Annum payable half yearly in advance. Appress us, and elucidate their views by referal to reduce the prices, as it has been with the cherish the belief, that it may be matured into was referred so much of the President's Mesmental maxim of our pub-

## POBTRY.

From the London New Monthly Nagazine. THE SPELLS OF HOME.

. By MRS. HEMANS. By the soft green light in the woody glade, By the banks of moss where thy childhood plav'd, By the waving tree through which thine eye First look'd in love to the summer sky; By the dewy gleam, by the very breath Of the primrose tufts in the grass beneath, Upon thy heart there laid a spell-Holy and precious-oh! guard it well!

By the sleepy ripple of the stream, Which hath iull'd thee into many a dream; By the shiver of the ivy-leaves, To the wind of morn at thy casement-eaves; By the bees' deep murmur in the lines, By the music of the Sabbath-chimes; By every sound of thy native shade; Stronger and dearer the spell is made.

By the gathering round the wintry hearth, When twilight called into household mirth; By the fairy tale or the legend old In that ring of happy faces told; By the quiet hours when hearts unite, In the parting prayer, and the kind 'good night; By the smiling eye and the loving tone, Over thy life has the spell been thrown.

And bless that gift!-it hath gentle might, A guardian power and a guiding light! It hath led the freeman forth to stand In the mountain battles of his land, It hath brought the wanderer o'er the seas To die on the hills of his own fresh breeze; And back to the gates of his father's hall, It hath won the weeping prodigal.

Yes! when thy heart in its pride would stray, From the loves of its guileless youth away; When the sullying breath of the world would come De'r the flowers it brought from its childhood's home Think thou again of the woody glade, And the sound by the ruling ivy made, Think of the tree at thy parent's door, -And the kindly spell shall have power once more!

Committee of Manufactures, renders it inex transferring it to another; especially to be to retain the profits on yearly sales to the sa in an extra sheet, or in one paper. We, therefore, offer at present a synopsis of the re- tion in case of war with the nation supplying cause and effect. We may, and probably do, the flues, the consequence of which is that became due upon the public obligations - The pryment of a large national debt is a port, such, as our anxiety to bring the sub- us with manufactures, if our establishments often greatly exaggerate to ourselves the ex when water in increased quantity is thrown in This interest was constantly accumulating up novelty in the history of nations. The remisject immediately before the public, will allow, were entirely destroyed? And is it not a short ertions of the foreign manufacturers to retain by the supply pump, a quantity of steam is on the principal, and the institute of a large amount of taxation for that intending to give the report entire in succeed- sons of human experience, which sees in pro- exertions and sacrifices are made by them to sions. ing papers.

ON THE TARIFF.

