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millions, and we are now told by the Senator from Maryland, that this sum of fourteen millions is exclusive of any of the duties accruing this year. He proposes to raise eight millions by a sale of the bank stock, and to anticipate, from the revenues receivable next year, two millions more. These three items, then, of fourteen millions, eight millions, and two millions, make up the sum required, of twenty-four millions, without the aid of the duties to which the resolution relates.

The gentleman from Maryland insists that the General Government has been liberal towards the West in its appropriations of public lands for internal improvements; and, as to fortifications, he contends that the expenditures near the mouth of the Mississippi, are for its especial benefit. The appropriations of land to the States of Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, and Alabama, have been liberal; but it is not to be overlooked, that the General Government is itself the greatest proprietor of land, and that a tendency of the improvements, which these appropriations were to effect, is to increase the value of the unsold public domain. The erection of the fortifications for the defence of Louisiana was highly proper; but the gentleman might as well place to the account of the West, the disbursements for the fortifications intended to defend Baltimore, Philadelphia, and New York, to all which capitals Western produce is sent, and, in the security of all of which, the Western People feel a lively interest. They do not object to expenditures for the army, for the navy, for fortifications, or for any other defensive or commercial object on the Atlantic, but they do think that their condition ought also to receive friendly attention from the General Government. With respect to the State of Kentucky, not one cent of money, or one acre of land, has been applied to any object of internal improvement within her limits. The subscription to the stock of the canal at Louisville was for an object in which many States were interested. The Senator from Maryland complains that he has been unable to obtain any aid for the rail road which the enterprise of Baltimore has projected, and, in part, executed. That was a great work, the conception of which was bold and highly honorable, and it deserves national encouragement. But how has the Committee of Roads and Canals, at this session, been constituted? The Senator from Maryland possessed a brief authority to organize it, and, if I am not misinformed, a majority of the members composing it, appointed by him, are opposed both to the constitutionality of the power and the expediency of exercising it.

And now, sir, I would address a few words to the friends of the American System in the Senate. The revenue *must, ought* to be reduced. The country will not, after, by the payment of the public debt, ten or twelve millions of dollars become unnecessary, bear such an annual surplus. Its distribution would form a subject of perpetual contention. Some of the opponents of the System understand the stratagem by which to attack it, and are shaping their course accordingly. It is to crush the System by the accumulation of revenue, and by the effort to persuade the People that they are unnecessarily *taxed*, whilst those would really *tax* them who would break up the native sources of supply and render them dependent upon the *foreign*. But the revenue *ought* to be reduced, so as to accommodate it to the fact of the payment of the public debt. And the alternative is or may be, to *preserve* the protecting system, and repeal the duties on the *unprotected* articles, or to *preserve* the duties on *unprotected* articles, and endanger, if not *destroy*, the System. Let us then adopt the measure before us, which will benefit all classes: the farmer, the professional man, the merchant, the manufacturer, the mechanic; and the cotton planter more than all. A few months ago, there was no diversity of opinion as to the expediency of this measure. All, then, seemed to unite in the selection of these objects, for a repeal of duties which were not produced within the country. Such a repeal did not touch our domestic industry, violated no principle, offended no prejudice.

Can we not all, whatever may be our favorite theories, cordially unite on this *neutral* ground? When that is occupied, let us look beyond it, and see if any thing can be done, in the field of protection, to modify, to improve it, or to satisfy those who are opposed to the System. Our Southern brethren believe that it is injurious to them, and ask its repeal. We believe that its