

(continued from the first page.)

the revenue as may not be required for them. From the report of the Secretary of the Treasury, it will be seen that after the present year such a reduction may be made to a considerable extent, and the subject is earnestly recommended to the consideration of Congress, in the hope that the combined wisdom of the Representatives of the people will devise such means of effecting that salutary object, as may remove those burthens which shall be found to fall unequally upon any, and as may promote all the great interests of the community.

Long and patient reflection has strengthened the opinions I have heretofore expressed to Congress on this subject; and I deem it my duty on the present occasion, again to urge them upon the attention of the Legislature. The soundest maxims of public policy and the principles upon which our republican institutions are founded, recommend a proper adaptation of the revenue to the expenditure, and they also require that the expenditure shall be limited to what, by an economical administration, shall be consistent with the simplicity of the Government, and necessary to an efficient public service. In effecting this adjustment, it is due in justice to the interests of the different States, and even to the preservation of the Union itself, that the protection afforded by existing laws to any branches of the national industry should not exceed what may be necessary to counteract the regulations of foreign nations, and to secure a supply of those articles of manufacture, essential to the national independence and safety in time of war. If, upon investigation it shall be found, as it is believed it will be, that the Legislative protection granted to any particular interest is greater than is indispensably requisite for these objects, I recommend that it be gradually diminished, and that as far as may be consistent with these objects, the whole scheme of duties be reduced to the revenue standard as soon as a just regard to the faith of the Government and to the preservation of the large capital invested in establishments of domestic industry will permit.

That manufactures adequate to the supply of our domestic consumption would, in the abstract, be beneficial to our country there is no reason to doubt; and to effect their establishment, there is, perhaps, no American citizen who would not for a while, be willing to pay a higher price for them. But for this purpose, it is presumed that a Tariff of high duties, designed for perpetual protection has entered into the minds of but few of our statesmen. The most they have anticipated is a temporary and generally incidental protection, which they maintain has the effect to reduce the price by domestic competition below that of the foreign article. Experience, however, our best guide on this, as on other subjects, makes it doubtful whether the advantages of this system are not counterbalanced by many evils, and whether it does not tend to beget in the minds of a large portion of our countrymen a spirit of discontent and jealousy dangerous to the stability of the Union.

What then shall be done? Large interests have grown up under the implied pledge of our national legislation, which it would seem a violation of public faith suddenly to abandon. Nothing could justify it but the public safety, which is the supreme law. But those who have vested their capital in manufacturing establishments cannot expect that the people will continue permanently to pay high taxes for their benefit when the money is not required for any legitimate purpose in the administration of the Government. Is it not enough that the high duties have been paid as long as the money arising from them could be applied to the common benefit in the extinguishment of the public debt.

Those who take an enlarged view of the condition of our country must be satisfied that the policy of protection must be ultimately limited to those articles of domestic manufacture which are indispensable to our safety in time of war. Within this scope, on a reasonable scale, it is recommended by every consideration of patriotism and duty, which will doubtless always secure to it a liberal and efficient support. But beyond this object, we have already seen the operation of the system productive of discontent.

In some sections of the republic its influence is deprecated as tending to concentrate wealth into a few hands, and as creating those germs of dependence and vice which in other countries have characterised the existence of monopolies, and proved so destructive of liberty and the general good. A large portion of the people in one section of the republic declares it not only inexpedient on these grounds, but as disturbing the equal relations of property by legislation, and therefore unconstitutional and unjust.

Doubtless these effects are, in a great degree, exaggerated, and may be ascribed to a mistaken view of the considerations which led to the adoption of the Tariff system; but they are nevertheless important in enabling us to review the subject with a more thorough knowledge of all its bearings upon the great interests of the republic, and with a determination to dispose of it so that none can with justice complain.

It is my painful duty to state, that in one quarter of the United States, opposition to the revenue laws has risen to a height which threatens to thwart their execution, if not to endanger the integrity of the Union. Whatever obstruction may be thrown in the way of the Judicial authorities of the General Government, it is hoped they will be able peaceably to overcome them by the prudence of their own officers and the patriotism of the people. But should this reasonable reliance on the moderation and good sense of all portions of our fellow citizens be disappointed, it is believed that the laws themselves are fully adequate to the suppression of such attempts as may be immediately made. Should the exigency arise, rendering the execution of the existing laws impracticable from any cause whatever, prompt notice of it will be given to Congress, with the suggestion of such views and measures as may be deemed necessary to meet it.

(to be continued in our next.)

