

THE REIGN OF TERROR.

In a former communication, we remarked, that one method adopted by the high duty or taxing party, consisting of wealthy capitalists, and disappointed and ambitious politicians, to sustain and extend their system, was, by employing the numerous journalists in their service, to render odious, or to overawe, those citizens who were the most zealous and the most efficient advocates of the rights and interests of the people, who are the victims to the cupidity and ambition, to the thirst for wealth and thirst for power, of this small, but well-organized and active body of men.

We are ready to admit that a vast proportion of the citizens of the Middle and Western States, who have countenanced what is called the Protecting System, have been influenced by patriotic motives, and that they will be ready to meet the Anti-Tariff men of the South, and the Free-Trade men of the Eastern and Middle States, at some reasonable point, in which all the great sections of the country will acquiesce. This portion of the Tariff Party we call the National Tariff Party, and we are much mistaken if, at the proposed meeting at Philadelphia, a proper explanation of the views and wishes of the National Tariff Party, as compared with the Free-Trade Party, does not result in an amicable arrangement, by which a reasonable protection shall be conceded to all branches of industry, manufacturing as well as agricultural, without sacrificing any of the great interests of the nation.

The other division of the Tariff Party may be truly termed the Sectional Party. Their object has been to establish the protecting principle, but, in the application of it, they have ever evinced a determination to confine it to few articles, and those chiefly manufactured in New England and some few counties of the Middle States. This small, but wealthy class of capitalists of the Eastern States, who are, in truth, the principal persons benefited by extreme duties, have been, of late, reinforced by the sugar planters of Louisiana, who though less in number than five hundred estate holders, levy a tax of 150 per cent. on Muscovado sugar, amounting to near three millions of dollars. United with this efficient body of wealthy men, which may be termed the Plutocracy of the country, is that numerous class of idlers and politicians, which we call the dead weight of the nation, who are seeking to overthrow the Administration, not with a desire to fill their places with men of more elevated principles and disinterested views, but that they may occupy them themselves, and secure, by future acts of Congress, a still greater bounty on the interests of the incorporated manufacturers of New England, by reducing the duties on wool, oil, indigo, hemp, flax, and such other articles as are used in their fabrics, to the injury of the Middle and Western States, and, at the same time, to raise the duties on cottons and woollens, already three times as great as those imposed for the protection of the produce of Pennsylvania, Ohio, Kentucky, and other Middle and Western States.

Between these two divisions of party, the National and Sectional Tariff Party, there is no community of interest, and if there ever was, the interests of the former have been grossly sacrificed to the ambition and selfishness of the latter: for instance, the incorporated manufacturers of New England, and some few towns in the Middle States, have protecting duties of 30 to 250 per cent. on cottons and woollens, which they supply to other parts of the Union to the extent of perhaps \$3,000,000; yet they complain of their insufficiency, and have held a Convention at New York, this season, for the purpose of asking for further protection. The number of persons interested in these branches of industry, and dependant on them, have been reckoned by Mr. Davis, Mr. Everett, Mr. Mallory, and other partisans and dependants of this wealthy class, at 100,000.

On the other hand, the hemp, flax, wool, and iron, of the Middle States, on which they receive a bounty from other States, do not exceed in amount \$10,000,000, and the protecting duties do not average even 50 per cent., while there are 3,000,000 of persons interested in their production; yet nearly the whole Delegation of Massachusetts, Connecticut, Vermont, and Rhode Island, the only States deriving much benefit from the extreme duties, opposed the additional duties granted by the Acts of 1824 and 1828 to these articles, and have been clamoring against their existence ever since the passage of that act.

With regard to the increased duty on wool, the New-England party, during the discussion of the Act of 1828, voted against the increase as it now stands, nor could that part of the act have carried but for the aid of the Members from Virginia and other Southern States; and when it did pass, it was in the service of the New

England party condemned, in the severest terms, the conduct of the National Tariff Party, headed, as it was at that time, by Mr. Ingham, Mr. Stevenson, Mr. Buchanan, of Pennsylvania, and by whose exertions, aided by the Southern members, that duty was increased. For the truth of this statement, we would refer to the pages of Mr. Niles' Register, the organ of the "incorporated manufacturers" and their allies, those politicians who are striving to overthrow the Government. In the contest between the "incorporated manufacturers" and the wool-growers, Mr. Niles, in complaining of the wool duty, plainly evinced his attachment to the Sectional Party, and verily he has his reward. No men are more liberal, or, perhaps we may say, more politic, than the manufacturing oligarchy, to men whom they have found fit instruments to circulate statements and doctrines, which they have too much pride themselves to acknowledge, though too little firmness of principle to refrain from patronizing, corrupted as they have been by profits seldom realized by honest industry.

