SPEECH OF MR. McDUFFIE, ON THE TARIFF.

IN SENATE, May 30 and 31, 1844.

In conclusion of the tariff debate, the question pending being on the Finance Committee's resolutions proposing to postpone indefinitely his bill for restoring the tariff to the standard of the compromise act.

The special order having been announced from the Chair,

Mr. McDUFFIE rose, and addressed the Senate as follows:

Mr. PRESIDENT: The bill which I had the honor of presenting to the Senate early in this session for reducing the duties on foreign imports, has, for the last six weeks, been exposed to successive discharges of heavy ordnance and small arms from the other side of the chamber; some of them assailing me in front, some in the flank, and some in the rear. I have borne these assaults with as much patience and philosophy as possible; but I feel that it is now full time that I should return the fire. And though I may not have the command of arms of so large a calibre as those of the assailants, I am not without hope that, from the strength of my position, I shall be enabled not only to demolish their masked batteries, but to drive them from the field.

In answering the numerous arguments which have been successively advanced by senators on the other side of the House, I shall, in all human probability, address the Senate of the United States for the last time on this great and vital question. And, although I have not the slightest hope that anything I can now utter will alter the fixed and predetermined doom of the measure I have presented for the consideration of the Senate, I feel, nevertheless, under solemn obligations to my own immediate constituents, and to the people of the United States at large, to place upon the records of our proceedings the grounds of my eternal opposition to the principles of the protective system, to remain there as a justification to the country and to posterity of my own course, and that of my constituents, in all the possible issues which may grow out of this question.

Sir, I must say—because I feel and I know it—that if the people of certain portions of this Union submit patiently to this (so called) protective system, as a measure of permanent policy, their inevitable destiny is extermination; and if they have left one scintillation of that glorious spirit which, in the various stages of our past history, has invariably animated our ancestors, they cannot, and will not, submit to this intolerable oppression.

In proceeding to answer the various arguments advanced by the honorable senators on the other side of the House, I shall not proceed in the order indicated by the succession in which those honorable senators addressed this body, but in the order indicated by the subject itself.

The first question, then, which I propose to consider, is the rise, progress, and present state of the protective system, as presented by the two senators from Massachusetts. The senator from that State who sits near me, (Mr. Choate,) devoted, I believe, one whole parliamentary day to what he was pleased to call a historical review of the protective system as it existed during Washington's administration, with the purpose of illustrating the genius and character of that system.

Mr. President, I must be permitted to say that this historical argument presented by the honorable senator was, perhaps, one of the most extraordinary ever submitted to a legislative assembly. I will not say—as was once said by a distinguished parliamentary debater—that the honorable senator has drawn upon his memory for his wit; for, such as it is, I accord to that honorable gentleman the full merit of originality; but I must be permitted to say that he has drawn very largely, if not exclusively, upon his imagination for his facts. Indeed, sir, his historical review reminds me very much of some of those critical reviews of which this age is so prolific; you see the title, and two or three sentences selected from the text, to answer the purpose of the reviewer; and that is all you are permitted to see of the work which is the subject of review.

I am not speaking in the language of exaggeration, sir. I am not drawing from that source from which the honorable senator from Massachusetts derives his revelations, when I say that, in the whole course of the extraordinary exhibition which he intended as a historical review of the protective system, and during a speech of two hours and a half devoted to that branch of the subject, the senator from Massachusetts has not disclosed one solitary fact calculated to show what was the protective system of 1789, which he holds up for our imitation!! Not only so, sir; he has not only *failed* to disclose the material facts connected with this protective system, but he has deliberately *refused* to disclose them, as if prepared to suffer the pains and penalties of the common law for "standing mute," rather than do it. Indeed, Mr. President, if the honorable senator will permit me for one moment to draw upon his abundant resources, I will exhibit in fancy work the result of his great historical labor. He has spun and woven a web from his own imagination about the texture of a cobweb, and produced very much in the same way. He has then stretched it in a quilt frame, and spangled it over with scraps of all possible shapes, colors, and dimensions; and having accomplished all this, he had deliberately spread out this summer bed-quilt before the Senate as a historical review of the protective system, though it covers over and conceals all the facts, historical and legislative, which would show the form and dimensions of that system.

