

[Continued from first page.]
\$106,068, and the third it sunk down to \$14,141!

The time has arrived when the inquiry ought to be seriously made, whether it be not practicable to arrest this illegitimate course of trade, and secure the faithful execution of the laws. No time could be more suitable than that at which it is contemplated to make a great reduction of the public revenue. Two radical changes have presented themselves to my mind, and which I will now suggest for consideration and investigation. On such a subject I would, however, seek from the mercantile community and practical men, all the light which they are so capable of affording; and should be reluctant to act on my own conviction, however strong.

The first is to make a total change in the place of valuation. Now the valuation is made in Foreign Countries. We fix the duties, we leave to foreigners to assess the value on articles paying ad valorem duties. That is, we prescribe the rule, and leave its execution to the foreigner. This is an anomaly, I believe, peculiar to this country. It is evident that the amount of duty payable on a given article subject to ad valorem duty, may be affected as much by the fixation of the value, as by the specification of the duty. And, for all practical purposes, it would be just as safe to retain to ourselves the ascertainment of the value, and leave to the foreigner to prescribe the duty, as it is to reserve to ourselves the right to declare the duty and allow to him the privilege to assess the value.

The effect of this vicious condition of the law has been to throw almost the whole import trade of the country, as to some important articles into the hands of the foreigner. I have been informed that seven eights of the importation of woollens into the port of New York, where more is received than in all the other ports of the United States together, are in his hands. This has not proceeded from any want of enterprise, intelligence, or capital, on the part of the American merchant; for, in these particulars, he is surpassed by the merchant of no country. It has resulted from his profligacy, his character, and his respect to the laws and institutions of his country—a respect which does not influence the foreigner. I am aware that it is made by law, the duty of the appraiser to ascertain the value of the goods in certain cases. But what is the chief guide? It is the foreign invoice, made by whom he knows not, certainly by no person responsible to our laws. And, if its fairness be contested, they will bring you cart loads of certificates and affidavits from unknown persons to verify its exactness, and the first cost of the article.

Now, sir, it seems to me that this is a state of things to which we should promptly apply an efficacious remedy, and no other appears to me, but of taking into our hands both parts of the operation, the ascertainment of the value as well as the duty to be paid on the goods. If it be said that we might have, in different ports, different rules, the answer is, that there could be no diversity greater than that to which we are liable from the fact of the valuation being now made in all the ports of foreign countries from which we make our imports. And that it is better to have the valuations made by persons, responsible to our own Government, and regulated by one head, than by unknown foreigners, standing under no responsibility whatever to us.

The other change to which I allude is to reduce the credits allowed for the payment of duties and to render them uniform. It would be better, if not injurious to commerce, to abolish them altogether. Now we have various periods of credit graduated according to the distance of the foreign port, and the nature of the trade. These credits operate as so much capital on which the foreign merchant can sometimes make several adventures before the arrival of the day of payment. There is no reciprocal advantage afforded to the American merchant, I believe in any foreign port. As we shall probably abolish or reduce greatly the duties on all articles imported from beyond the Cape of Good Hope, on which the longest credits are allowed, the moment would seem to be propitious for restricting the other credits in such manner, that whilst they afforded a reasonable facility to the merchant, they should not supply the foreigner at the instance of the public with capital for his mercantile operations. If the laws can be strictly enforced, and some such alterations as have been suggested, can be carried into effect, it is quite probable that a satisfactory reduction may be made of the duties upon some of the articles falling within the system of protection. And, without impairing its principle, other modes of relief, may possibly be devised to some of those interests upon which it is supposed to press most heavily. There remains this view to present to the Senate in respect to the amount of reduction of the revenue which will be produced by the proposed measure if adopted, and its influence upon the payment of the public debt within the time suggested by the Secretary of the Treasury. The estimate which I have made of that amount is founded upon Treasury returns prior to the late reduction of duties on tea, coffee, and cocoa. Supposing the duties on wines and silks to be reduced as low as I think they may be, the total amount of revenue with which the proposed measure will dispense, will be about 7,000,000 of dollars. The Secretary of the Treasury estimates the receipts of the present year from

all sources at 30,000,000 of dollars, and he supposes those of the next year, will be of an equal amount. He acknowledges that the past year has been one of extraordinary commercial activity, but on what principle does he anticipate that the present will also be? The history of our commerce demonstrates that it alternates, and that a year of temperate speculation is usually followed by one of more guarded importation. That the importations of the past year have been excessive, I believe is generally confessed, and is demonstrated by two unerring facts. The first is that the imports have exceeded the exports by about seventeen millions of dollars.

