

hundred and sixty-five to each mile square, more people are found ready to starve and die in the price of the production of articles, arising from the difference in the price of labor, can only be obviated in one of two ways:—You must either reduce the price of labor by degrading the people of this country so far as to compel them to labor for a bare subsistence, or you must tax the community to make up the difference in favor of the American manufacturer. The first mode I hope is unjust and oppressive, as I will now endeavor to show.

It is singular, the Senate will indulge me in illustrating this in a plain way, which is my habit of conducting arguments on all subjects. Suppose ten men engaged in agriculture, and you by your enactments of your laws cause five of them to abandon that and adopt some other pursuit—manufactures if you please; and you at the same time require that one third of the products of the remaining nine thirds shall give to them, all men would at once complain this is plain, all men would at once complain. Now, Sir, there is the difference between this and compelling the agriculturists to give one third more for all the articles for which they exchange the products of their farms? Or when you compel them to give one third more in the money for which they have sold their crops, and their farms are abandoned? For instance, a planter in the neighborhood of Nashville, where I live, sends his three bales of cotton to New Orleans to purchase or exchange for imported articles for the consumption of his family. Now the government takes no part of his cotton from him; its agent exchanges the whole of them for the articles ordered; but in fixing upon the price of the articles received in exchange, one third is added to his mind very evident, that one third of the man's cotton is gone as certainly and effectually as if the government had taken it in the first instance and then permitted him to purchase the articles one third cheaper.

What is the common practice which prevails in most parts of the cotton growing country? The planter does not himself export his own cotton, but sells it to his merchant charge of store account. Now the merchant pays him for the whole of his cotton; but in the articles purchased there is one third charged on account of this tax. This is plain and manifest to every one who reflects upon this subject. The importing merchant, when he receives with his merchandise at the city of New York, Philadelphia, Boston, or Baltimore, is charged by the government with forty or fifty per cent. as an impost duty upon the articles imported by him. He then sells to the western merchant with a profit added to both. To the Western merchant the original cost, the import duty or tax, and the wholesale dealer's profit, constitute the cost of the article, and upon all these, added together, he lays his profit.

The statement I am now about to make will show something of the operation of the Tariff upon the Western farmers and mechanics.

Cost of merchandise in Europe,	\$100
Expenses of importation,	10
Value at the Warehouse,	\$110
Add an ad valorem duty of 40 per cent.,	44
Actual cost to the importing merchant,	\$154
Add importing merchant's profit, say 10 per cent.,	15 40
Actual cost to the western merchant,	\$169 40
Add western merchant's advance to cover transportation and profits, 25 per cent.,	42 35
Actual cost to the farmer and mechanic,	\$211 75
The increase of the price to the farmer and mechanic in the Western Country, in consequence of the tax may be shown thus:	
The import tax itself is,	\$44
Importing merchants profit on it,	4 40
Increase to the Western merchant,	49 40
Add the Western merchant's profit,	12 10

Making the increased price to the western farmer and mechanic 60 50 Upon every hundred dollars worth of goods bought in Europe and carried to the West, or people pay a tax, in consequence of the Tariff, of more than sixty dollars. This tax is higher on the western people, than any other, because, on account of their distance from the sea board, and the greater number of dealers, through whose hands the goods pass, each adding his profit, and the time occupied in the transactions, making the profits higher, they are made to pay a sort of compound Tariff. In this statement, a duty of 40 per cent. ad valorem has been assumed as the average amount of duties, although it is believed, that a moderate duty is actually paid on most articles consumed in the Western country. Upon presenting this view of the subject, no one can fail to perceive, that the duty does not enter into the price of the article to the consumer, which relates to once the fact, that high duties have a tendency to reduce the price of imported articles. To say, to a plain man, that the duty is actually paid on most articles consumed in the Western country, is to say, that the duty is actually paid on most articles consumed in the Western country. Upon presenting this view of the subject, no one can fail to perceive, that the duty does not enter into the price of the article to the consumer, which relates to once the fact, that high duties have a tendency to reduce the price of imported articles.

