

both the duty and the profit and commissions on the capital required to be advanced for the payment of the duty. But experience is to the contrary, and you can scarcely cite an instance in the history of any country, whose industry is unshackled and unrestricted by Government, where a protective duty has not been speedily followed by an improvement in the quantity, and a reduction in the price, of the articles protected; and of this you have numerous illustrations in the course of this debate. The immediate effect of the manufacture of articles at the place of production, the foreign manufacturer submitting to a diminution of his profits, for the sake of retaining the market. At the same moment, domestic establishments are growing up, and by the double competition of these with each other and the foreign producer, a further reduction of prices, accompanied by an improvement in quality, soon follows. Various causes concur to produce this improvement in quality of American manufactures, besides the competition to which I have just alluded. The scrutinizing habits of the consumer, great mechanical ingenuity in the artisan, his better knowledge of the tastes and wants of his countrymen, and above all the readiness with which he seizes upon and appropriates every improvement in his art. In Europe, all changes are slow. New machines or mechanical combinations are for a long time used only in new establishments, and the fixed habits of the people, whether laborers or employers, render the introduction of new processes difficult and tardy. The American loaves change for its own sake, and is keen in the appreciation of improvements; and a new machine is no sooner patented and tested, than the old process is abandoned, thrown aside, and supplanted by the new. The consequence is that every manufacturing art, at all times, near the highest attainable point of excellence, & there is an incessant struggle for precedence in the march of improvement.

It is extremely hazardous to argue from European precedents, and perhaps there is no country from whose condition it is more unsafe to draw conclusions than from that one which is, unhappily, almost the only one ever referred to in our debates, for the obvious reason that community of language, frequency and facility of intercourse, and the extent of our commercial relations with England make us more familiar with that country than with others, from which we might draw quite as valuable lessons of practical wisdom. The apparent analogies between our national character and institutions and those of England are so numerous and striking, as quite to conceal from the view of the superficial observer those less obvious but more deeply rooted and most important features in which they differ. Sir, in genius, habits, and condition, the American people, and I think Heaven for it, are as diverse from the people of England as from any Christian nation. Our most cherished and valued institutions are based on principles fundamentally opposite to those of the civil and political systems of England; and apart from community of speech and historical recollections, and those habits of thought which give unity to the family, the American people, and I think Heaven for it, are as diverse from the people of England as from any Christian nation. Our most cherished and valued institutions are based on principles fundamentally opposite to those of the civil and political systems of England; and apart from community of speech and historical recollections, and those habits of thought which give unity to the family, the American people, and I think Heaven for it, are as diverse from the people of England as from any Christian nation. Our most cherished and valued institutions are based on principles fundamentally opposite to those of the civil and political systems of England; and apart from community of speech and historical recollections, and those habits of thought which give unity to the family, the American people, and I think Heaven for it, are as diverse from the people of England as from any Christian nation.

is not to be apprehended from the prudent and patriotic landholder, and the extension or modification of rural husbandry is very slowly and cautiously permitted.

Concluded next week.

The Annual Report of the Commissioner of Patents, (the Hon. Henry L. Ellsworth,) was a few days since laid on the desks of the House of Representatives Mr. Ellsworth estimates the agricultural products of our country for 1843 as follows:

Wheat, bushels	100,410,856
Corn	494,618,309
Oats	145,929,960
Rye	24,250,271
Barley	2,220,721
Back wheat	7,959,410
Potatoes	105,756,133
Hay, tons	15,419,807
Tobacco, lbs.	185,731,554
Cotton	747,660,090
Rice	89,879,145
Silk	315,965
Sugar	66,400,310
Wine, gallons	139,240

Estimated present population, U. S. 19,183,589.

There was granted during 1842 no less than 531 patents, while 440 expired during the same period. There were 819 applications. The whole number of patents issued by the Government is 13,523. The receipts of the Patent Office during 1842 were \$35,315; expenditures \$24,750; returned to claimants whose claims to patents were denied, \$5,026. For restoring the models, &c., destroyed by the burning of the Patent Office, \$1,538.

ANNEXATION—A LOCO MEASURE.

The Whigs have now at stake all the principles and measures for which they so nobly contended in 1840—and more, much more. The extension and perpetuation of slavery, and the adoption of a new principle, of adding territory to balance the political lever, which must constantly enfold the Nation in a struggle for the preponderancy of one section over another, and at last destroy the Union by expansion—is added to the issues before the people, and is now to be tried. Mr. Van Buren wants the people that this election is a test—will be regarded by them as a test so far as this—that if the next Congress goes for annexation, he will go for it. To this we have added the opinion of Benton, who hopes to be the next President after Clay. Let us now say that Commodore Stewart is in the field for nomination as President by the Locos, and in anticipation of that event comes out for immediate annexation! In a letter to Mr. J. Thompson, (M. C. and delegate to the Locofoco Convention,) published in the Globe of the 4th inst. he says:

"I assume there exists no constitutional objection to Texas being incorporated with our Union. The question appears to be set at rest since our acquisition of Louisiana and Florida, and the abundant, and, as I have supposed, satisfactory discussion it, to which all have access. I will at least venture to say, that they have satisfied my mind.

