

CARLISLE, PA. Wednesday, Aug. 17, 1842.

REMARKS OF MR. STEVENS. IN

Favor of a Protective Tariff. HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Tuesdar, June 28, 1842. The following resolutions of Mr. LIGHTNER being under consideration on third reading-Resolved by the Senate and House of Repres

tatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, in Goneral Assembly met:
1. That the General Government alone has the Constitutional power to protect the great interests of the country, whether agricultural, manufactur-

2. That the doctrine of "free trade" is an idle theory which can never be reduced to practice while the world is divided among rival nations.

3. That it is the duty of the General Govern-ment, so to protect all the great interests of the peo-

ple, that in war or in peace, we may have among ourselves, ample means for public defence and in dividual comfort.

4. That to secure our farmers and planters a safe and permanent market for their products and to render us independent in war and prosperous in peace, it is the duty of the General Government to impose discriminating, protective, and if need be, prohibitory duties on foreign imports; so as to encourage and protect our mechanics and manufac-turers against the combined capital, pauper labor

and protective policy of foreign nations.

5. That a copy of these resolutions be transmitted to each of our Senators and Representatives in Mr. DEFORD had moved to amend by substi-

tuting as follows, which was agreed to: Resolved. &c.; That we regard the Compron of the Tariff by the act of 1832, as one of the cause which has produced, not only the present embar-rassed state of our Treasury, but also been ruinous to our domestic manufactures and to a great extent lestroyed our home industry, the only true source

of wealth and prosperity.

Resolved, That a readjustment of the Tariff up on such principles as shall raise revenue sufficient to meet all the demands on the Treasury, is not only constitutional, but called for by-every-consideration of sound policy, and is absolutely necessary to

our independence in war and in peace-Resolved, That by a proper discrimination is favor of our domestic manufactures, and home pro ductions, such a Tariff may be imposed upon fo eign articles, as will raise revenue sufficient to de ands on the Treasury, and at the same time afford adequate protection to these great in

Resolved, That the farming and manufacturing interests are one and the same. The farmer-producing the raw material and the manufacturer giving him a market both for that and the other pro-

Mr. Stevens rose and said: Sir, I am some what surprised at the character of the Resolutions now before you, adopted on second reading. As I desire to make an effort to put this question on the true Pennsylvania ground, I move that the House resolve itself into Committee of the Whole for the purpose of striking out all after the word "Resolved," and inserting the following:

"Wheneas, Protecting duties are in strict conformity to the spirit and the letter of the Constitu-tion of the United States; tend eventually to lower the price of goods! encourage agriculture by creating a home market; give employment to our own citizens in our own country, instead of maintaining the subjects of foreign nation; increasing commerce by extending internal trade, and by affording articles. cles of export, preserve public morals by substitu-ting industry for idleness:

Ann with large Under the operation of the tariff,

the nation enjoyed an unexampled degree of pros-pority, which has been destroyed by the destruction of the Tariffi

cannot consent to an abandonment of the Protec-

Therefore, Resolved, &c. That Pennsylvania Now, Sir, the whole ground is before you upon which the Legislature of Pennsylvania, proposes to establish her doctrine with regard to a Tariff of duties, and that floetrine as asserted by the dominant party here, is, that no Tariff shall be laid by the ongress of the United States, except barely sufficient, whatever may be the exigencies of the country, to defray the ordinary expenses of the Government; and that any Turiff for any other object, or beyond the existing necessities of the Government. for remenue, is oppressive to the country; and that the distribution of the proceeds of the sales of the public lands was impolitic, and of course, ought to repealed-that no discriminating duties shall t paid, even for the purpose of protecting the staples of Pennsylvania. This, Sir, I understand to be the ground, the platform, of the principles of Pennsylvania as now proposed to be established. And al-though I was not here when the vote was taken on the resolutions, yet some of these principles were avowed while b was in my seat, and avowed as the fundamental articles of the party ruling in this Commonwealth, and were so urged upon the citizens of Pennsylvania. This, Sir, I presume, is to go forth as the creed, as the several articles of the creed of the dominant party of this Commonwealth: and i is distinctly before the people of Pennsylvania. Thus proclaimed to the citizens of Pennsylvania I trust it may be in their eye when they come to consider men and measures at the next great day of trial, when freemen are called upon to record their judgments. I purpose to look at the length and breadth of the principles herein contained, and of their of posite; that, so far as my constituents ar concerned they may fairly inquire on which side truth and policy lie, and which is likely to prove nost useful to the country. Since the banner i unfurled, let them anxiously inquire where they are to plant themselves at the next election. I take my ground on the reverse of every sentiment, in the aggregate and in the singular, contained in this proposition; and I desire to say that with such a party, entertaining such views, I wish to hold no lowship-no communion, politically, personally, I remain as heretofore.) I abhor every doctrine se forth there, and move to strike them out, as destructive of the great interests of the Keystone State, and ruinous to the nation of which we are a com mon part. And, Sir, in order to test the sense of this House, between the doctrine here laid down and its opposite, I have presented to the Chair my substitute, and ask the decision of this House, upon principles precisely the opposite of those; for our principles, I call the Democratic principles of Penn sylvania. I do not mean by Democratic, the principles of demagogues, the principles of Agrarian-ism, the principles of Locofocoism on the one hand and the high Federalism on the other; I mean the and the high recommand on the other, I mean the cool judgment of the people, approving that policy which shall protect the interests of all—of the manufacturer—of the merchant—of the agriculturist—of the mechanic, and of the laborer—who, while they look to the interests of the whole nation shall not succumb to the principles and abstractions of a small portion of the nation, for the purpose of cementing an alliance, unholy in its object.
What are the principles, and what have been the principles of Pennsylvania heretofore! Are those Northern doctrines! Are they Anti-Democratic, and Anti-Republican, and Anti-Pennsylvanian doc trines? Or, is the opinion set forth in the preamble and resolutions, the disform opinion of the people of this Commonwealth? Until an unholy ambition formed an alliance with a small portion of the United States, and became willing to sacrifice Pennsylvania and all her principles and all her interests. dertake to say that while true for that alliance, I undertake to say that while true Democracy prevailed, before the sickening influence

