

EFFECTS OF A TARIFF ON THE NORTH AND SOUTH.

We copy from the Savannah Republican an interesting letter from a Boston gentleman, touching the effects of a Tariff—

In no State of the Union has it been more fashionable to denounce a Tariff as every thing monstrous than in Virginia.

We, of late years have devoted some time to the investigation of the system of imposture, so artfully constructed by this indefatigable political cheat, for the delusion of mankind.

The constitutional difficulty removed, we have looked to the effects of a Tariff upon the North and the South—so far as we could ascertain and understand them.

As to the operation of a Tariff upon the South, and Virginia, particularly, we confess that we have not been able to discover its injurious effects.

There is no subject so complicated, and the effects of which are so uncertain, as that of a Tariff of duties.

Correspondence of the Savannah Republican. Boston, Nov. 26, 1841.

traveling is the advantage of trying new ways of thinking like those of dressing, appear a thousand miles from home.

Being a sworn listener in the Senate of Georgia some three years since, I heard Judge D., of C., speak to the following effect:

The Judge enlarged with some enthusiasm on this view of things. I admired his zeal for Southern interests and his warmth in maintaining the rights that seemed founded on Southern productions.

The speech made a lasting impression on my mind. I once gave an account of it to a friend of mine, a planter, who frequently visits the North in the summer.

"New York subsisting on the products of the South!" he exclaimed. "Philadelphia and Boston, too of course!"

"First came the cotton gin, the invention of a Northern man. Without this, as you well know, it would be impossible to prepare the present crop for market."

"It is supposed by some that the improvements in machinery which have led to this are due almost entirely to English invention.

"One great advantage that has resulted to the whole country from the share which the people at the North have taken in producing those changes is, that the United States have had the immediate benefit of these inventions.

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as saying that results might come from a high price there, in which their Cotton would be taken as a return for supplies from the North.

"But the trade with India is the oldest of a river from which the stream has been diverted, and to which it may return at any violent disturbance of the boundaries that have been fixed to the current."

"If this competition of our people with foreigners, in buying the crop and furnishing supplies of manufactured goods, should be put an end to by changes in trade, the truth will be then realized, that the South has not been the benefactor supposed, but has received fair equivalents for every thing.

"As to rice and tobacco, said the Bostonian, the latter is certainly an important article of commerce. Many people who deal in it are comfortably off.

"When your Millidgeville friend explains the effect of exchanges, he should inquire into the exchange of the products of the West Indies for supplies from this country; the exchange of Cuba sugar, carried by our ships to the North of Europe, for return in hemp, duck, and iron; that of the peltries and metals from the West coast of America, which we have carried through the Pacific into the China Sea, to procure tea, silks, and other commodities, and make some estimate of the coffee and spices of the Indian Archipelago and commerce with British India.

"And one word more as to the tariff, said he. If the mistaken belief that it really injures any body should cause it to be abolished, and you live ten years to see the consequence, you probably will find the conclusion of those who will look upon it as a matter of history to be this: If the advocates of a protective tariff had known their true interest, it will be said they would never have caused it to be laid and if those who imagined themselves aggrieved by it had coolly examined its operation, they would not have wished to remove it.

"This was the amount of what was said in our discussion of the Judge's speech—Your readers may be amused to see how it was met, if they are enlightened or convinced. Some of them will possibly be surprised to know that the crop of cotton in our day could ever have been compared to the crop of green peas.

A Memvertiser in Philadelphia exhibited a short time ago having two subjects, one a lady aged about 16, the other a girl about 10 years of age.

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The Mailman has another Boston story in his lap. It shows that Mr. Tyler's first scheme, which the Missouri Gazette reveals with such freedom, is identical with the one which Gen. Jackson proposed in 1820—and which in his Year Message, he said he would present Congress, if called upon for a plan.

The President's Message had scarcely been read, on Tuesday last, when Col. Benton rose and denounced that part of it which relates to a financial scheme, in strong and decided terms, as unconstitutional and Federal.

"In the year 1789, it was stated on the floor of Congress by a member from South Carolina, that the Southern States proposed to engage in the culture of Cotton; and it was thought that if they could procure good seed they might succeed in it—Now, the change of seed or soil that may be necessary in India to give such Cotton as is wanted here may be made as successfully as the experiments at the South, and important results would ensue without a tariff to interfere.

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