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articles have fallen in a still greater degree; and the fall is co-extensive with the commercial world. We must then look to other causes for the declension of prices, than our home competition. These can be found in the first place, in the appreciation of our money. Money in the United States, is more of one third more value, than it was a few years since. The amount of the circulating medium has been greatly reduced, in the re-estabishment of a sound currency; the price of lands, and all other property has fallen about one third; and the same causes which have reduced their value, or price, must have a similar influence upon articles of merchandise. The improvement of machinery, also, has contributed greatly to diminish the price of production in manufactured articles. Another cause which has had great influence on this subject, is, that almost all Europe is now in a state of peace, and consequently, laborers have become plenty, and labor cheap. The prosperity of a nation, depends upon the wealth and prosperity of its citizens, and that policy, which is calculated to impoverish the great mass of the community, must operate to the prejudice of the national welfare. If an individual is compelled to give an hundred and fifty dollars for articles, which, without the Tariff, he could have purchased for one hundred dollars, he is certainly worth less by fifty dollars than he would have been without this Tariff. This operation is going on continually throughout the country; and therefore, I believe Southern Senators when they say, that with the same industry, and quantity of labor applied as formerly, that whole regions of country is becoming poorer and poorer every day. Why should I not believe them? Can I give credit to the opinions of those, who are strangers to the condition of the people in the section of the United States, who are the most prosperous and flourishing condition; rather than to those Senators who come from those States, and have their interests especially committed to their charge? The Senator from Maine, (Mr. Holmes), who resides so far to the North-east, that his State runs into a British province, or a British province into it, (which, I am not able to say, for I have not yet sufficient acquaintance with the State) skilled in the arithmetic, who can count the profits upon his fingers ends, that his constituents are making by this system, and a Senator from the West, far beyond the mountains, come forward and attempt to prove, that those who represent them do not understand their true interests! Mr. President, has the land of Washington, Henry and Jefferson, has the land of Ireland and Davie, has the land of the Penitents, and the W. Jones, all—what is the result of this? Are they not the descendants of the degenerate and profligate? We know, Sir, that this is not so; that far intelligence and patriotism, they are not excited by the men of any other clime or country. Already, we have heard the sentiments of South Carolina ably proclaimed upon this floor.—She stands not alone; North Carolina and Virginia, have firmly and eloquently declared the same opinion; and Georgia has given certain and unerring indications of her own feeling and sentiment, prevailing among those who have the best means of judging of the effects produced upon their constituents, I must be excused, for paying but little regard to the theories and opinions of gentlemen who live remote, and do not possess the means of forming a correct judgment of the merits of the system. The Senator from New Hampshire, who is badly clad, and shivering in the winter's blast, that he was well clothed, and warm, and comfortable; or him, who is perishing for want of food, that he suffers not from hunger as to satisfy the people of the South, that this system is not the cause of their depression and grievances.

In regard to the Western Country, and every portion of it, I have always considered this system injurious. It is true, the fertility of our soil, redeems us from that from that state of suffering, which is felt in some other parts of the country; but it checks, and retards the prosperity and growth of the West. There is the largest body of rich land, of which we have any knowledge, inviting to agricultural pursuits, and yet no violence is done, whenever you so regulate society by your laws, as to prevent the improvement and cultivation of Brads-stills, horses, mules, cat and dogs, have been, and can be produced and reared in the greatest abundance. Now, the true interest of the Western farmer lies in obtaining a good market for these articles in the cotton growing States; but the policy which has been pursued, has impoverished these States; they are rendered sterile, and are compelled to raise the means of their subsistence at home; although, their soil and climate are all adapted to the production and raising of them. The effect of this system has been to destroy the best market of the Western Country.