Whatever may be the qualifications to which the theory of the balance of trade may be liable, it may be safely affirmed, that when the aggregate of the importations from foreign countries exceeds the aggregate of the exportations to all foreign countries considerably, the unfavorable balance must be made up by a remittance of the precious metals to some extent. Accordingly we find the existence of the other fact to which I allude, the high price of bills of exchange on England. It is therefore fairly to be anticipated that the duties accruing this year will be less in amount than those of the past year. And I think it would be unwise to rely upon our present information as to the income in either of these two years as furnishing a safe guide for the future. The years 1829 and 1830, will supply a surer criterion. There is a remarkable coincidence in the amount of the receipts into the Treasury during these two years, it having been, the first, from all sources 24,827,627 dollars and 33 cents, and the second 24,814,116 dollars and 51 cents, differing only by 17,000 dollars.

The mode recommended by the Secretary for the modification of the Tariff, is to reduce no part of the duties on the unprotected articles, prior to March 1833, and then to retain a considerable portion of them. And as to the protected class, he would make a gradual but prospective reduction of the duties. The effect of this would be to destroy the protecting system by a slow but certain poison. The object being to reduce the revenue, every descending degree in the scale of his plan of gradual reduction, by letting in more of the foreign article to displace the domestic rival fabric, would increase the revenue and beget a necessity for further reduction of duties until they would be carried so low as to end in the entire subversion of protection.

For the reasons which have been assigned, it would, I think, be unwise in Congress at this time to assume, for the future, that there would be a greater amount of net annual revenue, from all sources, including the public lands, than \$25,000,000. Deducting from that sum the amount of seven millions which it has been supposed ought to be subtracted, if the resolution before you should be adopted, there would remain \$18,000,000 as the probable revenue of future years. This includes the sum of three millions estimated as the future annual receipt from the sale of the public lands—an estimate which I believe will be demonstrated by experience to be much too large.

If a reduction so large as seven millions be made at this session; and if the necessary measures be also adopted, to detect and punish frauds, and ensure a faithful execution of the laws, we may safely make a temporary pause, and await the development of the effect upon the revenue of these arrangements. That the authority of the laws should be vindicated, all ought to agree. Now, the fraudulent importer, after an exposure of his fraud, by a most strange Treasury construction of the law, (made I understand, however, not by the present Secretary,) eludes all punishment, and is only required to pay those very duties which he was originally bound for, but which he dishonestly sought to evade. Other measures, with a view to a further reduction of the revenue, may be adopted. In some instances, there might be an augmentation of duties for that purpose. I will mention the article of foreign distilled spirits. In no country upon earth is there so much of the foreign article imported as in this. The duties ought to be doubled, and the revenue thereby further reduced from 6,000,000 to a million. The public morals, the grain growing country, the fruit raising, and the cane planting country, would be all benefited by rendering the duty prohibitory. I have not proposed the measures, because it is, perhaps, ought to originate in the other House.

