

cess in those protecting & dispensing measures alluded to; but with us they are nearly as important as our liberty. We recognize the fact, that the productions of southern labour, find a certain market abroad; and from proximity to the ocean, are disposed of with facility, compared with the difficulty attending exchanges of the bulky & ponderous productions of the north and west. The cotton of the south, is bartered at the work shops of Great Britain for cash, or manufactured articles, upon the very best terms. The productions of your soil find a ready market in Europe, from necessity, which enables you to regulate your own prices—to sell high, & buy low. A reference also to the many millions of dollars, that have been, & are expending along the shores of the Atlantic, in virtue of certain powers heretofore enumerated, constructing light houses, docks, navy yards, buoys, beacons, harbors, breakwaters, fortifications, and other improvements, for the benefit mostly of the commercial class, may with propriety be permitted to shew that our claims upon the treasury do not rest upon false premises.

Our population and their condition, urge their pretensions to equal rights, upon the public ear. In this country a large majority of the inhabitants spend their days in the honorable employment of cultivating the soil, for a livelihood; and in this class of people, we shall always find the bulwark of the nation. They have no British sympathies, such as are felt by many of the non-productive classes of the great commercial cities; but they are Americans—republicans in feeling and conduct. These patriotic yeomen, who dig their bread out of the ground with their own hands, have a principle about them, which bids a proud defiance to the seductive arts of luxury, and who will stand as towers of defence in this great empire, when the mighty commercial cities of the east and south may be convulsed with faction, and enslaved by foreign influence and wealth. Shall not this class, then, these farmers, demand the beneficial exercise of a single power in their behalf, out of the many which are daily dispensing their blessings to other branches of industry? What, sir, forbids this people from attending to their interests? As consumers of imported articles, do they not pay their proportion into the exchequer of the nation? What are their opportunities of acquiring the means of payment? They cannot exchange their pork, or beef, flour, whiskey, corn, or any thing which their soil produces for those articles they consume. European ports by unjust prohibitions and restrictions, are shut against their produce. The cities and manufactoryes of the two Americas constitute their only market. Roads and Canals are the remedy. These denied us, we must enter into a non consumption agreement, as to any imported articles, change our taste, and abandon the use of what we cannot make. Thus we shall be independent in reality, as well as in name, of the regal powers on the other side of the great waters.

If the general government, however, by a paternal exercise of the powers found in our excellent constitution, authorizing the making of internal improvements, would throw back amongst the people a portion of the money, which is constantly passing out of the country for merchandize and public lands, by aiding the states to make roads and canals, that the farmer may carry off the accumulating productions of his soil and labor, without being subjected to the present enormous tax, levied by bad roads and obstructed river navigation, upon every thing they raise for market, they could live in republican simplicity, and by long lives of temperance, industry and economy, enjoy the rich and abundant fruits of an incomparable country. Seated in this excellent new territory, interspersed with fine streams, yet requiring improvement, a salubrious climate, and the best government under the high arch of heaven; we must be indulged in claiming our just share of its benefits. We ask for an exact equality in all things, and no more. If the public treasury is to be unlocked for other purposes than to pay the common debt, equity requires that a part of it be circulated wherever a pound of tea is consumed, or a yard of British broadcloth is vended and worn.

A careful review of the short catalogue of powers, which the states have delegated to the National Legislature, connected and compared with the local position of the west, and its increasing millions, must at once raise the grave & interesting inquiry into the *particular* powers which Congress can constitutionally exercise for its benefit, in equalizing the common treasure of the Union amongst all its citizens. We seize upon the powers to regulate commerce, to provide for the common defence and general welfare, and to establish post offices and post roads, and to lay duties and imposts, to sustain us in the belief that congress is left neither upon constructive or doubtful ground, as to authority to adorn and bless the country with internal facilities, for the common interest and glory of the people, and to call into action, encourage and protect their industry.

Nor are those powers upon which the agriculturist and manufacturer rely, less necessary to the successful operations of their honorable avocations, than indispensable to unite this great family of republics in a still closer bond of union, than without them, they can ever expect to arrive at. It may be emphatically said, that these powers constitute our principal inheritance in the public purse.