ism overslandowed her, no such doctrine was known, and no such principles as are there set forth were over to be found in this State, except, perhaps, in some solitary visionary in the city of Philadelphia, such as Condy Raguet and his few followers, who professed and taught principles too

gentleman from Luzerne (Mr. WRIGHT) may not

the operation of the tariff, the nation has enjoyed an unexampled degree of prosperity, which can only be perpetuated by a steadfast support of the system. Therefore,

Resolved, by the Senate and House of Represen-

tatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania in General Assembly met, That it is the opinion of this legislature that any reduction of duty on arti-cles which enter into competition with such as are produced or manufactured in the United States, would be inimical to the true policy and best inter-

JOHN LAPORTE, Speaker of the House of Representatives WM. G. HAWKINS, Speaker of the Senate APPROVED-The tenth day of February, Anr.o

GEORGE WOLF.

Resolutions relative to protective duties and the

mino, eighteen hundred and thirty-two

bank of the United States.

I. Resolved, by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania in General Assembly met, That we view with the

duced in the United States, or which does not materially affect the industry of the country, would meet the approbation of our constituents.

III. And he it further resolved by the authority

foresaid, That the people of Pennsylvania cannot onsent to an abandonment of the protective sys-

IV. And be it further resolved by the authority aforesaid. That if a reduction of the revenue be-comes necessary, we would prefer a prohibition of the introduction of articles of foreign fabric and pro-duction, the like of which we are successfully due. Within the United States, nature has for-

aforesaid. That we view the American System as article, to which our country is not well adapted, a whole, which requires the united and concentrated operation of its friends against all attempts to at-

aforesaid, That the Governor be requested to transmit these resolutions to our Senators and Representatives in Congress, to be laid before their rience

JOHN LAPORTE, Speaker of the House of Representative JESSE R. BURDEN, Speaker of the Senate Approven-The sixth day of June, A.D. one

thousand eight hundred and thirty-two.
GEORGE WOLF, Sir, I wish to test the principles of the Democ racy of Pennsylvania, as they existed under the Administration of that firm and incorruptible Ex-ecutive, George Wolf and his friends in 1831-32, and compare them with the visions that have come over the dreams of those professing to be the descendants of the same party now-to see how far other day, that beyond the principle of revenue, the Constitution of the United States does not authorize an impost of duties? And yet I suppose that every gentleman here is acquainted with the Constitution of the United States. Surely gentle-Congress turns, these advantages to account, by a

what. Sir. does that Constitution say as to the unlimited power of Congress over that subject? "Congress shall have power to lay and collect in their infancy in both countries, and the cost of axes, duties, imposts and excises, to pay debts and the raw material equal, the cheapness of provi provide for the common defence and general welfare of the United States."

sions here, together with the cost of importation and a mere revenue duty, would probably be a suf-

are of the United States." "Congress shall have power to regulate com-

merce with foreign nations, and among the several States, and with the Indian tribes." Now, Sir, this is to be found, without restricon, without equivocation, but according to the adgment of Congress alone, in the Constitution of the United States. What has been the argument upon which these resolutions have been sustained, and what is the argun ent which is used to facts exist. History showing by example, is admitted to be the best philosophy for the governnent of nations, as well as of individuals. And, I ask you how or when the cultivation of the mehanic arts has ever tended to destroy the commerce of nations in the civilized world, and how it hes tended to weaken them for defence? Wherever ou have found the most powerful nations of the

vorld-have you not found them the most highly ultivated in intellect and the mechanic arts?
While Egypt and Babylon were at the height of turing and mechanic arts. So with Tyre and Si-lon. When Tyre was among the most powerful and most commercial of nations, she was the mis-tress of manufacturing cities. Her dye stuffs were inimitable. "Tyrian purple" is celebrated to the present day. Her artizans were the admiration of present day. Her urtizans were the admiration of ather nations. Her workmen, cunning in brass and wood, built the Temple of Solomon. They carried their skill to Carthage, and made her long the rival of the Misrnass or rate: Workm. As commerce, folly of the principles of the Compromise Bill, as a permanent law, has become apparent; and when the processities of commerce, manufactures and the layiff. and wealth, and power shifted their seat, so also did the mechanic and manefacturing arts. They existed together in Syractics and the other Sicilian and Italian cities—in Genon, and Venice, and Rome, and Florence. Visit the countries cient Greece, and of modern Europe, and their al greatest power, energy, and fame will be found to have been cotemporaneous with their highest perand in science. They corrupted neither the mornals nor the taste of the people. For no nation country, proved abortive, and involved the underrals nor the taste of the people. For no nation country, proved abortive, and involved the underrals nor the taste of the people. For no nation country, proved abortive, and involved the underrals nor the taste of the people. For no nation country, proved abortive, and involved the underrals nor the taste of the people. rais nor the taste of the people. For no nation could long remain powerful, whose morals were laws until they took root, and can probably do, with generally corrupt. When Holland had the most commerce; when her Navy was the terror of the

was the largest manufacturing nation of the world.

