

ernment to extend equal protection to all the great interests of the nation. For this purpose, to promote the common interest of all its members, government was instituted. But this common interest, is only the aggregate of all the particular interests, of the various portions of the Union. Hence then, in all legislation concerning the national industry, agricultural, manufacturing, or commercial, the interests of each section of the country should be considered, and as far as possible promoted. The United States seem by circumstances, superior to the influence of legislation, to be divided into three portions; whose views of policy, and opinions of their own separate interests greatly differ. In this division, this state naturally classes itself among the middle, or grain growing states.—Our welfare is intimately connected with the general prosperity of the nation. Our prosperity is identified by our geographical position, our soil and climate, and the character, habits and opinions of our population, with all the great interests of the country; manufacturing, agricultural and commercial. And this is the great difference between the middle, or grain states, and the Eastern & Southern states. That policy which the East would consider highly beneficial, the South would dread as ruinous; and measures which the South would adopt with gladness, would meet abhorrence in the East. And at the same time, the favorite measures of either of these sections, would not exactly satisfy the wants, nor advance the interests of the Middle, or grain states. Hence the necessity of compromise; hence the propriety of that mutual giving and taking, which formed the basis of our present national constitution, & which is the foundation of all our legislation.

Between the opposite extremes; the capitalists of New England, and the planters of the South, the grain growing states hold the balance. In numerical strength, in and out of congress, the Middle is decidedly the most powerful of these three sections; and at all times have the power, by a reasonable, well timed, and judicious compromise, with one or both of the extremes, to consult the general good. Under these circumstances is it wise, would it be patriotic, for the representatives of the grain growing states in congress, to abandon not only the best interests of their constituents, but the power of consulting the general good, and of providing for the common prosperity of the country, by the unqualified adoption of the local measures of either extreme? An attempt has been long making to identify the present administration with the *American system*. This term, it is presumed does not mean a New England system, any more than a Southern system; but that system which Mr. Jefferson long since recommended, and which then the great merchants of the Atlantic, & capitalists of New-England, engaged in the carrying trade of the world, as well as the whole *Federal* party, and the planters of the South, united in bitterly opposing. It is that system which was advocated for years past, as well by Mr. Clay as by Mr. Calhoun, and by many other patriotic and high minded men, now to be found in the ranks of each of our present great parties. A system of general protection.—A system of national policy, which shall extend a fair and just portion of the common benefits of government, a proportionate part of the national protection, to each section, and to each interest. A system which shall regard with equal earnestness, and provide for and protect with equal care, the interests of every section of country, and of every class of people. A system which shall deal out equal justice to the East, Middle, & South; to the rich and poor; to the farmer of the West, the merchant of the Atlantic, and the planter of the South. Such, and such only, can be properly called the *AMERICAN SYSTEM*. The friends, as well as opponents of this system, are to be found in the ranks of each of the present parties; and we hold the East, as well as the South, to stand in equal opposition to it. If this system belongs to any portion of the Union, unquestionably the Middle, or grain growing states are only entitled to it. It is identified with the interests of those states; upon them its adoption entirely depends, and to them solely it belongs.

The tariff of 1824, was the result of compromise; it professed to be a national system;—and although it did not in all things go the extent many desired, nevertheless, in some respects it was complete; and considering the opposite and conflicting interests affected by its provisions, we have much more cause for approbation than of complaint. That law has stood the test of experience. The benefits which have accrued from the protection it afforded are many and important. As much was obtained at the passage of that law, by the friends of a general protection of the national industry, as was then practicable.—Much was then done for the mechanic and for the manufacturer; care was taken not to injure, much less to sacrifice, the merchant and the planter. But the interests of agriculture were almost overlooked; the farmer was almost forgotten. No sooner did the result of experience, secure to the tariff of 1824 the support of public opinion throughout the grain growing states, than a strong inclination was manifested to extend its provisions, and increase the advantages the country was expected to derive from them. As Mr. Clay had been one of the prominent ad-

vocates, &c., with that system; and as gen. Jackson had received the support of the southern states, generally adverse to the tariff, every effort was used to impose upon the citizens of the Middle and Western grain growing states, the belief, that he was opposed to the tariff.

Gen. Jackson as member of the senate in 1824, gave to the tariff a firm, manly and judicious support; his votes recorded in the senate journal present the most undeniable evidence of his sentiments—the evidence of *deeds*, not of words, of *acts*, not of speeches.

