other; and how did it commence?-Maryland, Connecticut, Vermont, New Hamp- over again.

bled in Convention," &c. half of all those people.

body; and deny that it had any being. State Legislatures; but did the State Legisla- | tion. People." They were not the parties to it; Union. they could not give it their sanction; they did But that same interest was farther protected in question in a manner not so easily gotten work another way.

The position he had assumed was, that the for the protection of the South, and of the Government was bound to protect the great West. Of what value was it to those many TWENTY-SECOND CONGRUSS interests excited in the community, there the facturers or agriculturists, at whom the House protection of Government must of right be ex- was going to strike by this Bill. There was tended. But protection might be extended in not one among the poorest shepherds who different forms to different interests. It was tended their flocks on Mr. A.'s native bills true that the interests of one portion of the that did not pay his quota towards the support community could often be protected only at of this army .- Was not this taking money out the expense of some other portion of it. It of the pockets of one, to put it into the pockwas the complaint of the nullifiers that the Go. ets of another? Yet what was the ground of vernment took money out of the pockets of all the complaints? While the people of Masone portion of the Union, to put it into the sachusetts were spending their money to sup pockets of another .- And in extending protec. port the South and the West, what show of tion, this must always more or less be the case. right had gentlemen from the South-he But then, while the rights or one party were would do the members from the West the jusprotected in this way, the rights of the other lice to admit that they said no such thing, but

He would illustrate this position. In the Southern and the Southwestern por protect you." ons of this Union, there existed a certain in-

instrument began with these words- Now that M .chinery had Twenty odd Repre en walls of the fast anchored Isle. The ma We the people of the United States." sentatives in that Hall: representatives elect- infacturer was not a cent the richer for the pening words of the Constitution—they might go farther and insist, that that very re- towards reducing the revenue to the wants of creased progression in duties, which he had of the Senator from Maine, to vary his motion, I said I would go for this bill only for the designated the speaking parties—these presentation of which he had spoken had ever parties it was who declared that "in or- been in fact, the ruling power of this Government. The next step was to abol the Language of the Constitution. This proposes is the language of the Constitution is likely to be reder to form a more perfect union, estab. ment. Was this not protection? Was it not navigation continue to enjoy protection, when a system which would produce such absurd osition being admitted by general cousent, ceived as such, and to attain the object propotish justice, ensure do nestic tranquility, protection at the expense of another portion of it was withdrawn from the other interests of the general welfare, and secure the bles money out of the pockets of others, still it op done, and Congress had been so very general welfare, and secure the bles provide for the common defence, promote the community? It it did not literally take the country? Well. When this had been gress, under the power of regulating, reservingly. grated in precisely the same way. Yes. This ous as to give away all the public lands, what that would obviate these objections; and, if none the Senator from Alabama, and hoped it principle of the bill will not be disturbed, and very protection had taken millions and mil- he asked, would remain for the General Gov- such could be devised, that the provisions of would meet the approbation of the Senate. It that it will be received in the light of a concesterity, do ordain and establish this Con- lions of money from the free labouring populernment to do? Nothing, There would be simply useless. His would get rid of all difficulty about words. No sion, I shall oppose it. stitution for the United States of Ameria lation of this country, and put it into the pock nothing for it to do. The members might then difficulty was not removed by the answer to one, he presumed, wished to violate the con- Mr. Clay said he did not rise to throw himets of the owners of Southern machinery. Mr. withdraw protection from themselves by abol- the objection. He was at a loss to under stitution; and if the measure of the Senator self into the discussion which had been so If ever there had been an assemblage of A. did not complain of this. He did not say ishing their pay, and there would be but one stand what mode could be devised, free from Kentucky, was consistent with the conmen whose aspect impressed the mind with that it was not all right. What he said was, step more remaining, which would be to dis objection, and as he wished to be candid and stitution, it would prevail, if not, it would not candor—and he believed they all acted in that the ideas of grandeur and moral sublimity, that the South possessed a great protected in- solve the Government would explicit, he felt the difficulty, as an honest be adopted. it was these men, using this language.

By the side of this paper he then placed the By that instruction in his language.

Let it go back to its original elegant, the same further remarks from Messrs. It is it in all the modifications under which he had same further remarks from Messrs.

Let it go back to its original elegant, the same further remarks from Messrs.

Let it go back to its original elegant, the same further remarks from Messrs.