Unprecedented Dispatch.—The express engaged by the editor of the New York Standard, to carry the President's Message, arrived in Philadelphia on Tuesday evening, 45 minutes past 5 o'clock—from Baltimore to Philadelphia in 41 hours.

Extract from the "Minutes of the Kehukee Baptist Association," for 1832.

BIOGRAPHY OF

ELDER JOHN BOWEN.

Elder BOWEN was born January 3d, 1774, in Beaufort county, N. C. of poor but respectable parents. His father's name was John Bowen, who was born and raised on Town Creek, Beaufort county, whose occupation was that of a cart wheelwright—his trade or calling was most assiduously followed by him and his son. Young JOHN BOWEN was a very worthy youth, advocating always by precept and example the noble principles of honesty and industry—he was very moral in his life and conversation—his parents were strict Episcopalians, and brought up their children in the rites and ceremonies of that church, but no reason to believe that they were acquainted with a work of grace in the heart—their religion tolerated civil amusements, such as dancing, &c. and JOHN from his youth was with this kind of sport greatly delighted, and was for several years himself a fiddler; and while he pursued these things he had no concern about the salvation of his own soul, supposing that to be safe, and all he thought necessary was strictly to attend to the outer forms of his then favorite Church of England. But it was pleasing to God for the gospel of his free grace to be preached in his vicinity, and it was sounded with that power which brought him to doubt his former religion; and those innocent amusements admired so much by some religious professors, he found to be a sword or thorn to his heart, making a wound and causing a pain which he by all his reformations could not cure—but notwithstanding his sin, guilt and condemnation, which resulted from the violation of a pure law which he had broken, which unsheathed the glittering sword of justice threatening immediate death—but when faith presented a dying Saviour in his view, he was brought to see the justice of God in his soul's salvation, by which means he rejoiced in God his Saviour. From the time of his conversion he never would allow his children to dance—on his being reminded of his formerly doing so, the reply would be, yes in my youth and ignorance I did so, but I have seen the time I had to mourn on the account of it. He became a member of the Baptist Church at Maratock, in September, 1802, in Washington county, which was under the pastoral care of Elder AMARIAH BIGGS; in the summer of 1804, he was set apart for the administration of gospel ordinances, by prayer and fasting. His preaching was much approved by the churches. He married as early as 1793, the daughter of Thomas Garrett, of Martin county—her name is Mary, by whom he had at his death nine children—three sons and six daughters. The increase of his family and their helpless situation, called his attention so much at home, that he appeared to labor under great disadvantage in the ministry, for his province was to work hard all the time he was at home, and attend his stated meetings on Saturday and Sunday. A kind Providence directed his way down on Mattamuskeet Lake, where we believe about the year 1805 or 6, he moved with his family; where we are satisfied he was a blessing in the hands of God to many souls. The church at that place at his removal was reduced to a very low ebb, which soon recovered under his ministry. He was a man of unshaken resolution, a strict republican in his principles, a very sentimental man through all his life—his peculiar views in natural affairs, political, domestic or religious, he would defend with considerable energy. In religious matters he was a predestinarian, believing salvation to be by grace, without the deeds of the law—the righteousness of Christ imputed to us by faith, and sanctification by his blood. The dead state we are all in by nature, he believed cut us short of all power in doing any thing in whole or in part of our salvation; this led him so highly to espouse the effectual call and the saints final perseverance; these are articles which he held dear to his soul, but he was not so pointed a preacher as some of his brethren in the ministry; he seemed to border more, on a work of grace to the soul. It was thought by the brethren of his acquaintance, that he was at times a great experimental preacher, and on experimental and practical godliness he mostly dealt. The church at Mattamuskeet, as before hinted, in her low condition she was in need of such a man; her condition was like Ezekiel's vision of the dry bones, and God was able to perfect his means in bringing a revival in the Mattamuskeet church through Br. BOWEN, as he was in Ezekiel's time in causing a great army to stand up. He preached and baptised many, and among the rest Elder GREEN CARROWAN, who professed to have been converted before he saw Elder BOWEN—he has expressed himself something like this, that Br. BOWEN had been made to him, like Peter was to Cornelius, to tell him what he ought to do; under his preaching he learnt baptism to be a believer's duty, and accordingly he was baptised by Elder BOWEN, and for the term of three or four years never were brethren more united in being workers together as fellow laborers. Soon after Elder CARROWAN's baptism, he commenced in the ministry as a co-worker with Elder BOWEN—the church appeared to be fully in the gospel chariot, riding with truth and meekness at the side of her heavenly bridegroom, in her full pomp of grace and glory—her watchmen were zealous in crying aloud, manifesting a great love and zeal for Zion's welfare. About this time a happy revival within her bounds took place, that is, on Mattamuskeet Lake, Swanquarter, and the island of Currituck—the church increased to nearly two hundred members. The church in Carteret county, including Core Sound, Cedar Island, Hunting Quarters, Portsmouth, North River, and the Straits, were benefited by their labors. The church of Mattamuskeet, in Hyde county, had formerly met on the north side of the Lake, but as she was composed of members who were dispersed over a large part of the county, it was thought best to divide the church, and accordingly in the year 1811 it was done, and the church on the south side of the Lake, made choice of Elder CARROWAN to be their pastor, after he was set apart by a presbytery of ministers for that purpose, and Elder BOWEN retained his pastoral function of the church on the north side. Things went on