tariff question seemed to require a public de shore, lest from their silence, it might be taken for granted that this part of the state accords in opinion with Baltimore, and the upper counties of the Western shore, on that subject; tural right and equal justice, they will be as excited on the part of the demestic manufac | lu connexion with this subject the commit | charge, as soon as by a vigorous exercise of the very walls of tertification upon our shores more especially as Mr. Clay has so many per- deeply impressed with their obligations to turer, by the aggravation of duty on the resources of the union it might be render - the very bulwark of our safety upon the sonal friends here, who are directly opposed to what he terms his American System; we ger narrow down their liberality to the con- sient and per in opposite directions As precautions against ference to the doctrine then Lonestly enter- sevenue should be reduced to nine, ten, or at them, that, from the tenor of the report of the Committe of Manufactures, (of which Mr. blessings with which we are surrounded, it is it were not so; if the general effect of adding every boat should be compelled to keep itself would prove a public tlessing. Happily, a the stocks—our manufactures to wither under Adams is Chairman,) coinciding in all its im- impossible to conceal from ourselves, that to a duty were to reduce the price of the arti provided with a sufficient number of boats and principle of deeper moral obligation and of the blast of foreign competition, so that all the portant features with that which emanated there is a festering discontent pervading an cle on which it is levied, the converse of the sounder policy prevailed. In the first report monies of taxation should be left in the pockfrom the Administration, through its constitu- ing into projects that might shake the Union ation for increasing the price of the domestic and hose, as part of the furniture. To pretional organ, and the well grounded assurance to its foundation. The existing tariff of im article would be, to repeal the duty on the date the 9th of January, 1790, within one year the minds or on the lips of other classes of that Congress will sanction one or other of port duties has excited a great mass of dissa- same article imported; an experiment which night, the report suggests that a light should after the first meeting of the national congress, citizens, the House and the Country will feel these reports by the enactment of a bill corresponding therewith, it appears unnecessary zens, many of them of the first intelligence king. We cannot subscribe therefore to the Western waters, the descending boat should "Persuaded, as the Secretary is, that the pro- expressly raised to protect and promote, to to proceed in our purpose of calling a meet- and purest patriotism, as deeply injurious to doctrine, that the duties of import protecting be compelled to shut off her steam and float per funding of the present debt will render it the extent allowable by the Constitution and ing of the opponents of the system. If the all the great interests of the nation, even to the our manufactures, are paid by the foreign with the current, whenever two boats come a national blessing, yet he is so far from aceyes of those who have hitherto blindly fol- duced, and for whose protection it is now most of the articles exported from our country, to The Committee state as the result of their it is sometimes laid down, that public debts are specially committee. Even a participalowed in the path of the Father of the system, pertinaciously defended; and that the contro- pay for the importations we receive in re- investigations into the number and extent of are public benefits, a position inviting to prod- tion in the opinion that they are not entitled are not opened by this exposition of Mr. Ad- versies which have resulted from the introduc- turn. They are paid by the consumer. ams (a man whom they formerly delighted to bonour, and whose extensive information was political economy.one advanced by the friends, reconcileable, but can harmonize very well been killed and one hundred and four wound- of the United States, that the creation of debt the committee feel themselves under no oblinever questioned by his bitterest foes) but they and one by the opponents of the system. That under a judicious tariff, such as the draft of ed. should continue resolved to rush blindly on in advanced by the Secretary of the Secretary o the same path, regardless whither it may lead, not the consumer; and the other advanced by details; but that it was prepared in a spirit of prescribing the duties and penalties to be done And upon this principle was the public debt. the common defence against foreign competithen may our confidence in the stability of re- the friends of the protective system is, that compromise between the two great and seem- and suffered. publican institutions, well be shaken, and the the tendency of aggravating duties of impost ingly conflicting interests, chiefly to be affect. The provisions of this bill will, if carried in was, funded. By the sanction which Con- tree sure should continue to be as plied to great perpetuity of the Union questioned, with good and nut to increase the price of the articles imported from abroad, is to reduce ed by the reduction of the revenue. In this great deal with good and nut to increase the price of the articles imported from abroad, is to reduce ed by the reduction of the revenue. In this great deal with good and nut to increase the price of the articles imported from abroad, is to reduce ed by the reduction of the revenue. In this great deal works of internal national improvement. This reason.