I should like to know, what benefit has arisen to any great class of the community in that section of the Union. It is true, the manufacturers of rope and cotton bagging, have found a ready market by the high duty on these articles; but the cotton growers, corn growers, and raisers of stock, have lost by taxation more than they have gained by the duty; and this is the general effect of this system. One man is compelled to give more for an article than he would otherwise do, that the favorite of legislation may, thereby obtain profits. In order to show, more clearly, the inequality and injustice of the system; let it be remembered, that about two thirds of all the exports of the United States, consist of articles grown or raised in the Southern States. Now, then, does it happen that New England exports from which are small, should, since the introduction of this system, have grown in wealth and prosperity beyond all former example; while that portion of the country most favored in soil and climate, producing more abundant crops, than in former years, has experienced less prosperity than at any former period, and has sunk almost into poverty and despair.—The cause, in my mind, is quite manifest. By the operation of this Tariff the products of the labor of one portion of the Union, are transferred to another. That operation, is effected in this way; the grower of articles for exportation, is not permitted to interexchange them, how and where he can, so as to be most advantageous to himself; but, by the high duties, he is compelled either to purchase his foreign articles, at the increased price occasioned by those duties, or he must purchase the articles from New England at such price, as the manufacturers may choose to add to them; equal, at least, to the price of the foreign articles with the duties added to it.

Sir, Sir, is the great object of the system. It is, to prevent the citizens of the United States from carrying on commerce and exchanges in that way, which may be most profitable to them, and constrain them to purchase the articles of convenience and necessity, from the citizens and not from the manufacturers of the Eastern States, at enhanced prices. This constraint, I consider inconsistent with the genius of our government, and as savouring strongly of tyranny and oppression. It is an encroachment upon the rights of the citizens, and should meet with no favor here. The great principle of protection in this government, should be, to give to labor its whole earnings, and not permit any portion of it, to be transferred to others. If an individual, by his labor, earns a dollar, let him have the whole of it; and let no law exist in the statute book, which will transfer one third of it to others. In relation to Tennessee, we have a greater abundance of iron ore, than is to be found in any other part of the United States; and we are manufacturing it successfully, and profitably. On account of the goodness of its quality, and cheapness of its production, we are exporting the manufactures of iron in Birmingham in the city of Pittsburgh; the Birmingham of the West; but, I cannot tell how long we shall be permitted to enjoy the benefit of that market; for, if gentlemen are so enamored with this Tariff system, as to exclude us from foreign commerce, I should not feel much surprised at seeing an effort made, so to construct the Corporation of the United States, as to prevent the iron masters in Tennessee from competing with the Pennsylvania manufacturers in their markets. Although Tennessee possesses great advantages in the article of iron, and has much capital employed in manufacturing it, I can see no justice nor propriety in looking to the interest of the rest of these iron-masters alone, regardless of the interest of the community. I cannot consent to favor them, at the expense of every man who uses a plow, a hoe, an axe, a kettle or a pot. Therefore, I would not consent to a reasonable reduction of the duty on iron, agreeably to the principle of compromise, which I shall lay down, before I take my seat; and, in so doing, I have no fear of injuring any manufacturer of iron in the United States.