Let it go back to the States. hand) He was for adhering to the bargain, go back to the Confederation-go back to the viewed it, was objectionable. He again re Mr. Holmes moved an adjournment. "To the people of Massachusetts, Virginia, because it was a bargain. Not that he would People. This was the legitimate consequence peated, that he regretted the amendment had

"We, the people of South Carolina assem- nother, shall in consequence of any law or tion of your interests—as the People of the ed by motives derived from the attitude which SPECIAL ORDERS. regulation therein, be discharged from such South had to address such language to them. South Carolina occupied, and which the Sen- The Senate took up the special order, being

give the lie to that most majestic corporate But every body knew, that where this sort of the House might take his word that they would this admirable system of ours, reared by the all civilized nations; for, to prevent frauds in that would be beneficial to all. Gentlemen Mr. A. had heard this Union called a con- ble to domestic violence than they were else- Mr. A. was against the passage of any thing. he feared, which had field forever-would fall were necessary. The gentleman referred to lo an ad valorem duty, but we did not so, and machinery existed, the States were more lia- have such language addressed to them. federacy of States: and such was the idea put where, because that machinery sometimes ex. He wished to see the question settled - under its shocks. It was to arrest this catas. England, where he understood that duties are why not leave that to the wisdom of the Conforth in the South Carolina Address. It did erted a self moving power. Such a power had South Carolina had made up an issue; the trophe, if possible, by restoring peace and assessed according to the home valuation. Now gress of that day? But he did not rise to pronot address the People of the United States - been exerted. The call for this protecton had said she wished it settled peaceably. Mr. A. harmony to the Union, that governed him in the fact was, that in nine articles out of ten, long the discussion, but to implore the Senate it recognized no such People. The Constitutive very recently been made; and it had been an was for meeting her, and set ling the question desiring to see an adjustment of the question. tion, according to that doctrine, was the work swered; and the power of the Union had been she had made. This Union was now tottering Mr. Clayton said this point had been dis fic, with but a few exceptions. In one case, Too much time had already been wasted. not of the People, but of their attornics It exerted to insure the owners of the machinery It was tottering to its foundation, on the question was simple—let us go into it. It was said that the act was the act of the States, against domestic violence. Mr. A. would say the modification of and that this was a Union of States. That one word more on this guarantee of a republic er to annul laws enacted by the whole Union withheld his assent from the hill. They had pinion that he rates them too low, he is at lib. the gentleman from Alabama, (Mr. Moore,) was in one sense true. It was an union of the san form of government. It was a serious He averred this was a question on which the now but seven business days of this session erty to take them at the valuation, and pay to make the valuation uniform? Let us vote People, and also an union of the States. The question in his mind whether that part of the continuance of this Union depended. It was remaining; and it would require the greatest ten per cent. Mr. W. then referred to the on that, and then we shall come to the vote Convention of 87 was the result of an act of Constitution was not at this very time on the a question that must be settled, and this was unanimity, both in that body, and in the other. For himself, he should vote a the Representative of the States; but, as it eve of being called into execution. He had no the time to settle it. There was no time in house, to pass any bill on this subject. Were Those from India were imported by the East gainst the gentleman's proposition; for he came from their hands the instrument as no hesitation in saying that if South Carolina which it could be so fitly and so advantathing: it had no more force or value than a were not at this moment under a government ground ground the union, and representing opposite inteblank indenture, not sealed. It might as well not republican, she was at a very little distance who raised the question, declared their desire rests, to agree to combine together, there sales of the company. In the case of Europe ciple open to fature legislation. be maintained that the attorney who drew an from it It deserved serious consideration, to be, that it should be settled peaceably.indenture was one of the parties to it. It was | whether the ordinance of the nullifiers had not | Mr. A. wished that it might be settled peace true that the States were also parties to it; be placed South Carolina without the verge of ably. He believed that it would be, because gladly go on with the consideration of the bill; ty or a specific duty, the one or the other, mendinent, when it was negatived—11 voting cause they had always been separate common republican Governments. When he endeav he believed that the nullifiers would not strike and with the determination to do all that paid at the option of the custom house officers. in its favor, the majority not counted. nities, and, after the establishment of the na | ored to reflect upon what the proceedings of | the first blow, it must be settled peaceably.tional independence, were still to continue so South Carolina had been and asked himself Either the laws would be executed, or the South Carolina had been and asked himself Either the laws would be executed, or the That was the reason why the votes of the peo- whether the power now operating there could Tariff annulled, and the protecting system de- cles where he, [Mr. C.] had found none. On right to call for a specific duty. ple were taken in separate masses, and not truly be described as a Republican Govern- stroyed, their part, if they agreed to this bill, it would be destroyed, their part, if they agreed to this bill, it would be destroyed. If that system should be destroyed, their part, if they agreed to this bill, it would be destroyed. If that system should be destroyed, their part, if they agreed to this bill, it would be destroyed. in one. It was more convenient, but it was mont, he felt himself unable to answer the he would not say in what form the question only be for the sake of conciliation; if South specific duties, and establish ad valorem duties by per cent, which had been formerly added not say in what form the question only be for the sake of conciliation; if South specific duties, and establish ad valorem duties been formerly added not say in what form the question only be for the sake of conciliation; if South specific duties, and establish ad valorem duties been formerly added not say in what form the question only be for the sake of conciliation; if South specific duties, and establish ad valorem duties been formerly added not say in what form the question only be for the sake of conciliation; if South specific duties, and establish ad valorem duties been formerly added not say in what form the question only be for the sake of conciliation; if South specific duties, and establish ad valorem duties because the latest the sake of conciliation; if South specific duties are concerned to the sake of conciliation; if South specific duties are concerned to the sake of concer not the States who gave force to the Constitute question. He should not further colarge on would come up, as a question far more serious Carolina would not further colarge on would come up, as a question far more serious care to the Constitute of tion. The Convention sent the instrument to this point at present. But it was a serious than was now made, and to be settled in re-Congress, and asked them to submit it to the question, and it deserved serious considera- ference to a different interest. At present, the was at an end. He [Mr. C.] apprehended, of making ad valorem duties on iron. We ter than what it now is, as it now induces the state Legislatures; but did the State Legislatures;

