FRIDAY MORNING, APRIL 12.

Democratic Anti-Lecompton to National Democratic Anti-Lecompton Nomination for President.

For many years past, we have bought from Europe manufactured goods amounting in value to something like two hundred millions of dollars! One-half of these things we should have made for ourselves. Great and multiplied would have been the advantages of such a policy. It would have diversified the pursuits of our people, and afforded infinite scope to the varied capacities of individuals. Our young men need not then have dawdled their time in idleness, nor cramped their natural capabilities in monotonous pursuits. They need not have joined that army of traders whose name is legion, and so overcrowded it as to forbid remuneration. No; thousands of them would have become producers of valuable articles of necessity, utility or luxury. The aggregate wealth of the community would have been vastly increased, and the whole nation would have been relatively prosperous and happy.

But the democratic rulers, who have for so long a period presided in the national councils, chose rather to rivet the bonds of our dependence upon foreigners, and to retard, as much as was in their power, that continual struggle towards advancement and independence which resulted from the skill and perseverance of American workmen.

The democrats pursued this systematic warfare against the industry of their own countrymen, in order to propitiate the southern whig men, in order to propitiate the southern whig of their party, who mistakenly preferred a foreign to a domestic market, and obstinately shut their eyes to the cheapening effect of domestic manufactures, and to the advantages of having a near, rather than a distant, market for their bulky productions. But through many interruption and disastrous overthrows, American industry still went onward, and gradually furnished us as better and cheaper articles than the foreigner ever did. Indeed, at last, our manufactures are so strong and thrifty, that in many instances which have had a moderate degree of protection they have distanced the foreigner far away and competed with him even in the markets of India. At home, their possession of the market is so decided that in a vast number of fabrics they have entirely displaced the foreign article, and could maintain their supremacy even were the duty altogether removed.

And all this great good—this desirable appreciation to real national independence—has been accomplished under a measure of protection that scarcely deserves the name, and is useless that scarcely deserves the name, and is only suggestive of the still greater results only suggestive of the still greater results which would have followed a wise political which would have followed a wise political economy. But, unfortunately for the welfare economy. But, unfortunately for the welfare and happiness of the country, the perfect realand happiness of the country, the perfect realization of the magnificent advancement to which we were justly entitled was barred by the dominance of the democratic party. With a malignancy which has no parallel in the history of any other country, they fought with hatred