That the measures which I have proposed may be adopted without interfering with the plan of the Secretary of the Treasury for the payment of the public debt by the 4th of March next, I will now proceed to show. The Secretary estimates that the receipts of the present year, after meeting all other just engagements, will leave a surplus of 14 millions applicable to the payment of the principal of the debt. With this sum, 8 millions which he proposes to derive from the sale of the bank stock, and 2 millions which he would anticipate from the revenue of the next year; he suggests that the whole of the debt remaining may be discharged by the time indicated. The 14 millions, I understand, (although on this subject the report is not perfectly explicit) are receipts anticipated

this year from duties which accrued last year. If this be the Secretary's meaning, it is evident that he wants no part of the duties which may accrue during the current year to execute his plan. But if his meaning be, that the fourteen millions will be composed in no part of duties accruing and payable within the present year, then the measure proposed might prevent the payment of the whole of the remnant of the debt by the exact day which has been stated. If however, the entire seven millions, embraced by the resolution on your table, were subtracted from the fourteen, it would still leave him seven millions, besides the bank stock, to be applied to the debt, and that, of itself, would be three millions more than can be properly applied to the object, in the course of this year, as I have already endeavored to show.

I came here sir, most anxiously desiring that an arrangement of the public revenue should be made, which, without sacrificing any of the great interests of the country, would reconcile and satisfy all its parts. I thought I perceived in the class of objects not produced within the country, a field on which we could all enter, in a true and genuine spirit of compromise and harmony, and agree upon an amicable adjustment. Why should it not be done? Why should those who are opposed to the American System, demand of its friends an unconditional surrender? Our common object should be so to reduce the public revenue as to relieve the burthens of the people, if indeed the people of this country can be truly said to be burthened. The Government must have a certain amount of revenue, and that amount must be collected from the imports. Is it material to the consumer, wherever situated, whether the collection be made upon a few or many objects, provided whatever be the mode, the amount of his contribution to the public exchequer remains the same? If the assessment can be made on objects which will greatly benefit large portions of the Union, without injury to him, why should he object to the selection of those objects? Yes, sir, I came here, in a spirit of warm attachment to all parts of our beloved country, with a lively solicitude to restore and preserve its harmony, and with a firm determination to pour oil and balm into bursting wounds, rather than further to lacerate them. For the truth and sincerity of these declarations, I appeal to HIM whom no one can deceive; I expected to be met by corresponding dispositions, and hoped that our deliberations, guided by paternal sentiments and feelings, would terminate in diffusing contentment and satisfaction throughout the land. And that such may be the spirit presiding over them, and such their issue, I yet most fervently hope.

Revolutionary officers and soldiers.—The bill reported to the senate by the committee on pensions, "for the relief of certain surviving officers and soldiers of the revolution," provides that each person who served in the continental line, state troops, volunteers, or militia at one or more times, a period of two years during the war of the revolution, and who is not entitled, to any benefit under the existing act, shall receive a pension equal to his full pay in said service, according to his rank, commencing 1st January, 1830, and continue during the term of his natural life; and that each person who served, at one or more times a period less than two years, but not less than six months, shall receive a pension bearing such proportion to the annuity granted to the same rank for the term of two years, as his term of service did to the term aforesaid; that is, if a man served an aggregate of one year, then he is to have half pay; if only six months, a quarter pay; and so for any intermediate period. It is provided however, that no officer shall receive a higher pension than the pay of a captain.

We earnestly hope that this bill will pass. When we consider the blessings purchased to the nation by the hardships and sufferings of these brave men, the miserable compensation which they received at the time, and the fact that they are fast passing beyond the reach of the nation's gratitude, who can refuse them this feeble acknowledgment from an overflowing treasury, to comfort their declining days? Surely we cannot, whoever else can.

Journal of Commerce.

form an alliance with the leading nullifiers of the South. His abandonment of the Tariff is conclusive evidence upon that subject. The opponents of the President would dissolve the Government at once, sooner than support the Executive in the wholesome administration of the constitution and laws of the country. We hope the Senate will remove the injunction of secrecy, and let the public know upon what ground, this rejection was made, and who voted for and who against it. We venture to predict that the nomination will yet be confirmed.

