

Enrichment.—The resolution introduced into the House, suggesting an inquiry into the conduct of the officers of Government, may be discussed, and what salaries may be reduced, still continued to occupy the house during most of the daily sessions. We have glanced over a number of the speeches on the subject—but we cannot find any charges of extravagance or waste of public revenue. Messrs. McDowell & Brown, and some others, assert generally that there is prodigality and waste—ought to be probed, ferreted out, abuse corrected—but by a strange tenacity, oppose the resolution, because it is not the accepted time. On the other hand, it is pressed upon them, that if there does really exist the prodigality, useless offices and extravagant salaries so confidently asserted, now is the time to hunt them up, and eradicate the enormous and growing corruption. But, after all the speeches upon the subject, and the bandying of epithets between the two political parties—after the readiness and alacrity with which the friends of the Administration have seconded these resolutions, and pressed their adoption, we cannot anticipate that any thing will be effected.

There is truth and justice in the following remarks of Mr. Wright, of Ohio:

Sir, we have been told of great extravagances and of many abuses—but no one has been specified. I regret that this is not the case. Tell us where the abuses are to be found—what officer's salary should be reduced. Is it that of the Post Master General? Will any gentleman say his salary is too great a compensation for the various and arduous duties devolved upon him? If they do, let them satisfy me of the fact, and I will unite to reduce his pay. But how can the Administration be chargeable with waste and extravagance? They can expend no money except on the appropriations of Congress; and what laws have we passed, since the commencement of the present Administration, to increase expenditures or salaries, except that of the Postmaster General? I recollect none.

If then there is waste, and prodigality, and extravagance, it originates here. Point out the extravagant object, and withhold the appropriation. We are to blame—we hold the purse strings of the nation, and I am not disposed to surrender them and we can close and open the purse strings at pleasure.

National Highways.—The bill appropriating \$100,000 for completing the Cumberland road to Zanesville, it will be seen has, after a fiery trial, passed the Senate—and it is probable that it also will pass the other House. We need not say, we hope so—and our surprise is elicited that the policy and expediency of continuing this road should appear so questionable to a certain set of politicians. Its importance is so palpable, and its tendency so unequivocal, to knit together wide separated parts of the republic, and promote unity of interest and harmony of feeling, that we cannot conceive the motive which should array in such deadly hostility to it, so many of the "conscript fathers"—of the nation. But, what is still worse, they carry their opposition against every measure of improvement, by roads and canals, by the national Government. We know not whence to derive their opposition, but from an unmanly jealousy of the towering greatness of the National Government.

To be consistent, the enemies of this road must as strenuously oppose the other great national Highways, which are proposed to be speedily commenced. Two bills have been recently passed to the House of Representatives, one for laying out and constructing a *National Road* from Washington city to Buffalo; and the other for laying out and constructing a *National Road* from Washington to New Orleans. Without hesitation, we give our suffrage to the accomplishment of those eminent National objects. Either in war or peace, the cost of their construction and repair, would not weigh a feather in the balance against their immense utility.

Agriculture and Manufactures.—A committee of the Senate of Ohio have made a able and interesting report upon the subject, which it may pass; for we apprehend it will not become a law in its

country. A brief review of the policy of our Government, since it has existed, in relation to the protection of manufactures, is followed by some remarks upon the actual condition of Ohio, and other grain growing states. The following paragraphs are so applicable to our own State, that we are induced to copy them:

Our station precludes us from entering into foreign commerce, nor have we any particular interest in this lucrative branch of industry further than it comes in aid of agriculture and manufactures. It has been estimated that ninety per cent of our population is engaged in agriculture. This, added to the exceeding fertility of our soil and the mildness and general salubrity of the climate, leaves a prodigious excess of agricultural products beyond consumption. This immense surplus cannot be exchanged at home for manufactured fabrics that we need, for a most obvious reason, that nearly all have the same surplus and require the same exchanges. As applied to this state, there is no proportion between agricultural and manufacturing products, and consumption. In the first there is an incalculable surplus; in the last an impoverishing deficiency. These facts are equally applicable to all the middle and western states. We therefore find the richest gifts of nature wasting upon the hands of the agriculturalist or squandered with lavish profusion, because a useless encumbrance to the plantation, while at the same time, the owner and his family are suffering from a deficiency of comfortable clothing, and convenient household utensils. This profusion of one product of labor and deficiency of another, has a demoralizing influence upon our population and naturally tends to check the progress of civilization and refinement.

Our surplus consists mostly in bulky articles—tobacco, hemp, flour and provisions, which subject us to great waste of time and heavy expense in the transportation to the Atlantic markets. These domestic markets, subject to the fluctuation of others still more distant, are too unsteady to admit of any safe calculation by our commercial adventurers. Those who ventured far in this dangerous field of enterprise, have met with disaster and ruin.

