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THE PEOPLE'S ADVOCATE.

"EVERY DIFFERENCE OF OPINION IS NOT A DIFFERENCE OF PRINCIPLE."—JEFFERSON.

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Terms of Advertising.

Advertisements conspicuously inserted at the usual rates of Fifty Cents per square for the first, and Twenty-Five Cents additional for each subsequent insertion. Yearly Advertisements, with the privilege of alteration, not to exceed. Quarter Column, with the paper, per year, \$5 00 Half Column do do do 3 00 One Column do do do 1 50 Business Cards, do do do 1 00 All other advertisements, inserted at reasonable rates. Advertisements should be marked with the number of insertions required.

Poetry.

The most beautiful of all the great natural objects is one of the great Western Prairies. It is a sea of flowers, and its daisies nod to the breeze. Well may it be called God's Garden.—Notes of a Traveller.

The Prairie—God's Garden.

God forged the world for beauty And brought it in the air. Then clothed it in its loveliness, And called it "good" and fair. He gave the burnished Heavens, With all their orbs of light; He gave the Stars the lustre That they shed upon the night. He made the Mighty Ocean, Its grandeur and its grace, And gave its mystic glances As a mirror for His face. No nobler emblem hath He, None greater, none more free, No symbol half so touching As the bounding, Mighty Sea. The Mountains in sublimity As monuments shall stand; To teach us wondering mortals The workshop of His hand. Upon their mighty hill-side, Around their summit high, His name is written in glory, In power and majesty. But oh! the blooming Prairie, Here are God's floral bowers; Of all that He hath made on earth The loveliest are the flowers. This is the Almighty's garden, And the mountains, stars and sea, Are naught compared in beauty With God's garden Prairie free.

Speech of Hon. Simon Cameron, of Pa., on the Reduction of the Tariff of 1842.

Mr. President: I feel no little reluctance in addressing the Senate on this subject. If my own feelings were consulted, I should certainly prefer to be silent, and to leave to others more able, more eloquent, and more experienced in debate, the task of exposing the inconsistencies, and follies, and the ruinous effects of the measure now before the Senate. Enough has indeed been already said to prevent its passage, if truth were to prevail; and I am in strong hopes that it will yet be defeated; for it seems now so poor, that there is none to do it reverence—not one to raise his voice in its favor. But I cannot suffer a vote to be taken till I have expressed my hostility to its passage, and said something in defence of the industry of my State, which it is calculated to ruin. I come here the representative of a State deeply interested in the development of her resources, and in fostering and protecting the industry of her citizens: a State which has expended more blood and more treasure in the common defence than any State in the Union; a State that has never asked any favors from the Union, and which has received as little benefit from it as any one in it; even the fort which was built for the defence of her city, with the money of her own citizens, has been suffered to go to decay by the general government; a State proverbial for the democracy of her sons—so much so that no democratic President was ever elected without her vote; nay, one which never gave a vote against a democratic candidate for the presidency, until she believed there was a settled design to desert her dearly cherished interests. You can therefore, Mr. President, imagine my surprise when I find our time-honored commonwealth charged with want of democracy in her opposition to this bill. From one end of the wide domain to the other she does oppose it; and if I fail to show that she has abundant cause, it will not be for the want of defects in the bill itself. So far as she is concerned, it can produce evil, and evil only. The support of a system of protection for the labor of her citizens is with her not new. It is a lesson she learned from the fathers of the republic, and which was practised with uniform and unvarying consistency by all her early settlers. Her sons have not, and I trust in God never will prove recreant to the wholesome lessons of their ancestry. It is to this practice and to these lessons that she owes her present prosperity and fame. Go where you will, there is but one sentiment now pervading the public mind on this subject. It has grown with her growth, and strengthened with her strength; and there is a cry coming up now from all her borders, echoed from every hill and from every valley, from her very bowels, as you saw the other day, by the petition which I presented from her hardy miners, whose habitations are under ground; from every village, from every work-shop, from every farm-house in the cry heard, invoking us to interpose between them and ruin. Every legislature for years has instructed her representatives here to adhere to her favorite policy; and no man has ever presumed to ask her favor without admitting the justice and propriety of her views upon this subject; and I may add, Mr. President, not but the man who raises his suicidal hand against her, now in the hour of her extremity. I have said her favor was never asked without a pledge to support her views. You know, sir, how it was in 1844. I need not tell you that you would not now occupy that chair but for the assurances—the oft reiterated assurances—that her policy would not be disturbed. You and I remember the scenes of that day. We cannot forget the flags and banners which were carried in the processions of democracy, pending the election which resulted in the triumph of our party. It cannot, it ought not to be disguised, that, but for these assurances to which I have alluded, that triumph never would have been obtained. I remember the anxiety which pervaded the minds of politicians—and the publication of the Kane letter, and I cannot forget the pains that were taken by the leading men of the party to convince the people