I have hitherto treated of this subject, as if operated upon different sections of the country. I will now say something in relation to its effect upon the people of the States most favored by it. I do not intend to do this, with dilatory, but with confidence. When I have spoken of the prosperity of New England, I only mean she is prosperous, when compared with other portions of the Union. My opinion is, that no State, taking the whole population together, has been benefited by this system. It is advantageous to the capitalists, who own the manufacturing, and it may afford a better market to those who live in the immediate neighborhood of them, and employ articles consumed by the laborers living in the neighborhood, the price of provisions is rendered dearer, and even to the laborers themselves, who have families, the price of the means of supporting them is enhanced, and a portion of their wages, in this way lost to them. In addition to this, the price of all articles of clothing is advanced; because the manufacturer will not sell at a lower rate than will barely enable him to keep out the competition of the foreign articles of the same kind. This is the effect in the vicinity of these establishments; but, as soon as you go beyond the immediate neighborhood, the evils are unequal with good. All the disadvantages of the higher priced articles are felt, without any corresponding benefit. Notwithstanding the boasted advantages of this system to New England, we hear, as the Senator from Kentucky, (Mr. Clay), denounces it, as still, small voice raised in opposition to it, that he has heard the small voice of justice, and that he is now preparing to introduce a bill into the Senate for the relief of the system. The Senator from New Hampshire, (Mr. Hill), has frankly told us, that he has a large interest in a cotton manufacturer, and that he neither needs, nor desires, to keep out of the market. Sir, I rejoice, that we have one manufacturer upon this floor, who comes forward and says, he does not wish the interest of the country sacrificed for private emolument and gain; and I have no doubt there are many others who would do the same, if they had seats here. I think that honorable Senator for the information he has imparted to his country upon this subject. He has shown that the agricultural state of Vermont, has, within the last ten years, gained 20,000 population, upon the manufacturing State of New Hampshire; that agriculture has decreased; that there is now more cleared lands, than hands for its cultivation; that the price of lands has fallen, and the whole agricultural capital been much depressed in value. He has also told us of this system of smuggling which is so successfully carried on between the British provinces and the United States.

[To be concluded in our next.]
NORTH EASTERN BUREAU.
[We give place to the following communications, as a duty we owe our subscribers, without expressing any opinion on the subject, further than that we have every confidence, that in the adjustment of the matter, nothing will be done to compromise the national honor, or impair the rights of the parties immediately interested.]
Executive Department of Massachusetts.
Boston, March 13, 1832.
Sir—In compliance with a request of the Legislature of this Commonwealth, expressed in a concurrent order of the two Branches, a copy of which I have the honour to transmit to you, in relation to the petition of your Excellency, to furnish, for the information of this Government, copies of all the correspondence between the governments of the United States, and the State of Maine, and copies of any communication from the Agent of the State of Maine at Washington, in relation to the Territory North and East of St. Johns and St. Francis Rivers, which were the occasion of the recent proceedings of the Legislature of this State, confidentially communicated to your Excellency.

The only correspondence which has been had with this department in relation to these proceedings, is contained in letters from Mr. Freble, the agent of this state at Washington, expressing his opinion in regard to the expediency of the proposed arrangement, and that of the Representatives of this State in Congress, accompanied also with letters from them directed to himself. In these letters they also state the grounds of their opinion, which they have formed from circumstances unofficially within their knowledge. These communications are considered as private and confidential, rather than as official documents, and I do not consider myself at present authorized to make them public, without the permission of the persons from whom they were received. I make these suggestions from an anxious desire to comply with the request communicated to me by your Excellency, so far as can be done consistently with my official duty and the public interest. The measures which have been so promptly adopted by your Government, in relation to the Territory North and East of the State to the Territory South and West, and which tend to strengthen the friendship and good understanding, which it is to be hoped, will ever continue to exist between the two States. With the highest respect, I have the honor to be your obedient servant.
SAMUEL E. SMITH,
His Excellency Levi Lincoln.