Now, as the honorable senator did not *deem it* material to disclose the rates of duty imposed by the act of 1789, to show what the fathers of the republic and the framers of the constitution meant by protection, I propose to supply what I regard as a great deficiency in the labors of that honorable senator. I understood him to say—expressing the profoundest admiration for the wisdom and patriotism of our ancestors, as evinced in the act of 1789—that the tariff of that year was a protective tariff, and amply sufficient for the wants of our then infant manufactures.

And how did the honorable senator proceed? Why, sir, instead of giving us the rates of duty imposed by the act of 1789, he gives isolated—I will not say garbled—extracts from the speeches of members of the first Congress; and amongst others, he quotes the opinion of one of them, unknown to fame, that the duties should be imposed not only to raise revenue, but to give protection to "agriculture, manufactures, and commerce," stated in that precise order.

The honorable senator then goes to Grub street, and picks up a worm-eaten pamphlet, said to have been written in North-Carolina, avowing the absurd opinion that it would be wise to protect home manufactures at *whatever cost*; for the mere absurd reason that what shall be taken from the pocket of one man, will be put into the pocket of another, and thus constitute a part of the wealth of the country! Now, this would be a very appropriate argument for the leader of a band of highway robbers; but I protest against receiving it as a specimen of the wisdom or morality of our ancestors.

I confess, Mr. President, that when I followed the honorable senator, hopping and skipping from legislative debates to catchpenny pamphlets, gathering alike from the flowers and offal of history, I found it difficult to decide whether his labors more resembled those of a humming-bird in a flower garden, or a butterfly in a farm yard. The honorable senator referred to the tariff of 1789 as the embodiment of the protective system. He said the protection afforded by that tariff was amply sufficient; that the great and wise men who directed the deliberations of the first Congress had given us a model statute—a perfect beau ideal of the protective system; and holds up this beautiful specimen of the workmanship of our wise and patriotic ancestors as the prototype and justification for that gigantic monster—the act of 1842—that one-eyed Cyclops, "*monstrum, horrendum, informe, ingens, cui lumen ademptum*," into whose voracious cave you may trace the ingoing footsteps of his victims, but never see a solitary vestige to show that one of those victims has returned.

I shall now attempt to show the Senate not only the principles of protection involved in this model tariff of 1789, but of the form and dimensions of the protective system as it was then established. The average rate of duties imposed by that act, and regarded by the honorable Senator from Massachusetts as sufficient to give ample protection to our infant manufactures, was 7½ per cent. upon all that class of commodities to which Alexander Hamilton refers, in his celebrated report two years afterwards, as coming within the purview of the protective system. I will now proceed to make a few specifications.

The duty imposed upon woollen manufacture (the great *nucleus* of this protective system since the Woollens Bill of 1827, which my friend from Virginia [Mr. Archer] then so ably exposed and denounced in the other branch of Congress) was only 5 per cent. in 1789; less than one eighth part of the present duty.

The duty on iron and iron manufactures (that interest which my friend from Pennsylvania [Mr. Buchanan] is always prepared to defend, being ever on the alert at every sound that indicates danger) was also five per cent.; about one twentieth part of the present duty.

And cotton manufactures, which are now subject to rates of duty ranging from 30 to 150—the actual imports of such as are not excluded averaging 50 per cent.—then paid only 5 per cent., raised, however, in 1790, to 7½ per cent.

But, subsequent to the passage of the tariff of 1789, during the administration of General Washington, and up to the war of 1812, various other acts of Congress were passed, increasing the rates of duty. And it is a remarkable fact, to which I call the particular attention of the Senate, that although, in the preamble of the act of 1789, it was declared to be "for the support of government, for the discharge of the debts of the United States, and the encouragement and protection of manufactures," yet, in all the succeeding acts, the principal increase of duties is upon articles of luxury not manufactured in the United States, and it is indicated by their titles that the increased duties were to raise revenue for specific purposes. The act of 1790 was entitled "an act to raise an additional sum to discharge the public debt;" the act of 1792, "an act to raise revenue for defending the frontiers against Indian depredations;" another to defend our commerce in the Mediterranean sea against the Algerine pirates; and so on throughout. In no single one of these acts is there any allusion in the title or preamble to the "protection of manufactures;" from which it is a legitimate inference, that the duties imposed by the tariff of 1789 were regarded as the full measure of protection to manufactures. But with all the additions made up to the period of the war, the duties on manufactures did not average 15 per cent.