that it was evidence of an intention to protect our interests. Her confiding citizens gave their support in good faith, and they expected good faith in return. The letter was published in English and German, in every democratic paper in the State, and in pamphlets by thousands. Every democrat pointed to it as a satisfactory tariff letter, and no democrat doubted it. It is not saying too much to ascribe to that letter, mainly, the democratic majority of the State. Surely, honorable men will not now, since the battle has been fought and the honors won by it, evade the responsibility, by saying that too liberal a construction was put upon it. If it was wrongly applied, there was time enough for its contradiction between the time of its publication and the election. The party majority in this hall may be fairly attributed to that letter; and I ask honorable Senators if they expect that majority can be retained if this bill shall become a law? I warn them now of a sudden and swift destruction which awaits us, if Punie faith is to govern the counsels of the democratic party. It is to avert what I believe would be a dire calamity—the prostration of democratic principle—that I raise my voice to arrest the further progress of this bill. It would be needless to take up the doctrine of protection to defend it, if it were not for the disposition recently manifested to ape everything British, and to shape our legislation to suit subjects of the British crown. A new order of democracy seems, however, to have arisen in these latter days; and for the especial benefit of its high priests I will read the opinions of the founders of the republic who participated in public affairs from the foundation of the government—who framed its fundamental law—and who fought its battles in the Revolution and the last war. The people of Pennsylvania still have confidence in the democracy of those pure and great men; and time was when they were considered as the pillars of the democracy of the Union. Extract of a speech of George Washington, President of the United States, to Congress, January 8, 1790. "A free people ought not only to be armed, but disciplined; to which end a uniform and well digested plan is requisite; and their safety and interest require that they should promote such manufactures as tend to render them independent of others for essential, particularly military supplies. "The advancement of agriculture, commerce, and manufactures, by all proper means, will not, I trust, need recommendation." Extract of a speech of George Washington, President of the United States, to Congress, December 7, 1796. "Congress have repeatedly, and not without success, directed their attention to the encouragement of manufactures. The object is of too much consequence not to insure a continuance of their efforts in every way which shall appear eligible." Extract of a speech of John Adams, President of the United States, to Congress, November 22, 1800. "The manufacture of arms within the United States still invites the attention of the national legislature. At a considerable expense to the public, this manufacture has been brought to such a state of maturity as, with continued encouragement, will supersede the necessity of future importations from foreign countries." Extract of a message from Thomas Jefferson, President of the United States, to Congress, December 8, 1801. "Agriculture, manufactures, commerce, and navigation, the four pillars of our prosperity, are the most thriving when left most free to individual enterprise. Protection from casual embarrassments, however, may sometimes be seasonably interposed." Extract of a message from Thomas Jefferson, President of the United States, to Congress, December 2, 1806. "The duties composing the Mediterranean fund will cease, by law, at the end of the present session. Considering, however, that they are levied chiefly on luxuries, and that we have an impost on salt, a necessary of life, the free use of which otherwise is so important, I recommend to your consideration the suppression of the duties on salt, and the continuation of the Mediterranean fund instead thereof, for a short time; after which, that also will become unnecessary for any purpose now within contemplation." "When both of these branches of revenue shall, in this way, be relinquished, there will still, ere long, be an accumulation of moneys in the treasury, beyond the instalments of public debt, which we are permitted by contract to pay. They cannot, then, without a modification, assented to by the public creditors, be applied to the extinguishment of this debt, and the complete liberation of our revenues, the most desirable of all objects; nor, if our peace continues, will they be wanting for any other existing purpose. The question therefore now comes forward—To what other objects shall these surpluses be appropriated, and the whole surplus of impost, after the entire discharge of the public debt, and during those intervals when the purposes of war shall not call for them?— Shall we suppress the impost, and give that advantage to foreign over domestic manufactures? On a few articles, of more general use, the suppression, in due season, will doubtless be right; but the great mass of the articles on which impost is paid are foreign luxuries, purchased by those only who are rich enough to afford themselves the use of them. Their patriotism would certainly prefer their continuance and application to the great purposes of the public education, roads, rivers, canals, and such other objects of public improvement as it may be thought proper to add to the constitutional enumeration of federal powers." Extract of a message from Thomas Jefferson, President of the United States, to Congress, November 8, 1808. "Under the acts of March 11 and April 23, respecting arms, the difficulty of procuring them from abroad, during the pres-

