

York Herald of 29th June, 1844, but by condensing and quoting it can be appropriated here. The principle avowed by Mr. Clay, as the basis of a tariff, is, 'that in time of peace the duties on import should be equal to the expense of an economical government, and that there should be discrimination in the tariff to foster and protect domestic manufactures.' He found this reasoning upon the patriotic axiom, 'that a nation should, at the earliest possible point in her history, be adequate to the supply of her own wants from her own internal resources. Although Italy did not itself afford all those supplies to ancient Rome, the deficiency was drawn from the subjugated provinces. Great Britain, although her commerce encompasses the globe, supplies herself mainly from the little island under her immediate dominion; limited and contracted as it is, it furnishes her with bread and provisions for the whole year, with the exception of a few days, and her manufactures not only supply an abundance of raiment and means of defence, but afford a vast surplus for exportation to foreign countries.' Mr. Clay predicted—'that the southern states would combine manufacturing with the growing of cotton; that the day will come, and is not far distant, when the south will feel an imperative necessity voluntarily to make such a division of labour, considering the vast water power, and other facilities of manufacturing in the south, and its possession at home of the choice of the *raw material*. I believe the day will come when the cotton region will become the greatest manufacturing region of cotton in the world.'

The consumption of British goods, then, is contingent on the progress of United States industry, and will not be permitted to interfere with it. It would appear that Mr. Clay's eloquence has prevailed, for the manufactures are going a-head, and discontent has ceased as to the high tariff on imports for use of agriculturists.

"The doctrine of free trade (says he) is a concession to foreign powers without an equivalent, to the prejudice of native industry, not only without an equivalent, but in the face of their high duties, restrictions and prohibitions applied to American products. Concessions to foreign powers, to our rivals jealous of our growth and anxious to impede our onward progress. *Encouragement to domestic industry as a concession to our fellow-citizens.* It is a concession by the whole to the whole; for every part of the country possesses a capacity to manufacture, and every part of the country more or less does manufacture." Mr. Clay is sarcastic on the theorist; he says, "*he has mounted his hobby and has determined to spur and whip him on, rough shod over all facts, obstacles, and impediments that lie in his way.*"

Dr. List, the great German Economist.

"There are many, says *Dr. List* (*Der internationale Handel*), who impute the commercial crisis of the United States to their paper and banking systems; but there can be no doubt that the evil originated in the 'Compromise Bill' (1832), in consequence of which America's imports soon exceeded her exports, and the United States became debtors to England for several hundred millions of dollars, which they were unable to cancel by their exports. The proof that these crises must chiefly be ascribed to the excess of imports lies in the fact, that they invariably occurred in times of great influx of foreign

* From recent accounts this prediction is likely to be realized.—Ed. C. M. M.