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SAMUEL E. SMITH,
His Excellency Levi Lincoln.
To the Honorable Senate and House of Representatives.
Immediately upon receiving the request to me by the two Houses of the Legislature, to apply to the Executive of Maine, for a communication of the correspondence which he had with the Government of the U. States, and with the Agent of that State, upon the subject of a negotiation for a cession of the Territory North East of the St. Johns, I despatched, by a special messenger, a Letter addressed to His Excellency Levi Lincoln, Governor, a copy of which is herewith transmitted for your perusal. This messenger returned the last night, with an answer, which also accompanies this communication. From this correspondence it will painfully be perceived, that the only ground of the proceedings of the Government of Maine, which were confidentially communicated by the Letter of the Governor of the 5th inst., covering the Resolutions of the Legislature approved by him, was in Letters from Mr. Freble, the Agent of that State, in relation to the proposed arrangement, and that of the Representatives of that State in Congress, in Letters addressed to him, which opinions were formed from circumstances unofficially within their knowledge, and that these communications are now considered by the Governor, so far private and confidential, that he does not feel himself authorized to make them public, without the permission of the persons from whom they were received. I have therefore declined attaching to the information which was sought by the order of the Legislature, any of the circumstances, which have induced the recent unexpected and extraordinary proceedings of the Legislature of the State of Maine. We learn neither by what authority a proposition to negotiate for the Territory was made; nor the terms which are to form the basis of such negotiation; nor who are to be the parties to it; nor how far the compromise which may be contemplated, is within the Constitutional power of the National Executive, with or without the consent of the States. Maine asks from us no consent or countenance to the bargain which is offered, indeed, it cannot secede from us, in the leading proposition of her Legislature in reference to this subject, a joint concern in Massachusetts, even in the disposition of the property in the lands, is no otherwise adverted to, than by an admonition contained in the Resolution which proposes notice to us of the mention to negotiate, that we may take charge of our own interest. The remembrance of former relations is no longer invited. No appeal is made to a sense of mutual interest; to the principles of liberty, of magnanimity, and of friendly regard to a sister State; nor is the generosity, disinterested and spirited response, which was given to that appeal for aid and co-operation in the defence of the rights of jurisdiction and state sovereignty, acknowledged or recognized.—Under all these considerations, I respectfully submit to you, that no further proceedings here, as at this time, required, for the dignity, honor or interest of the Commonwealth. The deliberate and explicit opinions expressed by the Legislature upon the whole subject matter, at an earlier period in the session, fully assert the rights of the State in the property in question, and a confidence in the wisdom of the National Government to defend us in its possession and enjoyment. The Resolutions which were then passed, are in the hands of our Senators and Representatives in Congress, who will not fail to have the first notice of any hazard to our true interest, and faithfully to advise the most effectual measures for its protection.

LEVI LINCOLN,
Council Chamber, March 17, 1833.
From the Globe.
THE SILK BILL.
BALTIMORE, March 13, 1833.
Sir—The bill now before Congress for the promotion of the culture of silk, has been allowed to progress thus far, without scarcely a passing notice. This is the third session that it has been before Congress. During the session of '20-'30, when it was first reported, I took occasion to review its provisions with considerable freedom, through the Baltimore Gazette; and I believe I am the only one in the Union who has openly opposed its passage. As it is again before Congress, I beg leave to think it ought not to pass. This I should not deem necessary, were the members of Congress acquainted with the state of the silk culture, and the nature of the business, in the United States; for if they were, it is impossible that a bill with such provisions could obtain attention in that body. The bill appropriates forty thousand dollars, to be given to Mr. Duponceau in trust, to be given to John D'Homergue, to enable him to establish a silk culture, for reeling silk; and all that D'Homergue is required to do, in consideration of these forty thousand dollars, is to instruct sixty young men in the art of reeling, raw silk and preparing it for market. The young men are to be taken from each State and territory in the Union, in proportion to population; and they are to attend five months, in each of two successive years, in Philadelphia, to bear their own expenses of travelling to and from that city, and while there. All

the silk reeled—all the profits of the establishment—even the proceeds of the work of these young men—and all the property and material to be the absolute property of D'Homergue. These are the essential features of the bill; and now for the objections to it:— 1st. There is not at this time, nor will there be for several years, mulberry trees enough in the U. States, available for silk worms, to employ a silature of the extent contemplated by the bill, twenty days—consequently, the mulberry will be blown away; for, it must be borne in mind, whether the young men attend or not, and whether they learn the art or not, whether Mr. D'Homergue get cocoons or not, at the end two years, the money is absolute-ly his, and he is under no further obligation. 2d. It is believed that there is not sixty young men in the Union, able to bear the expense, that would devote the time and money required to carry them through a college of any of the learned professions, to the acquirement of merely the art of reeling silk. Is it a single member of Congress who would send a single member of Congress on such terms, and for his own sake? I hesitate not to say, that for such an object, the project will fail from the first objection.