ent situation and dispositions of Europe, induced us to direct our whole efforts to the means of internal supply. The public factories have therefore been enlarged, additional machineries erected, and in proportion as artificers can be found or formed, their effect, already more than doubled, may be increased so as to keep pace with the yearly increase of the militia. The annual sums appropriated by the latter act have been directed to the encouragement of private factories of arms, and contracts have been entered into with individual undertakers to nearly the amount of the first year's appropriation. "The suspension of our foreign commerce, produced by the injustice of belligerent powers, and the consequent losses and sacrifices of our citizens, are subjects of just concern. The situation into which we have thus been forced, has impelled us to apply a portion of our industry and capital to internal manufactures and improvements. The extent of this conversion is daily increasing, and little doubt remains that the establishments formed, and forming will, under the auspices of cheaper materials and subsistence, the freedom of labor from taxation with us, and of protecting duties and prohibitions, become permanent. "The probable accumulation of surpluses of revenue beyond what can be applied to the payment of the public debt, whenever the freedom and safety of our commerce shall be restored, merits the consideration of Congress. Shall it lie unproductive in the public vaults? Shall the revenue be reduced? Or, shall it not rather be appropriated to the improvements of roads, canals, rivers, education, and other great foundations of prosperity and union?" Extract of a message from James Madison, President of the United States, to Congress, May 23, 1809. "The revision of our commercial laws, proper to adapt them to the arrangement which has taken place with Great Britain, will doubtless engage the early attention of Congress. It will be worthy, at the same time, of your prudent care, to make such further alterations in the laws as will more especially protect and foster the several branches of manufacture which have been recently instituted or extended by the laudable exertions of our citizens." Extract of a message from James Madison, President of the United States, to Congress, Nov. 29, 1809. "The face of our country everywhere presents the evidence of laudable enterprise of extensive capital, and of durable improvement. In a cultivation of the materials, and the extension of useful manufactures, more especially in the general application to household fabrics, we behold a rapid diminution of our dependence on foreign supplies. Nor is it unworthy of reflection that this revolution in our pursuits and habits is, in no slight degree a consequence of those impolitic and arbitrary edicts by which the contending nations, in endeavoring each of them to obstruct our trade with the other, have so far abridged our means of procuring the productions and manufactures of which our own are now taking the place." Extract of a message from James Madison, President of the United States, to Congress, Dec. 5, 1810. "I feel particular satisfaction in remarking that an interior view of our country presents us with grateful proofs of its substantial and increasing prosperity. To a thriving agriculture, and the improvements related to it, is added a highly interesting extension of useful manufactures, the combined product of professional occupations and household industry. Such, indeed is the experience of economy, as well as of policy, in these substitutes for supplies heretofore obtained by foreign commerce, that, in a national view, the change is regarded as of itself more than a recompense for those privations and losses, resulting from foreign injustice, which furnished the general impulse required for its accomplishment. How far it may be expedient to guard the infancy of this improvement, in the distribution of labor, by regulations of the commercial tariff, is a subject which cannot fail to suggest itself to your patriotic reflections." Extract of a message from James Madison, President of the United States, to Congress, Nov. 5, 1811. "Although other subjects will press more immediately on your deliberations, a portion of them cannot but be well bestowed upon the just and sound policy of securing to our manufactures the success they have attained, and are still attaining, in some degree, under the impulse of causes not permanent. "Besides the reasonableness of saving our manufactures from sacrifices which a change of circumstances might bring on them, the national interest requires that, with respect to such articles at least as belong to our defence and our primary wants, we should not be left in unnecessary dependence on external supplies." Extract of a message from James Madison, President of the United States, to Congress, Dec. 7, 1813. "If the war has increased the interruptions of our commerce, it has at the same time cherished and multiplied our manufactures, so as to make us independent of all other countries for the more essential branches, for which we ought to depend on none; and is rapidly giving them an extent which will create additional staples in our future intercourse with foreign markets." Extract of a message from James Madison, President of the United States, to Congress, Dec. 5, 1815. "In adjusting the duties on imports to the object of revenue, the influence of the tariff on manufactures will necessarily present itself for consideration. However wise the theory may be which leaves to the capacity and interest of individuals the application of their industry and resources, there are in this, as in other cases, exceptions to the general rule. Besides the condition,