Nor have a few who have vested their capital in manufacturing establishments, met with a better fate. They struggled for a little time against the inundation of foreign goods, that rose above the mountains and flowed in upon us until their means and credit were both exhausted, & then sunk under the unequal competition. And yet it cannot be denied that this state possesses in vast abundance, the elements of both these great sources of wealth. Her rich soil and mild climate produces almost spontaneous harvests; her native pastures feed innumerable herds; her earth is filled with minerals; her population have all the activity and vigour of youth. And yet with all these natural advantages, her progress in useful arts and wealth is slow; her resources limited, and she is compelled to rely upon public credit for the accomplishment of the mighty work she has undertaken. If her prosperity was alone effected by foreign laws or the inadequacy of our own protecting system; or if the interest of any of our sister states were to be sacrificed by what we believe to be the true national policy, it would be the duty of Ohio to suffer in silence until time produced a change of legislation, worked a revolution in the objects of industry. But she feels that the United States have a common interest at stake, and that although a temporary embarrassment may result from a great change in the national policy, the permanent effects will be more active, domestic commerce, that will wear down sectional asperities, a more steady home market, and a more abundant and cheaper supply of wants and a great accession of national wealth and power. From these beneficial results no part of the union will be excluded.

The Legislature of Massachusetts, Rhode Island, and Pennsylvania, have passed resolutions, in favor of further protection to domestic manufactures—these may be set off against the resolutions of the southern States.

[Copy of a letter to the Editor of the Leger.]

WASHINGTON, 28th Jan. 1828.

"Nothing very important to our section of the country has been decided upon in either branch of the Legislature, since I wrote, except that the Senate on yesterday passed a bill to appropriate \$100,000 to continue the Cumberland Road. I have little doubt but that this bill will pass the House of Representatives. The bill to provide for cutting out the Road through our State has not as yet been acted upon

no conception as to what the fate of the bill may be. The bill to authorize the sale of the School Lands has not yet been taken up in the House, but I presume it will pass. You will have perceived by the papers, that we had a long discussion on a bill to pay for an injury done to a negro at New-Orleans—I voted against the claim; I could vote no otherwise, and when you know how the case stood, I think you will say that I voted right. The session will be a long one without doubt, though the cry is, a short session and retrenchment. Yours,

O. H. SMITH."

LIBERIA.—The following is an extract of a late letter from an emigrant to Liberia, to his mother, who remains in the United States:

"I was once poor, but am not so now. I am able to buy not only necessities, but luxuries. I buy wine by the barrel, and porter by the dozen. We have all and every thing else we want. If a Prophet had told me when I first came here that things would be as they are now, I could not have believed him. Our settlers travel from one to two and three hundred miles into the country. Captain Smith a trader, brought here last week 100 head of hogs from down the coast.

"I am now doing a large job of work, [carpenter's] to the amount of \$4,550.—My house is done, and is the finest on this part of the coast. I am building a small schooner, of eight tons, which work I am doing myself. Dear mother, if you were here now, you would be contented. I live as well as any body, rich or poor. I do not know the want of a dollar. Our harbor is hardly ever clear of vessels from some nation."

A committee of the Virginia Jackson Caucus had been appointed to report upon the expediency of addressing the people of Virginia in favor of General Jackson, and reported that it was inexpedient. This gave rise to some debate, in the course of which, Mr. Wm. M. Peyton, of Augusta county, urged the propriety of an address, and declared his conviction that unless that of the Anti-Jackson Convention was answered, such was the authority of Captain Johnson's name and weight of character in certain parts of the State, that the address drafted by him would carry WHOLE COUNTIES AGAINST JACKSON.—*Baltimore Patriot*.

Politics of the day. It is a subject of no little gratification to learn, from those states hitherto deemed doubtful, that the truth and the light begin to prevail against the prejudices which have infected the public mind, and the misrepresentations which have influenced the public opinion. In no part of the country is this operation going on so certainly as in the state of Pennsylvania. We have before us several letters from the interior and sound parts of the State, which leave no reason to doubt of the vote of that State being given to Mr. Adams, for the Presidency, and to Mr. Rush for the Vice Presidency.

Nat. Intelligencer.

A fire broke out at Wilmington North Carolina, on the 29th ult. that destroyed about 50 houses, including thirty stores, valued, with the goods in them, at from 100,000 to 130,000 dollars. The fire was supposed to have been caused by accident.

CONNECTICUT. There were in Connecticut, in the fall of 1826, no less than 367,098 sheep, valued in the assessment list at \$405,964, which on an average will produce at least three pounds of wool each, making in the sum total, 1,001,294 pounds of wool grown in the state. We have of various kinds of manufactures 1350 in Connecticut, the actual value of which, as assessed in 1826, is \$1,042,697.

North Carolina.—A letter from a respectable citizen in Richmond county N. Carolina, a warm friend to General Jackson, writing to his friend in Congress on local matters, after giving the names of one or two leading men, who had come out for the Administration, adds the following: "The Administration party is gaining ground very fast indeed, and I am very sorry for it; for I am a true Jackson man in principle."—*Nat. Intelligencer*.

The *Georgian* gives an encouraging description of the progress of the new government adopted by the removed Cherokees. It is, says that paper, reported to be in full operation. Among the first exhibitions of its power, was the public execution of an Indian for murder. He was hung. Their printing materials have arrived. The types are generally cast in the Cherokee alphabet, which consists of