

Northern industry; and that whatever taxes the manufacturers may pay, as consumers, they are more than remunerated by the advantages they enjoy as producers?—or, in other words, that they actually receive more than they pay, and therefore, cannot be justly said to be taxed at all—When in addition to all this, we take into consideration that the amount of duties, annually levied for the protection of manufacturers, beyond the necessary wants of the Government, (which cannot be estimated at less than 10 or 12,000,000) is expended almost exclusively in the Northern portion of the Union,—can it excite any surprise, that under the operation of the Protecting System, the manufacturing States should be constantly increasing in riches, and growing in strength, with an inhospitable climate and barren soil, while the Southern States, the natural garden of America, should be rapidly falling into decay. It is contrary to the general order of Providence, that any country should long bear up against a system, by which enormous contributions, raised in one quarter, are systematically expended in another. If the sixteen millions of dollars now annually levied in duties on the foreign goods received in exchange for Southern productions were allowed to remain in the pockets of the people, or by some just and equal system of appropriation could be restored to them, the condition of the plantation States would unquestionably be one of unexampled prosperity and happiness. Such was our condition under a system of free trade, and such would soon again be our enviable lot. Of the results which would thereby be produced, some faint conception may be formed by imagining what would be the effect upon the industry of the people of our own State, if the \$8,000,000 of foreign goods now annually received in exchange for our productions, and paying duties to the amount of upwards of \$3,000,000, could be obtained by us duty free, or the duties thus levied, were expended within our own limits. Is it not obvious that several millions per annum would thereby be added to the available industry of S. Carolina? the effect of which would assuredly be, to change the entire face of affairs in this state, by enhancing the profits of the agriculturist, accumulating capital,—giving a fresh impulse to commerce, and producing a vivifying influence upon every depart of industry, the happy consequences of which would be experienced by every inhabitant of the State. We present this strong view of the subject to shew the manifest justice of the claim which South Carolina now