

sight of that sublime object of philanthropy, the promotion of free unrestricted commerce thro' the world. As patriots, we grieve that a precedent has been afforded for a kind of legislation which, if persisted in, will almost certainly loosen, and may rupture the union. The principal excellence of the late tariff is, that it is so constructed as to please no one, that even its friends pronounce it an abomination; for by offending and injuring all, it excites less animosity in the principal sufferers. Tariffs will never be impartial. They will always, in a greater or less degree, be the results of selfish combinations of private and public men, through which a majority will be secured to particular interests; and such is the blindness of avarice, that to grasp a short lived partial good, the infinite blessings of union will be hazarded, and may be thrown away.

If we may be allowed a short digression, we would say, that we have no partiality to tariffs of any kind, not even to those which are laid on imports for the purpose of raising revenue. We suppose that they are necessary at present, especially where they have become the habit of the people, and we are not insensible to the facility they afford for collecting the revenue. But we should rejoice, if by some great improvement in finance, every custom house could be shut from Maine to Louisiana. The interest of human nature require that every fetter should be broken from the intercourse of nations, that the most distant countries should exchange all their products, whether of manual or intellectual labor, as freely as the members of the same community. An unrestricted commerce we regard as the most important means of diffusing through the world, knowledge, arts, comforts, civilization, religion, and liberty; and to this great cause we would have our country devoted. We will add that we attach no importance to what is deemed the chief benefits of tariffs, that they save the necessity of direct taxation, and draw from a people a large revenue without their knowledge. In the first place, we say, that a free people ought to know what they pay for freedom, and to pay it joyfully, and that they should as truly seem to be cheated into the support of their government as into the support of their children. In the next place, a large revenue is no blessing. An overflowing treasury will always be corrupting to the government and the governed. A revenue, rigorously proportioned to the wants of a people, is as much as can be trusted safely to men in power. The only valid argument against substituting direct for indirect taxation, is the difficulty of ascertaining with precision the property of the citizen. Happy would it be for us, could the tariffs be done away, for with them would be abolished fruitful causes of national jealousies, of war, of perjury, of smuggling, of innumerable frauds and crimes, and of harassing restraint on that commerce which should be free as the winds.

We call the attention of our readers to the following extract from the message of the Governor of Connecticut, and the letter from Mr. Jefferson to Mr. Austin, lately published in the National Journal. We shall follow them with a few remarks of our own:

"The prosperous condition of our State, and the quiet and security in which its citizens pursue their accustomed employments, reap the rewards of honest industry, and exercise the rights of freemen, prove the adaptation of its laws to their interests and circumstances, as well as the sound state of the public sentiment, essential to the efficacy of good and wholesome laws, and afford just cause of mutual and public congratulation.

"The Legislature of South Carolina, adhering to the principles expressed in its resolutions relative to encouraging 'domestic industry,' heretofore laid before the General Assembly, has resolved that after the further aggression by the passage of the tariff act of 1828, it 'is restrained from the assertion of the sovereign rights of the State, by the hope that the magnanimity and justice of the good people of the Union will effect the abandonment of a system partial in its nature, unjust in its operation, and not within the powers delegated to Congress.' Influenced by like views, the State of Georgia has addressed a remonstrance 'to the States in favor of the Tariff,' pronouncing that important measure 'an open and violent infraction of our compact,' and asserting that it has a right, which it 'will never surrender, to demand its repeal.' The General Assembly of Virginia, concurring in the opinions of South Carolina and Georgia 'as one of the high contracting parties' to the Union, has declared 'its deliberate conviction that the acts of Congress, usually denominated the tariff laws, passed avowedly for the protection of domestic manufactures, are not authorized by the plain construction, true intent and meaning of the Constitution.'

"Copies of the proceedings of these members of our confederacy which have been forwarded to me, are transmitted herewith, and recommended to your deliberate and dispassionate consideration.

"They are entitled to it as well on the ground of the comity always to be exercised between the several States of the Union, as on account of the magnitude of the interests affected, and the dangerous tendency of the principles asserted. The necessity of the protecting system undoubtedly formed a powerful motive for the organization of the General Government. The consequent and necessary surrender of the pre-existing control of the States over navigation and commerce with the right to levy imposts, plainly transferred the power in question to Congress. The authority to lay and collect duties and imposts being unlimited by the constitution, it is and may be used equally for financial, protection and retaliatory purposes. By its use only, can the burdensome or prohibitory duties of other nations designed to protect their own, and to depress our navigation, manufactures and agriculture, be counteracted.