which the theory itself implies, of a reciprocal adoption by other nations, experience teaches that so many circumstances must concur in introducing and maturing manufacturing establishments, especially of the more complicated kinds, that a country may remain long without them, although sufficiently advanced, and in some respects peculiarly fitted for carrying them on with success. Under circumstances giving a powerful impulse to manufacturing industry, it has made among us a progress, and exhibited an efficiency, which justifies the belief that, with a protection not more than is due to the enterprising citizens whose interests are now at stake, it will become, at an early day, not only safe against occasional competitions from abroad, but a source of domestic wealth, and even of external commerce. "In selecting the branches more especially entitled to the public patronage, a preference is obviously claimed by such as will relieve the United States from a dependence on foreign supplies, ever subject to casual failures, for articles necessary for the public defence, or connected with the primary wants of individuals. It will be an additional recommendation of particular manufactures, where the materials for them are extensively drawn from our agriculture, and consequently impart and insure to that great fund of national prosperity and independence an encouragement which cannot fail to be rewarded." I shall now show, by the connexion between the agricultural and manufacturing interests of Pennsylvania, how entirely applicable this view is to the present state of things. Extract of a message from James Madison, President of the United States, to Congress, Dec. 3, 1816. "It is to be regretted that a depression is experienced by particular branches of our manufactures, and by a portion of our navigation. As the first proceeds, in an eminent degree, from an excess of imported merchandise, which carries a check in its own nature, the cause in its present extent, cannot be of long duration. The evil will not, however, be cured by Congress, without a recollection that manufacturing establishments, if suffered to sink too low, or languish too long, may not revive when the vicissitudes of human affairs, situations may recur in which a dependence on foreign sources for indispensable supplies may be among the most serious embarrassments." Extract of a message from James Monroe, President of the United States, to Congress, Dec. 2, 1817. "Our manufactures will require the continued attention of Congress. The capital employed in them is considerable, and the knowledge acquired in the machinery and fabric of all the most useful manufactures, is of great value. Their preservation, which depends on due encouragement, is connected with the high interests of the nation." Extract of a message from James Monroe, President of the United States, to Congress, Dec. 7, 1819. "The great reduction in the price of the principal articles of domestic growth, which has occurred during the present year, and the consequent fall in the price of labor, apparently so favorable to the success of domestic manufactures, have not shielded them against other causes adverse to their prosperity. The pecuniary embarrassments which have so deeply affected the commercial interests of the nation have been no less adverse to our manufacturing establishments in several sections of the Union. "An additional cause for the depression of these establishments may probably be found in the pecuniary embarrassments which have recently affected those countries with which our commerce has been principally prosecuted. "Their manufactures, for the want of a ready or profitable market at home, have been shipped by the manufacturers to the United States, and, in many instances, sold at a price below their current value at the place of manufacture. Although this practice may, from its nature, be considered temporary or contingent, it is not on that account less injurious in its effects. Uniformity in the demand and price of an article is highly desirable to the domestic manufacturer. "It is deemed of great importance to give encouragement to our domestic manufactures. In what manner the evils which have been adverted to may be remedied, and how far it may be practicable, in other respects, to afford to them further encouragement, paying due regard to the other great interests of the nation, is submitted to the wisdom of Congress." Extract of a message from James Monroe, President of the United States, to Congress, Dec. 5, 1821. "It may fairly be presumed, that under the protection given to domestic manufactures by the existing laws, we shall become, at no distant period, a manufacturing country on an extensive scale. Possessing, as we do, the raw materials in such vast amount, with a capacity to augment them to an indefinite extent; raising within the country a demand of every kind, to an amount far exceeding the demand for home consumption, even in the most unfavorable years; and to be obtained always at a moderate price; skilled, also, as our people are, in the mechanic arts, and in every improvement calculated to lessen the demand for, and the price of labor, it is manifest that their success in every branch of domestic industry may and will be carried, under the encouragement given by the present duties, to an extent to meet any demand, which, under a fair competition, may be made upon it. "A considerable increase of domestic manufactures, by diminishing the importation of foreign, will probably tend to lessen the amount of the public revenue. As, however, a large proportion of the revenue which is derived from duties is raised from