"Passing, then, to the general question, the reasons are so numerous, cogent, powerful, and urgent, both on the score of policy and humanity, for making Texas part of the Union, and have so strong a bearing upon our national industry, revenues, prosperity and power, that I have not been able to refuse the assent of my judgment to them."

In another place he intimates that he is for immediate annexation, even at the hazard of war!

The Washington Globe presents this issue distinctly—VAN BUREN FOR ANNEXATION, and CLAY FOREVER AGAINST IT. Behold:

"The country will have to choose between the proposition of Mr. Van Buren which enables a bare majority of the Congress of the United States to open wide the doors of the Union, inviting Texas into its family of states; or that of Messrs. Tyler and Calhoun, which enables the third of the Senate to shut the door in her face; and also that of Mr. Clay, which bars it forever against her admission."

"We ardently desire to see Texas admitted into the Union; and we embrace the plan of Mr. Van Buren as the most practicable man to accomplish it. If Mr. Van Buren shall be re-elected to the Presidency, his terms will not expire without seeing the annexation of Texas to the Union! If he is defeated, no matter by what influence, it is probably lost forever. We sincerely believe, that before the canvass for the Presidency is over, every true friend of the re-annexation of Texas—those who go for it for its own sake and the sake of the country, and not for ultimate political aims—will go body and soul for the election of Mr. Van Buren."

The Globe in another place intimates that the conditions on which Mr. Van Buren goes for annexation, will happen within the limits of one year,—which wonderfully agrees with the following passage from Benton's letter:

"Immediate annexation is the word; and we cannot wait even one brief year for the ripened party to fall of itself into our hands."

So, then, according to the Globe, it is the plan of the Van Buren Branch of the Locofoco party to admit Texas WITHIN ONE YEAR!

But to the Calhoun and Tyler branch of the Locofoco party: "they," too, are for annexation, and differ only from Van Buren and Benton by demanding it immediately and unconditionally. Their organ, the Washington Spectator, says: "Texas shall be ours." "To the South it is a question of life and death." Let her speak with a voice, which every corner of the Union shall hear, and let that voice proclaim, TEXAS SHALL BE OURS. Leave the ignoble strife of the South to her master in a President—leave the general affairs of a Confederacy, which are administered for Northern aggrandizement and power—and bend all her high energies to the great duty of self-protection and self-preservation. There is salvation for her in no power under heaven but her own; in no power and self-administered by such a course she will be respected,

feared and loved. Texas may see and await her movements, and neither traitors in the South, nor abolitionists in the North, nor British interference or hostility shall prevail against Texas' annexation. Texas or ruin are the alternatives they present to the South; shall she not meet her destiny?"

VAN BURENISM IN CONNECTICUT.

Van's stock in this State is as low as Penn. U. S. Bank stock. The Middle-town Sentinel & Witness has held down the black flag of Van Buren and recommends Lewis Cass as the Locofoco, alas "Democratic," candidate for the Presidency. We understand that the Lo-co members of the Legislature and others met at New Haven last night, and rescind the instructions (to vote for Van Buren) to the members of their National Convention from this State. So they go—"Van, Van is a used up man!"

"THE RADICAL OF THE RADICALS."—
"THE REFORMER OF THE REFORMERS."—
John B. Weller, of Ohio, is one of the noisiest of the Locofoco members of Congress, and bawls himself hoarse about retrenchment and radical economy. The Dayton Madisonian says:

"Our mail during one day the week last past, brought to the Dayton Post Office eight hundred and eighty documents bearing the frank of the Hon. J. B. Weller."

[Alb. Daily Adv.]

CONGRESS.

Correspondence of the Tribune.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, May 21.

In Senate, Messrs. Huntington and Wood-bridge reported from the Committee on Commerce, without amendment, the Eastern and Western harbor bills, recommending their passage.

Mr. Bayard, from the Naval Committee, reported a bill to provide for the establishment of a naval school.

The usual quantum of Annexation and Anti-Annexation petitions were presented and other unimportant business was transacted during the morning hour.

The remainder of the day was consumed in Executive session, on the Texas Treaty—Mr. Walker leaving the floor.

In the House of Representatives, Mr. Elliott, Chairman of the Committee on Elections, made a majority report upon the contested election of Mr. Jones of Va. (Speaker) by Mr. Bots, in favor of course of the claim of the former to his seat, as having been elected by a majority of 155 votes (about 100 more than they laid any claim to at the time of the election.)

Mr. Schenck obtained leave to present, when prepared, a minority report. Some discussion arose as to printing the testimony; the question was postponed until Monday.