But the honorable senator from Massachusetts seems to regard protection as a sort of metaphysical entity, entirely independent of the rate of duty, and depending upon the motive of the legislature. He, therefore, considers 7½ per cent. an ample protection in 1789; because certain members of Congress and the preamble declared it to be designed as well to protect manufactures as to raise revenue. But he regards the bill on your table, imposing duties four times as high, as denying all protection whatever, because the duties are *horizontal*, and called revenue duties!! If the senator will consent to reduce the present duties from 40 to 50, to 5 and 7½ per cent., he may entitle the law a protective tariff, as it certainly will be, as it was in 1789, to the extent of the duties imposed. I acknowledge myself indebted to the senator from Massachusetts for calling my attention to the debates on the tariff of 1789; and I recommend every senator to read them who wishes to draw lessons from these pure and primitive fountains of wisdom and patriotism. During the whole progress of the debates and proceedings, no one thought of a rate of duties as high as 10 per cent. ad valorem. And when a duty of 6 cents a pound was proposed on manufactured tobacco—which could not have exceeded 12½ per cent. ad valorem—it was pronounced to be prohibitory. What pigmies were our ancestors in their simple notions of a protective system and the blessings of high taxes! And what a rail road progress have we made in the mysterious arts of taxation and plunder!

One of the duties proposed in 1789, was a duty of six cents a gallon on molasses; and so vehement was the opposition of Massachusetts, that the debate on this item occupied nearly as much time as the whole of the other items, and Mr. Ames significantly intimated that the Union would be endangered! And finally, although Massachusetts did not proceed to the extremity of nullification, she had the duty reduced to 2½ cents a gallon.

I should have been surprised at this: but I find, from a review of the debates of Massachusetts, that she has always been more sensitive to taxes imposed upon herself, and exhibits a more philosophical composure in bearing the burdens imposed upon others for her own benefit, than any State in the Union.

Mr. Madison, in the course of that debate, distinctly avowed himself the advocate of unrestricted commerce, and laid down his doctrine almost in the language, and with the very illustrations, of Adam Smith. When, therefore, he and others spoke of protection to domestic manufactures, they evidently meant that incidental protection which would result from moderate revenue duties, such as were imposed by the act of 1789.

And when Alexander Hamilton—who is justly regarded as the great father of the protective system—in his celebrated report of 1791, labored through some fifty pages to demonstrate the policy of protecting domestic manufactures, shall we not look at the rates of duty he recommends to ascertain what he meant by protection. There was no one recommendation of a protective duty over 10 per cent.; particularly upon that class of manufactures to which he referred, as being entitled to protection. Upon the whole, then, I confidently affirm, that the provisions of the tariff of 1789, the debates upon it and the report of Alexander Hamilton, all concur in condemning the tariff of 1842, instead of giving it the slightest countenance. By what strange philosophical deduction the senator reaches the conclusion that 5, 7½, and 10 per cent. afforded abundant protection in the infancy of manufactures, when capital and labor were scarce, and the country had neither machinery nor skill, and yet that a duty of fifty per cent. is now necessary, when we have abundance of labor and capital and machinery, and skill equal to any in the world, I am utterly unable to comprehend.

He seems to have taken a lesson from the militia captain, who commanded his company to advance backwards. He certainly has assumed the high prerogative of rolling back the current of history, and reducing our manufactures in the 26th year of their age to a more infant and more feeble state of infancy. In this day of revolution, it has always been contended by the advocates of protection, that manufactures require a much higher rate of duty in their infancy than in their maturity. Indeed, the only ground on which Alexander Hamilton placed the expediency of protection, was, that it would be a *temporary* burden imposed upon the people, for which they would be indemnified by ultimately obtaining domestic manufactures cheaper than foreign. And he expressly declares, that "the contemplance of bounties on manufactures long established must always be of questionable policy because a presumption would arise in every such case, that there were some natural impediments to success."