collected in separate communities, but form- if another portion of the Union were not ex | tened to it with great delight; but as he knew States as the States, unanimously ratified it, would be difficult to prove to the House the there were other virtues besides fear, suitable it would have been a dead letter, until the Peo- necessity for any such thing as a standing ar- for the exercise of a patriot and a statesman, ple acted upon it In fact it was in this very my What in fact was the occupation of the on which as just and eloquent eulogiums strument and the Confederation. The nulli- interest. It had been doing so ever since the virtue of fortitude—a virtue, which he was unfiers would have them to be one and the same. army existed. Of what use to the District of der a solemn conviction that every member of State Legislatures and by Congress. They standing army of the United States? Of not this community would at no distant day be went on the principle that this was not a Go- one dollar's use, and never had been. He called upon to exercise. In commendation of was first made by the State Legislatures, and dollar's value to the whole manufacturing in authority, which no one better understood, or afterwards by Congress. The People had nev - terest. The persons engaged in manufactures | was more qualified to appreciate. He affuded bie. or acted upon it at all—they had had no part were, and ever had been, most orderly and to the sentiment so eloquently expressed by or lot in making it; and it was because such exemplary in their obedience to the laws. No the great Roman poet: an instrument was found in practice to be army was necessary to keep them in order. wholly inefficient, and that it would be impos- Now the U. States kept up an army of six sible for the People of this Union to live hap- thousand men. What to do? To protect the pily or peaceably under it, that they went to owners of this machinery, and to defend the settlers on our western frontier. In what had

nothing? Did those who issued this instru | "The United States shall guaranty to every executed, and submit to have that declaration present state of things, he turned not his eyes gentleman from Maine, who had just taken his and the other articles he had mentioned, could ment, lie in the face of the world? Was State in the Union a republican form of go- carried into effect, and they would soon have to S. Carolina, but to the general interests of scat, had assumed that ground that the foreign not exist at a duty under 20 per cent; but no there no such Being in existence? If it were vernment, and shall PROTECT cach of them States enough to tell them that the laws should the country. He did not believe it was pos valuation was subject to continual fluctuations; one could tell what might be necessary tem indeed so, then all the ideas Mr. A. had ever against invasion; and, on application of the not be executed within their limits. And with sible to maintain our institutions and our lib- but the gentleman had not noticed the fact, years after this. He was inclined to think, entertained must undergo an entire revolution. Legislature, or of the executive, (when the le-If the words meant any thing at all, they de gislature cannot be convened,) against domes he might observe, that there were States in sy which had for so long a time distracted us, ing fluctuations in the value of importations, certain cases, be found necessary. In the othis Union, who, if they should say the same and brought into conflict, the two great sections whether foreign or home valuation is taken, riginal draft of his bill, he had left cotton free work of the people of the United States. Who This, to be sure, was a general provision thing that South Carolina had said, might of the country. He was in the last stage of madcould deny it? Who could deny it, and not operating alike on every portion of the Union. make it a much more serious question. And ness, who did not see, if not terminated, that Mr. W. said, was contrary to the practice of ject was to get the South to adopt a system