The protection afforded by the tariff of 1824 to the manufacturer of woollens, was such as to induce many of the New England capitalists to engage in the business; consequently it was overdone, and the markets were glutted. The amount of capital engaged in this business suddenly increased from ten to forty millions of dollars. By a defect in the law, foreigners were enabled to evade the duty upon fine cloths, by importing them in an unfinished state. This undoubtedly required amendment. But the glut of the market was owing to the greatly increased quantity of goods manufactured, and not the increase of foreign importations, for it appears by the Treasury report and documents of 1823, the year before the tariff of 1824—& of 1826, the year after the tariff had been in operation a few months, that the amount of woollen goods imported, had considerably decreased.

It was necessary to remedy the defects of the law of 1824, relative to appraisements, in order to guard against evasion; but it in other respects the tariff required amendment, it was the farmer, and not the manufacturer, who required additional protection. Additional protection was needed by the growers of corn, rotting in his cribs, for the want of a market for its product, whiskey; by the growers of hemp and of wool, who had to contend with the foreign importer without sufficient protection; and by the manufacturer of iron, and the distiller of spirits from grain. The woollen bill of the last session was not national, but merely local; it would operate only for the benefit of one section of the Union, and of one class of people. Its principle was, the finer the cloth, the lower the duty. And, above all, it did not extend equal protection to the growers of wool, and the manufacturer of woollens. The foreign manufacturer was excluded, but foreign wool was admitted.

This bill, unequal and unjust as it was, received the support of the administration, because it was necessary for Mr. Adams to ensure his popularity in New England, by conferring some great benefit upon the manufacturers and capitalists of those states. This measure was defeated by the firmness and patriotism of some of the representatives of the Middle and Western grain states. By men who, recognizing that they represented farmers and mechanics, stood firm at their posts, and conscious alike, of their power as holding the balance between the extreme parties, & of their duty to their constituents, refused their support to the bill, unless its provisions were extended, and the interests of their own constituents received a proper share of protection.

At the present session of congress, the friends of gen. Jackson possess the majority. A committee of manufacturers was appointed, composed of gentlemen of each party, a majority of one, however, opposed to the administration. That committee, in discharge of their duty, determined to obtain every information, & not to depend upon the statements of interested persons only. After much opposition from the minority, the power to call for persons and papers was given to the committee, and they have reported a bill, founded upon national principles, and intended to extend equal protection to all the great interests of the country.

From the commencement of the present session, the administration prints have continually asserted, that from the friends of gen. Jackson in congress, no measure beneficial to agriculture or manufactures, could be expected, and that delay was the only object of the majority in congress, and of the committee upon manufactures. It will now be in the power of the friends of the administration in congress, to prove their sincerity, and by uniting with that portion of the majority, who do not belong to the Southern party, but hold the balance between the extremes, to give success to the bill reported; a bill essentially national—deserving the name of American; and which should receive the support of every honest advocate of the *American System*—whether friendly to the re election of Adams, or to the election of Jackson.

UNUS.

I HAVE formed the determination of removing from this state in the spring and will dispose of the *REAL* and *PERSONAL PROPERTY* I possess in this place at private sale. MOSES TABBS.

Vincennes, January 25, 1828—52¹

Take Notice.

ALL persons indebted to the subscriber, either by NOTE or BOOK account, are requested to call on or before the first day of March, 1828, and make payment—after which time, I will place all my unsettled balances in the hands of an officer for collection. WM. MIEURE.

Vincennes, Feb. 6, 1828 1-3

RENOVATING PANACEA 3

Equal to Swaim's, or any other,

AND ONE DOLLAR CHEAPER.

FOR THE CURE OF

RHEUMATISM,

LIVER COMPLAINT,—ULCERS,

MERCURIAL, and

SYPHILITIC DISEASES.

Likewise, complaints arising from an impure state of the blood. Putrid Sore Throat, and the early stages of Consumption, &c.

MANY cases of Jaundice have been radically cured by using only a few bottles. Dyspepsia or Indigestion is removed by its powerful virtues, and where children are concerned, it is known to be a remarkable salutary operative, and for that purpose should be kept in families to be given in complaints incident to the change of seasons.

Purchasers are requested to observe, that the *Genuine Medicine* has the proprietor's name, in his own hand writing, on the label of each bottle, with the words, *Parker's Panacea*, on the seal of the cork. The label represents the Hydra subdued by Hercules, with a Mosaic emblem above.