I now come, Mr. President, to the second stage of the protective system in which the honorable Senator from Massachusetts on the other side of the House [Mr. Bates] has principally directed his attention. If I understand him, he considers the tariff of 1816 as the true foundation of the protective system; and charges this original sin to S. Carolina. You will recollect, Mr. President, that the honorable Senator from Massachusetts addressed the Senate on this subject rather unexpectedly. The discussion had been postponed: and he called it up, at short notice, for the special purpose of making his speech. When I entered the Senate, I was told at the threshold, that I had better make haste in, for I was in danger of being "abolished quite." And I found that the honorable senator had opened his batteries upon me, and was discharging his discharges at my empty seat. He seemed, from all appearances, to be performing a part in high tragedy; and really, I had some apprehension, when he raised his arm aloft "like eternal Jove," he brought it down with thundering percuss on upon his desk, that he was about to discuss the great question upon what Nimrod Wildfire calls "the thunder and lightning principle." I had almost made up my mind to retreat ingloriously for I did not know at what moment a fiery bolt might reach and demolish me. But reassured by calling to mind the example of the just man, resolute in his purpose, described by Horace, as standing unterrified amid the ruins of a falling world, I maintained my ground. And I was gratified to learn that the [illegible] vanished, and the thunder died away in a distant [illegible] without a flash of lightning to blast the honorable senator's victim, or a ray of light to illuminate the subject. Upon inquiry, I ascertained what it was that had excited his sudden burst of patriotic indignation on the part of the honorable senator.

I had ventured to insinuate that the honorable senator from Massachusetts, regarding him as personating the manufacturers of his State, "got more of my money than he spent of his own, if it were well reckoned," as John Bull said to Nicholas Frog, on a similar occasion; and that by a process which the honorable senator from Missouri denominates "flustrazled" upon high classical authority.

The charge, not personal, but purely philosophical, was the "head and front of my offending."—And, indeed, the honorable senator seems to feel aggrieved, not so much at the charge, as at the quarter from which it came; that such a charge should be made by a senator from South Carolina against the injured and unoffending State of Massachusetts.

Now, sir, I propose to investigate this indignant and recriminating charge against South Carolina.

If I understand the senator, he regards South Carolina as the author of the protective system, and Massachusetts its victim. In other words, it was forced by South Carolina upon Massachusetts. What was the true origin, and what the true character of the tariff of 1816, which the honorable senator regards as the beginning of the protective system? What is there in it to excite his indignation? The tariff of 1816 originated in the war of 1812: and so far as that is the foundation for calling South Carolina the author of the protective system, I admit and glory in the charge. Yes, sir, if the senator had charged South Carolina with being the author of the war of 1812, he would have come much nearer to the truth, and would have exposed the true cause of the feeling still entertained towards South Carolina. That was a war waged in defence of our foreign commerce—a commerce in which Massachusetts was as largely interested as any other State in the Union; yet she would not submit to the temporary privations involved in defending it. And what was the course of South Carolina? Though almost the whole amount of her annual productions sought these foreign markets, which were cut off by the war, she disinterestedly encountered every sacrifice in maintaining the honor, the rights, and the interests of the whole country. She had then in the House of Representatives three illustrious but youthful statesmen, either of whom she might proudly hold up in comparison with any other statesmen in the Union. In the gloomiest period of the war, their bold and patriotic eloquence raised up the sinking spirits of the people, and restored them to confidence and hope. Yes, Mr. President, when the fleets of the most powerful nation on earth literally darkened our coast, and her armies desolated our shores—when the heavens were darkened above, and the earth trembled beneath—the blue lights of faction casting their lurid and disastrous glare over the scene, and serving only to "increase the darkness visible,"—in that dark and eventful hour, those statesmen of South Carolina

> "Stood by their country's glory fast,
> And nailed her colors to the mast."

Where then was the Senator from Massachusetts and his political associates? Let history answer that question, and posterity decide between Massachusetts and South Carolina.