in harmony but for a little while—here we can but drop a tear of sympathy, and cry with one of old, "What is man?"—the enemy took the advantage of sowing the seeds of discord between these ministers, which created a wound that never got healed. The unhappy division between those ministers was thought by many to result from one William Ashley, (at that time a member of the church,) who took a violent stand on one part against the other, and so continued until such time as he saw an opportunity of feathering his own nest, whereby showing his cloven foot, and proving he was not a friend to either. It is certain this unhappy affair was food for the devil, for the writer of this piece has often been at their public meetings, where the members would meet and instead of talking that which might tend to edify one another, this unhappy division would be the main topic of conversation, to the great grief of pious and godly souls. The dispute ran so high that there were a number of Bowen men, and a number of Carrowan men. Things thus continued until the fall of 1814, when Br. Bowen moved his family into a settlement called Long Acre, near his father in Washington county, but still continued to attend the north side church at their quarterly meetings—also the churches of North Deep Creek, and Blount's Creek enjoyed some benefits of his ministerial labors. He departed this life about the 1st of August, 1815, after a short but painful illness. While on his death bed he was visited by a brother, who enquired of him how he did—his reply was, rough and thorny is the way, but sweet will be the issue; from which we can justly infer, he was still strong in the faith, and steadfastly believed a crown of never fading glory was laid up for him in heaven above. Blessed are they who die in the Lord, &c. We hope his happy soul is far beyond the reach of sorrow. His widow is still alive and resides on the plantation which he last occupied.

KING & GATLIN,

MERCHANT TAILORS,

RESPECTFULLY inform their friends and customers, that they have just received, direct from New York, their

Fall Supply of Goods,

Suitable for Gentlemen's clothing...as follows:

Superfine blue, black, brown, } **CLOTHS,**
green, and steelmixt
Petersham, for overcoats,
Superfine cassimeres, of all colors...buff casmanett,
Figured silk velvet, plain black do.
Fancy figured silk vestings and plain black do.
Dark and light Valenciennes, white and fig'd Marseilles,
Patent suspenders, black stocks,
Cravats and cravat stiffeners, linen bosoms & collars,
Together with a general

ASSORTMENT OF TRIMMINGS,

All of which will be sold very low for cash, or on a credit to punctual customers. They also continue to make and trim gentlemen's clothing in the most fashionable style and at the shortest notice.
Tarboro', Oct. 22d, 1832.

GASH OR COTTON.

IN order that I may pay my creditors, as well as to receive pay from my debtors, I will now give fair notice, that all persons indebted to me either by note or account, will please to make settlement by the 1st of January next. Baled or seeded Cotton will be taken in payment at the cash prices until that time, after which nothing will be received but cash, and it must come as soon as a legal process will bring it. And I hope those who will not avail themselves of this notice, will not attach any blame to me for the consequences, as a hint to the wise is enough.

N. H. ROUNTREE.

Tarboro', 29th Oct. 1832.

NEW GOODS.

THE Subscribers are now opening at their Old Stand, a general

Assortment of Seasonable Goods,
Which they will sell at their usual Low Prices.

For Cash or Country Produce.

D. RICHARDS & CO.

Tarborough, Nov. 24, 1832.

Mrs. A. C. Howard,

HAS just received, direct from New York, her **FALL SUPPLY** of Goods in her line of business, consisting principally of—

Pattern Bonnets, latest fashions,
Leghorn, Dunstable and Navarino bonnets,
Carved tuck combs, turn back and side do.
A great variety of flowers, ribbons, &c.

Mrs. H. continues to carry on the Millinery and Mantua making business as usual. Orders from a distance punctually attended to.
Tarborough, Dec. 1, 1832.