

administration and external convention, to secure equal advantages to industry wherever exercised. In the internal arrangement this equality is preserved, the duties upon the same articles are every where equal, in external relations through the medium of its tariffs, the principle has been forgotten or violated. A brief statistical detail will demonstrate the accuracy of our conclusions.

The chief agricultural staples of this country, exchangeable for foreign merchandise are Cotton, Tobacco and Wheat. By the organization of our Government, the States have no commercial independence, all their relations are regulated by National power. The revenues of the Government for common expenses, are by duties on foreign articles exchanged mediately for domestic products. Taking 1840 as a basis of calculation and the then agricultural products mentioned, were more than two-thirds of the entire exports from this country, and by their exchangeable value, paying more than four-fifths of the entire imports of the same year, thus attesting the fact, that the Tobacco, Cotton and Grain producing sections of the United States, bear the burthen indirectly of four-fifths of the general commercial indebtedness and contribute this proportion of the annual commercial revenue. Legislation for protection as incident to discrimination in duties, has had the sanction of the wisest of all parties dividing this country; both Mr. Jefferson and Mr. Madison, advocated it, the former preferring under constitutional sanctions, the application of surplus revenue to objects of internal improvement, than to reduce it to the revenue standard by taking off duties incidentally protective to the manufacturing interests of the country. The latter advising Congress to consider in the adjustment of duties on imports to the object of revenue, the influence of the tariff on manufactures by the protective operation, of which we would become at an "early day not only safe against occasional competition from abroad," but thus they would afford "a source of domestic wealth and even of external commerce." The principle of this Legislation results from the combination of interest opposite yet capable of harmonizing from the carrying out of the great constitutional direction, we are urging of equality, of burthen by proximate equality of advantage. To the South and West, nature has given boundless extent and exhaustless fertility of soil. Hence agriculture presides. To the East is the narrower area and denser population, here labor must find other employment, and manufactures spring up, while commerce expands her wings along the whole line of coast, giving to every employment the aid of her facilities. Legislation looking to the permanency of Union by identity or mutual dependence of interests, by an early adopted system wisely constructed, and efficiently, persevered in, has wrought this object. Manufactures now stand alone, matured in vigor and realizing the prediction of Mr. Madison, the fabrics of our looms with slight incidental aid, can compete with the labors of the world. We now demand for the agricultural interest, the adoption of a similar policy, not affecting manufactures in its operations, because the incidents would be equally beneficial to both. We again refer to statistical data in support of our