3d. This mode of encouraging or establishing a new business is novel and injudicious.—All governmental patronage should be open to the competition of its citizens, not partial and confined to favored individuals. 4th. It is injudicious, because it will impress upon the public mind that the art of silk-reeling is so difficult an acquirement, that it is not the result of the skill of the cultivator in this country, but of the culture of the silkworm in that country. Indeed the very proposition in question has seriously retarded the progress of the business already. Numerous instances have come to the knowledge of the writer of persons abandoning the attempt in despair, after hearing of the project before Congress. I must here be permitted to say, that the publications of D'Homergue have had a similar effect. These publications were articles written to prepare the way for his project. Any one that reads them will clearly perceive, that throughout the whole of them there is not one word of practical useful information. The directions for managing silk worms are mere compilations from other works. 5th. The measure is palpably unconstitutional. If Congress can appropriate the national funds to the establishment of silk reeling, they may do so to the establishment of any and every other trade or manufacture. It is clearly and conclusively apparent, I am astonished that Congress has entertained the subject at all. If this bill passes into a law, there is no object to which money can be devoted, that Congress may not take under its patronage in the same way. I have devoted many years to the subject of the silk culture, have kept silk worms for six years, and made silk, and taught many other persons to do the same. My situation as editor of the American Farmer, also affords me opportunities for obtaining information on various subjects connected with the silk culture. I have reflected much and seriously upon the subject of the bill before Congress, and examined it in all its bearings, and I feel it my duty once more to warn Congress against this most injudicious application of the public funds; for they may be assured that the money thus bestowed, if unfortunately it should be by the passage of this bill, will certainly be thrown away. If Congress would employ the money in other objects, in other modes of doing so, to offer bounties on the culture of mulberry trees and the production of silk. This will produce the desired result, would be just towards all our citizens, and would be as constitutional as the bounty on fish.

Yours respectfully,
GIDEON B. SMITH.
FIRE AND DISTRESSING ACCIDENTS.
Between 11 and 12 o'clock last evening the segment, situated at the corner of Exchange and Chesnut street, was discovered in flames. The second and third stories were occupied by the family of the Tobacconist, a Spaniard, and an industrious artisan. In the upper story, a servant girl was sleeping in one room; and two sisters, one a wife of the tobacconist with a young child, were in the others. The flames spread with such fierce rapidity, that all entrance into the dwelling was found to be impossible. In this dreadful dilemma, one of the sisters who had just been awakened, appeared at the window with the child in her arms. Carpets were procured among the neighbors and held by the crowd below. She flung her child first upon the carpet, and then sprang out herself. She was much burnt, and bruised; but her infant, to her great joy, was uninjured. The other sister in the panic of the moment, ascended to the roof of the house and threw herself upon the pavement beneath. She had already suffered dreadfully from the fire—her hair was destroyed, and her eyes, hands and arms, severely burnt. SHE was taken to a house adjoining, and was at a late hour this evening not expected to survive. Besides the injury received by the blaze, she had, it was feared, received bruises in her fall upon the pavement—which might prove mortal. A little boy who leaped from one of the windows, was taken up nearly insensible; and it was at first supposed his neck was dislocated. Dr. Parish, however, was sent for, and succeeded in restoring him to consciousness. The lad will in all likelihood survive. The servant, however, a colored girl, who slept in the third story, was so severely burnt and suffocated with the smoke that she expired almost immediately. An inquest was held over the body this morning. We did not hear the amount of property lost; but it must have been considerable.—The front of the store presents a black and desolate appearance. We have not learned whether the property was insured.—*Philadelphia Gazette.*