All others must confine expenditures within particular tide water limits, to the seas, lakes and cities, to our exclusion, and for the special accommodation and aggrandizement of a portion of inhabitants, more unproductive & wealthy, but less meritorious than the hardy pioneers of the forest, who, whether in peace or war, have always done their duty. Virtually strike from the instrument containing them those clauses, by omitting to execute their obvious spirit, and the western delegation in congress would be thrown into the humble attitude of begging for those things as favors, which they should be left at liberty to demand as rights. Estimating these vested rights thus highly, we have been startled at the boldness and apparent candour which has characterized the conduct of the southern states, in the stand which they have taken against internal improvements and the domestic system, which received their birth under the auspices of those powers. And finding these very states in your support for the presidency, with the ostensible object of putting a period to all further legislation favorable to those measures to which we are so firmly wedded, we are subjected to the unpleasant necessity of soliciting you to furnish us with your opinion on the following points, to wit:

Do you believe that congress has power to appropriate money from the common treasury of the Union, to make roads and canals; and do you believe that it is expedient for them to exercise that power?

Is it your opinion that congress has power to make internal improvements in & through state sovereignties, without the consent of the states; or, is it your opinion that, that body can only appropriate money from the treasury, and put it under the agency of the state for application? And is it expedient to do so?

What are your present opinions of Tariff laws?—How far are you willing to go in imposing duties to protect American manufactures?—Are you the friend of the American system?—Are you in favor of the woolens bill which was before the last congress?

Are you willing to impose such a duty upon all such articles imported into the United States, from foreign countries, of the same kind which can be manufactured at home, as will enable the American artist and laborer to compete fairly in market with European capital and skill?

This letter is not dictated by any other motive than friendship, and a desire to arrive at the truth, the whole truth, and nothing but the truth; and it is confidently believed, that you will not misunderstand its object. In the purest times of the republic, when the fathers of the constitution and country were upon the stage, we learn that they inculcated the doctrines we contend for; and we intend contributing our share to perpetuate them—I have the honor to be, sir, very respectfully, your most obedient servant,

J. BROWN RAY.

HERMITAGE, Feb'y 28th, 1828.

Sir—I have had the honor to receive your excellency's letter, of the 30th ultimo, enclosing resolutions of the senate of Indiana adopted, as it appears with a view of ascertaining my opinion on certain political topics.—The respect which I entertain for the executive and senate of your state, excludes, from my mind, the idea that an unfriendly disposition dictated the interrogatories which are proposed. But I will confess my regret at being forced, by this sentiment, to depart, in the smallest degree, from that determination on which I have always acted. Nor sir, that I would wish to conceal my opinions from the people upon any political, or national subjects; but as they were in various ways promulgated in 1824, I am apprehensive that my appearance before the public, at this time, may be attributed, as has already been the case, to improper motives.

With these remarks, I pray you, sir, respectfully to state to the senate of Indiana, that my opinions, *at present*, are precisely what they were in 1823 and 4, when they were communicated, by letter, to Doctor Coleman of North Carolina, and when I voted for the present tariff and appropriations for internal improvement. As that letter was written at a time when the divisions of sentiment, on its subject, we are as strongly marked as they now are, in relation both to the *expediency* and *constitutionality* of the system, it is enclosed herein; and I beg the favor of your excellency to consider it a part of this communication. The occasion, out of which it arose, was embraced with a hope of preventing any doubt, misconstruction, or necessity for further inquiry respecting my opinion on the subjects to which you refer—particularly in those states, which you have designated as cherishing a policy at variance with your own. To preserve our invaluable constitution and be prepared to repel the invasion of a foreign foe, by the practice of economy, and the cultivation, *within ourselves*, of the means of national defence and independence, should be, it seems to me, the leading objects of any system which aspires to the name of "American," and of every prudent administration of our government.

I trust sir, that these general views taken in connection with the letter enclosed, and the votes referred to, will be received as a sufficient answer to the inquiries suggested by the resolutions of the senate. I will further observe, to your excellency, that my views of constitutional power, and American policy, were imbibed, in no small degree, in the times, and from the sages of the revolution,

and that my experience has not disposed me to forget their lessons: and, in conclusion, I will repeat that my opinions remain as they existed in 1823 and '24, uninfluenced by the hopes of personal aggrandisement; and, that I am sure, they will never deprive me of the proud satisfaction of always having been a sincere and consistent republican.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your most obedient servant,

ANDREW JACKSON.

J. B. RAY, Gov, Ia.

Copy of a letter from gen. Andrew Jackson, to Dr L. H. Coleman, of Warrenton, North Carolina.

WASHINGTON CIR, April 26, 1824.