interests of the South were protected, and suthey could never use the language, "We the Constitution to a particular interest in this the Constitution. Let that protection be destroyed, and they would find their security put

> Justum et tenacem propositi virum Non civium arder prava jubentium, Non vultus instantis Tyranni, Mer.te quatit solida.

SECOND SESSION. IN SENATE.

THURSDAY, FEB, 21, 1833. MR. CLAY'S BILL.

goods imported after the year 1812,

Kentucky, and other gentlemen who had ad done. penses at the port of destination, it is manites. years to prove the doctrine that high duties not possible; but I will suggest to the gentle producing irritation, at least consuming the

on the by a We the People of the United States." By way of parallel, Mr. A. had by a gentleman from Georgia, (Mr. Clayton) placed these two documents side by side. that the species of population he now aliuded It might achieve as many, and as glorious rent at the place of importation, then in addition the constitutional objections to the of its uniformity. I do not urge the Governand looked alternately at both.—The first to constituted the "Machinery of the South." victories as ever had been won by the wood. The first to constituted the "Machinery of the South." ity resulting from the different rates of profits, had the honor to represent. The honorable | Sir, will goods go where the price is the and other circumstances, which must necessa- gentleman said that Mobile and New Orleans lowest? They will go, on the contrary, where would rely render prices very unequal in the several would not pay higher duties, because the the most can be got for them, and conse-Now, he would ask gen icmen whether the words conveyed to their mind any these words conveyed to their mind any ilea, or not? He was speaking to me, ilea, or not? He was speaking to me, ilea, or not? He was speaking to me, ilea, or not? The was speaking to me, ilea, or not? Ilea, or not? The was speaking to me, ilea, or not? The was speaking to me, ilea, or not? The was speaking to me, ilea, or not? Ilea, or not? The was speaking to me, ilea, or not? The was speaking to me, ilea, or not? The was speaking to me, ilea, or not? Ilea, or not? The was speaking to me, ilea, or not? The was speaking to me, ilea, or not? The was speaking to me, ilea, or not? Ilea, or not? The was speaking to me, ilea, or not? The was speaking to me, ilea, or not? The was speaking to me, ilea, or not? Ilea, or not? The was speaking to me, ilea, or not? The was speaking to me, ilea, or not will be a like was the very reason, ilea, or not will be a like was the very reason, ilea, or not will be a like was the very reason, ilea, or not will be a like was the very reason, ilea, or not will be a like was the very reason, ilea, or not will be a like was the very reason, ilea, or not wi of intelligence—to men of feeling. What of their machinery? He believed their looms ducing the revenue to the wants of the government of the wants of the government of their machinery? He believed their looms ducing the revenue to the wants of the government of th i apression those words conveyed to othe or machinery of the South had more than twen of the South had more than twen were the wants of the Government? Protect that the duties themselves constitute part of the wants of the Government? Protect that the duties themselves constitute part of the wants of the Government? Protect that the duties themselves constitute part of the wants of the Government? Protect that the duties themselves constitute part of the wants of the Government? Protect that the duties themselves constitute part of the wants of the Government? Or himself, he could say that nothing short by representatives on that floor. And if he tion, it seemed, was not one of them. Well. the elements of the current prices of the image of the current prices of the image of the current prices of the current prices of the image of the current prices of the current of divine inspiration conveyed to his mind should go back to the history of this Govern- If they must withdraw protection from the free ported articles; and that to impose a duty on at the latter place? He had nothing but the ment, but the judgment of others on whom I a i idea more sublime. How were the ment, from its foundation, it would be easy to white labor of the North, then it ought to be a valuation ascertained by the current prices, spirit of compromise in view, and hoped genwords used? They were the first, the o general by majorities less than that. Nay, he This would go as far as four or five millions | duty, and must necessarily produce that in He would now propose, with the permission try.

