

The Free Press.

THURSDAY MORNING, SEPTEMBER 15, 1859.
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FREE WHIG BARRIERS.
HENRY CLAY AND AMERICAN PROTECTION.
DESCRIPTION OF SPECIFIC PAYMENTS.

This day is the period fixed for the resumption of public payments by our banks, and we predict that they will be ready for a prompt resumption to the public demands. We are gratified, however, to hear that there is no probability of a pressure upon any of these institutions. The banks for some time past have been in a position of comparative ease, and that such (now no longer at a premium) is abundant confidence has manifested for some time, and the banks will again soon be able to afford business facilities to a reasonable extent. Let economy and industry be the predominant qualities for the future—and, in despite of bad government, and the efforts of bad men to introduce distrust among their fellows, this great era may yet see many prosperous and happy days.

MR. CALHOUN'S FREE TRADE.
The wild theories of this gentleman, who in 1815 was the foremost among the able advocates of a protective tariff, were admirably exposed by Mr. Evans of Maine, in his brief speech at the conclusion of the debate on the tariff bill. We copy the following notice of that speech from the Lynchburg Virginiaian:

The call by Mr. Evans upon Messrs. Woodbridge, Wright, Lenoir and Buchanan to defend in person a tariff of duties on the goods of America, against the attack of their South Carolina ally, has been highly dramatic and admirably successful. Nay, he carried upon the whole "the most brilliant and able performance" which has ever been witnessed in the House of Representatives. Besides, why did the other New York Senator vote against it? Was he not interested? Abuse of the bill of 1823, or of any other, comes with him, as a supporter of Mr. Van Buren for the Presidency. There are many powerful arguments, and much brilliant and pointed satire in Mr. Evans' speech. He is particularly successful in turning the "axioms" of Mr. Calhoun against his author, and in exposing the contradictory positions of that able but erring Statesman.

Calhoun, as well as all other opponents of the bill just passed, contend that it is worse than the tariff of 1823, when the fact is, that the duties in this bill are generally lower than those in the law of 1823, or 1829, and on some articles such as iron, lower than the duties under the act of 1816 of which Mr. Calhoun was the leading advocate.

Mr. South Carolina Senator renews the practically refuted opinions of the opponents of an internally protective tariff, fifteen or twenty years ago, and endeavors to show that the present bill is essentially protective and prohibitory, and that the revenue under it will consequently not be adequate to the wants of the government. Let us refer to facts, as we find in the report of a writer in the National Intelligencer. The average amount of imports and revenue under the tariffs of 1816, 1824, 1828 and 1832, was as follows:

Imports	Duties
1831 to 1834, \$1,039,584	\$1,630,243
1835 to 1838, 87,226,110	21,589,613
1839 to 1843, 87,397,459	24,223,484
1824 to 1840, 141,476,765	17,564,286

This it will be seen that the most revenue was produced by the tariff of 1828, which was predicted, as it is now in reference to the present bill, would soon leave the treasury penniless, while the least revenue was collected by the tariff of 1816. Calhoun should live to see a redundant revenue flowing into the Treasury from the tariff law just passed, and then he would be glad to sign it in the teeth of his late speech, that he foresaw and foretold it, and delineated all the evils that would flow from a surplus in the treasury—as he now says, in reference to the bill of 1828:

"The dinner to Mr. Calhoun, at Shocco Springs, N. C., which was considered as 'leading off the ball' for the Presidency, is stated to have been rather a small affair. The Raleigh Register thinks that must have disappointed the hopes of its projectors.

"We stand uncommitted to any candidate for the Presidency—and we mean to remain so."

How long, is not stated—whether until a National Convention shall have disposed of some troublesome aspirants, or until the election is over. Pray enlighten the "Democracy" in time, for many of them are already laid disposed to "fly off the helix" on this question.

The Guiltless again in motion

The public will remember that Jonathan Roberts, well known as a prominent Senator from Pennsylvania during the war and subsequently, was appointed to office by President Tyler, without solicitation on the part of himself or friends. Not long since, the President undertook to control Mr. Roberts in his appointment of subordinates, but the veteran resisted the tyrannical edict, and now that the Senate has adjourned, he has been brought to the block for his contumacy. If the score of the nation against the imbecile son of its land could be increased, this act would pile it up mountain high.

AROUND THE GREAT TOP PRESIDENT.
Thomas S. Smith, Collector of the Customs at Philadelphia, vice Jonathan Roberts, removed.

THE ARMORIES.
In the Army Appropriation Act we find the following items:

No. 18. For the manufacture of arms at the national armories, three hundred and sixty thousand dollars; of which sum ten thousand dollars may, at the discretion of the Secretary of War, be applied to the purchase of arms.

No. 19. For repairs and improvements and new machinery at Springfield armory, twenty thousand dollars.

No. 20. For repairs and improvements and new machinery at Harper-Ferry armory, thirty thousand dollars.

The workmen at these establishments have been kept out of employment for a month past, without any just grounds for such a needless proceeding. Another instance, too, of the suspension of the law of the land by an insolent official. Such conduct in any other period of our history would have brought about impotence and dishonor.

Congress, by a joint resolution, has authorized the Postmaster General to extend the contract for carrying the mail on the Potomac, for four years, from the termination of the present contract, so as to secure the services of two boats.

The New York correspondent of the Baltimore American says—

"An invitation anonymous and respectfully signed has been presented to Daniel Webster in Boston, tendering him a public dinner of some manifestation of respect, and he has signified his disposition to accept of it. The time is not yet fixed, but when it does come, we shall have, I trust, a speech setting forth the views and reasons of Mr. Webster in retaining his place under the Federal Government, and a general expression of his views on the Treaty in question."

The British ship *Warpsie*, with Lord Ashburton on board, sailed from New York on the 15th inst.

WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 14.
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ANOTHER LAND SALE.
It is reported that the price of land in the State of Virginia is declining, and that the people are generally dissatisfied with the Government, and that they are inclined to support the Whig party.

THE WHIG PARTY IN NEW YORK.
The Whig party in New York are generally dissatisfied with the Government, and that they are inclined to support the Whig party.

PRIVATE THEATRICALS.
The private theatricals in New York are generally dissatisfied with the Government, and that they are inclined to support the Whig party.

AGRICULTURAL ENTERPRISE.
The agricultural enterprise in New York is generally dissatisfied with the Government, and that they are inclined to support the Whig party.

THE WEATHER.
The weather in New York is generally dissatisfied with the Government, and that they are inclined to support the Whig party.

THE SOCIETY OF ODD FELLOWS.
The Society of Odd Fellows in New York is generally dissatisfied with the Government, and that they are inclined to support the Whig party.