SIR—I have had the honor this day, to receive your letter of the 21st instant, and with candour shall reply to it. My name has been brought before the nation by the people themselves, without any agency of mine; for I wish it not to be forgotten, that I never have solicited office; nor, when called upon, by the constituted authorities, have ever declined where I conceived my services could be beneficial to my country. But as my name has been brought before the nation for the first office in the gift of the people, it is incumbent on me, when asked, frankly to declare my opinion upon any political national question, pending before, and about which the country feels an interest.

You ask me my opinion on the Tariff. I answer, that I am in favor of a judicious examination and revision of it: and so far as the tariff bill before us embraces the design of fostering, protecting and preserving within ourselves, the means of national defence and independence, particularly in a state of war, I will advocate and support it. *The experience of the last war ought to teach us a profitable lesson, and one never to be forgotten.*—If our liberty and republican form of government, procured for us by our revolutionary fathers, are worth the blood and treasure, at which they were obtained, *it surely is our duty to protect and defend them.* Can there be an American patriot who saw the privations, dangers and difficulties experienced for the want of the proper means of defence during the last war, who would be willing again to hazard the safety of our country, if embroiled; or to rest it for defence on the precarious means of national resource to be derived from commerce in a state of war with a maritime power, who might destroy that commerce to prevent us obtaining the means of defence, & thereby subdue us? I hope there is not: & if there is, I am sure he does not deserve to enjoy the blessings of freedom. *Heaven smiled upon, & gave us liberty & independence.*

—That same Providence has blessed us with the means of national independence, and national defence. If we omit or refuse the gifts which he has extended to us, we deserve not the continuation of his blessings. He has filled our mountains and our plains with minerals—with lead, iron and copper; and given us climate and soil for the growing of hemp and wool. These being the grand materials of our national defence, they ought to have extended to them adequate and fair protection, that our manufacturers and labourers may be placed on a fair competition with those of Europe, and that we may have, within our country, a supply of those leading and important articles, so essential in war. Beyond this, I look at the tariff with an eye to the proper distribution of labor, and to revenue; and with a view to discharge our national debt. I am one of those who do not believe that a national debt is a national blessing; but rather a curse to a republic; inasmuch as it is calculated to raise around the administration a *Mould Aristocracy*, dangerous to the liberties of the country. This tariff—I mean a judicious one—possesses more fanciful than real danger. I will ask what is the real situation of the agriculturist? Where has the American farmer a market for his surplus market?—Except for cotton he has neither a foreign or home market. Does not this clearly prove, when there is no market either at home or abroad, that there is too much labor employed in agriculture; and that the channels for labor should be multiplied? Common sense points out at once the remedy. Draw from agriculture this superabundant labor; employ it in mechanism and manufactures; thereby creating a home market for your bread stuffs, and distributing labor to the most profitable account; and benefit to the country will result. Take from agriculture in the United States six hundred thousand men, women and children, & you will at once give a home market for more bread stuffs than all Europe now furnishes us. In short, sir, we have been too long subject to the policy of the British merchants. It is time that we should become a little more Americanised; and, instead of feeding the paupers and labourers of England, feed our own; or else in a short time, by continuing our present policy, we shall be rendered paupers ourselves. It is, therefore, my opinion, that a careful and judicious tariff is much wanted to pay our national debt and afford us the means of that defence within ourselves, on which the safety & liberty of our country depends; and last, tho' not least, gives a proper distribution to our labor, which must prove beneficial to the happiness, independence, and wealth of the community.

This is a short outline of my opinion, generally, on the subject of your inquiry, and believing them correct, and calculated to further the prosperity and happiness of my country, I declare to you, I would not barter them for any office or situation, of a temporal character, that could be given me.

"I have presented you my opinions freely, because I am without concealment; and should indeed despise myself, if I could believe myself capable of desiring the confidence of any, by means so ignoble. I am, sir, very respectfully, your most obedient servant,

(Signed) ANDREW JACKSON.

"Dr H. L. COLEMAN, Warrenton, N. C."

A LIST of letters remaining in the Post-Office at Vincennes, the quarter ending the 31st of March, 1828, which if not taken out within three months, will be sent to the General Post-Office as dead letters.

ABC James Alice, Rachel Alton, Noah Ashley, Tillinghurst Almy, Charles Baiseloe, Wm. Bruce, 2, col. Berry, Elias Bidle, B. V. Beckes, 2, Eliza Brandon, Homer Brooks, James Bree, Ephraim Collins, Elizabeth H. Colman, George Calleund, Isaac Coleman, Jesse Chanslor, Phillip Crum, Levin Clark, Mary Claycomb.