I need bordly cite England and describe her excellence in manufacturers, and her middle.

subtle over to be understood by the people.

Let any gentlemen show me, if he can, from the records of this Commonwealth, that such a senti-

suspect that the principles therein contained have an unfair or injurious tendency. But when the party to which I belong—(I mean the old Demo-

amidst such immense masses, with lewer rener-lions, and fewer and less fatal mobs, than we have experienced in this Republic. But gentlemen a-round me seem to think that the people would be more pure and virtuous without such employment. Who ever before heard that follows was the mo-

ever, therefore, it is desirable that any article consumed by a people should be the product of their own country, some means must be devised to make the domestic product as cheap as the foreign. It may not always be desirable that nations should approve the amount entered at London alone, borne inland and seaward, is nearly or quite five millions in General Assembly met. That we yiew with the most serious apprehension any attempt to lessen the restrictions upon the importation of any articles of foreign manufacture or production which may compete with articles of similar growth, production of manufacture of the United States.

II. And be it further resolved by the authority affects adjusted in the Figure of the United States.

II. And be it further resolved by the authority affects adjusted in the Figure of the United States.

II. And be it further resolved by the authority affects adjusted in the United States, or which does not manufacture only have its work-shops within its fective manufacture of the United States, or which does not manufacture only have its work-shops within its forcests of the purpose of manufacture only have its work-shops within its fective manufacture of the United States, or which does not manufacture only have its work-shops within its forcests with correct and the purpose of manufacture of the United States, or which does not manufacture of the United States, or which does not manufacture of the United States, or which does not manufacture of the United States, or which does not manufacture or production with a season as it is work-shops within its forcests with a season as it is work-shops within its forcests with correct production of the manufacture of the United States.

In and and seaward, is nearly or quite five millions of tons, annually. The canals doveted to this trade, are them of tons, annually. The canals doveted to this trade, are them of them informs, of the manufacture or production, and extend their agricultural to condense it for the purpose of manufacturing of mining. But the manufacture or produced in t

necessary to satisfy its natural or acquired wants. In time of war, therefore, it must suffer some inence, notwithstanding the wisest policy. But it is the duty of Government to reduce that duction, the like of which we are successfully manufacturing and producing, to any reduction in the production appropriate of the manufacture as cheaply and as good amongst our manufacture as cheaply and as good amongst our nations. But there are but few of the necessaries are material or the manufactured other articles. For them we must always be dependent on the caprice or the interest of other nations. But there are but few of the necessaries of life, either the raw material or the manufactured article, to which our country is not well adapted. In the growth of most of the raw material—of Large results of the raw material—of Large results of the raw material or the manufactured article, to which our country is not well adapted. In the growth of most of the raw material—of Large results of the raw material—of Large results of the raw material or the manufactured article, to which our country is not well adapted.

nother.

VI. And be it further resolved by the authority of the articles compared with their value, renders VI. And be it further resolved by the authority aforesaid, That-confidence of one interest in the aid and fellowship of another, is the true shield of safety of the friends of the protected industry, and that such confidence should be cultivated and relied on throughout the Union.

VII. And be it further resolved by the authority aforesaid, That the Governor be requested to transmit these resolutions to our Senators and Retired compared with their value, renders the cost of importation a considerable protection. But it is different with things requiring large capital, and great skill and experience to manufacture them. Old nations are already possessed of all these; and with cheap labour—the effect of an overgrown population, or a stanted currency, can produce them much choaper than we can, with a transmit these resolutions to our Senators and Re-

thin population, high wages, and want of experience. Few men can be found bold, or rather rash, enough in this country, to embark their capital in business, which is so much better un-derstood and so much easier carried on elsewhere. If they do attempt it, the market is immediately flooded from abroad, and the price knocked down in a ruinous degree. Strong Eu-ropean houses can afford to lose for a short time, ropean houses can afford to lose for a short time, in order to crush competition, and then monopolize, and impose upon the market; as stage proprietors often run awhile without fair, until they break down opposition, and secure the road and the power to charge travellers double price. Such has always been, and always will be, the practice of the English towards every effort to establish new manufactories here. They have been our mechanics so long that they claim it as a prescriptive right, and resent any effort of our citizens to

this perversion of those principles is to be effected.