"The discussions and explanations that led to the ratification of the Constitution, far from countenancing the ground taken by those states, proceeded upon the admission of a grant of the power which is now denied. The principles recently avowed are not sustained by cotemporary expositions of that instrument. They are in opposition to

the uniform course of national legislation, from the establishment of the revenue system down to the passage of the act which is denounced as unconstitutional. The illustrious surviving statesman, who belonged to the body which framed the Constitution, who contributed not less efficaciously than any other to its adoption, and has since administered the executive power, has pronounced upon these principles a sentence of condemnation, affirming, at the same time with undeniable clearness and force, the existence of the power of the General Government, to protect and foster domestic industry. It is hoped that this opinion will be deemed satisfactory authority, not only in the commonwealth of which its author is a citizen, but in all the States denying the existence of that essential power, and that the excitement which its exercise has unhappily caused to prevail among their citizens, may subside under the influence of calm consideration, and a full development of its ulterior results to the respect: members of the Union.

"A departure from the policy against which remonstrance is made, would blot the bright prospects it has opened to our country, and reduce it to a condition nearly assimilated to colonial degradation and vassalage, leaving the nation feeble and dependant in war, and in peace tributary.

"To sustain and augment the domestic means and resources of the country, is the course indicated by wisdom, and the example of nations distinguished for wealth and power.

"The efficacious tendency of the measures assailed, to promote the vital interests of this State, to bring into existence inert physical energies, to counteract the emigration of our enterprising citizens, and to sustain our political weight and influence, has been so fully presented on former occasions, as to render it unnecessary now to enlarge upon it. You will judge whether a proposition is now presented for this State to express an opinion in regard to the constitutionality of the acts for the encouragement of manufactures, the mechanic arts and agriculture, that have received the countenance and approbation of the successive administrations of the national government, and the expediency of maintaining the general policy which they have introduced.

"The reasonings of the Governor of Connecticut in favor of the manufacturing system, are not to be wondered at, considering that Connecticut is a state too poor in soil, to expect wealth unless by the manufacturing industry of her inhabitants. — But that the original intent of the federal government was to afford protection to the class of home manufacturers at the expense of every other class, is a proposition too wild to be combatted. When this federal constitution was adopted, we were essentially an agricultural, and exclusively an agricultural people, and no other interest at that time stood before the public with any conflicting claim. Only let our reader make to himself the supposition, that a proposal had been made in the Convention to grant Congress the power of encouraging one branch of domestic industry at the expense of the rest— what does he suppose would have been the result? Would a nation of agriculturists, or their representatives, have agreed to such a proposition in favor of manufacturers. Enough of this: enough concerning an argument so glaringly selfish and absurd.

"As to the letter of Mr. Jefferson. What does it prove, except that in the opinion of Mr. Jefferson, 'For so complicated a science as political economy, no one axiom can be laid down as wise and expedient for all times and circumstances.' That the general policy suitable for a period of peace, may not be suitable for a period of war; and that the injustice of powerful nations may render it wise for the less powerful, to lessen their dependence on the rest.

"At that time, the irritation on the public mind owing to the war just ended, had warped the opinions even of wise men, such as Mr. Jefferson. The question of protection had not at that time been brought before the public, and fully discussed as it has been lately. The public at the beginning of 1816 were comparatively unlearned, and ignorant of political economy. At present, every man in South Carolina knows, that a nation who purchases 50 millions of dollars worth of our industry, is as much dependent on us, as we are on that nation from whom we purchase 50 million of dollars worth of her industry: each fosters and promotes the industry of the other to an equal degree. To talk therefore of the dependence of any nation on another, when each has commodities that the other wants, to an equal value, is talking with ignorance of that which every man in the present day ought to know.

"As to Mr. Jefferson, the Telescope has already published an extract from a letter of Mr. Jefferson's to a gentleman in this town, about the close of the year 1824, showing that a change of opinions had taken place in Mr. Jefferson's mind, for it expresses opinions directly favorable to the views taken of the question by the opposers of the Tariff: we shall procure that letter and republish the extract. Editor

#### MR. JEFFERSON'S OPINIONS.

MONTICELLO, January 9, 1816.