DEF GH Cornelius Delong, Meareau Davidson, William Dart, Elizabeth Dollahon, John Durell, Charles Emmons, Strawther French, Nelson Frazier, 2, Isaac Farris, William Gamble, Francis Graves, Martin Goldman, Joseph Gardiner, George Harper, Jacob Harper, Elijah Hurd.

J K L M Samuel Judah, 2, Jenny Johnson, Homer Johnson, 2, Wm. Johnson, Jacob Kuykendall, George Knox, James Kemp, Luke Kelly, David Lowrey, H. Laselle, James Lillie, Alex. McCleese, John McCoy, Thomas McClure, Samuel McClure, John Marney, Antoine Mareshall, Wm. McClesky, Robt. Miller, Isaac Martin, William Minor, 2, John Mcroe, gen. Mires, Richd. Merrill, C. Manville, N P R Asa Norton, Agier Platt, Amable Potvin, Daniel Pleasing, Noah Purcell, Samuel Price, Thos. Palmer or Jesse Davis, Andrew Pinkstaff, Wm. Raper, Aquilla Rarden, Martin Rose, Reynolds & Bonner.

STVW John Smith, John F. Snapp, Josiah Stout, Wm. J. Sherer, Israel Southwick, Jacob or Wm. Soden, Eleazar Stewart, 2, Edward Steele, Moses Smith, Moses Tabbs, 4, Daniel Travis, Abel Thacker, Nelly Turlatt, Ira Thompson, Corn's Tenke, James Vanderburgh, 2, Nathan Webb, Levi H. Wakeman, Ebene Welson, 2, Henry Willard, 2, Peter Wolf, Thos. White, Robert Wolf, Dudley Williams.

SAM. HILL, a. m.

April 1, 1828. 9-3t-L112

Persons inquiring for the above letters will please say they are advertised, otherwise they may not get them.

S. H.

Administrator's Notice.

ALL persons concerned are hereby notified, that I have taken out letters of administration upon the estate of John B. Varnave, (late of Knox county, Ia.) deceased; all persons having claims against said estate are requested to present them properly authenticated for settlement within one year from this date, and all those indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment—the estate is believed to be solvent.

JOHN I. BAILEY, Adm.

March 31, 1828. 9-3t

One Cent Reward.

RANAWAY from the subscriber about the first of October last, an apprentice boy by the name of WILLIAM SAMPSON, about five feet six or seven inches high, heavy set, nearly 19 years of age, the above reward, but no thanks, will be paid to any person returning him to,

A. SCOTT.

March 29, 1828. 9-3t

Blacksmithing.

THE subscriber has engaged Mr B. WELMAN, to superintend, and carry on his Blacksmiths' Shop, at the old stand, formerly of Smith & Thompson—the well known qualifications of Mr. Welman as a good workman, will insure a liberal share of public patronage—All kinds of Edged tools made and warranted.

N. SMITH.

February 14, 1827. 2-1f

A LIST of letters remaining in the Post-Office at Princeton, Gibson county, Ia., the quarter ending the 31st of March, 1828, which if not taken out within three months, will be sent to the General Post-Office as dead letters.

BCDE Frederick Bruner, Vincent Barber, Hiram Corn, s. or Jesse Corn, Mary Coulter, William Crow, Mary Jane Crow, James Chappel 2, Ebenezer R. Cooper, Collector of Gibson county, Thomas Cobb, James Denny, Joseph Duff, William Embre 2, Thos. Early.

FGHJK Wm. French, Jesse Graves, Chas. Harrington 3, James Hillman, Jeremiah Halcombe, Henry Hannas, Samuel Hall, S. Hornbrook, Jacob Johnson, Sarah Johnson, Charles Jones, Jas. Kirkman 2.

LMOPR William Lynn, Simeon Lemasters, Solomon Mahl, Isaac Montgomery 3, Stephen Mead, Sarah Muse, William McCormack, Caty McGuil, Nancy Oneal, Elizabeth Polluck 2, P. Payne, William Redburn 2.

STVW And A. Starnater, David Smith, Mrs. Sovereigns or Amanda Parker, Elizabeth Stags, Robert Stockwell, Lewis Singleton, Andrew Sullivan, James Scantling, Richard Tompkins 2, James Vansandt, Ruth West, Joseph Wason, Thomas Wilson.

JOHN I. NEELY, P.M.

April 1, 1828. 10-3t-L66

Rags! Rags! Rags!

CASH, or WORK, will be given for any quantity of clean LINEN or COTTON RAGS at the WESTERN SUN office.