Sir, do gentlemen still say, as they said the interfere with them. We never can successfully interfere, without the interposition of Government With the raw material in abundance; with cheap wise, substantial protective tar ff. The amount lutions upon this subject, have read and dwelt, and of duty which wilk serve the ends of protection

ficient protection. But for those branches which are new here, and which have been carried to great perfection in Europe, the same amount of duty would be no protection, and would never enable our capitalist o survive the first attempt to produce them. No duty can be justly called pratection unless it taises the price of the imported, to the cost of the domestic article. In the present state of our cotto sustain the substitute which I have offered? It has factories 30 per cent. ad valorem may do tha sustain the substitute which I have offered! It has been said, in the first place, that a Protective Tariff bears hard upon every other portion and branch of business of the country; and the gentleman from the county of Philadelphia, (Mr. Roumfort,) and the gentleman from the gentleman from Luzerne (Mr. Wright,) and others from the interior of the State, have said that a Protective, Tariff destroys the commerce of the nation, and tends to corrupt the morals of the peo-importation, does not amount to from \$35 to \$50 per cent. and valorem may do that, whereas twenty years ago 50 per cent, would have been insufficient—20 per cent. and valorem may do that, whereas twenty years ago 50 per cent, would have been insufficient—20 per cent. would have been insufficient—20 per cent. would have been insufficient—20 per cent. would be too little for our interest, while 50 per cent. would be too little for our interest, while 50 per ton. The sufficient of the sufficient of the sufficient for our grain and lumber interest, while 50 per cent. would be too little for our iron. Bar iron, in England, can be had for from \$50 to \$50 per ton.

It cannot be manufactured here short of \$85 or \$90. Any duty, therefore, which with the cost of nation, and tends to corrupt the morals of the peo-importation, does not amount to from \$55 to \$40. nation, and fends to corrupt the morals of the peo-ple. Sir, theory should never be relied upon when per ton, is no protection at all. Suppose the two articles to be equal in quality, and ours to cost, in the cities, \$90 per ton; and all the cost, including duties of the imported article, to \$75 per ton, it is obvious that we could not compete with the for-eigner. He would send us just as much as if it cost him but \$50 per ton—perhaps more, for so long as the business is profitable at all, it will be pursued; and as the profits diminish, the quantity will be increased so as to produce the same income.
The only way to exclude him, or put him upon a their power and glory and wealth, they were also at the height of their knowledge in the manufacturing and mechanic order. absurdity of a horizontal tariff, operating equally upon every article without regard to its costs here r elsewhere. Such a tariff may be prohibitory of

It is, all seem to admit, an important question the necessities of commerce, manufactures and the currency will compel a re-adjustment of the tariff. It seems to me that a protective tariff, with largeof an- ly differential duties, would not only be useful but olutely necessary for our prosperity and nations

Before the tariffs of 1816-24 and 1828, every

overnment.

Why should coal be admitted at all into our ports pround me seem to think that the people would be more pure and virtuous without such employment. Who ever before heard that idleness was the mother of virtue, and the want of employment purified the morals of men? Having thus briefly disposed of the objections urged to the protection of Domestic Industry by the advocates of "Free Trade," I will proceed to show the positive advantages to this, and every country situated like us, of the Protective System.

It is obvious that all men will purchase the commodities which they need or desire, from the cheapest seller. The dictates of patriotism can counter act this universal disposition only partially, and for short periods, in times of high excitement. Whenever, therefore, it is desirable that any article consumed by a people should be the product of their own country, some means must be devised to make

has acquired sufficient manhood to stand alone, should not only have its work-shops within its own borders, but be able to produce every thing essential to its independent existence. No country, it is true, can be found possessing a sufficient variety of soil and climate to produce every thing necessary to satisfy its strue, can be found possessing a sufficient variety of soil and climate to produce every thing necessary to satisfy its rough the same and iron foads transaction. It is necessary to the use of every agricultural,mining, mechanical, manufacturing and maritime business. Without it, nations wild soon relapse into barbarism; fell the forests-with stone hatchets, and loosen the ground with sharpened sticks. Instead of steam engineer and iron foads transactions. and carrying our burthens on our backs. Our vessels and steamboats would give place to the bark canoe. It is as necessary in war as in peace. It enters into the composition of all the implements of destruction in modern warfare; and, I doubt not, before long, ships of all kinds will be built of solid iron. How necessary—how essential then, that we should be able to supply enough for all our wants within ourselves. It will be needed. We

ed operation of its friends against all attempts to attack it in detail, and that no steps should be taken to preserve one portion of it at the expense of another.

Y. And he it further resolved by the authority. out a firm, protective, creative tariff. Our hills and vallies are, filled with the best ore; our mountains covered with wood and our mines stuffed with min-eral coal, but they will all-remain-comparatively-inwrought, so long as the large capitalists of Eu-rope, with their vast establishments, their perfect machinery and knowledge of the business, and their pauper labor, are permitted to send iron among us, in every form, wrought and unwrought, at but lit-tle more than one half the price, which in its in-

our youth has acquired a perfect stature, and then let him come on.

No one, I suppose, doubts our capacity to fur.

This is a species of constraint to which the judg-No one, I suppose, doubts our capacity to fur-

OF THE UNITED STATES:

It is with unfelgned regret that I find myself uncer the necessity of returning to the House of Repesentatives, with my objections, a bill entitled "An a majority in its favor."