"You tell me I am quoted by those who wish to continue our dependence on England for manufactures. There was a time when I might have been so quoted with more candour. But, within the thirty years which have since elapsed, how are circumstances changed? We were then at peace: our independent place among nations was acknowledged. A commerce which offered the raw materials in exchange for the same material after receiving the last touch of industry, was worthy the attention of all nations. It was expected that those especially to whom manufacturing industry was important would cherish the friendship of such customers by every favour, and particularly cultivate their peace by every act of justice and friendship. Under this prospect, the question seemed legitimate, whether, with such an immensity of unimproved land, courting the hand of husbandry, the industry of agriculture or that of manufactures would add most to the national wealth? And the doubt on the utility of American manufactures was entertained

on this consideration chiefly, that, to the labor of the husbandman a vast addition is made by the spontaneous energies of the earth on which it is employed. For one grain of wheat committed to the earth, she renders twenty, thirty, and even fifty fold, whereas the labor of the manufacturer falls in most instances vastly below this profit. Pounds of flax, in his hands, yield but pennyweights of lace. This exclamation, too, laborious as it might seem, what afield did it promise for the occupation of the ocean; what a nursery for that class of citizens who were to exercise and maintain our equal rights on that element! This was the state of things in 1785, when the 'Notes on Virginia' were first published; when the ocean being open to all nations, and the common rights on it acknowledged and exercised, under regulations sanctioned by the assent and usages of all, it was thought that the doubt might claim some consideration. But who in 1785, could foresee the rapid depravity which was to render the close of that century a disgrace to the history of civilized society? Who could have imagined that the two most distinguished in the rank of nations; for science and civilization, would have suddenly descended from that honorable eminence, and setting at defiance all those laws established by the Author of Nature, between nation and nation, as between man and man, would cover earth and sea with robberies and piracies, merely because strong enough to do it with temporal impunity; and that, under this disbandment of nations from social order, we should have been despoiled of a thousand ships, and have thousands of our citizens reduced to Algerine slavery? And all this has taken place. The British interdicted to our vessels all harbors of the globe without having first proceeded to some one of her's, there paid a tribute proportioned to the cargo, and obtained a license to proceed to the port of destination. The French declared them to be lawful prizes if they had touched at the port or been visited by a ship of the enemy's nation. Thus were we completely excluded from the ocean. Compare this state of things with that of 1785, and say whether an opinion founded on the circumstances of that day, can be fairly applied to those of the present.

"We have experienced what we did not then believe, that there exists both profligacy and power enough to exclude us from the field of interchange with other nations; that to be independent for the comforts of life, we must fabricate them ourselves. We must now place the manufacturer by the side of the agriculturalist. The former question is suppressed, or, rather, assumes a new form. The grand inquiry now is, shall we make our own comforts, or go without them, at the will of a foreign nation? He, therefore, who is now against domestic manufactures, must be for reducing us either to a dependence on that nation, or to be clothed in skins, and to live like wild beasts, in dens and caverns. Am I proud to say I am not one of these. Experience has now taught me that manufactures are now necessary to our comforts; and if those who quote me as of a different opinion, will keep pace with me in purchasing nothing foreign where an equivalent of domestic fabric can be obtained without difference of price, it will not be our fault if we do not have a supply at home equal to our demand, and wrest that weapon of distress from the hand which has so long wantonly wielded it. If it shall be proposed to go beyond our supply, the question of 1785 will then recur, viz: Will our surplus labor be then more beneficially employed in the culture of the earth or in the fabrications of art? We have yet time for consideration before that question will press on us; and the maxim to be applied will depend upon the circumstances which shall then exist. For so complicated a science as political economy, no one axiom can be laid down as wise and expedient for all times and circumstances. Inattention to this is what has called for this explanation, to answer the cavils of the unlearned, who use my former opinion only as a stalking horse, to keep us in eternal vassalage to a foreign and unfriendly nation.

"I salute you with assurances of great respect and esteem."

THOS. JEFFERSON.

BENJAMIN AUSTIN, Esq.

The following extract will show that Mr. Jefferson found reason to change his opinions when the subject of the tariff became more discussed, and better understood. It indeed he was ever of opinion that manufactures ought to be protected by taxation, a proposition which is not to be found in the preceding letter, where the manufacturer is recommended to be placed by the side of the agriculturalist; a recommendation in which we perfectly coincide.