Mr. President, at the close of the war, the question presented itself to those who had conducted it what should be the policy of the United States in fixing a peace establishment? We had incurred a large debt during the war. The Secretary of the Treasury of that day had adopted the feeble policy of carrying on the war principally by loans, instead of meeting the emergency by a vigorous system of finance. To provide for the large debt thus incurred and defray the current expenses of the government, the rate of duties imposed by the act of 1816 was indispensably necessary. The patriots who carried on the war were not of that political school which regards "a public debt as a public blessing;" and their purpose was to extinguish the public debt as soon as possible. I should like to know from the honorable senator from Massachusetts whether an average duty of 20 per cent. was too low or too high for the purposes just indicated?—If they were too high, and drove the navigation and commerce of Massachusetts from the ocean, upon what ground does he [illegible] a duty of 50 per cent. at present necessary?

The permanent rate of duty [illegible] act of 1816, was 20 per cent. [illegible] regarded as necessary, August [illegible] regular meeting [illegible] every month.

(Continued.)

DRUGS & MEDICINES.

THE Subscriber has just received from New York, a general assortment of Drugs, Medicines, Paints, Dye Stuffs, &c., consisting of most of the articles usually called for in that line. Physicians and others will be supplied with Medicines, &c., at the lowest Cash prices.

WILLIAM B. SEAY.

Spartanburg, March 13, 1844. 1y

JAYNE'S HAIR TONIC—For sale by
1y WM. B. SEAY.

JAYNE'S EXPECTORANT—For sale by
m18 1y WM. B. SEAY.

BAILEY'S SHAVING CREAM—For sale by
1y WM. B. SEAY.

TAYLOR'S BALSAM OF LIVERWORT—For sale by
1y WM. B. SEAY.

OLDRIDGES BALM OF COLUMBIA—A preparation for the hair, for sale by WM. B. SEAY. 1y

CASTOR OIL, Sweet Oil, Spirits of Turpentine, Oil of Spike, Black Varnish, Copal Varnish, Oil Vitroil, Cologne Water, Rose Water, Lemon Syrup, Balsam Copaiva, for sale by WM. B. SEAY. 1y

LAUDANUM, Paregoric, Cinnamon, Peppermint, Lemon, Bergamot, Nitre, Hartshorn, Carminative, Bateman's Drops, Godfrey's Cordial, &c. &c. for sale by
1y WM. B. SEAY.

COPPERAS, Madder, Logwood, Cam Wood, Red Sanders, Red Lead, Dry White Lead, Chrome Green, Chrome Yellow, Vermillion, Prussian Blue, Litharge, Spanish Brown, Sp. Whiting, Yellow Ochre, Putty, Glue, &c. &c., for sale by WILLIAM B. SEAY. 1y

CONFECTIONARY.

A General Assortment of Candies, Raisins, and Segars, for sale by WM. B. SEAY. 1y

WATCHES! WATCHES!!

A Few very fine Gold and Silver Lever Watches, and plain Watches; Keys, Rings, &c., which would be sold extremely low for Cash, or good Notes on short time, for sale by WILLIAM B. SEAY. 1y

DEAFNESS.

DR. McNAIR'S ACOUSTIC OIL.—Those deaf from infancy, often receive, in a most miraculous manner, their hearing, when they least expect it, by some trifling accident or event, which shows them how easily they might have much sooner had their hearing, and saved themselves and their friends the pain of conversing in a loud tone without pleasure, or of being neglected and shunned, to avoid that distress which is felt mutually by the deaf person and his hearers. How sacred a duty, therefore, it is, that we use all necessary means to remove such an affliction, and enjoy the social qualities implanted in our natures. All deaf persons should use this Oil—For sale by

WILLIAM B. SEAY.

Spartanburg, May 15, 1844. 1y

KOLMSTOCK'S VERMIFUGE.

THIS Remedy for worms is one of the most extraordinary ever used: it effectually eradicates worms of all sorts, from children and adults—For sale by
m15 1y WILLIAM B. SEAY.

HAY'S LINIMENT—No fiction, a certain cure for the Piles—For sale by
m15 1y Wm. B. SEAY.