2. While the Treasury is in a state of extreme der the necessity of returning to the House of Rep-resentatives, with my objections, a bill entitled "An With the raw material in abundance; with cleap food and unlimited water power; we shall always be dependent on the work-shops of Europe, until Congress turns these advantages to account, by a more painful to any individual called upon to per- only to lay additional taxes, but to borrow money who is the Congress with the raw material in abundance; with cleap act to provide revenue from imports, and to change and unlimited water power; we shall always and modify existing laws imposing duties on imports and for other purposes." Nothing can be make available, and when the Government has not country?

Congress turns these advantages to account, by a more painful to any individual called upon to per- only to lay additional taxes, but to borrow money of the colleague (Mr. Cushing.) had said upon another occasion by this Congress. Where make available, and when the Government has not country?

M. Adams, however, proceeded very briefly fixed, and repeatedly declared opinions on matters of great public concernment to those of a co-ordinate Department, without requesting that Department seriously to re-examine the subject of their difference. The exercise of some independence of judgment in regard to all acts of legislation, is plainly implied in the responsibility of approving them. At all times a duty—it becomes a peculiarly solemn and imperative one, when the subject passed upon by Congress, happens to involve, as in the present instance, the most momentuous issues, to affect variously the various parts of a great country, and to have given rise in all quarters t

such a conflict of opicion, as to render it imp hie to conjecture with any certainty, on which side the majority really is. Surely if the pause for re flection, intended by the wise authors of the Cor stitution, by referring the subject back to Congress for re-consideration be ever expedient and necess ry, it is precisely such a case as the present.

On the subject of distributing the proceeds the sales of the public lands, in the existing state of the finances, it has been my duty to make known my settled convictions on various occasions

during the present session of Congress. At the opening of the extra session, upwards of two months ago, sharing fully in the general hope returning prosperity and credit, I recommen such a distribution; but that recommendation ion,:upwards of twelve on: but that recommendation wa even then expressly coupled with the condition that the duties on imports should not exceed the rate of 20 per cent. provided by the Compromise act of 1833. These hopes were not a little encouraged pon every article without regard to its costs here elsewhere. Such a tariff may be prohibitory of me articles, and not effect she slightest protection others. the rate of 20 per cent. ad valorem on all free articles with specified exceptions; and stated, "if this measure be adopted, there will be received in the Treasury from customs in the last quarter in the present year, (1841.) \$5,300,000; in all of the year 1842, about \$22,500,000; and in the year is believed that after the heavy expenditures required by the public service in the present year shall have been provided for, the revenue which vill accrue from that of a nearly proximate rate of utv. will be sufficient to defray the expenses of ent, and leave a surplus to be annually applied to the gradual payment of the national debt, leaving the proceeds of the public lands to isst happy that Congress, at the time, see tirely to concur in the recommendations of the Ex-ecutive, and, anticipating the correctness of the Secretary's conclusions, and in view of an actual

Let it be also remarked, that \$5,500,000 of the public debt becomes redeemable in about two years and a half, which, at any sacrifice, must be met, while the Treasury is always light to demands for the I need hardly de England and describe he resulting of cotton alone—their annual sales amount on members and the mighty power of heat the present of the pres

cratic party in Ponnsylvania) were in the ascendant resolutions such as I now offer-passed both branches of the Legislature. In 1831-32, the principles contained in the resolutions I have now offered as a substitute, were upshimmously adopted without originating the procession of the Legislature. In 1831-32, the principles contained in the resolutions I have now offered as a substitute, were upshimmously adopted without originating the work-hops and factories of his farming the work-hops and f

all to raise the rate of duties upon imports above a present, and with a view both to provide a present of a successful negotiation of a variable means to meet present exingencies, and any the foundation for a successful negotiation of a loan, I felt it incumbent upon me to urge—upon of a loan, I felt it incumbent upon me to urge—upon of a loan, I felt it incumbent upon me to urge—upon of the Government, and in cidental protection to the working of the Government of the Gover

sion to declare that I regarded it as an indispensi-ble pre-requisite to an increase of duties above 20 per cent., that the act of the 4th September should be repealed in its provisons. My reasons for that opinion were elaborately set forth in the message which accompanied the return of the bill—which no Constitutional majority appears to have been found for passing into a law.

have been found for passing into a law.

The bill which is now before me proposes, in its 27th section, the total repeal of one of the provises in the act of September, and while it increases the duties above 20 per ceut, directs an unconditional distribution of the land proceeds. I am therefore subjected a second time, in the period of a few days, to the necessity of either giving my approval to a message which, in my deliberate judgment, is in conflict with great public interests, or of returning it to the House in which it originated, with my objections. With all my anxiety for the passage of a law which would replenish an exhausted Treasury, and furnish a sound and healthy encouragement to mechanical industry, I cannot consent to do so at the sacrifice of the passe and harmony of the country, and the clear

peace and harmony of the country, and the clear-est convictions of public duty.