Extract of a letter from Thomas Jefferson.

MONTICELLO, DECEMBER 11, 1823.

"I duly received your favor of the 23d ult. as also two pamphlets you were so kind as to send me. That on the tariff I observed was soon reprinted in Ritchie's Enquirer. I was only sorry he did not postpone it till the meeting of Congress, when it would have gotten into the hands of the members, and could not fail to have a great effect, perhaps a decisive one. It is really an extraordinary proposition, that the agricultural, mercantile, and navigation classes, should be taxed to maintain that of manufactures.

#### FOREIGN NEWS.

[From the National Intelligencer, of May 16.]

LATEST FROM ENGLAND.—By the packet ship Caledonia, Capt. Rodgers, from Liverpool, arrived at New-York, regular files of London papers to the 3d of April, and Liverpool to the 4th, both inclusive, have been received. Captain R. sailed on the 4th.

CATHOLIC CLAIMS.—On presenting the Ellinburg petition, in favor of Catholic claims, in the house of lords, on the 27th March, the Earl of Harrington remarked that such names as those of Sir Walter Scott, the Rev. Dr. Baird, Principal of the University of Edinburgh, and of the Rev. Dr. Chalmers, should be a sufficient guarantee to those who feared danger to the Protestant cause from concession to the Catholics. On the 31st, at 5 o'clock, Mr. Secretary Peel appeared at their lordship's bar, and brought up a message from the Commons, praying their concurrence to the Roman Catholic Relief Bill. As soon as the title was read by the Lord Chancellor, many of the peers cheered. There were some 'not contents' on the question of the first reading. It was asked whether rent was not still paid to the Catholic Association? The Duke of Wellington said he believed so such thing existed. The contrary was asserted by one of the lords. The Duke of

Wellington moved that the bill be printed, and made the order of the day for the 31 April. This was objected to as precipitate, but carried with our division.

In the house of lords, on the 1st of April, Lord Clifden presented a petition, which he said was signed by one of the best and most honest men in Great Britain, Dr. James Doyle, R. G. Bishop of Killarney and Leighlin, against the clause in the bill for removing catholic disabilities, which gave the government power over the Jesuits and other monastic institutions. His lordship briefly and pertinently renewed the history of the Jesuits, and contended that this clause disgraced the bill, that whatever power in former ages, these accomplished monks might have had over kings who were little better than old women, in the present intellectual state of the world, the press was more than a match for them. The Duke of Leinster observed that the Jesuits in Ireland were at present merely engaged in the education of youth; and that any person was at liberty to inspect their system of education. Petitions were presented on the same day, by Lord Grey against the bill disfranchising the forty shilling free holders, which stated that from two to three hundred thousand subjects would be disfranchised by the operation of that measure.

On Thursday, the 2d of April, the Chancellor took his seat on the woolsack a few minutes before five. That part of the house next the throne was much crowded by members of the house of commons, mingled with several ladies. Below the bar a vast number of strangers assembled, who had been admitted by Peel's orders. Several members of the Commons, for whom there was not room at the upper part of the house by the throne, mingled with the strangers below the bar.

Petitions against the relief bill were presented by Lord Barton, the Earl of Eldon, and the Duke of Richmond. There were loud cries for 'the order of the day.' Lord Kenyon said he was ashamed of the proceedings of the house. The petitions were entreated to a respectful consideration. Several petitions were then presented, and considerable debate ensued on questions of order, before the Duke of Wellington spoke on the main question. Lords Redesdale and Kenyon entered their protests on the journals, condemning the haste with which the second reading was urged. Lords Malmesbury and Marfield did the same without assigning their reasons.

CATHOLIC RELIEF BILL.—The Duke of Wellington moved the order of the day for the second reading of the bill to relieve the Roman Catholics from certain civil disabilities, and spoke at length in favor of it.

The Archbishop of Canterbury moved for an amendment, "that this bill be read a second time this day six months."

The Archbishop of Armagh, the Bishops of Salisbury and London, the Duke of Richmond, the Earl of Winchester, Hereford, and Lonsdale, and the Marquis of Salisbury, spoke in favor of the amendment, and

The Bishop of Oxford, Lord Somers, the Marquis of Londondown, and Lord Wicklow, supported the original motion. After a session which lasted until one o'clock of the morning of the third, the House, on motion of Lord Eldon, adjourned.