The Richmond Whig, in a reported article, other piece of testimony on this subject, which had slipped from our recollection. It is a short letter from the late illustrious Chief Justice of the United States, John Marshall. It was originally published in the Whig, and was called forth by a statement which had been made in the Marylander, then published in Baltimore, namely, that Judge Marshall had said, during the Presidential canvass of 1828, "The Richmond Whig, who reported an article in which I think it my duty to disavow. Holding the situation I do, under the Government of the United States, I have thought it right to abstain from any declaration on the election; and were it otherwise, I should abstain, from a conviction that my opinions would have no weight."

MARCH 20th, 1828.

Sir—I perceive in your paper of to-day, a quotation from the Marylander, of certain expressions ascribed to me, respecting the pending election for the Presidency of the United States, which I think it my duty to disavow. Holding the situation I do, under the Government of the United States, I have thought it right to abstain from any declaration on the election; and were it otherwise, I should abstain, from a conviction that my opinions would have no weight.

I admit having said in private that I thought I had not voted since the establishment of the general ticket system, and believed that I never should, during its continuance. I might probably depart from my resolution in this instance, from the strong sense I felt of the injustice of the charge of corruption against the President and Secretary of State. I never used the expressions ascribed to me.

I request you to say, that you are authorized to declare that the Marylander has been misinformed.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,
JOHN MARSHALL.
J. H. PLEASANTS, Esq.

MR. BENTON AND ANNEXATION.

The Globe contains a letter from Mr. Benton, in reply to certain members of the Texas Congress, on the subject of Annexation. Mr. Benton states that he was always a friend to Texas—opposed to its abandonment by the United States in the Treaty of 1819—and since that time earnestly in favor of retaining it. But he is opposed to the present hasty and ill-considered measure of the gassing Administration to manufacture political capital by forcing it upon the country. He says:

"You have judged rightly, gentlemen, in addressing your communication to me, and proposing to make me the organ of your wishes to the American Congress, being, as I am, the first opponent of the treaty which dismembered your territory from our Union; the first advocate for its recovery; the supporter of all prudent measures for that purpose; the enemy of all movements which would involve the question in sectional or partisan politics; and the firm believer in the speedy and happy recovery of the dismembered territory, and the mutilated rivers."

Another of the calumnies referred to, is an alleged passage in some remarks said to have been made by Mr. Clay, a long time ago, in the U. S. Senate. The passage as circulated by the Locofoco papers is as follows:

"For the Senator from Alabama, (Mr. King), to undertake to put me on an equality with Blair, constrains me to say, that it was false, untrue and cowardly. It was under this impression that I addressed to the chair, some remarks which I intended as a deliberate offence to that Senator." I was ready at all times promptly to repair an injury, as I hope I ever shall be to repair an injury."

Now, this pretended extract has been pronounced by an eye-witness to be, in its material part, a gross falsehood. The Detroit Advertiser has published a communication from a gentleman who was present at the time when the occurrence referred to took place, and who makes the following statement:

"The writer of this was present in the senate chamber, and an attentive observer of all that passed on that occasion. As to that part of the extract in which Mr. Clay is made to say that it was under this impression that he had addressed to the chair some remarks which he intended as a deliberate offence to that Senator, I pronounce it a gross and flagrant falsehood. Mr. Clay made no such remark, nor any remark analogous or tantamount to it."

The Albany Argus, in assisting to give currency to the above false extract, makes a comment, in which the calumny is still further extended by a suppression of half the facts. There was a controversy between Mr. Clay and Mr. King of Alabama, but it was begun by the latter, and they were both, in consequence, put under bonds to keep the peace. The comment of the Argus is as follows:

proceeding against Mr. Clay, was especially designed to protect Mr. King, toward whom Mr. Clay had used insulting and defamatory language in this place in the Senate, calculated, if not designed to provoke a challenge to fight a duel."

The absurdity of this comment is worthy of the spirit of falsehood in which it originated. The peace was in danger, it was from true, had received an insult which, according to the "code of honor," could not pass by without challenging the insult. To put Mr. Clay only under bonds, was, therefore, reversing the true order of proceeding. But the Argus supposed the emergency required the concealment of half the truth, in order to calumniate Mr. Clay, and cover the real offender; and hence the absurdity of the comment.

The whole truth of the case is stated by the N. Y. Courier and Enquirer, and while it relieves Mr. Clay from the imputation cast on him, it shows that Mr. King was the real aggressor. The C. & E. gives the case as follows:

"The discussion arose on the proposition to make F. P. Blair, of the Globe, Printer to the Senate. Mr. Clay opposed it, and remarked that he had little confidence in Mr. Blair, that he distrusted the integrity of a man who had shown so little regard to principle in the conduct of a public press, and that he did not believe Mr. Blair could be safely trusted with printing of the confidential documents of the Senate. The truth of this every man who knew Blair would readily admit. But Mr. King and the man in the corner, Mr. Perry Smith, from Connecticut, thought it proper to challenge Mr. Clay. An Mr. Blair, that he distrusted the integrity of a man who had shown so little regard to principle in the conduct of a public press, and that he did not believe Mr. Blair could be safely trusted with printing of the confidential documents of the Senate. The truth of this every man who knew Blair would readily admit. 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