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THE TARIFF. The tariff is a subject which has been discussed for many years. It is a subject which has been discussed for many years.

Every one conversant with commercial and mercantile affairs knows that there exists a supreme law of trade, viz: that supply and demand regulate prices.

The tariff of 1842 imposed (I use this word in compliment to some of my Southern friends, who use it to give force to their opposition to the protective policy) additional duty on cotton bagging, but so far from this article, either foreign or domestic, advancing in price, both declined materially.

The other article alluded to is sugar, upon which the tariff of 1842 imposed additional duty. But sugar did not advance; it declined, and during the year 1843 it was lower than ever known.

Table with columns for Light sheetings, Heavy sheetings, and Light shirtings, with corresponding prices for 1842 and 1843.

When I asked the information contained in this table, I had fears that it would not strengthen my position—that is to say, I apprehended that prices prior to the tariff of 1842 were a little lower than subsequent prices.

low paid received on the same which bore with a fair of you, "sing up." Goals, interests, and allegiances have been instrumental in clearing some of you to high places and distinctions.

Some of you on the floor of Congress furiously and indignantly cry out, "Oppression!" "The North plundering the South!" Now, I will not say that all this is untrue; but I will prove by figures, which do not lie, that there is no oppression, no plundering.

In a previous number, it was shown that the New England States, and Massachusetts especially, take annually large quantities of Southern products, and pay punctually, which is any thing but oppression.

Here, then, it is made palpable that the tariff of 1842 did not enhance the prices of domestic fabrics, but they were actually reduced! But let us hold on a little longer to the table of prices—a document which demonstrates that tariffs do not raise prices.

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by the parsimony of the tariff. The Union has not long a year to-night. The subject of prices will be resumed.

The interests of North Carolina should be and are dear to all her citizens, and the best method of promoting them should be sought out. The interests of public policy are not to be sacrificed to sectional views.

The people of Wilmington have been recently called in their best efforts to attain a great public benefit, in a Canal to Lumber River, by the unfortunate action of the Legislature in reference to that measure.

There must be a connection by land, and that connection by Rail Roads from Wilmington. The people of South Carolina are preparing to construct a Rail Road from Camden to Columbia, to Camden, in that State.

A strong feeling has long existed in favor of a Rail Road to Charleston, direct from Wilmington; and that such a work would produce beneficial results, we do not pretend to deny.

Wilmington, it was thought, would be much benefited by a Canal to Lumber river, leading, as it was supposed, to do, to a further and more valuable extension of the means of transportation to the West.

A Rail Road towards the North Eastern part of South Carolina would cross Lumber river affording all the facilities of transportation which a Canal could do, and would be continued through a wealthy and largely productive country; a connexion would easily be established, as we have said between such a Line and the one terminating at Camden.

The momentary transportation by the rivers of the South constitutes an embarrassment of trade which is hardly and constantly complained of. It ought to be relieved.

Suppose there was a Road to Wadesboro, would not the shippers in proximity to it be early putting forward their claims also?—Rochingham, and Concord, and Charlotte, and Salisbury and Lincolnton, are all counties of wealthy and fertile regions.

The people of Brunswick, Bladen, Columbus, Robeson, Richmond, Anson, Montgomery, Randolph, Mecklenburg, Cabarrus, Rowan, Lincoln, and Rutherford, have a large direct interest in this matter.

Let us not be longer behind the times! Let those most interested make a beginning, and take a leading step in a matter of so general concern, and we doubt not that they will be soon followed, and with alacrity, by those ever ready to lend a helping hand for public good.

Thomas W. Dorr. A Visit to the Rhode Island Prison. We made a visit to the State Prison on Tuesday morning, having obtained a permit from one of the Inspectors, and were much pleased with the neatness and order which every portion of the Prison presented.

The cells are constantly furnished with pepper, salt, vinegar, molasses, and with pure fresh water. Dorr was dressed in the uniform postaloons of the prison, and the green frock coat which he wore on his trial.

Presently, says a kindling exhorter, it will be regarded as an editor's only duty to puff, puff, puff, or in other words to blow nothing into bubbles for fools to admire.

Being anxious to see the cell in which Dorr was confined, we went to the Warden's room and waited about half an hour, when we returned to the Prison and found that Dorr had gone to the workshop.

On the bed lay his Bible and book of Common Prayer, and on the shelf lay a copy of Dick's Philosophy of Religion. A hat was hanging up in the room, and a brown camel cloak and some other clothes were hanging against the wall.

As we left the cell, which is one of the lower range, we went to the stairs to ascend to the window that overlooks the prisoners as they sit at work.

On Monday, corned beef, with salt pork, and vegetables, as potatoes, turnips, and cabbage. Tuesday, soups of beef, or other fresh meat, seasoned with Summer savory, &c., with onions, potatoes, and carrots.

Each prisoner receives hot coffee every morning, and a supply of white, brown, or Graham bread, as the physician may prescribe.

We have been thus particular in our description of the prison, and the situation of Dorr, in order to contradict the falsehoos which have been circulated by the Locofoco in this and other States.

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Escape of Convicts.—By reference to an advertisement in our paper, it will be seen that four of the convicts in our Penitentiary have escaped.

An editor, (says the Baltimore Patriot) having read in another paper that there is a tobacco which if a man smoke or chew it, he will forget that he owes a dollar in the world's immensely concludes that many of his subscribers have been furnished with the article.

"Historical Society" Attention.—The following list of national nick-names, which we cut from an exchange paper, shows how little we need apprehend a dearth of distinctive titles by which we may be known: The inhabitants of

A late number of the Moon, a journal published at Agrim, in Hungary, contains, under the date of Bucharest, in Wallachia, the following advertisement: For sale by the sons and heirs of the late Sarder Nicolas Nike, residing at Bucharest, in the suburb of St. Vavrie, two hundred families of Bohemians, of whom the majority of the male members are laborers, locksmiths, goldsmiths, shoemakers, and musicians.

There is a great demand, and ready sale for this article in our markets. As they can be easily raised, and very profitable, and produce constant crops, it is surprising that persons living near the city do not cultivate them.

The article grows spontaneously in most of the States in the Union—particularly at the South. They are springing up like the frogs of Egypt, in almost every possible direction, and are equally as great a pest to society.

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