For some of the reasons which have brought me to this conclusion, I refer to my previous Messages to Congress, and briefly subjoin the follow

ng:I. The bill unites two subjects, which, so far from having any affinity to one another, are wholbid our infant grow and flourish, while the giant of the configuration by incongruous in their character. It is both a Europe, who has been growing for centuries is always at hand to strangle him. Hold him off untiles on the executive, in the first place, the necessity ment of the Executive ought not, in my opinion to be subjected. But that is not my only objection to the act in its present form. The union of subjects wholly dissimilar in their character in the same bill, if it grew into practice, would not fail to lead to consequences destructive, of all wise and conscientious legislation. Various measures, each agreeable only to a small minority, might, by

form the chief Executive duties under our limited to meet pressing demands, the bill proposes to give to enumerate the great measures of Congress

cessities. On the 5th of August, (Friday last,) for it, and that was met by a ditto veto'-'Ditto. there was in the Treasury, in round numbers

meet trust funds. \$360,000 Interest on public due in October, 80.000 To redeem Treasury notes and pay the interest, Land distribution, under the act of the 4th September,

81,180,000 Leaving an available amount of 8970,000 The Navy Department had drawn requisition

on the Treasury, at that time, to meet debts actually due, among which are bills under protest for \$1,-414,000, thus leaving an actual deficit of \$444,000. There was on hand about \$100,000 of unissued Freasury notes, assisted by the accruing revenue, amounting to about \$150,000 per week, exclusive of receipts on unpaid bonds, to meet requisitions for the Army, and the demands of the civil list. The withdrawal of the sum of \$640,000 to be distributed among the States, so soon as the state-ments and accounts can be made and completed, by

virtue of the provisions of the act of the 4th Se tember last, of which nearly a mojety goes to a few be collected under the act of Congress as it is States and only about \$383,000 is to be divided among all the States, while it adds materially to the upon this floor would affirm that revenue could embarrassments of the Treasury, affords to the be collected under the acts of '32 and '33. And States no decided relief.

No immediate relief from this state of things is nticipated, unless, what would most deeply be de plored, the Government could be reconciled to the negotiation of loans already authorized by law, at a rate of discount ruinous in item, and calculated most seriously to affect the public credit. So great is the depression of trade, that even if the present bill were to become a law, and prove to be produ 1843, after the final reduction under the act of March 2, 1833, about \$20,800,000, and adds, it plies would flow into the Treasury, while, in the meantime, its embarrassments would be continually augmented by the semi-annual distribution of the

Indeed, there is but too much ground to approper that even if this bill were permitted to become a law, alienating as it does the proceeds of the land pplied to the gradual payment of the national sales, an actual deficit in the Treasury would occur, the proceeds of the public lands to edisposed of as Congress shall see fit." I was then by the Congress shall see fit." I was then by the Congress shall see fit."

they most of all require is a system of moderate duties, so arranged to withdraw the Tariff question, as far as possaible, completely from the arena of political contention. Their chief want is permanency and stability. Such an increase of the Tariff, I believe to be necessary, in order to meet the co-nomical expenditures of Government. Such an in-crease, made in the spirit of moderation and judici-ous discrimination, would, I have no doubt, be entirely satisfactory to the great majority of the American People. In the way of accomplishing a measure so salutary and so imperatively demanded by every public interest, the Legislative Department will meet with a cordial co-operation on the part of the Executive. This is all that the manufactures can desire, and it would be a burden readily borned. by the People. But I cannot too carnestly repeat that n order to be beneficial it must be permanent, and in order to be permanent, it must command general

adventure engendered by a vicious system of credits, under the evils of which the country is still labouring, and which it is fougly hoped will not soon require. Considering the vast amount of investments made by private individuals in the public lands, during those three years, and which equilled \$43,000,000, equal to more than twenty years purchase, taking the racrage of sales of the ten preceding years, it may be safely asserted that the result of the public hand sales can hold out nothing to alarm the manufacturer with the idea of instability in the revenues, and consequently in the course of the Government.

vernment.

Under what appears to me, therefore, the soundest considerations of public policy; and in view of the interests of every branch of domestic industry, I return you the bill with these my objections to its recoming a law.

I take occasion emphatically to repeat my anxiou

desire to co-operate with Congress, in the passing of a law, which, while it shall assist in supplying the wants of the Treasury and re-establish public credit; shall afford to the manufacturing interests of the country all the incidental protection they require.

After all, the effect of what L-do-is-substantially to call and to recover to a contract of the country and the effect of what L-do-is-substantially to call and the contract of the After all, the effect of what I do is substantially to call on Congress to re-consider the subject. If, on such re-consideration, a majority of two-thirds of both houses should be in favour of this measure, it will become a law notwithstanding my objections. In a case of clear and manifest error on the part of the President, the presumption of the Constitution is that such majorities will be found. Should they be so found in this case, having conscientiously discharged my own duty, I shall cheerfully requiesce in the result.

WASHINGTON, AUGUST 5th, 1842.

The Veto-Mr. Adams.

Tyler's last Vcto Message coming up for onsideration on the 10th instant, in the House f Representatives, Mr. Apams obtained the floor of Representatives, Mr. Adams obtained the floor, and delivered an able and Scoreling speech, in which he used up "Captain Tyler" at an unmerciful rate! In the course of his remarks,

Mr. Adams said that the war was now declared the issue was complete—the measure which would have spread joy over the land, was now lost. The Executive had made open war upon this and the other branch of Congress, and neither could yield to the Executive without disgrace.— The public interests had been prostrated, and by in? Lis colleague (Mr. Cushing,) had sai

Constitution, than to be constrained to withhold away a fruitful source of revenue—which is the He began with the Bankrupt Act, and did the produced upon that Constitution. And depends upon the relative degrees of perfection to his assent from an important measure adopted by same thing as raising money by loan and travailor which the manufacturing of the article has been discovered from an important measure adopted by same thing as raising money by loan and travailor which the manufacturing of the article has been different countries. If they be equally high purposes of his station, nor consult the true distribution, a proceeding which I must regard as Bank Bill passed at the Extra Session of Conhigh purposes of his station, nor consult the true distribution a proceeding which I must regard as highly impolite. If not unconstitution of the Bank Bill passed at the Extra Session of Congress, or the solemn will of the People, the common constituents of both branches of the Government by yielding his well-considered, most deeply fixed, and repeatedly declared opinions on matters.