DR. S. HEWES Nerve and Bone Liniment, Indian vegetable Elixir, for the cure of Rheumatism—For sale
m15 1y by Wm. B. SEAY.

DR. SPOHN'S Headache remedy, a certain cure for the sick headache, either nervous or bilious—For
m15 1y sale by Wm. B. SEAY.

CONNEL'S PAIN EXTRACTOR—An effectual and instantaneous antidote to fire, in all cases of burns and scalds—for sale by Wm. B. SEAY. m151y

ROACH & BED BUG BANE—for sale by
m15 1y WM. B. SEAY.

FRENCH CORN PLASTER—for sale by
m15 1y WM. B. SEAY.

COMPOUND CHLORINE TOOTH WASH—For sale by WM. B. SEAY. m15-1y

ORIENTAL WATER OF GOLD, a beautiful lotion, and a perfectly safe wash for the complexion—For sale by WM. B. SEAY. m15-1y

KOLMSTOCK'S COMPOUND Fluid extract of Sarsaparilla, for sale by WM. B. SEAY. m15-1y

SUPERIOR ORRIS TOOTH PASTE—For sale by
m15-1y WM. B. SEAY.

ITALIAN DENTISTS Compound Orris Tooth Wash—for sale by WM. B. SEAY. m15-1y

DR. LIN'S Celestial Balm of China—For sale by
m15-1y WM. B. SEAY.

PATENT MACHINE SPREAD Strengthening Plasters—for sale by WM. B. SEAY. m15-1y

The above invaluable Medicines are for sale by Wm. B. Seay, Spartanburg, C. H.; Crenshaw & Adicks, Yorkville; Bromley Harris & Co. Chester: J. McMaster, Winnesboro'; J. S. Swindler, Newberry; Wm. Rabe, Laurens.

Spartanburg C. H., May 15, 1844. 1y

JUST RECEIVED—
Muriatic Acid, Acetic Acid, Tartaric Acid.
Rochelle Salts, Aqua Fortis, Aqua Amonia.
Wine of Colchicum, Mur Amonia. Bole Armenia.
Sweet Sp. Nitre, Balsam Tolu, Cennade Balsam.
Conserve of Roses, Gum Camphor, Hyde. Potash.
Quinine de Sulphate, Lunar Caustic.
Corrosive Sublimate, Red Precipitate, Gum Guiac.
Croton Oil, Pulve. Arsenic, Oil Bergamot.
Oil Lavender, Oil Orange, Oil Sasafras.
Liquorice Ball, Rotten Stone, Scotch Snuff.
McAboy Snuff, Shaving Soap, Toilet Soap.
Wafers per oz., Turpentine Soap.
Crome Yellow, Lamp Black.
Together with many other articles, for sale by
WM. B. SEAY.

Spartanburg, May 29, 1844. 1y

IN EQUITY.

Spartanburg District, South Carolina.

R. T. Sims and wife and others vs. Dr. Samuel Snoddy. } Bill for the partition of land.

IT appearing to my satisfaction that the defendant Dr. Samuel Snoddy resides from and without the limits of this State, on motion of Henry & Dean Complainant's Solicitors it is ordered that he do appear within three months from the publication of this rule and plead answer or demur to this bill or the same will be taken *pro confesso*.

T. O. P. VERNON, C. E. S. D.

Commissioners Office, July 10th 1844. 29-3m

STATE OF SOUTH CAROLINA,

Spartanburg District.

IN THE COURT OF ORDINARY.

WILLIAM PARRIS, Applicant, vs. LANGFORD CANTRELL and others, defendants. } Summons in Partition.

IT appearing to my satisfaction that Nimrod Cantrell, Abraham Cantrell, Caleb Cantrell, and Isaac Purtle, four of the defendants in this case, reside from and without the limits of this State. It is therefore ordered, that they do appear and object to the division or sale of the real estate of Mary Cantrell, deceased, on or before the 20th day of September next, or their consent will be taken *pro confesso*.