Having thus defined the two great divisions of that party who are in favor of a Protecting System, viz: the citizens of the Middle and Western States, who would be content with moderate duties extended to all articles, and for the benefit of all interests, which we term the National Tariff Party, and the incorporated manufacturers of New England, and sugar planters of Louisiana, which we term the Sectional Party, who demand excessive duties on sugar, cotton and woollen goods, and low duties on all others; we shall proceed in our next to make some observations on the spirit of intolerance and persecution exhibited by the Sectional Tariff Party, through those vulgar and unprincipled agents whom they employ to impose upon the selfish, the ignorant, and unreflecting, a system of taxation more burdensome than was ever endured by an enlightened nation.

A FRIEND TO A NATIONAL TARIFF. AND AN ENEMY TO PERSECUTION.

FREE TRADE AND MANUFACTURES.

FROM THE EASTERN ARGUMENT.

The grounds upon which the friends of "Free Trade and equal rights" are denounced as "the British Party," is simply this: Because they ask for that freedom of the ocean and the land, for which our forefathers so profusely poured out their blood and treasure. They ask only for equal protection to agriculture, commerce, and manufactures. They cannot discover the justice or the policy of Government's extending any degree of favoritism to either. If the natural tendency of the country's population is to agriculture and commerce, Government should not endeavor, by any enactment, to drive it into manufactures. TOWARDS MANUFACTURES the friends of Free Trade entertain no hostility whatever. They are glad to see them spring up and flourish upon their own bottom—that is, where the wants of consumers call them into existence. Let the three great branches of national industry remain unshackled, and the developments of society will plainly indicate in which capital and enterprise should be employed. It would be about as Quixotic an effort to attempt to regulate the ebbing and flowing of the tides of the ocean, as it is to seek to define the channel in which the industry and enterprise of the country shall flow. The law of nature is the only standard that can be safely relied upon in either case. When Government seeks to thwart this law—in relation to the great branches of its industry—it legislates upon a fatal error in Political Economy. No better illustration could be asked of this proposition, than the history of our own Tariff Laws afford. The manufacturers themselves, it is true, have asked for increase of duties, in all instances where it has taken place, urging as a reason, that they might be thereby protected in their business. But what has been the consequence? Whenever the duties upon cotton and woollen fabrics have been increased, thousands have rushed forward, and rashly adventured their capital in manufacturing of the fabrics on the false hopes held out by Government. Instead, therefore, of the increase of duties operating as a protection to the original manufacturers, who asked it, it has resulted to their injury, by inducing capitalists from other branches of industry, to become their competitors in manufacturing. Markets would be glutted. Sales could not be effected, to return the capital to the pocket of the manufacturer, and, as the inevitable result, his property must be knocked off under the Sheriff's hammer; to meet the notes which his business had compelled him to put into the market. This was the origin of those devastating scenes of bankruptcy and distress which blighted New England some three years ago—and

such will ever be the result of Government's attempting to designate the channel into which shall flow its industry, enterprise and capital. The friends of Free-Trade would respectfully ask Government to guard against the recurrence of such evils for the future—and they may well be proud of being called "the British party of America," by all who oppose such immutable principles.

FROM THE RALEIGH REGISTER.

The late insurrection.—A few days after the intelligence was received in this City that the slaves of Southampton County, Va. had risen in rebellion against the whites, so confused were the accounts from that quarter, that we addressed a line to the Postmaster at Jerusalem, with a request that he would favor us with a particular statement of facts in relation to the insurrection. In answer, to that letter the following reply was returned, which contained a more minute detail of the outrages perpetrated than we have yet seen:—

Post Office Jerusalem, Va. Sept. 5, 1831.

Gentlemen.—Yours dated Raleigh, 25 August, came duly to hand. I would have answered your polite enquiries much sooner, but waited for correct information.