other articles than manufactures, the demand for which will increase with our population, it is believed that funds will still be raised from that source adequate to the greater part of the public expenditures. "It cannot be doubted that the more complete our internal resources, and the less dependent we are for every nation, as well as domestic purpose, the greater and more stable will be the public felicity. By the increase of domestic manufactures will the demand for the rude material at home be increased; and thus will the dependence of the several parts of the Union on each other, and the strength of the Union itself, be proportionally augmented. In this process, which obviously presents itself to supply a deficiency in the revenue, should it occur, are the interests which may derive the principal benefit from the change." Extract of a message from James Monroe, President of the United States, to Congress, Dec. 3, 1822. "From the best information that I have been able to obtain, it appears that our manufactures, though depressed immediately after the peace, have considerably increased, and are still increasing, under the encouragement given them by the tariff of 1816, and by subsequent laws. Satisfied I am, whatever may be the abstract doctrine in favor of unrestricted commerce, provided all nations would concur in it, and it was not liable to be interrupted by war, which has never occurred, and cannot be expected, that there are other strong reasons applicable to our situation, and our relations with other countries, which impose on us the obligation to cherish and sustain our manufactures. Satisfied, however, I likewise am, that the interest of every part of the Union, even of those most benefited by manufactures, requires that this subject should be touched with the greatest caution, and a critical knowledge of the effect to be produced by the slightest change. On full consideration of the subject, in all its relations, I am persuaded that a further augmentation may now be made of the duties on certain foreign articles, in favor of our own, and without affecting injuriously any other interest. Extract from a message of James Monroe, President of the United States, to Congress, Dec. 2, 1823. "Having communicated my views to Congress at the commencement of the last session, respecting the encouragement which ought to be given to our manufactures, and the principle on which it should be founded, I have only to add that those views remain unchanged; and that the present state of those countries with which we have the most immediate political relations and greatest commercial intercourse tends to confirm them. Under this impression, I recommend a review of the tariff, for the purpose of affording such additional protection to those articles which we are prepared to manufacture, or which are more immediately connected with the defence and independence of the country." These were the last remarks, given as a legacy from the last of the fathers of the Revolution and acting upon this wholesome counsel, Congress, at that session, passed the bill known as the tariff of 1824. I will now give the views on this subject of one who is confessedly the most remarkable man of his age; one who, whatever difference of opinion may be entertained with regard to some of his measures, is admitted by all to have brought to the administration of public affairs intrusted to his care as much purity of purpose, and as strong patriotic feelings, as ever characterized any public man; and it is not saying too much to add, that no public man, save only the Father of his Country, enjoyed in a more remarkable degree the confidence and regard of his countrymen. It will readily be understood that I allude to General Jackson. In 1824 he addressed the following letter to several persons who had written him on this subject: Extract from General Jackson's letter to Dr. Coleman. "You ask my opinion on the tariff. I answer that I am in favor of a judicious examination and revision of it; and so far as the tariff bill before us embraces the design of fostering, protecting, and preserving within ourselves the means of national defence and independence, particularly in a state of war, I would advocate and support it. The experience of the late war ought to teach us a lesson, and one never to be forgotten. If our liberty and republican form of government, procured for us by our revolutionary fathers, are worth the blood and treasure at which they were obtained, it is surely our duty to protect and defend them. Can there be an American patriot, who saw the dangers, privations, and difficulties experienced during the last war, who would willingly again hazard the safety of our country, if embroiled; or to rest its defence on the precarious means of national resources to be derived from commerce in a state of war with a maritime power, who might destroy that commerce to prevent us obtaining the means of defence, and thereby subvert us? I hope there is not; and if there is, I am sure he does not deserve to enjoy the blessings of freedom. Heaven smiled upon and gave us liberty and independence. That same Providence has blessed us with the means of national independence and national defence. If we omit or refuse to use the gifts which he has extended to us, we deserve not the continuation of his blessings. He has filled our mountains and our plains with minerals—with lead, iron, and copper—and given us climate and soil for the growing of hemp and wool. These being the grand materials of our national defence, they ought to have extended to them adequate and fair protection; that our own manufactures and laborers may be placed on a fair competition with those of Europe, and that we may have within our own boundaries a supply of those leading and important articles so essential in war. Beyond this I look at the tariff with an eye to the proper