R. BOWDEN, O. S. D.

June 19, 1844. 26-3m

CORPORATION ELECTION.—An Election will be held on the first Monday in September next, between the hours of 9 o'clock, A. M. and 2 P. M., for Intendant and four Members for the Town of Spartanburg, in accordance with the Acts of the General Assembly of this State, in such case made and provided. David W. Moore, Payten Turner, and A. S. Camp, are appointed Managers of the Election.

By order of the Town Council,
G. W. H. LEGG, Clerk.
H. J. DEAN, Ind't.

Aug. 12, 1844.

A. J. W. LAND—TAILOR.

THE Subscriber respectfully informs his friends and the public generally, that he has opened a TAILOR'S SHOP, in Wofford's Buildings, Up Stairs, over J. H. Well's Store; where, by strict attention to business, he solicits a share of public patronage.

August 7, 1844. 33-1y

THE STATE OF SOUTH CAROLINA.

At a general meeting began and holden at Columbia on the fourth Monday in November, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and forty-three, and from thence continued by diverse adjournments to the nineteenth day of December in the same year.

A Bill to alter and amend the first section of the Constitution.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives now met and sitting in General Assembly, That the first section of the third article of the Constitution be altered and amended to read as follows: "The judicial power shall be vested in such superior and inferior Courts of Law and Equity, as the Legislature shall from time to time direct and establish;" the judges of each hereafter to be elected shall hold their commissions during good behavior, until they have attained the age of sixty-five years, but no longer; and the Judges of the Superior Courts shall at stated times receive a compensation for their services which shall neither be increased or diminished during their continuance in office; but they shall receive no fees or perquisites of office, nor hold any other office of profit or trust under this State, the United States, or any other power."

In the Senate House, the nineteenth day of December, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and forty three. We certify that the above bill has been read during the present session, three times in the House of Representatives, and three times in the Senate, and was agreed to by two-thirds of both branches of the whole representation.

ANGUS PATTERSON,
Speaker of the House of Rep.
W. F. COLCOCK,
President of the Senate.

SECRETARY'S OFFICE,
Columbia, June 6, 1844.

I do hereby certify the foregoing to be a true and literal copy of a Bill entitled "A Bill to alter and amend the first section of the third article of the Constitution." Passed on the 19th day of December, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and forty-three, and now in this office.

Given under my hand and the seal of the State, the day and year above written.

WM. F. ARTHUR,
Dep. Sec. of State.

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
December 16, 1843.

Resolved, That the Clerks of the Senate and House of Representatives do cause the Bill passed by this General Assembly, entitled, "A Bill to alter and amend the first section of the third article of the Constitution," to be published three months previous to the next general election for members of the General Assembly, agreeably to the provisions of the Constitution.

Resolved, That the House do agree to the resolution.

Ordered, that it be sent to the Senate for concurrence.

By order.

T. W. GLOVER, C. H. R.

IN SENATE,
December 19, 1843.

Resolved that the Senate do concur in the resolution.

Ordered that it be returned to the House of Rep.

By order. WM. MARTIN, C. S.

☞ The following papers will copy the above once a week till the second Monday in October, commencing the 1st July: South Carolinian, Columbia; Journal, Camden; Observer, Georgetown; Gazette, Cheraw; Mountaineer, Greenville; Spartan, Spartanburg; Advertiser, Edgefield; Banner, Abbeville; Messenger, Pendleton; Gazette, Anderson; Farmer's Miscellany, Yorkville.

July 3, 1844. 28-15t

Last Notice.

ALL persons indebted to me by book account, are requested to settle the same with Jesse Mason, or E. C. Leitner, Esq. To avoid putting my debtors to cost, I have employed Mr. Mason, at a considerable expense, who has been travelling for several weeks past, and trying to collect my accounts; but that plan having failed, I now say for the last time, those who do not pay off their accounts soon, will have to pay cost. My situation compels me to collect my debts. JAS. J. VERNON.

j5—24—tf

MANSION HOUSE.

THE Subscriber has again taken charge of his well known Hotel, in Spartanburg Village, which will be carried on under his own control and direction, by part of his own family, in plain, decent style, and will accommodate travellers and boarders at the regular Country Tavern prices. Stock drivers who may pass through said village, and choose to give him a call, will be accommodated with suitable lots for feeding stock. Corn and fodder sold them as cheap as can be afforded, and all waggoners will be furnished with a lot for their waggons, and shelter for their horses, except at public times, free of charge.

