

JACKSON AND THE TARIFF.

TO THE EDITORS.

Gentlemen : It is sagely calculated, and whispered in corners, that JACKSON'S hour has nearly come ; that he must vote on the Tariff ! and stands in this dilemma—if against it, his strength to the North is gone ; if for it, the South will give him up. And who then will the South take up ? Mr. Adams ? No. Mr. Clay ? No ! For both are Tariff men, in favor of such judicious duties as shall prevent Great Britain from rendering us tributary to her. They believe that there is no good cause to be shewn, why the able bodied people of this country should employ the laborers of Great Britain to do their work.

What, then, will the South do ? They have but one choice left. They must take Mr. CRAWFORD, as they have already done, as the only man on the list, who is indisposed to sustain the industry and labor of our own country. Well ! Be it so ! Let Mr. Crawford entertain whatever opinions he pleases ; for this is his right and privilege. But let not his friends proclaim to the South his opinions one way, and to the North another. Let his Treasury reports speak for him.

JACKSON, ADAMS, and CLAY, are all known to be friendly and favorable to a discreet and prudent protection of home industry ; and such, too, has heretofore been understood to be the opinion of Mr. CRAWFORD. His friends, however, are sneering, in the hope that JACKSON'S vote on the Tariff is to undermine all his strength in North and So. Carolina, and that, forthwith, it will be transferred to Mr. CRAWFORD.

Be General JACKSON'S opinion on this subject what it may, of one thing I feel assured, that he will not shrink from the responsibility, or seek for a moment to conceal his opinions ; let what consequences come that may, he will not unfurl on this side of the Potomac one flag, another on the South side.

Neither of the gentlemen at present before the public, will, I am persuaded, be much affected any where, by his being either for or against a review of the tariff. The public know that this is a matter of policy, which appertains to Congress, not the President—and is one about which men may honestly and fairly differ ; and although the President has the power to place his veto on a law, that this right is seldom or ever exercised, except where the Constitution is thought to be infringed. Those gentlemen, therefore, who are waiting triumphantly in expectation that JACKSON is about to do himself great mischief, may yield up their anticipated joy, because it will change none against him, who are not already secretly opposed.

The enemies of JACKSON, instead of having their sinister hopes realised, will receive this answer from indignant, liberal minded Republicans, either in the North or in the South, to whom they may address themselves. " If the man of Orleans, in this crisis, were not to pursue the dictates of his judgment, regardless of consequences to himself, he would belie the history of his whole life ; tarnish that character for firmness which has stood so many trials, and borne his country's honor safe through so many dangers, and by one temporising act, shew himself unworthy of the high destiny that awaits the successful candidate for the first office of the first nation in the world.

No matter what the enemies of JACKSON would have their candidate " to be, or not to be." He is incapable of dissimulation—will do his duty—will have the rewards of a good conscience—and deserve the confidence of all, by deceiving none.

HONESTY THE BEST POLICY.