The insurrection commenced on Sunday night, the 21st ult. at Joseph Travis's. Two of his negroes (Nat, calling himself General Jackson, and known in the neighborhood as a Methodist Preacher, and one other named Hark, styling himself Captain Moore) were the leaders. They raised a ladder to the upper window at Travis's and massacred all the white family, consisting of 5 in number. Several more had collected by that time, and joined the marauders. They waited at that house for supper; broke open and destroyed every thing they could see, drank freely, and were detained in consequence of that two or three hours. The next house was Labiel Francis's; there they murdered 1 man, and recruited their force. The next house was William Reese's; there they despatched two women and 1 man; at the next, Mrs. Turner's, 1 man and 2 women; at Henry Bryant's 1 man, 2 women & 1 child; at Catharine Whitehead's, 1 man, 5 women and 1 child; at Augustus F. Doyle's, himself alone; at Nathaniel Francis's, 1 man, 1 woman and 3 children; at Thos. Barrows's, 2 men; at Levi Waller's 2 women and 9 children; at William Williams's, 1 man, 1 woman and 2 children; at Jacob Williams's, 1 man, 1 woman and 3 children; at Caswell Worrell's, 1 woman & 1 child; at Robert Vaughan's, 2 women and 1 child—making in all, 65. They reached Mrs. Vaughan's about 3 o'clock, P. M. Monday evening. This house was the last at which they committed any murder; from there, they came to James Parker's, about 3 miles from Jerusalem. At that place, they met with the first resistance by the neighbors, and were severely cut to pieces by five or six whites. They then began to retreat, and some of them to desert their party. The leaders finding they could not succeed as expected, began to despair and lose confidence in each other. They however raised what force they could that evening and camped near De Lance Blount's in order to give him an attack before day, Tuesday morning. The doctor heard of it in time to rally 3 or 4 neighbors and prepare his own negroes to give them a hearty reception. The doctor was not disappointed, for a little before day they came, received seven fires from the doctor's company; upon which they immediately retreated, leaving two dead on the field and one prisoner. From that time they dispersed, and took to the woods, and were killed as they were met, without the ceremony of a trial. They increased from the commencement, as well as can be ascertained, to about 40. When then left Parker's their party began to desert very fast, and was so weakened on Tuesday morning, as to give over with little resistance.—The scouting parties through the county have killed 22, without law as they were determined to show them no mercy. We have sentenced 14 to be hanged, and no doubt many more will be condemned, as our Court is sitting daily. Nat, the leader, has not as yet been overtaken, but he cannot elude justice much longer. We are now all quiet; the fright produced on the negroes of the different plantations, is great indeed, from seeing such a number of troops, so easily got together in so little a time. Too much praise cannot be given to the Executive of Virginia, for the prompt measures taken to afford us relief. We extend our grateful acknowledgments to the Volunteer Companies from Richmond, Norfolk, Isle of Wight, Surry, Sussex and Narsemond, and all others who so gallantly came to our relief. Nothing but energetic measures on the part of the whites, saved the inhabitants of our little village. Return our acknowledgments in your own language, to the quotas of our sister States, North Carolina, and assure them that we are always ready to reciprocate their chivalrous conduct both in feelings and duty.

INCENDIARY PUBLICATIONS.

The excitement produced a few months since, in the Southern country, by the discovery of several copies of the notorious "Walker Pamphlet," is doubtless still fresh in the recollection of most of our readers. Notwithstanding the pointed rebukes which the publishers of that inflammatory production received from many of the well disposed and reflecting part of our northern brethren, it appears that some misguided and deluded fanatics are still bent on exciting our colored population to scenes at which the heart sickens on the bare recital, and which instead of improving their moral or physical condition, cannot fail to overwhelm the actors in ruin, and curtail the privileges of all the others. Let them view the first fruits of their diabolical projects in the Southampton massacre, and pause—awful retribution awaits them. A letter from a gentleman in Washington City, dated 29th ult. to the Postmaster at this place, says:—

"An incendiary paper, 'The Liberator,' is circulated secretly among the free blacks of this city; and if you will search it is very probable you will find it among the slaves of your country. It is published in Boston or Philadelphia by a white man, with the avowed purpose of inciting rebellion in the South; and I am informed it is to be carried through your country by secret agents, who are to come amongst you under the pretext of peddling, &c. Keep a sharp look out for these villains, and if you catch them, by all that is sacred you ought to barbacue them.—Diffuse this information amongst whom it may concern."—Turborough Free Press.

GENERAL BERNARD.

We copy from the New York Standard of Saturday, the following correspondence between this illustrious individual and the President, on the subject of the retirement of the former from the military service of the United States. It will be read with interest by all who appreciate genius and science in their most exalted grades.

Washington City, 8th July, 1821.

To ANDREW JACKSON.

President of the United States.

SIR: In 1816, under the auspices of the illustrious Lafayette, I received, from

Lucien, Prince of Canino, the fine statues found at Ruffinella; which was built upon the ruins of Cicero's celebrated villa of Tusulum. These antiquities will give an increased value to the museum of Lucien, so rich from the Etruscan vases found in the foundations of Viterbo, the ancient capital of Etruria.—

Ligurian's Messenger.

North-Carolina Journal Office.

YAYETTEVILLE SEPT. 13, 1831.