that in that part of the Executive message re- the price of the articles on which they are le by some members of the Committee as redu regulate by any special enactment, and which States. Since that day upwards of forty years ternal improvement is itself among the most ferred to them, they perceive the declaration vied, says Mr. Adams, seems to conflict with cing the dates too much, by others as not re public opinion is the only efficient agent to have elapsed, and the nation has passed through the first dictates of common sense. But its ducing them enough; and in their deviations of peace and war. But defence—the defence common not only to the the first of which met their cordial approba- supporters first appeal with confidence to the from the draft of a bill reported by the Secre | though every change of administration, and whole people, our cotemporaries of the pretion, and the second their entire concurrence, fact, that most of the articles on which addi tary, the majority of the Committee have to the owners and managers of steam boats. amidst all the revolutions of parties, of that sent age, but common to our posterity of numto wit: the application of the means at the tional duties were levied by the tariff of 1828, done full justice to the intentions of that offi- themselves. The delay required for inspection fundamental maxim sight has never been lost berless after generations. disposal of government to the extinction of the have, since that time, considerably fallen in cer. They have perceived in the draft a spir is but trifling, and all the expenses are to be In all the trying times of the country, it has The Con me tree of Manufactures are aware National debt; and the necessity of making price; and then they argue that it must be so, it and temper entirely congenial to their own; defrayed from the Treasury. On the other been the living soul of the public credit.— that the remission of taxes must, in its nature, all material reductions in the impost duties by the excitement of competition in the mar- an earnest desire to conciliate and harmonize hand, it is certain that every thing which tends Who then may not be justly proud of holding, be a measure always acceptable to the people prospective, and to take effect from the extinc ket. It is certainly contrary to the natural the adverse feelings and interests of the natural and hereafter of having held a station in the -nor are they, as servants of the people, intion of the public debt. And they proceed to course of things, that an addition to the cost divisions of the Union. Unable to concur ling, will increase the number of passengers, Public Councils, at the time when this system sensible to the gratification with which every eulogize this as an example of morality, wor- should be a reduction of the price of an arti with him in all the details of his bill, they shall have received its final consummation, by member of the present Congress may share thy of the community, which was the first to cle. True it is, that the duty gives a spur to have felt it their duty to depart from them as owners. If the States were to interfere further, realizing the complete extinction of the na- in such a mersure at this time. They feel establish a government on the basis of free the production of the articles at home. The seldom as possible, consistently with the obligations on captains & tional debt? If the inspired leader and legis the delight with which any one, permitted to dom and the inalienable rights of man, and price of any article in the market must always gations to the interest they have been charged later of the Children of Israel, after forty years enjoy the luxury of assenting to such a remiswhich at its organization adopted the payment depend on the relative condition of the de- to maintain. That their own views will ob- by general approbation, and trou sion, may indulge the benevelence of his disof debts as a principle of sounder policy, than mand and supply at the time and place of sale. the the sanction of the House, or of the conn would not, in the sanction of the conn would not, in the sanction of the conn would not the sanction of the conn would n the contrary dectrine, that a National debt But very slight variations of time and place try, they cannot flatter themselves; but they augment the value and quantity of that species of error, permitted only to survey from the top elequent and animated appeal to the legisla-

wants of the government; and here they ask of the articles on which the duties were then controversy, which now agitates the nation - subject to regulation is likely to be injuriously equal lapse of time, to witness and to share in of the remission of taxes to a considerable athat a portion of the public treasure should increased, have fallen; unless from other cir- The Committee believe this to be one of affected by if.