A brief review of the present condition of the public finances will serve to illustrate the true confirmed to meet in some measure the wishes of the Executive, so much so that he could not vote Irang d to meet in some measure the wishes of the Executive, so much so that he could not vote for it, and that was met by a ditto veto'—Ditto.'

The country in consequence of this interference of the Executive, was in no better condition when Congress met than when it adjourned. Then the bill that was framed in conformity to his own suggestions, even framed at his request, even to the giving of a name to the act, was met by the Executive's veto. He vetoed not only what he gave many gentlemen to understand he would approve but he did more than this in section. When the first property in the free control of the receipts—the profits, after this deduction, is is to be divided equally between the publisher and the nuthers, as fast as the profits are received weekly or monthly. The receipts of every new edition are to be divided on the same principle.

Now for the means, both material and personnel, which we possess for carrying this project into effect. umbers. The country in consequence of this interference \$2,150,000 of the Executive, was in no better condition when

Executive's veto. He vetoed not only what he gave many gentlemen to understand he would

approve, but he did more than this in vetoing the measure of Congress.

The next great measure of this Congress was upon retrenchment; and Congress had done this most thoroughly in reducing the Army and the Navy. The President had recommended that both be increased. The Department of War and the Department of the Navy had recommended a large increase of their respective forces. Without the reduction of the Army and Navy there could be no retreachment. In this expenditures of this House there could be no reduction of any great consequence. In the Army and Navy there could be a reduction of millions. Mr. Adams next alluded to the Apportionment Bill approved

Now for the means, hath material and personnel, which we possess for carrying this project into effect. We possess in our or own right, a large building, in the most extensive printing establishment—and and so a daily and country journal, unsurpossed in point of arrangements, order and efficiency, in any part of the world. We may enumerate the follow—ing the material of this establishment—MATEMBLE OF THE HERALD ESTABLISHMENT.

Six story brick and granite huilding N.W.

Six story brick and granite huilding N.W.

1 Six story brick and granite huilding N.W.

1 Hoe's patent presses.

2 1 Hydralic press—equal to a pressure of 500 tons. the Department of the Navy had recommended a large increase of their respective forces. Without the reduction of the Army and Navy there of this House there could be no reduction of any great consequence. In the Army and Navy there could be a reduction of millions. Mr. Adams next alluded to the Apportionment Bill approved by the Executive of the United States with a protest. This he called a masked veto, and leaving this he came to a commentary upon the veto of the little Tariff Bill.

I suy, (said Mr. Adams,) and the Committee the Judiciary have said, that no revenue could revenue under these acts had been vetoed. The collection of money under that act he likened t the collection of ship money in England, but the power to collect revenue in this case was to he decided, not by the Supreme Court, who might decide as the Judges of England did, upon the

n cessity of the case.

A Jury was to decide in the present case. Mr. en spoke of the last ovete, and in strong apposition to this extraordinary exercise of power y the President.

Closing his remarks, Mr. Adams briefly referred to the views which seemed to control the ction of the President. He was, he concluded, acting in reference to the Presidency, and the ambition for re-election controlled all he did. He ambition for re-election controlled all he did. He had united himself in some measure with the Democratic party, und in the event of that purty succeeding, he would predict that they would be thwarted by the President as the party now in the majority in the House had been.

This would be done as soon as it was underestood that the Executive could not receive the interest of the country of the

rt of that party for re-election. support of that party for re-election.

Mr. Adams closed his remarks with a motion

GOOD HINT .- The celebrated Dr. Abernethy said: "I tell you honestly, what I think is the whole cause of the complicated maladies of is the whole cause of the complicated maladies of the human frame; it is their gormandizing and stuffing and stimulating the digestive organs to excess, thereby creating irritation. The state of their minds is another grand cause—the fidgeting and discontenting themselves about that which cannot helped—passions of all kinds—malignant passions and worldly cares pressing upon the mind, disturb the central action; and do a great deal of harm." These are certainly excellent hints or the present unsettled times. or the present unsettled times.

Trying to Cheat the Post Office A live garter snake, about twelve inches in length; was found in the Savannah mail bag, on opening it at the Baltimore Post Office, recently.

A quaint old writer remarks, that a man should A quant old writer remarks, that a man should dress his wife above his means, his children up to his means, and himself below his means. He further remarks however, that the ladies should not be told this—they will therefore have the goodness not to read this paragraph!