Ohio Argus.

spirit of conciliation.—But so far from it Mr. Clay has taken a determined stand, upon a resolution, which cuts off all prospect of a compromise with him. He is for his system—his whole system, and proposes to hedge round every essential article of consumption among the great mass of the people, with new restrictions. He is willing to reduce the tax on wines and silks, and abolish it on similar articles of luxury, but would tax to the uttermost every article of common apparel, and common use and those most essential to the poorest classes *highest.* *Globe.*

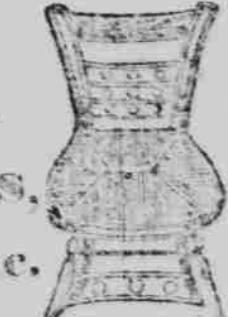
The indignation every where apparent at the rejection of Martin Van Buren, by the Senate of the United States, clearly indicates a determination, on the part of the people, to consider the matter as an insult offered to themselves. The weak attempt on the part of the coalition to explain it away, only serves to make the real motive more apparent.—*N.Y. Republican.*

Lawrenceburg

CHESAPEAKE PENITENTIARY

THE subscriber takes this me to inform the public in general that he has established the chair making business, on High-street, opposite the market house where he will keep constantly on hand a large and splendid assortment of

STORY
AND
ELMWOOD
CHAIRS,
Sofas, &c.



Which he warrants for durability and workmanship, equal to any in the western country; which will dispense of, on reasonable terms. Persons wishing to purchase, will please call and judge for themselves.

WM. N. ROGERS.

Feb. 11, 1831.

Fair Warning.

THE undersigned requests those indebted to him by note or book account, to settle the same on or before the first of April next; after that time no indulgence will be given to those neglecting this notice.

FREDERICK UTEZ.

Feb. 11, 1831.—6—5.

TO TOWNSHIP ELECTION.

THE qualified electors of Lawrenceburg township are hereby notified that an election will be held at the court house, in Lawrenceburg, on Monday the 5th of March next, to elect 4 justices of the peace, in place of J. W. Hunter, B. Fuller, T. Palmer, whose terms then expire; and in place of J. Dawson, resigned; also 3 constables, 3 trustees, 1 clerk and 1 treasurer for said township.

D. V. CULLEY, town Clerk.

Feb. 1, 1831.

3—5^{W.}

WILLIAM LAFAYE.

TAKE NOTICE,

THAT I forewarn all persons from buying or trading for a note of hand, given some time in the latter part of April or May, in the year 1829, for the sum of twenty eight dollars, payable to one Robe, one year after the said note was given, for a clock; which clock was insured to run and keep time for one year, or no sale; and said clock is of no force.

I therefore, forewarn all persons of taking the said note on my account, as I am determined not to pay it, as I consider it a fraud.

WILLIAM LAFAYE.

Jan. 21, 1832.

3—5^{W.}

WILLIAM LAFAYE.

Cloth-Dressing.

THE subscriber informs the public that his *Cloth-Dressing* works at NEW BALTIMORE, OHIO, are in complete operation for the execution of work of every kind in his line. From his long experience, and the care which he takes to accommodate customers, he hopes to receive a share of public patronage. He has made arrangements for the reception of Cloth at Mrs. Mary Radcliffe's Carding Works in

ELIZABETHTOWN, OHIO, And for its return there when finished. The following are his prices for work, per yard.

For Black cloth 15 cents
" Navy Blue 15 do.
" Snuff Brown 15 do.
" Do. Dark (men's wear) 15 do.
" London Brown & Bottle Green 18 3/4 do.
" Drab of different shades 10 do.
" Light Soot (men's wear) 12 1/2 do.

" Filling & pressing any home colour 6 1/4 do.

" London Brown Flannel 12 1/2 do.

" Green do. 12 1/2 do.

" All other colours 10 do.

" Flannels coloured & pressed 4 do.

JAMES RAUCILLE.

October 22, 1831.

42—5^{f.}

RECORDERS OFFICE.

THE Recorder's office, of Dearborn county, is kept in a room adjoining the residence of col. John Spencer, in the town of Lawrenceburg. The undersigned proposes executing all manner of writing, such as acknowledgments on deeds & mortgages, conveyances of land, powers of attorney, easements, articles of agreement, &c. &c. &c. for those who may think proper to employ him, on moderate terms.

THOMAS PORTER.

Feb. 19, 1831. 7—5 Recorder.

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