a manner as to equalize its pressure on all the prices to the level of the moderate profit the different sections, and all the great inter- necessary to the existence of the trade. ests of which the Union is composed,-which But the duty on the article, says the learn would necessarily occasion, by cutting off the a part of the price of the whole mass of the whole or in part by steam." duties on imports; and this leads to a consid- article in the market. It is substantially paid The Committee express in the commencether for purposes of retaliation, protection or as on that of foreign production. On one it have no constitutional power to prescribe the revenue. The embargo, non-intercourse and is a bounty; on the other a burden, and the mode or form of vessels, or the principles upwar, gave rise, in the opinion of the Commit- repeal of the tax must operate as an equiva- on which they shall be propelled. They affirm Southern brethren in the position that the ex- time, paid by the foreigner, against whose boilers, as a condition upon which a registry tive, and to take effect only from and after the What amount of reduction of the revenue traction of revenue from taxation by impost trade the domestic competitor is brought for shall be made or license granted under the extinction of the public debt. results necessarily in an inequality of burden ward. It affects him as a reduction of his pro- laws of the United States. on different sections of the country, they would fits, which he endures for a time, but under The causes to which the explosion of steam the committee fully concurred. The extinc duction be applied? have no besitation in saying, that the whole the pressure of which, he is finally compelled boilers has been referred by scientific and prac- tion of the debt within the term of the present system of taxation should be changed, and our to withdraw from the market. While this tical men, are stated by the committee. The custom houses closed forever. It duties on struggle continues, the duty is paid by the for- most obvious are faulty construction of boilers, temporaneous limitation of he term of the pre ion has been brought to hear upon all the colimports do not hear alike on all consumers of eigner or by the importing merchant here. defective materials, and age. These are conthe imported article, instead of coming to the The purchaser and consumer here are reliev trollable in some degree by legislation, and the a portion of the members of the House of Re | the propensities to disunion throughout the conclusion that the North and the South are ed from the burden of the duty, and may per Committee consider that the appointment of presentatives. To the congress of the Uni country. One of the principles assumed, high under the influence of interests o diametri haps obtain the goods cheaper than if they officers at suitable points upon the navigable ri- ted States, and in a particular manner to the 'y plausible upon its first aspect, and rendercally opposite to each other, as has been con- were exonerated from the duty altogether wers, &c. of the U States, to inspect boats and representatives of the people in this house, the ed doubly captivating by the form in which tended by some, that they cannot continue But this relief is purchased by injustice, at the boilers, and test the strength of the latter by period of the total emancipation of the nation it has been conveyed to the public, has been members of one social compact, the Commit- expense not only of the foreign manufacturer, hydraulic pressure, will be sufficient to detect from the thraldom of a public debt, will be a this: tee would rather say, raise your revenues by but of the importing merchant, till the duty and remove all danger from these causes .- moment of intense interest, and of heartful excise, tax your lands, tax your polls, your becomes prohibitory, & then the foreign manu- This examination is to be made every three mutual gratulation. To have co-operated in the revenues of the Union ought to be reducwindows, your furniture, tax, as other nations facturer, the importing merchant, the shipper, months. To enforce this suggestion, it is rethe accomplisoment of this event, in a lauda ed to the lowest point absolutely necessary to have done, the air that you breathe, and the the mariner, and the whole class of citizens marked that in the West, experience has prov ble object of ambition. To have witnessed defray the ordinary charges and indispensable light of Heaven that visits your eyes, but a- to whom the importation gave occupation ed that a steam-host after six or seven years of and contributed to its accomplishment during expenditures of the Government. To this bandon at once your import duties, and never and subsistence, suffer by the extinction of the navigation is unfit for use, and that the original his own term of service, is a legacy of honor proposition in the abstract, there would, perdissolve your Union but with death. The trade, precisely to the same extent, that the strength of its machinery must, under the and integrity, which any pullic servent may haps, scarcely be a dissenting voice. But in Committee believe, however, all taxes by profits of the domestic manufacturer are en- same circumstances, diminish very much. - be desirous of leaving for the memory of his determining what are, and especially what way of impost fall on the ronsumer of the hanced by the bounty paid to him for his Besides this, there does not, so far as the Com children, and the gratitude of posterity. As a should be, the necessary charges and expenimported article whether he be a resident of competition with the foreigner. mittee learn, exist in any part of the United monument of good faith, of active incustry ses of Government, there is much dissension. the North or the South; and before coming to This struggle, if the statements made by States, any system or practice by which the and strenuous exertion for the fulfilment of The revenues are at the present time adjusted

tion and establishment of the American sys- The Committee go on to shew that the in- ty two explosions in the United States, by ardently wishes to see it incorporated as a fun support from the national purse, might seem

gislation of Congress, and should be so in all ply (meaning of course the manufacturers of ment of our national independence. future ages, to wit, to lay the burthen in such | Europe,) and could not have failed to reduce