New York, Pennsylvania, North Carolina, agree to it, if the bargain was now to be made of those arguments urged by gentlemen who been offered, as he felt a solicitude that the would no longer submit to a system of protec. present controversy should be honorably and fairly terminated. It was not his wish Ohio, Louisiana, Indiana, Mississippi, Illinois, Alabama, and Missouri:—

We, the people of South Carolina assem-Mr. A compared the two-and how did service or labor; but shall be delivered up on There was another decided reason which ator from Delaware stated to influence him. - the bill introduced by Mr. CLAY for the mod- riff bill of 1852 was a good one. [Mr. Smith they sound? In the second he found, indeed, claim of the party to whom such service or la- operated with him against passing any bill He wished that Senator, as well as all others, ification of the tariff: Mr. C's. amendment bewhatever, upon this subject, at this time. to understand that that gallant and patriotic ing under consideration. these twenty four States were the very same What was this bu' protection to the owners The House could not pass any bill that State was far from considering her situation Mr. Moore offered a substitute for this apeople as those who spoke in the Constitution; of the machinery of the South. And let it be would not, of necessity, confirm the ordinance as one requiring sympathy, and was equally far mendment in the following words: "and in such bill of '32 were a good one, the present one but where was the grandeur, the moral sub observed, that a protection like this ran coun of South Carolina. No law upon this subject from desiring that any adjustment of this ques manner that the duties aforesaid shall be unilimity, that filled the mind when we read the view of reliev ter to all the tenor of legislation, in the free but words, "We the People of the United States?" States. It was contrary to all the notions and but would be received and understood by all To his mind it was gone. Indeed, when he feelings of the people of the North, to deliver parties, friend and foe, to be the triumph of gard to the general interests of the country. — ment, but principally against the bill itself, the present do so? not for ten years hence. read over the long list of names, all designa- a man up to any Foreign authority unless he nullification. The State of South Carolina So far from requiring commiscration, she re- which he did not think calculated to accom- It leaves the minimums precisely as in the bill ting one People, it reminded him of the Spanhad been guilty of some crime. And but for ish Hidalgo who knocked at the door of an inn such a clause in the compact, a Southern genat a late hour and on a very dark night, and tleman who had lost some article of his machi | limits. And Congress immediately replies, by her to no inconsiderable danger; but a posi | gard to the amendment, and occasionally glan- against that period lead, spirits, and Virginia being asked his name, gave in five and twenty nery, could never recover him back from the declaring that that law should not be ex- tion voluntarily and firmly assumed, with a ced at the bill itself. He was understood to coal would be subjected to specific duties. ecuted any where. Mr. A. admitted that such full view of consequences, and which she was say that a general system of ad valorem duties But is it necessary for us now to legislate for

wisdom and virtue of our ancestors-virtue, the revenue, specific duties, in many instances, had argued that it was impracticable to come