As many highly exaggerated rumours, relative to an insurrection, among the slaves, in the counties of Duplin, Sampson, Bladen and New Hanover, have gone abroad, and have been most injudiciously published in some of the papers; We feel it to be due to the cause of truth to state that there has been no overt act of insurrection in either of the counties named, unless it be inferred from several negroes having been seen together in the lower part of Sampson county,—no outrage has been committed. That the rumour of the burning of Wilmington and the massacre of its inhabitants is false and wholly without any sort of foundation.—It is true that a plot has been discovered, in which a considerable number of slaves are implicated; many of whom, have been arrested, and are now confined in jail; some have been severely punished, and two of the principal actors, have been shot. It is conjectured that the plot was very extensive, and had been in agitation for some years past, this we are not yet prepared to credit, so far as regards its extent, as yet we have no evidence to justify such a belief, we have no doubt from the circumstances detailed to us, that negroes, in the counties of Sampson, Duplin and New Hanover, were concerned as to their number in each, we are not able from any information we have to offer an opinion with any sort of accuracy. Though whatever may have been its extent, our friends at a distance may rest assured, that the utmost vigilance is exercised by the citizens, and every exertion used, to discover those concerned; and we can further assure the public, that at no period were our citizens better prepared to meet any exigency of the kind, than at present. Before we close this brief notice we cannot help saying that any allusion in the public Journals to excitement, of the kind, most generally have an injurious tendency; especially, when there is no other warrant for publication than common rumours, which are most generally viewed as synonymous with common lies—a little reflection we think, will convince our brethren of the impropriety of giving too ready an ear to such statements, especially when no good can arise from it, and much unnecessary alarm may be excited, and great injury done by their promulgation.

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Ligurian's Messenger.

the people of the United States, the idea of serving as an Engineer in the army. From that epoch to this day, I have been employed in the military organization of the frontiers, and in the planning of fortifications destined to their defence; I have also been employed in the framing of projects relating to a general system of roads and canals throughout the Union and on various other duties connected with military establishments and internal improvements.

The strong sympathy between the Union and my native land, has been to me a powerful incitement to perform my duties to the best of my ability. Should my humble services have repaid partially what I owe to a great people, which, on all occasions, has shown to me so much liberality and confidence, I remain conscious, that those services will secure me an honorable place in the estimation of my countrymen in France.

Now aware that the noble task which I have been associated in completing within the agency assigned to me, and conscious that the present unsettled state of Europe, and the political independence of my native country, place me under the moral obligation to render one more my humble services to France, I beg of you, most respectfully, to accept of my resignation.

The habits of my family, raised in a land of peace and happiness; my feelings of devotion to so many generous and hospitable friends; my sense of gratitude towards the members of the administration, render this determination most painful to me; but it is a sacrifice which I owe to the cause of this age of turmoil and political struggle. I find, however, a consolation in the hope that my motives will be generously appreciated by the statesman and the patriot, to whom they are most respectfully submitted.

Be so indulgent, sir, as to accept of thanks for the liberal patronage you have constantly bestowed upon me since my arrival in this land of freedom, and to believe in the sentiments of the unalterable gratitude of your most respectful servant, S. BERNARD, Brig. Gen.

WASHINGTON, July 9, 1831.

GENERAL.—Your letter is received tendering your resignation of the position which, fourteen years ago, your own well earned reputation, and the friendship of the most illustrious and beloved of the adopted sons of my country, were your passport. The knowledge of you afforded by your long residence among us, has justified the high expectations created by such an introduction; and it could not but be a cause of deep regret to the nation, that any circumstances should arise to deprive it of service so highly appreciated. That the regret is greatly lessened by the nature of the circumstances which impel you to this step, you understand us too well to doubt. You know how strong are our sympathies with every branch of the great family of man struggling for self government—how deep, with the noble people to whose generous and gallant spirit we were so greatly indebted in our own struggle for this inestimable right. Here as your observation has satisfied you, the "noble task" is done—our independence is secured—double danger; and that we should encourage the cause may be destined to encourage your native land, will only serve to prove that it rests there on an equally immovable base, is among the most cherished hopes of the people from which you are about to separate.

Rest assured, General, that your motives are understood and appreciated; release you from the service of my country, under the conviction that in conducting your family from this abode of liberty and peace, to one which the designs of providence may yet destine to be a theatre of strife and turmoil, you are animated by that love of your native land which ever lives in a sound heart; and that affection for the great cause which characterizes the enlightened and uncorrupted minds of the age. With this assurance, accept for yourself and family, my best wishes for your safe return to the bosom of your country, and for the enjoyment of every happiness.

ANDREW JACKSON.

Simon Bernard.

Brigadier General in the service of the U. S.

Jerome Bonaparte, the Ex-King of Westphalia, now called the Prince de Montfort, is about to leave Rome for Leghorn, where a brig of his brother Joseph, the Ex-King of Spain, is waiting to convey him to the United States. The Prince of Montfort is packing up the greater part of the statues and other monuments of antiquity that enriched his residence of Palencia, near Fermo, in the marsh of Ancona, which he intends to take with him.

He has, however, sold to his brother Lucien, Prince of Canino, the fine statues found at Ruffinella; which was built upon the ruins of Cicero's celebrated villa of Tusulum. These antiquities will give an increased value to the museum of Lucien, so rich from the Etruscan vases found in the foundations of Viterbo, the ancient capital of Etruria.—

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