A MARRYING MAN.—A good joke is told of a bigamist in North Carolina. He had married his thirteenth wife without waiting for married his thirteenth wife without waiting for any of them to die off as the law directs, when some of his loves came down on him, and had him safely lodged in juil for breaking their hearts. Our hero, however, soon managed to break jail, and was again at large, but being recognized by a man who was anxious to obtain the handsome reward offered for his arrest, he invited the high mist to accompany him home, and called in his wife to chat with him while he went for an officer to take him. On returning with the constable to take him. On returning with the constable shortly after, what was the poor man's actonishment to find that the gay Lothario had absconded

REVIEW OF THE MARKETS.

PHILADELPHIA, August 13, 1842.
FLOUR AND MEAL.—The market for Flour has been rather flat for the last few days, though the stock and receipts continue very light; prices remain at \$5 31 for Western, \$5.50 for old stock, and \$5 50 however is the extent that purchasers seem willing to give, and the market on the decline. Rye flour remains very scarce and price from the dewilling to give, and the murket on the decline. Rye flour remains very scavee, and price firm at \$1 per

GRAIN.—New Wheat is coming to market more freely this week, and prices have given way. On Monday a sale was made of 1500 bushels old Missouri Wheat at 128-, but to-day we cannot quote prime old Pennsylvania red over 120 a 123; sales of new do at 115c; new Delaware we quote, with sales at from 100 to 112 c; per-bushel.—Corn is not plenty; Penna round yellow. 58 a 60 per bushel.—New Oats 21 c. Old 25c. per bushel.

WHISHEY—Continues scarce, and is worth 221 a 23c per gallon.

23c per gallon.
CAT I'LE MARKET.-Beef Cattle--800 at market; sales from \$5 50 to \$6 50. Cows and Calves—250 at market; sales from 25 to \$30; extra \$35.—250 at market; sales from 25 to \$30; extra \$35.—Springers 18 to \$20. Dry Cows 6 to \$9. Calves, in drove yards \$1 a 1 75; extra \$3; by weight on the Delaware, from 3 to 3½ live weight. Hogs—200 at market. Sales at 4 50 a 4 75. Sheep 960 at market, sales \$1 a 1.75; extra \$25.

BALTIMORE, Au ust 13, 1842.
FLOUR—has declined, and Howard St., is dult at a falling off 374 cents per bbl: since the time of making up our last report. Sales were made yeared at \$5 624, some purchasers refusing to pay over \$5 50. City Mills has sold at \$5 874 and Suguebauha at \$5 75—prices rather difficult to obtain to day.

quehanha at \$5.75—prices rather difficult to obtain to-day.

GRAIN.—New Wheat including Maryland and Pennsylvania, sold yesterday from 1 15-to 1 24, for good to prime reds; and a lot of old Pennsylvania was sold a few days since at 1 25. Maryland Ryohas sold at 60 cents. Maryland Corn, 53/16 54 cents for white, and 55 for yellow; and a lot of Pennsylvania at 58. New Oats are dull at 22 to 23 cents.

WHISKEY—Has improved in price, sales of hds having been made at 25 cents per gallon, and bbls. at 26. CATTLE MARKET.—Beef Cattle.—The offer-

ings at the drove yards on Monday, amounted to about 850 head of generally good-quality, from 160 to 170 head of which were sold, and the remainder were taken to another market. The prices paid ranged from 3.75 to \$4.75 per 100 lbs. We hear of no transactions in Hogs beyond a kind of retail

To the American Public. ROJECT for the advancement of Iteratore and science. Having completed our vast establishment in all its parts, we are now ready to enter upon the megnificent plan we have long contemplated, for the advancement of American and general literature and science and to do something at our day and generation by way of modest memorial to induce times. uture times. It is useless to waste words, preliminary to a grand

plan Let us come to the paint once.

We propose to publish original tales, novels, travels, sketches, poetry, or scientific papers, written publish such, works in the shape of Extra Laterary II. raids, just as often and as fast as they can be issued from our sust printing establishment, to the extent of once, twice or thrice a week. The form of these publications is to be like that of the Weekly Herald the price 61 ceats per single sheat and in proportion for cach additional sheet. These works will be pub-lished in editions of 10,000, 20,000 or 50,000 copies,

1,000 1,000 2,000 8,000 Other presses Printing materials, &c.

Aggregate materiel,
Alt these materials are of the first quality, all perfectly new, and all paid for in cash. They are, therefore, in the most complete order for any enterprize that we may undertake for the advancement of American literature, religion or science.
The personnel of our establishment is as follows:
PERSONEL OF THE HERALD ESTABLISHMENT:
1 Owner, editor, reported or manh. I. head man.

Owner, editor, proprietor, proph t, head man, head saint, head savan or head devil; just as you please (J. G. Bennet.)
Reporters, writers or editors,
Printers, compositors, &c. 8 Clerks, buys, &c. 20 Correspondent's in all parts of the world. 20 Newsmen or carries in the city of New York.

60 Newshoys of all ages in the city.
30 Agents through the principal towns of America and Europe.

80 Newsboys employed by agents. 265 Persons connected with the establishment.

265 Persons connected with the establishment.
All this vast quantity of personnel and materiel, is now engaged in the publication of the DAILY and WEEKLY HERALD, which has a circulation throughout the world of nearly THIRTY THOUSAND COPIES. We also issue several other publications, such as the New York LANCET, &c.—
This vast business, now completely organized, is conducted on the cash principle. This, combined with energy state, tact and experience, is the source of its success.

It will be seen, therefore, from these simple facts,