would hardly be time to pass this bill into a pean silks, only landed in London, Laverpool, law; yet if he saw it could be done, he would and one other port, there is an ad valorem du question was then taken on Mr. Moore's acould be done. The honorable member from The merchant states the value, and if the cus however, that good might result from bring have hitherto distinguished between English people to believe that they have more protec-would be placed before the view of the people, of Europe. English bar iron pays a duty of He did not so much object to the regulation who would have time to reflect and make up 30 per cent., the other a duty of 16. The En- of home valuation, though he thought it incorweir minds upon it, against the meeting of glish iron can be made the cheapest; they have rect; yet he preferred the addition of ten and not pretend to act upon it; they called Conven by the laws of the United States. It was protions of the People to decide on the single tected by the existence of a standing army. If bill was, that it was to allay discontents, And pledged by their action at this time. If the at the lowest price; and the People of decide on the single tected by the existence of a standing army. If bill was, that it was to allay discontents, and pledged by their action at this time. question, and the People adopted the Constitution commencing with the words, "We the People." It had been the act of the People. of the machinery of which had a leader to the possessed any of the machinery of which had been the act of the People. of the machinery of which had a leader to the possessed any of the machinery of which had a leader to the people. The States of this Union are all free republithe Chairman of the Committee of Ways and the leader to People." It had been the act of the People, of the machinery of which he had spoken, and eloquent eulogium upon fear. Mr. A had list to those who understood the subject, if a ed the home valuation of the bill as no more collected in superstances. little hope that any bill would be passed at single foundry would exist in the U. States, than a principle; others, as a mere proposiing one people, whose sanction alone gave to posed to another danger, from their vieinity that gentleman to be an accomplished classic this session; and to go on debating it day after for a year afterwards. If the bill, Mr. W tion to a future Congress. He was unwilling that gentleman to be an accomplished classic this session; and to go on debating it day after for a year afterwards. If the bill, Mr. W the Constitution all its power. Even had the to the tribes of Indian savages, he believed it scholar, he would venture to remind him that day would only have the effect of defeating the said contemplated a judicious system of ad va. to part with the substantial interest of his constitution all its power. Even had the to the tribes of Indian savages, he believed it scholar, he would venture to remind him that many private bills, and other business, which lorem duties, together with specific duties, stituents, either for a proposition or a princiwere waiting the action of Congress. He where necessary, he should not object to it; ple. would therefore propose to lay the bill for the but he deemed a general system of ad valorem Mr. D. then moved to strike out the word point, that the difference lay between this in- army? It had been protecting this very same might be pronounced. Among these was the pronounced. future period, before the expiration of the impracticable. Mr. W. then proceeded to show the words, "the Secretary of the Treasury, session, that there was a prospect of overcom- why a system of home valuation could not with the approbation of the President of the U. The Confederation had been created by the Plymouth which he there represented, was the I buse, and every intelligent citizen of ing the difficulties which now presented them properly be carried out. With regard to its States." selves, and of acting upon it, the bill might be again taken up. If no other gentleman wishvernment, but a Confederacy. - Therefore it would go farther. The army was not of one which he would refer the gentleman to a classic ed to m k any observation on the amend ment, he would move to lay the bill on-the ta- the lowest duties; and where the duties were retary. The object of his own original amend

this home valuation. The duties would be feet of increasing the business of the larger ment It would be no essary to have many taken into consideration in making the valuations; and thus, after going down hill for 92 business of the smaller ones. Mr. W. said he D's amendment, and, after all, it would, years, we would as suddenly rise up again to had other objections to the bill, which he would its operation, be the same as his own. In prohibition. He complained that there were make at a proper time. Mr. CHAIRMAN, (said Mr. A) I ask the for South; and in this respect the Northern States Mr. Webster, that, in fixing a home valuation, retary. Mr. C would be glad to go into de-Here, however, Mr. A. said that he was it been occupied during the last summer? In giveness of the Correction that the was not his meaning to make a proposition tails now; but there would not be time. wandering from the subject before the Com protecting the factories? No. In suppress them so long, and have nothing more to say. To, that the views of the Schator from South to a future Congress, but a faw. When the Carolina, (Mr. Calhoun) are not correct, and I shall vote for the proposition.

Mr. Moore said he would move an amend ment, which he hoped would meet the views ly important-without which he would not vote of the getlemen on the other side—it was to for the bill. this effect: Provided, that no valuation be a dopted that will operate unequally in different ports of the U. States

mendment to provide for a home valuatoin on ineffectual to counteract the inequality of the him, what nation in Europe has not adopted system. But he would raise no cavilling ob it: Mr. Calhoun said, that he listened with great jections; he wished to act in perfect good

objection to the mode of valuation proposed that could be made would be the same in dir Senators from Massachusetts and New York sequence, giving a patropage which he pary were protected, equally, but in a different what right had the representation from the south to come on that floor, and tell them objection to the mode of valuation proposed that could be made would be made South to come on that floor, and tell them, that the difficulties he first expressed still re. Orleans, and any of the northern ports to show with not submit to pay one single cent to orolect you " make one or two remarks respecting the range of that the valuation might be 20 per cent. higher mostly made to that place where the price is make one or two remarks respecting the range

protected first by Representation. There were what value was this to the manufacturer, or that as these are unequal between the several made low prices. The same doctrine was men, so much as to show, that there is no precious time of action, had ensued on a pro-

ity of the Committee: he was confident to the Work and New Orleans, the duty of the Committee: he was confident to the Work and New Orleans, the duty of the Committee: he was confident to the wood grower?—if they should reason on parts in the Union, for instance, between the assessment uniform. We may suppose the fact that their parts of New York and New Orleans, the duty of the assessment uniform. We may suppose the hard, Mr. M. said, but two some such plan as that practiced in Turkey.