The forty shilling freeholders' disfranchisement bill was to be read a second time in the House of Lords on the 3d, if the progress of the Catholic bill afforded the opportunity.

Some importance is attached, in some of the English papers, to a communication which passed on the 30th March, from the Duke of Wellington to the Duke of Newcastle. The Times observes that Justice Shallow had access once to John of Guant in the tilt-yard, as Falstaff stated, but it was only to get his head broke. It appears the Duke had intended to go to Windsor at the head of a procession of pedestrians and carriages, to present petitions against the Catholic bill; but the King signified his pleasure that the petitions should be transmitted through the Home Secretary.

The London Sun of the 3d, says: "Notwithstanding Lord Eldon's long interview with His Majesty on Saturday, the King continues firm in his opinion of the absolute necessity of the Catholic Relief Bill being passed."

The Duke of Cambridge has transmitted his proxy to the Duke of Wellington, in favor of Catholic claims.

The House of Peers consists of about 400 members, among whom are 5 Royal Dukes, 3 Archbishops, 19 English Dukes, 24 Marquises, (including the representative peers of Scotland and Ireland,) 127 Earls, (including the Scotch and Irish representative peers,) 26 Viscounts, (including the Scotch and Irish representative peers with that title,) 27 Bishops, (including the Irish representative prelates,) and 180 Barons, (including the representative peers of Scotland and Ireland of that rank of nobility.) The list printed by order of the House includes the Catholic peers, who, though they could not take their seats, retained their names on the rolls of Parliament.

A terrible accident happened at Hyde on the 1st of April at about half past 9 o'clock in the evening. The cotton spinners who turned out at Stockport, amounting in numbers to 10,000, have been mainly supported by those spinners who remained in full work in other places, particularly in Manchester, Hyde, and the neighborhood. The master manufacturers resolved, in consequence, to reduce the wages of those employed, while the turn out continued, and published an address to the operatives, who met in great numbers to consider it, at the Norfolk Arms, in Hyde. The club room in which the meeting was held, is 15 yards long and 6 yards wide. Six or seven hundred persons including females attended at half past 8; and in about an hour afterwards two beams gave way, by which about 300 persons were precipitated into the room below. The floor of that room also gave way; and the whole mass descended into the cellar. The noise was heard all over the town. A scene of horrible confusion ensued. Twenty nine were killed and ten or twelve others were not expected to recover.

In Manchester the state of trade is no better, and apprehensions are so far entertained of something serious arising out of it, that an association has been formed to prevent dangerous combinations, but without interfering in the price of labor, &c.

#### RUSSIA AND TURKEY.

Frontiers of Moldavia, March 10

Supplies for the Russian army are coming from all quarters, the roads are covered with them; the inhabitants will be obliged to conduct them to their destinations. The Jews are by no means exempt from this service, 52 drivers of that nation have been ordered from the town of Botoschan; they are to receive from the Jews 600 Turkish plasters for their services as far as Tokschani Gen. Schwarz, with about 1000 men, is at Dorochow; he expects 3000 men, who will come by way of Lipkani, and will proceed towards Widdin. The presumption that the army will endeavor to penetrate into Servia, by way of Oranwa and Widdin, daily gains ground, and the Porte seems to expect it, for he is making arrangements

accordingly, if we may believe the accounts which we receive from that province.

It is generally thought that about the 27th March, all the Russian troops which are assembled in the two principal, will march to the Danube; and it is affirmed that the operations of that campaign will begin by the attack of the fortresses of Silistria and Giurgewo.

During the month of Feb. the Turks attempted several sallies from the latter fortress, but they were always repulsed. Among other occasions, on the 19th of February, they repulsed the attack on the Russian outpost, and were immediately purged up to the walls of Giurgewo and Ruschuk, by some squadrons of Cossacks, of which they did not kill a man.

View of March 21.

The mail from Constantinople, of 25th of Feb. has arrived, and brings nothing of importance. The new Grand Vizier had not arrived at the camp at Choumla, at the date of the last accounts, nor had any news of military operations been published either from the Danube or Bulgaria.