R. C. POOLE.

Spartanburg, March 20, 1844. —13—

More Cheap Goods.

(JUST RECEIVED THIS DAY,)

TUSCAN, Straw, Lawn, and Wilton Bonnets, Wilton Hoods, of every quality and shape. Also, Georgia Nankeen, Ginghams, stale and mixed Hose, silk Velvet, worsted Sierge, Dimity Collars, India Rubber, Mitts, bl'k. and fancy, Parasols, mourning Prints, Victoria Plaids, (a beautiful article for children's wear,) also a few bags Coffee, (10 lbs per $1.) All of the above cheap for *Cash*.

ALFRED TOLLESON.

may 8—20 1y

S. B. DEAN,

ATTORNEY AT LAW.

WILL PRACTICE in Paulding, Cass, Cherokee, Forsyth, Lumkin, Union, Gilmore, Murray, Chatoga, Floyd, Dade, and Walker Counties.

—RESIDENCE—
Chatooga

March 6, 1844.

S. Bobo & E. [illegible],

ATTORNEYS AT LAW AND SOLICITORS IN EQUITY.

HAVE formed a Co-partnership in the practice of their Profession, and will attend to any business entrusted to them in the Courts of Law and Equity for Spartanburg, Union, Laurens and Greenville.

Office at Spartanburg, 1st door East of the Court House.

January 17th, 1844.—4—

HENRY & DEAN,

ATTORNEYS AT LAW & SOLICITORS IN EQUITY,
(SPARTANBURG C. H.)

THE undersigned will practice in co-partnership in Law and Equity for the District of Spartanburg, and will attend the Courts for Union, Laurens, and Greenville.—Their Clients may be assured of the same prompt attention they have ever bestowed on business for the last twenty years. They may be found at the office lately occupied by Henry & Bobo. JAS. EDW'D. HENRY,
H. J. DEAN.

Spartanburg, February 7, 1844.

W. C. BENNETT, DENTIST.

RESIDENCE at Hiram Mitchell's. performs all operations in Dentistry.

Artificial Teeth inserted, from one, to a full set, plugging, cleansing, and extracting carious Teeth. Particular attention paid to regulation of Children's Teeth.

Spartanburg, January 1, 1844. 3m

F. H. LEGG has been commissioned by the Executive to act as a Magistrate, to fill the vacancy occasioned by the promotion of R. Bowden, Esq. to the office of Ordinary.

MAIL ARRANGEMENT,

SPARTANBURG COURT HOUSE, S. C.

Columbia and Charleston Mail arrives every Saturday and Wednesday, at night.
Columbia and Charleston Mail departs Tuesday and Friday, 5 A. M,
Rutherfordton, N. C. Mail, arrives Monday night and Friday morning.
" Departs, Wednesday night and Sunday morning.
Greenville and Southern, arrives Wednesday and Saturday, 5 P. M.
Greenville and Southern, departs Thursday and Sunday, 8 A. M.
Lincolnton, N. C. arrives Wednesday and Saturday, 7 P. M.
" " departs Thursday & Sunday, 6 A. M.
Yorkville, S. C., arrives Wednesday, 7 P. M.
" " departs Thursday, 5 A. M.
Union C. H., S. C., arrives Tuesday, 4 P. M.
" " departs Monday, 6 A. M.
Laurens C. H. via Woodruff, arrives Tuesday, 12 M.
" " " departs Saturday, 2 P. M.
Laurens C. H. via Poolesville, arrives Tuesday, 12 at night.
" " " departs Monday, 4 A. M.
Limestone, N. C. via Poolesville, arrives Saturday, 6 P. M.
" " " departs Wednesday, 6 A. M.

The Mail will be closed in future, at 7 o'clock, P. M., persons wishing to Mail Letters will please deliver them before that time, or they will remain in the Post Office until the next Mail leaves. This Rule will be strictly adherred to.

G. W. H. LEGG, P. M.

February 1st, 1844.