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GIDEON B. SMITH.
FIRE AND DISTRESSING ACCIDENTS.
Between 11 and 12 o'clock last evening the segment, situated at the corner of Exchange and Chesnut street, was discovered in flames. The second and third stories were occupied by the family of the Tobacconist, a Spaniard, and an industrious artisan. In the upper story, a servant girl was sleeping in one room; and two sisters, one a wife of the tobacconist with a young child, were in the others. The flames spread with such fierce rapidity, that all entrance into the dwelling was found to be impossible. In this dreadful dilemma, one of the sisters who had just been awakened, appeared at the window with the child in her arms. Carpets were procured among the neighbors and held by the crowd below. She flung her child first upon the carpet, and then sprang out herself. She was much burnt, and bruised; but her infant, to her great joy, was uninjured. The other sister in the panic of the moment, ascended to the roof of the house and threw herself upon the pavement beneath. She had already suffered dreadfully from the fire—her hair was destroyed, and her eyes, hands and arms, severely burnt. SHE was taken to a house adjoining, and was at a late hour this evening not expected to survive. Besides the injury received by the blaze, she had, it was feared, received bruises in her fall upon the pavement—which might prove mortal. A little boy who leaped from one of the windows, was taken up nearly insensible; and it was at first supposed his neck was dislocated. Dr. Parish, however, was sent for, and succeeded in restoring him to consciousness. The lad will in all likelihood survive. The servant, however, a colored girl, who slept in the third story, was so severely burnt and suffocated with the smoke that she expired almost immediately. An inquest was held over the body this morning. We did not hear the amount of property lost; but it must have been considerable.—The front of the store presents a black and desolate appearance. We have not learned whether the property was insured.—*Philadelphia Gazette.*

We regret to announce the death of Miss PHOEBE WILKINSON, sister of Mrs. Poyne, who received so many injuries on Monday evening last, by springing from the roof of the building at the corner of Chesnut and Exchange streets, and by the flames which surrounded her before she left the dwelling. She expired about nine o'clock last evening. Her face, neck and breast, as also her hands and arms, were horribly burnt. She was attended by Drs. Parrish, Panoast, and Gillingham. After her wounds were dressed, she was enabled to give a very clear account of the disaster. It appears that she lost her life through an attempt to rescue her nephew and niece, who were servants from their perilous situation. The jury which she received from the fire, was in an intellectual effort to descend below, while the flames were rushing upwards, along the staircase. Unable to proceed in that direction, she gained the rear roof of the building, from whence she either fell or sprang to the ground,—thereby receiving much additional injury.—*Id.*

GEORGIA AND THE UNITED STATES.
We find in the Georgia Journal received yesterday, the subjoined letter from one of the Senators of the United States from that State.
Washington, 2d March, 1832.
Dear Sir:—The people of Georgia will receive with indignation feelings, as they ought the recent decision of the supreme court; so flagrantly violative of their sovereign rights, as I hope the people will treat it, however, as I do; with moderation—dignity, and firmness; and so treating it, Georgia will be unhurt by what will prove to be a *brutum fulmen*. The Judges know you will not yield obedience to their mandates, and they may desire pretexts for the enforcement of them which I trust you will not give. The Chief Magistrate of the United States will perform all his constitutional duties but he will lend him self to no party, to perform more; He will mistake not, defend the sovereignty of the States, as he would the sovereignty of the Union; if he blow be aimed at him & at us, it would be ungenerous by an imprudent act of ours to make him the victim of the common enemy. The jurisdiction claimed over one portion of our population may very soon be asserted over another; and in both cases they will be sustained by the fanatics of the North. Very soon, therefore, things must come to their worst, and if in the last resort we need defenders, we will find them every where among the honest men of the country; whom a just and wise conduct will rally to our banner for the rest we care not of.