The chief attention of the Government is directed to the means of obtaining corn for the supply of the capital and the army. One of the measures adopted, is the sending away of a considerable number of Jews who have gradually come and settled in the capital, and cannot give a satisfactory account of their means of subsistence.

An order issued under the reign of Selim III, for all Clergy of the Greek Church; who are employed in the capital in the care of souls to reside in their respective dioceses has lately been renewed, and the Greek Patriarch has been called upon to furnish a list of all the clergy of his church, now in the Capital.

BERLIN, MARCH 20.—It is reported here that the Emperor and Empress of Russia will come here during the Summer; the Empress to go to Pyrmont, the Emperor to accompany his august consort either.

PARIS, MARCH 20.—It appears certain that negotiations are going to be resumed at Constantinople, on the question relative to the Treaty of the 6th July, but only with Count Guilleminot and Mr. Stratford Canning, who will stipulate in the name of Russia, as well as of France and England. Russia has consented to renounce its claim to be directly represented at the Porte: this is a concession of great importance, which removes the chief difficulty which has been experienced in the exertions made for the pacification of Greece. The Divan, while it showed itself disposed to listen to the conciliatory proposals of France and England, had constantly refused to receive a Russian Agent as a negotiator in the affairs of Greece; and M. Jaubert, who was sent by our Government to Constantinople, to smooth the way, met with unsurmountable resistance on this point.

ROME, MARCH 17.—It is now reported to be probable that the election to the Papal Chair will fall on Cardinal Castiglione. Though, of course nothing positive can be affirmed beforehand on this point, yet this report seems to merit attention.

[From the New-York Daily Advertiser.]

At the opening of another season, we find the Russian and Turkish concerns assuming an appearance the opposite of what the Gazettes of Europe would have expected. All the reported overtures for peace and signs of a friendly disposition, said to have been manifested during the winter, have led to nothing but a recommencement of hostilities; and, if we are to believe those who so often misled us, new plans have not only been projected, but made known, for the conduct of the war in future. We are now told that after Giurgevo shall have been forced to yield, the Russian forces having nothing else to occupy their attention on the left bank of the Danube, are to cross that river on a bridge, besiege Rudsluck, and then endeavor to force the passage of the Balkan mountains.

It is but a few days since we published the opinions of a Russian officer on the war of Turkey, who represented the prospects of the Emperor as highly favorable, and stated that the events of the former campaign appeared to have been dictated by a sound and cautious policy. His declarations and his reasonings are treated with consideration in European journals; but we have reason to conclude that he was quite ignorant of the subject on which he wrote.

Had Nicholas been satisfied with the conduct of Gen. Wittgenstein, he would not have removed him, as he has done, to make way for a new officer. His success and consequent disappointment alone could have thrown that commander into disgrace, and obliged him, in his turn, to experience that humiliating forfeiture of his sovereign's favor, which fell on the distinguished Yermoloff, only two or three years before. The Emperor of Russia was no doubt as much disappointed by the results of last year's campaign, as the world in general; and what may be the state of things between the combatants at the close of the present year, it would be very hazardous to conjecture.

If the possession of Varna should prove as important an advantage as it has been represented, the Russians must commence operations this season under circumstances much more favorable than the last. Their ships which are doubtless far superior to the Turks, will have a convenient, safe, and well defended harbour; and may effectually operate on any point of the coast, as well as be ready to support and supply the land forces whenever there may be occasion. It appears to us not improbable, that by transferring the scene of war, in a great measure, from the land to the water, the aspect of it may be entirely changed. The Turks will have nothing to oppose their invaders with by sea, who may perhaps turn their line of defence, by an unexpected attack on some weak point, and find an easy victory.

We conclude the publication of the South Carolina Exposition. It will amply repay the labour of a perusal. It is a production, in our humble estimation, of the highest order, combining not only taste in its composition, and great clearness and force in its reasoning, but displaying a minute acquaintance with constitutional law and the principles of political economy connected with the question of the tariff. With such evidence as is afforded in this document, it is really wonderful, that the restrictive system should be adhered to, by the farmers of the grain growing states, seeing that every additional duty on foreign fabrics, by limiting the exports of cotton from the south, destroys a part of the fund that is annually expended in those states, in exchange for their various productions of agriculture and manufactures, which have no other market. It is truly killing the goose that lays the golden egg.—E. T. Ad.