A dispassionate review of the history and progress of the protecting duties, and of those kindred measures which, in their combination, constitute the "American System," has brought their minds to the deep and deliberate conviction, that there is no principle of re-action in the system itself which will warrant the belief that Congress will ever voluntarily grant to the planting States a restitution of those sacred rights, without which property has no value and liberty itself is the mere mockery of an empty name. On the contrary, experience has conclusively demonstrated that the system is essentially progressive, each successive advance creating additional motives and supplying additional means for future acquisitions. There is no principle of human action more steady in its operation and more boundless in its desires, than the thirst for pecuniary gain, not even excepting ambition.—And it would be just as rational to expect that a military conqueror would voluntarily arrest his own career of conquest, and retreat before his quailing adversaries, as to hope that the irresponsible majority who control the legislation of Congress on this subject, will voluntarily arrest their career of legislative exaction, urged on as they are by the instinct of self interest, under the guise of patriotism, and subject to no human restraint but their own will.

In the history of the protecting system, there are three distinct eras, each of them unequivocally marked by the increased strength of the manufacturing interests, and not less unequivocally by the increased protection of those interests. In 1816, at the close of a war which gave an unnatural stimulus to domestic manufactures, the liberality, the gratitude, and the patriotism of Congress all conspired to recommend, that in reducing and adjusting the revenue duties of the war to the requirements of a peace establishment, the manufacturing interest, which had generously sustained the government while other interests had deserted it, should be saved from the shock of a too sudden transition, by making the reduction gradual and progressive.—Accordingly the duties upon cotton and woollen manufactures were placed at the ad valorem rate of twenty five per centum, with the provision that no cotton fabric should be estimated of less value than twenty-five cents per square yard, that being about the existing price of the coarse cotton manufactures then usually imported. The duty on hammered bar iron was fixed at the rate of forty-five cents per hundred weight, which did not exceed twenty-five per centum on the existing value of that article, and the duty on all manufactures of iron was placed at twenty-five per centum ad valorem. In fact, it may be stated generally, that the average of the duties imposed upon the protected class of articles by the tariff of 1816, was not more than twenty-five per centum on their value, having reference to the then existing prices, of such as were subjected to the minimum or specific duties, while the mere revenue duties upon coffee, tea, and wines, averaged at least fifty per centum. The principal was here directly assumed, that the unprotected articles were the more appropriate subjects of taxation, and ought to pay higher duties than the protected articles, for the obvious reason that the protection given them by the duties on these latter articles to one class of American producers, necessarily imposed an equivalent burthen upon another class.

But even these rates of duty upon cotton and woollen manufactures, were temporary upon the face of the act which imposed them, it being expressly provided that, in three years, they should be redued from twenty-five to twenty per cent. ad valorem. So far, therefore, from being placed at this rate, for the exclusive purpose of protection, those duties were actually lower than others which were exclusively designed for revenue; and, so far from giving an implied pledge that they should be retained and extended, without reference to the fiscal wants of the Government, the act of 1816 containing an express declaration, that even the incidental protection of the revenue rates should not continue above twenty per cent. for more than three years. Instead, however, of acquiescing in the provisions of the act of 1816, the manufacturing interest was the first to disturb them, by procuring the repeal of the clause which provided that, in three years, the ad valorem duties on cotton and woollen manufactures should be reduced from twenty-five to twenty per cent.

But, still unsatisfied with the protection so generously yielded to them, the manufacturers continued to clamor for a yet greater increase of the duties, until they succeeded, in 1824, in having them raised on woollen from 25 to 33 1-3 per cent.; iron to 90 cents per hundred; while, on cotton manufactures, the minimum was raised from 25 to 30 cents the square yard, being equivalent to an average increase of 10 or 15 per cent. ad volorem; and, on most other manufacturers, a very considerable addition was made to the duties. The tariff of 1824 was passed with the almost unanimous opposition of the representatives from all the southern States; and nothing induced the people of the south at that time, to acquiesce in it, but the solemn assurance, of its leading advocates that no further call for protection would ever be made in behalf of the manufacturing interest. This pledge was most distinctly made in Congress during the discussion of the measure. But this was soon forgotton or disregarded, and, in 1826, renewed efforts were made to extend the protecting duties particularly on wool and woollens manufactures, efforts which were perveringly prosecuted until 1828, when they were crowned with complete success by the enactment of what has been appropriately denominated a "bill of abominations." This act increased the duties on woollen manufactures, on an average, more than 20 per cent., and most of the protecting duties to considerable extent, though not quite so much.

Such is a brief history of the progress of the protecting system since the late war—a history which the people of the southern States can contemplate with no other than the most melancholy reflections. They cannot but perceive that what was modestly *solicited* and generously granted as a *temporary* protection against the disasters of a sudden change, produced by the act of the Government, itself, is now *imperiously demanded*, with a more than twofold increase, as a matter of *right*, and as a measure of *permanent policy*. They cannot fail to perceive, also, that, after the progress and improvements of forty years—sixteen of them under protection of from twenty-five to fifty per cent. during which our manufactures have had full time to reach their maturity, a rate of protecting duties is now established as the permanent policy of the country, four times as high as that which was recommended by Alexander Hamilton, when those manufactures were in their infancy. Upon every principle of reason and justice, and upon the avowed principles of Mr. Hamilton, the author of the protecting system, no manufacture can have any claim to protection which cannot dispense with it after a few years of probation. But these principles are entirely disregarded and reversed by the present advocates of this system. The experience, maturity, and improvements, which according to those principles, should induce the manufacturers to dispense with even original protecting duties, have had no other effect than to increase their demands. The infant which was generously nourished in its feebleness, now grown up to maturity, proves to be a gigantic monster, which turns upon its benefactors and devours their substance, with an appetite increasing with its stature, and which nothing can satiate.