Dear Sirs, very respectfully yours,
G. M. TROUP.
TREATY WITH THE CREEKS.
A Treaty has been concluded with the Creeks, in which this tribe cede all their lands within the State of Alabama, for lands beyond the Mississippi and upon similar terms with those stipulated in the Choctaw Treaty. All the tribes have now agreed to emigrate from the east of the South, with the exception of about 4,000 Cherokees.—These deluded people are to be made the victims of political managers, who will sacrifice the best interests and happiness of this tribe, in effort to embarrass the measures of the administration.—*Globe.*

From the N. Y. Enquirer.
WASHINGTON, Saturday 10th March, 1832.
This is one of the most amusing Congresses that ever convened. They meet regularly every day; they talk regularly on every question; they quarrel and make up as regularly; they draw their pay regularly also—and, if they have any time to spare, they go to the theatre, to the circus, and to the races. They are the most regular set of irreligious fellows that ever made laws for an honest, credulous people. Here we are in the midst of March—the birds singing—the buds bursting—the whole face of Nature alive: and yet the Tariff—the Bank—the Apportionment Bill, &c. &c., are as far from settlement as the hills. The only decisive act, is the *coup de grace* to the bill of poor Mrs. Decatur. When a woman is in the way—how valourous how noble how patriotic! how careful of the public money! To give a full description of the "sayings and doings," or rather "the sayings only," of Congress, for the last three months, would take more time than I have to give, and more room than even the Courier and Enquirer has to spare. During the week of which this is the butt-end, both Houses have been literally in the interesting situation of the two cabin-boys—"Tom helping Will." "What is the Senate doing?" "Helping the House, sir." "What is the House doing?" "Helping the Senate, sir." "What are they both doing?" "Nothing, sir." The only real working-man in this city of hacks and small talk, (heaven knows, small enough it is) is a certain plain-spoken personage called "Old Hkory."—He works hard himself, to keep the great balance wheel of the nation going, and what is just as good, he makes every one under him work as hard. If ever there was a man who is the honest patriot—the plain-spoken patriot—the determined friend of his country, it is Andrew Jackson. Compare him with the great men of the day—your Websters, your Calhouns, your Clays—how immeasurably he leaves them behind in true greatness of soul. During the whole of the present session, these men have been engaged in the painful business of throwing embassments in the way of every public question, and impeding the work of the nation.—The recent attempt of Daniel Webster, to cut down the just rights of New York by his amendment to the apportionment bill, is aided and abetted by the nullification of the states of the South. The question has been decided in the Senate, for any other than patriotic purposes. The motives of Mr. Webster and his partisans, have been laid bare by the able and triumphant speech of Judge Marcy; in which it was shown that Mr. Webster's project of representing fractions, was most unjust and unconstitutional. Indeed, the whole course of the South Carolina and Massachusetts leaders in Congress, appears to have nothing else in view but the disgrace & degradation of New York. On any important question, you will see Mr. Webster lecturing his troops for action, in one corner, and in another Mr. Calhoun lying down the law to his men, so as to meet the embraces of his new allies. This was particularly observable in the proceedings on the apportionment bill. I presume the "good society" of New York are ready preparing another dinner for Mr. Webster by the time he reaches the city on his way home, for his endeavors to cut the State out of her just representation. Tell the cooks to blow up the fire and put the wine in the coolers. Judge May is taking a high and magnanimous position in the Senate—I wish you had more like him.

In the House, for the last few days, the principal topic has been the U. S. Bank. A great deal of bitter feeling has broken out on this subject. The town yesterday, was alive with the "rencontre" between Al Dulles and Wayne of Georgia. Mr. Dulles treated some question put to him by Mr. Wayne, with contempt. Mr. Wayne retorted very severely, and talked of certain "silken valours" never was seen. Charles F. Mercer, of Virginia, undertook to be peace-maker.—Wayne very magnanimously made the *ancien hounorable* on the spot, and the clouds of anger immediately disappeared. On the Bank Question, General Root made a speech, which is spoken of variously in various circles. He unfortunately introduced into the House, our little pleasant family quarrels in New-York. These are excellent enough at home, but are rather bad taste at Washington. The pleasant divisions and agreeable discussions of a great State, should never be introduced at Washington—they are a bore. These things are, or ought to be sacred as our "household gods."

The season here, thus far, has been brilliantly fashionable. The succession of gay people has been immense—greater than on any former occasion. Many are still coming in. The last "drawing-room" will be given next Thursday, and it is to be the greatest gem of the season. The fashionable are de-