such an extremity, they believe it the duty of the manufacturers and their friends are true, strength of steam boilers is tested, and gener public engagements, it is an example of more to the object of providing for all the wants of Congress to use every exertion in their pow- is sometimes carried to a desperate extent. — ally the first evidence of its defects is an ex er to conciliate with each other the two great It has even been gravely asserted, that on the plesion or collapse. interests which the course of events has passage of the tariff act of 1828, the British To these causes of steam hoat accidents. brought into direct collision. The occasion owners of forges and furnaces reduced the the Committee add several others, for which upon the basis of freedom and unalic nable rights in ference to the revenues and expenditures of is now presented of accomplishing that ob- price of their iron not less than 8 dollars per they offer no preventive measures, some of of human kind. ject; but in removing and correcting the in- ton, to retain the control of the American them being beyond their powers, - belonging equality of which the citizens of one section market; an operation, by which, as has been to the municipal control of the states, and o deed one of the great objects for which the extinction of the debt, to reduce the revenue The very great length of the Report of the Legislative power to beware in removing vention to Congress, they must have incurred care and science. These are principally, present organization. The public debt had been, and is annually, applied by law to that

> country. What, say they would be our situa- no wise connected with it, in the relation of overheated steam and increasing the heat of adequate even to discharge the interest as it ple throughout the Union. sighted policy, forgetful of all the les the control of our markets. Whenever these produced which occasions disastrous explo- eral congress to discharge either the one or cause is equally in precedented. A portion of settling their governments on principles of na. cidental effect of competition in the market, wheels, and work off the steam wards others as the maintenance of their own responding article imported from abroad, to by steam boats, among which are—danger by ed practicable, was assumed; assumed after seas—are to be abardoned once and lorever. rights; and that their Legislators will no lon- reduce the price of the article, must be tran- fire, and by contact in the night when coming full and free deliberation, and in pointed pre- We have heard it strent ovely urged that the manent effect must be, to increase the price the first terrible calemity, -of which so anful tained by a portion of the statesmen of the most, eleven millions of dollars-That our The general prosperity of our country, say the of the article, to the extent of the additional an example has been lately given in the case time, that a permanent public debt to a mod shores must be left to take care of themselves committee, is not denied, but in the midst of the duty, and it is then paid by the consumer. If of the Brandywine,—it is recommended that erate extent and under judicious regulation —our navy to perish with the dry rot upon extensive portion of our country, and ripen proposition would also be true; and the oper- of the passengers, and a suitable fire engine of the secretary of the treasury to the house of ets of the People. tisfaction in every part of the community. It the friends of domestic industry, (or in other be suspended in the bows of every beat, at he adverted to this then controverted question that they are not a propriete to a Standing is represented by numbers of our fellow citi words of the tariff.) will not be desirous of ma- least three feet above deck, and that on the of political economy in the following terms:- Committee of the House of Representatives, manufacturers, for whose benefit it was intro manufacturer or merchant, or the purchaser within a half mile of each other.