These the assessment uniform. We may suppose the hard, Mr. M. said, but two some such plan as that practiced in Turkey.

These the assessment uniform. We may suppose the hard hard in the same degree, if personal interest was the only interest in the motives in offering the amendment to the accommunity for which they ought to care? On laid on the value thus estimated. But if by

FRIDAY, Feb. 22. IN SENATE.

" message was received from the President

inequality, that part of the U. States which made the largest importations, would have He doubted their constitutional power to rethe lowest price for them, and consequently fer such a duty to the President and his Seclowest, the importations would be the greatest ment was, to leave it to a future Congress, to Mr. Tyler was opposed to the principle of The system, he thought, would have the ef act, in detail, on the principle of the ameno cities, and in consequence, of lessening the appraisers to carry out the principle of M

duty will be twenty per cent, it is assessed at the port where it is delivered. He held a home valuation to be not only practicable, but high-

The Schator from Massachusetts tells me however, that he thinks it wholly impractica-Mr. Calhoun also wished that the amend- ble-he even goes so far as to say, that it The question pending being Mr. CLAY's a- ment would prevail, though he felt it would be unprecedented, unknown in history. I ask

tion was unprecedented. voca ed the same side, in hopes of having his Alr. Holmes asserted, that every valuation It is urged, continued Mr. C., both by the the Executive and his Secretary, and in con to be a constitutional objection, he would did in the former place. lowest, in order to avoid the higher duties. the debate had taken The proposition to amend But there was another great interest pro rect his observations to w. at appeared to h.m. Mr. Moore said he had this much to answer Sir, will not importers take their goods where of the gentleman from Kentucky, he lead this much to answer Sir, will not importers take their goods where of the gentleman from Kentucky, he lead this much to answer Sir, will not importers take their goods where of the gentleman from Kentucky, he lead this much to answer Sir, will not importers take their goods where of the gentleman from Kentucky, he lead this much to answer Sir, will not importers take their goods where of the gentleman from Kentucky, he lead this much to answer Sir, will not importers take their goods where of the gentleman from Kentucky. designate, which enjoyed under the Constitution. He referred to to be its unequal operation. If by the home to the gentleman from Maine, when he ex they con get the highest price, and of course forth a length of discussion, at which he course to be its unequal operation. If by the home to the gentleman from Maine, when he ex they con get the highest on a home. especial protection peculiar to itself. It was two or three millions of datters, and the Laws of the United States, and country had a navy, which was now costing it addition of freight, insurance, and other ex position. The gentleman had already had ten valuation. To complete the system now is ly useless, and worse than useless, and worse than useless, and worse than useless, and worse than useless, and the country had a navy, which was now costing it addition of freight, insurance, and other ex position. The gentleman had already had ten valuation. To complete the system now is ly useless, and worse than useless, and the country had a navy which was now costing it addition of freight, insurance, and other ex position. The gentleman had already had ten valuation. valuation be meant the foreign price, with the pressed the wish that ne had time to prove his where the duties will be highest on a home lessed he was surprised a discussion

the like may occur ten years hence? We want peace; no, you shall not have it, for ten years hence, another war may arise. We the measure.] Mr. C. resumed, that human policy could be so considered. If the tariff valorem system; this might be true; but does hearing which the innkeeper refused to open The Constitution contained another clause a proceeding might, for a moment, remove the determined to maintain till the oppression unhis door, declaring he had not room for one extending still further protection to the same question of the world, and that the the present measure was to conciliate conflictinterest. It guaranteed to every State in the Union a republican government.

State to declare that its laws should not be State to declare that its laws should not be to any extent in any commercial country. The After a remark or two from Mr. Smith, the

Mr. Dickerson gave a brief history of the

Mr. Clay was opposed to the amendment gentleman undertakes to make out the details

Mr. Buckner called for the reading of the amendment, and the amendment to it; which baving been read.

Mr. Buckner said, he was opposed to the last, for the reasons assigned by the Senator from Kentucky. He was not willing to leave the adjustment of this matter to any branc of the government other than the national k gislature. The whole object of this bill, as a understood it, was to calm the unquiet an agitated state of the country; but if this amendment, said he, takes effect, we shall leave [Mr. Webster said that he meant that the the question as unsettled as when we comcare to the remarks of the gentleman from faith; and he only wished to see what could be practice of laving a general ad valorem value menced it. He objected to the amendment because it was throwing a responsibility