This *PANACEA* is equal to any in use; it is pleasant to the taste, and requires no alteration in the diet—spirituous liquors to be avoided.

The proprietor is aware that for want of proper and certain information, his medicine may by some persons be ranked amongst numerous empires, of the day; but he has the satisfaction of knowing that upon trial, these opinions will vanish, and give place to conviction of its superior merits. To pretend that all and every disease to which the human constitution is liable, will be cured by this medicine, would be false and absurd in the extreme; but it possesses uncommon efficacy in the relief and cure of certain obstinate and violent complaints, and those in many instances of the most alarming and distressing nature, can and has been fully substantiated.

Certificates and directions printed in pamphlet form, accompany each bottle—price, 32. or \$20 per dozen.

REMEMBER!—PARKER'S PANACEA; equal to Swaim's, or any other—and one dollar cheaper.

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John Hart & Son, No 18 South Second st.

Edward B. Garigues, cor. of 6th & Market,

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Dr. McRea, Wilmington, North Carolina.

John D. Moore, Columbia, South Carolina.

Edwin C. Estes, Athens, Alabama.

D. A. Vickroy, Miamisburg, Ohio.

Joseph Bringhurst, Wilmington, Delaware.

E. W. Leopold, Harrisburgh, Pennsylvania.

S. Babcock, New Haven, Connecticut.

R. Steel, Druggitt, Auburn, New York,

Southward & Boardman, Middletown, Conn.

Mr. Hutchings, New Brunswick, New Jersey.

S. Carter, New Haven, Connecticut.

Al. A. Santos, Norfolk, Virginia.

R. & G. Moore, Lancaster, Pennsylvania.

George Cannon, Nantucket.

Byers & Butler, Louisville, Kentucky.

Orders from any part of the United States,

addressed to JOHNA. PARKER, No. 209,

North Eighth, four doors above Wood street,

or ATKINSON & ALEXANDER, Printers,

Philadelphia, will be attended to.

The benefits of the above medicine are daily becoming more generally known, and the proprietor, J. A. Parker, to facilitate this desirable object, requests Editors who may be disposed to second his endeavours, to copy this advertisement, for the insertion of which

any number of times less than twenty, a proportionate quantity of the medicine will be placed to their credit, which they may have

directed to their order, by addressing a line to

that effect, to Atkinson & Alexander, Philadelphia.

January 12—1-19

Rags! Rags! Rags!

CASH, or WORK, will be given for any

quantity of clean Linen or Cotton RAGS at

the WESTERN SUN office.

January 12—1-19

A copy—test,

DOCTOR McNAMEE respectfully informs the citizens of the Wabash country, and the public generally that he has just opened his

MEDICINE STORE 41

On Market street, next door to S. Tomlinson's store, in the room formerly occupied by F. Dickson—where he is now opening Medicines just received. During the month of June, he will receive from Philadelphia, several packages additional, to complete the assortment, and make it ample. In conducting this business, he has engaged the assistance of DR. WOOLVERTON, which he hopes will enable him to accommodate those who purchase for family purposes to their entire satisfaction; the advantage of correct prescriptions to such, will be obvious.—Physicians purchasing, may be assured of every article necessary in practice, and of genuine quality; none other will be offered—it will be made their interest to favor him with their custom.—Country merchants may find it to their interest to give him a call, for such medicines as they may want.

E. McNAMEE.

Vincennes, May 15, 1827. 15-1f

DR. WOOLVERTON, respectfully informs the citizens of Vincennes, and vicinity, that he has so far recovered his health, as to be able to assist Doctor McNamee, in the above business, & to resume his Practice, which he will do in the employ of Dr. McNamee.

J. D. WOOLVERTON

Valuable Real Estate for Sale.

PURSUANT to an Act of the Legislature of the state of Indiana, the undersigned will, on the

First Monday of April next, offer for sale at PUBLIC VENDUE, in the town of Merom, in the county of Sullivan, the following valuable tracts of land situated in the aforesaid county, viz.

S. W. Qr. of Sec. No. 1, in Town. No 8 N. of Range No. 11 West.

S. E. Qr. of Sec. No. 2, in Town. No. 8, North of Range No. 11 West.

West half of Sec. No. 36, in Town. No. 9, North of Range No. 11 West.