tem, have given rise to two new doctrines of terests of the North and the South are not ir- which two hundred and fifty six persons have damental maxim in the system of public credit in them to be trenchery to their trust. Yet mass of duties is paid by the producer, and sury might have been considered even in its bodied in a Bill, which is appended thereto, secret for rendering pullic credit immortal. nity. They ask protection to themselves for and not to increase the price of the articles purpose, it was to be expected that it could ty. A great deal will, however, still depend sentiment, the total extinguishment of the debt portion they think should not only be unimnot be altogether satisfactory to either. Its upon personal merit and attention in the off became incorporated as a fundamental maxim paired, but increased in consequence of the The Committee in the first place, observe, The doctrine that duties of impossible to in the system of public credit of the United removal of the burden of the public debt. Inaffect often, to a great extent, the relative pro | would reluctantly resign the hope that the prin | of property. They then approach the question, whether portion of demand and supply, and conse ciple of compromise which forms the vital spir- These remarks are not made in defence of rerved for his country men, the reward of all lutely indispensable for public expenditure. the taxes on imports should be reduced to the quently, the price of the articles. No safe it of the bill, for which the preservation of human his services, and of all their sufferings, but in | in the preservation of human his services, and of all their sufferings, but in | in the preservation of human his services, and of all their sufferings, but in | in the preservation of human his services, and of all their sufferings, but in | in the preservation of human his services, and of all their sufferings, but in | in the preservation of human his services, and of all their sufferings, but in | in the preservation of human his services, and of all their sufferings, but in | in the preservation of human his services, and of all their sufferings, but in | in the preservation of human his services, and of all their sufferings, but in | in the preservation of human his services, and of all their sufferings, but in | in the preservation of human his services, and of all their sufferings, but in | in the preservation of human his services, and of all their sufferings, but in | in the preservation of human his services, and of all their sufferings, but in | in the preservation of human his services, and of all their sufferings, but in | in the preservation of human his services, and of all their sufferings, but in | in the preservation of human his services is not all the preservation of human his services. amount of the 10,000,000 set apart for the conclusion can be drawn from the fact, that in its progress through this and the other house life is a sufficient argument, but to suggest to which he was not to enter, who may not The Comp it to perceive, also, that upon so payment of the public debt, or to the actual subsequently to the tariff of 1828, the prices of Congress, to a solid adjustment of the great the fact that not even the particular interest cherish with earnest desire the wish, after an occurr nee as that which admits

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THE TERMS

THE TERMS ence to the first acts passed after the organization of the government; but in laying taxes tion, our own manufacturers might not indeed ter to a final and more complete re-establishification of the tariff, have attended to that DOLLAR; and continued weekly for TWENTY- for this and other purposes, one great and fun- have shared; but it would have existed in all ment of the common sympathies which car- subject with all the solicitude which a sense ation of debt and the means of its extinguish-

> From the Baltimore American. tice. They here advert to the possibility of continues, the duty operates as a bounty or the Report of the Secretary of the Navy, upon reference. our being engaged in war, and the necessity premium to the domestic manufacturer. But the subject of the explosion of steam-boat boil of providing for such a state, by making such by whom is it paid? Certainly by the pur ers. The Report was accompanied by a bill internal improvements in peace as would tend chaser of the article, whether of foreign or "to provide for the better security of the lives to supply the want of revenue, which a war domestic manufacture. The duty constitutes of passengers on hoard of vessels propelled in

nade in our last paper, to publish it entire from taxation into a fire which shall consume It is certain, then, that the reduction, though tion and perfect in material; and lastly, a defi- ment of the union, that its central power was con mittee with the members of this and the

found peace a motive for a nation to slumber counteract the effect of wrift duties, the du. The Committee repeat the complaint so fre- become almost worthless in the hands of the in both Houses of Congress, seem to have as-SYNOPSIS OF MR. ADAMS' REPORT in the security that the approaches of war ties are paid in fact by themselves; and the quently made against steemboats, that when holders, while the distress and percury of the samed for principle that because no further will be slow and long foreseen? While the purchaser of foreign goods here, gets them stopped at landing places, on their way, the public creditors, by whose ble od and treasure revenue will be required for the payment of struggle in Europe continues, our warmest free from the amount of the duty, at their ex engineer often neglects to ungear his wheels, the independence of the country had been debt, therefore the revenue cannot be reduced Having some time since announced to our sympathies must be on the side of human pense. But this career cannot continue long and keep the engine in motion, trusting to the achieved, became a standing reproach to that too nuch. The ingenuity of the human mind Fellow-Citizens, that the importance of the rights against abusive human institutions .- In the competition between different lines of safety valve and the strength of the boiler - independence itself. We must wish, hope and trust, that the result steam-boats and stages, we have seen under. Thus it is that explosions frequently ke place will be the signal and glorious triumph of he bidding, till the traveller has the fare gratis; while the boat is stationary, or immediately at of the United States been organ z d under the ment of debt ought to be the signal of its abanclaration of the sentiments of the people of this man rights, and then we may reasonably hope but the result of a short contest of that nature, ter getting under way. To guard against such that the relations of the nations of Europe proves ruinous to one, if not both the contend accidents, it is proposed to impose a heavy pen- which the attention of congress and of the ex necessary for the mere management of the Gowill be changed towards ourselves, and their ing parties. And so it is, and ever must be, alty upon the master and engineer who neg ecutive were turned was to device means of verment itself in time of profound peace. political morals regenerated. That in re- in all competitions of such a nature. The in- lects, when the boat is stationary, to ungear the providing for the payment of the public del t. That all Internal Improvement—all charges