distribution of labor, and to revenue, and with a view to discharge our national debt. I am one of those who do not believe that a national debt is a national blessing; but rather a curse to a republic; inasmuch as it is calculated to raise around the administration a monied aristocracy, dangerous to the liberties of the country. This tariff—I mean a judicious one—possesses more faithful than real danger. I will ask, what is the real situation of the agriculturist? Where has the American farmer a market for his surplus product? Except for cotton, he has neither a foreign nor a home market. Does not this clearly prove, when there is no market either at home or abroad, that there is too much labor employed in Agriculture, and that the channels for labor should be multiplied? Common sense points out, at once, the remedy. Draw from agriculture this superabundant labor; employ it in mechanism and manufactures, thereby creating a home market for your bread-stuffs, and distributing labor to the most profitable account, and benefits to the country will result. Take from agriculture in the United States, six hundred thousand men, women, and children, and you will at once give a home market for more bread-stuffs than all Europe now furnishes us. In short, sir, we have been long subjected to the policy of British merchants. It is time that we should become a little more Americanized, and, instead of feeding the paupers and laborers of England, feed our own; or else, in a short time, by continuing our present policy, we shall all be rendered paupers ourselves. "It is, therefore, my opinion, that a careful and judicious tariff is much wanted, to pay our national debt, and afford us the means of that defence within ourselves, on which the safety and liberty of our country depends; and last, though not least, give a proper distribution to our labor, which must prove beneficial to the happiness, independence and wealth of the community. "This is a short outline of my opinions generally on the subject of your inquiry; and believing them correct, and calculated to further the happiness of my country, I declare to you I would not barter them for any office or situation of a temporal character that could be given me." Extract of a message from Andrew Jackson, President of the United States, to Congress, Dec. 8, 1829. "No very considerable change has occurred during the recess of Congress, in the condition of either our agriculture, commerce, or manufactures. "To regulate its conduct, so as to promote equally the prosperity of these three cardinal interests, is one of the most difficult tasks of the government; and it may be regretted that the complicated restrictions which now embarrass the intercourse of nations could not by common consent be abolished, and commerce allowed to flow in those channels to which individual enterprise—always its surest guide—might direct it. But we must ever expect selfish legislation in other nations, and are therefore compelled to adapt our own to their regulations, in the manner best calculated to avoid serious injury, and to harmonize the conflicting interests of our agriculture, our commerce, and our manufactures. Under these impressions, I invite your attention to the existing tariff, believing that some of its provisions require modification. "The general rule to be applied in graduating the duties upon articles of a foreign growth or manufacture, is that which will place our own in fair competition with those of other countries; and the inducements to advance even a step beyond this point are, controlling in regard to those articles which are of primary necessity in time of war. When we reflect upon the difficulty and delicacy of this operation, it is important that it should never be attempted but with the utmost caution. Frequent legislation in regard to any branch of industry affecting its value, and by which its capital may be transferred to new channels, must always be productive of hazardous speculation and loss. "In deliberating therefore, on these interesting subjects, local feelings and prejudices should be merged in the patriotic determination to promote the great interests of the whole. All attempts to connect them with the party conflicts of the day are necessarily injurious, and should be discontinued. Our action upon them should be under the control of higher and purer motives. Legislation subjected to such influences can never be just, and will not long retain the sanction of a people whose active patriotism is not bounded by sectional limits, nor insensible to that spirit of concession and forbearance which gave life to our political compact, and still sustains it. Discarding all calculations of political expediency, north, the south, the east, and the west, should unite in diminishing any burden of which either may justly complain. "The agricultural interest of our country is so essentially connected with every other, and so superior in importance to them all, that it is scarcely necessary to invite to its particular attention. It is, principally, as manufactures and commerce tend to increase the value of agricultural productions, and to extend their application to the wants and comforts of society that they deserve the fostering care of government. "Looking forward to the period, not far distant, when a sinking fund will no longer be required, the duties on those articles of importation which cannot come in competition with our own productions are the first that should engage the attention of Congress in the modification of the tariff. Of these, tea and coffee are the most prominent, that enter largely into the consumption of the country, and have become articles of necessity to all classes." Extract of a message from Andrew Jackson, President of the United States, to Congress, December 7th, 1830. "Among the numerous causes of congratulation, the condition of our import revenue deserves special mention, inasmuch as