Adverting to the several steps by which this system has attained its present dimensions, it will be seen, that, by the act of 1824, the protecting duties were only raised, on an average, about ten per cent.; and even this increase was carried in the House of Representatives by a meagre majority of five votes only; whereas, in 1828, the amendments of the Senate, which raised the duties on woollen manufactures from 33 1-3 per cent. to an average of more than 50 per cent., estimating the effect of the minimums, and other protecting duties in proportion, were carried in the House of Representatives by the overwhelming majority of 117 votes to 67! It is thus apparent that the system is not only progressive, but that each successive advance has been greater than the preceding, and that the number of its supporters has steadily increased at every successive struggle in Congress.

Considered in reference to the condition of the country, and the wants of the Government, the recent struggle, and the measure which has resulted from it, form no exception to this remark. Indeed it may be affirmed with confidence, that the system is, at this moment, stronger than it ever has been at any former period.

In 1816, with a vast public debt to discharge, it was necessary to provide an annual revenue of $24,000,000. It is not now necessary to provide more than half that sum. If, therefore, in 1816, the protecting duties did not average more than 25 per cent. when it was necessary to provide twenty [illegible] millions of revenue, it clearly follows th[illegible] the principles of the act of 1816 [illegible] reference to its prospective reduc[illegible] protecting duties should now [illegible] to 124 per cent. when it is not ne[illegible] provide a revenue of more than [illegible] after the [illegible]

Yet, wh[illegible] sions of the act recent[illegible] under my hand [illegible] burthens of the *protecting duties* [illegible] ally increased, estimating the cash duties and diminished credits, and they now actually stand at an average of more than fifty per cent., while the duties on the *unprotected articles*. w[illegible] principle of equality [illegible] in the principal [illegible] are, with a le[illegible] *repealed*. [illegible] of the State Colonization [illegible] are received [illegible]rous of sending five hun[illegible] productions of the southeria this year; and [illegible] increase of the burth[illegible] for the sailing of [illegible] what they were under the [illegible] of Novem[illegible] believed to be upwards of one million of dollars; while the reduction or repeal of the duties on those imports which are received in exchange for the productions of the tariff States, and are principally consumed in those States, amounts to about four millions of dollars.—While, therefore, the aggregate burthens of taxation are diminished four millions of dollars by this bill, the positive burthens of the southern States are not diminished at all, and their relative burthens are very greatly increased. The relief which those States will derive, as consumers, from the reduction and repeal of the duties on the exchanges of the north, will not be more than equivalent to the increased burthens imposed on the exchanges of the south. On the other hand, those increased burthens on the exchanges of the South operate as bounties to the manufacturing States to the amount of more than a million of dollars, and the reduction and repeal of duties on their exchanges and consumption operate a relief to them of at least three millions more. It results from all this, that the manufacturing States are relieved and benefitted, by the provisions of the new tariff, to the amount of four millions of dollars annually, while the unequal and oppressive burthens of the planting States are not only undiminished, but greatly aggravated by their increased inequality. Their burthens are precisely the same now that the Government requires only twelve millions of revenue, that they were when it required double that amount. The extinguishment of the public debt, to which they looked forward with the most cheering anticipations, brings them no relief. On the contrary, it gives them the most unequivocal assurance of their hopeless condition and final destiny, so far as these can be fixed by Congress. It may be said, with perfect truth, that even "hope, which comes to all," comes not to them. There never will occur again a period so propitious as that which has just gone by for urging upon Congress the claims of the planting States to be relieved from the burthens of unconstitutional and oppressive taxation. Yet these claims have been urged in vain upon an interested and irresponsible majority.

They have now made their ultimate concession and even that was yielded with great reluctance, and accompanied by the declaration of their leading advocates that the protecting duties would be hereafter increased, particularly on woollen manufactures, if fifty per centum should be found an insufficient protection, with cash duties that are equivalent to ten per centum more. What, then, is the boasted *compromise* offered to the Southern States by this new Tariff? It is nothing more nor less than such an artful arrangement of the duties upon imports, as throws the burthen of federal taxation upon the productions of these States, while the tariff States are not only exempted from any portion of that burthen, but actually gain more than they lose by the entire operation of the system. Nothing is more obvious to those who look through the whole scheme, in all its bearings, than the manufacturing States, would not consent to an entire repeal of the taxes, viewed in the light of a mere question of pecuniary gain, and without reference to the fiscal wants of the Government. Their whole course evinces, what is undoubtedly the fact, that they have a *proprietary interest in the taxes*, instead of feeling them as a burthen.—As a necessary consequence of this state of

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