steam boat disasters, that there have been fif- igulity, and liable to dangerous abuse, that he to the protection of the national arm, and to

closed in that part of the executive message scribed in the future annals of the human race. referred to them, the committee perceived the May we not as the last certificate of the nadeclaration of a purpose, and the assertion of tional debt shall be cancelled, turn successiveeration of restrictions on trade generally, whe- on the article of domestic manufacture as well ment of their report the opinion that Congress currence. The purpose declared was that of and forward to our children and exclaimapprobation, and the second their entire con performed your task and fulfilled your charge; applying all the means at the dispesal of the See what your fore fathers have done for you! Government to the entire extinction of the na- Concurring thus with the views disclosed tee, to our manufacturing establishments; and lent reduction of the price of the article whe that it is beyond the rightful legislation of the present administration, and, connected with gress, at the commencement of the session of they consider that it would be unwise to break ther foreign or domestic. We say, so long as Government to interfere at all in directing the this purpose, as well as with other weighty Congress, with regard to the time at which them up by such a modification of the tariff the importation continues, the duty must be mode of construction of steam boats or steam considerations, the principle assumed was the the reduction of the revenues by impost should as has been called for by the people of the paid by the purchaser of the article. Some engines. They limit the power of Congress expediency and necessity of making all mate be made to commence, two questions remain South. If, however, they could agree with their portion of it however is for a short interval of to an inspection and regulation of vessels and rial reductions in the import duties prospec- for the consideration of the legislature. First.

the other, caused the evidences of the debt to the con munity, ret resented with great ability

should always be accompanied with the means of gation to espouse those interests to the injury

of the United States, burthensome as it then tion. They ask that a portion of the common of Pisgah the happy and Promised Land re- tive au horities to leave all monies not absothe completion of the labors of an age in the mount, when, as in the present case, the ques-

of its pre-eminent importance to the welfare ment should always go hand in hand. Not

and prosperity of the Union was calculated is it unworthy of consideration that, by the toto inspire, and with a deep anxiety, that, in tal extinction of our nation debt, we do but presenting to the house a system of fiscal pol- complete the work of our fathers. We assoicy for this confederated nation, adapted to cia'e ourselves with the toils, the sacrifices STEAM BOAT EXPLOSIONS. - A Re the new and unexampled position in which it and the honors, of the revolutionary struggle as a general principle is not likely to be ques tioned in theory, however widely it may be to enter into competition with the importer of Representatives at Washington, by the Second the departed from by a dominant majority in prac from abroad. So long as this competition lect Committee to whom had been referred pond to the confidence reposed in them by the quest to their children—a burden to be borne until it could be faithfully discharged and In turning their attention to the views dis- thenceforward a bequest of glory, to be ina principle, the first of which met their cordial by back to our fathers and say, See, we have

> should be contemp laten? Secondly. Towhat With the purpose and with he principle portion of the public revenue should the re-

With regard to the amount, great diversiadministration, would also be within the co ties of opinion have prevailed, and the ques-

ality, well worthy of that community, which Government, and of applying the sum of ten was also the first among the nations of the millions of dollars a year to reimburse the inthe G. vernment, it would som that the obvi-

has been strained to its highest pitch to shew Accordingly, no sooner had the government that the shandonment of resenue for the paymesent constitution, than the first object to dorment for all other purposes except those