

From the Southern Patriot.

THE TWO TARIFFS.

In the address of our Senators and a majority of our Representatives in Congress, it is said in the most general, though not unguarded manner, that "upon those articles which are received in exchange for the staple productions of the Southern States, the aggregate increase of the burthens of taxation beyond what they were in 1828, is believed to be upwards of one million of dollars, while the reduction or repeal of the duties on those imports which are received in exchange for the productions of the Tariff States, and are principally consumed in those States, amounts to about four millions of dollars." The framers of the address affirm that they believe the burthens of taxation on the Southern States to be increased beyond what they were in 1828, one million of dollars. They furnish no evidence in their Address, for this belief, and yet on mere belief—on general assertion, unsupported by a title of testimony, they proceed to draw inferences of the most important character. On the mere matter of belief, it is averred that there is no "reaction" in the system—that it is "essentially progressive"—that "the burthens of the Protecting System on the Southern States are increased beyond what they were in 1828, by one million of dollars," while the Tariff States are relieved in taxes by "about four millions of dollars." We shall prove that both parts of the deduction are contradicted by fact.

We have shown yesterday from the statements of the Treasury, which are made the basis of Gen. HAYNE's calculations in his late Speech, that the reduction of the duties in the aggregate from what they were in 1828, amounts to within a fraction of twelve millions of dollars. It is now our purpose to show, that at least one-fourth of this reduction is on what is called protected articles. Gen. HAYNE does not deny that the amount proposed to be taken from protected articles, on the face of Mr. M'LANE's bill, taking the duties of 1830 as the basis of the estimate, amounted to \$3,400,441.

The only reduction to be made from the Treasury Bill, in consequence of an increase of the duties on some articles by the House, and concurred in by the Senate, was, according to the Treasury statement, the sum of

375,946

\$3,024,495

Now, if we even admit that the whole of the above increase of \$375,946 was on protected articles of more than one-fourth of the whole, and, instead of there being an increase of taxes of upwards of one million of dollars, as affirmed by the Address, there is a diminution of upwards of three millions. Is this evidence that there is no "reaction,"—that the duties are "essentially progressive"? But, if we even deduct the duties taken off the only two protected articles reduced in 1830, namely, Salt and Molasses, amounting to \$956,121, there still remains a reduction on the protected articles comparing the duties on these articles under the new law with the duties, making the same comparison, of \$6,214,360.

But it is said that the cash duties on Woollens and shortened credits on all other articles, with the alteration of the pound sterling, amounts to a considerable increase of duty. This is a mistake. The increase is unimportant, as we shall in time show.—The abolition of that part of the law adding 10 per cent. to the value of all importations this side, and 20 per cent. beyond the Cape of Good Hope, will very nearly, if not quite, balance that increase. But as the above estimates of reduction are founded on Mr. M'LANE's "comparative view" submitted to Congress in May last, in which the deduction of the 10 per cent. is made, we shall submit a detailed statement of the duties on protected articles, under the act of 1828, founded on the imports of 1830, and under the law just passed. We shall deduct the 10 per cent. and add the loss of interest from cash duties and shortened credits, with the change in the pound sterling, to ascertain, with as much precision as possible, what we have really gained by the new law.

We have undertaken to show that the leading statements in this document, are unsupported by fact. The avowal in particular that the duties on the protected articles had been "increased by upwards of one million of dollars," is not sustained by an examination of estimates from official sources. We have shown that this allegation is contradicted by the statement of the Secretary of the Treasury, that even with the amendments made to this bill by the House of Representatives, the reduction in revenue was 3 millions of dollars, in protected articles, and with the amendments of the Senate the entire reduction is within a fraction of twelve millions, comparing the Tariff just passed with that of 1828. In order to ascertain the truth, we have compared the duties which will accrue in 1833, with the duties arising from the imports of 1830. It is immaterial what year is selected in such a comparative view. The calculations of the Treasury are founded on the imports of the same year. The results of this comparison are nearly the same as those of the Treasury, with the difference that arises from the deduction of the 10 and 20 per cent., now added to the value of importations, which has been made by the Treasury and not by us. The statements are copied from the annual report on the Commerce and Navigation of the United States, which by law is required of the officer who presides over that department. We have selected the five protected articles, the largest in value of the whole amount of protected goods.

TARIFF OF 1828.	WOOLLENS.	TARIFF OF 1832.	WOOLLENS.
Plains costing 33½ and under the square yard, value imported \$266,060 duty 45 per cent. amount of duty,	\$119,727	Plains costing 33½ cents and under the square yard, value imported \$266,060 duty 5 per cent. amt of duty	13,303
Cloth costing over 33½ cts. the square yard, value imported \$2,854,339, duty 45 per cent. amount of duty,	1,284,452	Cloth costing over 33½ cts the square yard, value imported \$2,854,339, duty 50 per cent. amount of duty,	1,427,169
Blankets, Hosiery, Stuff goods, &c. value imported \$2,478,185, duty 25 to 35 per cent. amount of duty,	759,536	Blankets, Hosiery, Stuff goods, &c. value imported \$2,478,185, duty 10 to 25 per cent. amount of duty	236,924
	2,162,717		1,677,396
Reduction on woollens	456,321		
COTTONS.		COTTONS.	
Cotton goods, value imported, \$7,918,534, duty 47½ per cent. amount of duty,	3,761,301	Cotton goods, value imported \$7,918,534, duty 42½ per cent., amount of duty,	3,365,375
Reduction on cottons	395,926		
IRON.		IRON.	
Iron and manufactures of iron and steel, value imported \$5,466,992, duty 39 per cent. amount of duty	2,132,127	Iron and manufactures of iron and steel, value imported, \$5,466,992, duty 33½ cents. amount of duty,	1,882,330
Reduction on iron	249,797		
SUGAR.		SUGAR.	
Sugar, brown and white, value imported \$4,630,342, duty on brown 3, on white 4 cts. per lb., amount of duty,	2,667,926	Sugar, brown and white, value imported, \$4,630,342, duty on brown 2½, on white 3 cents per lb., amt of duty	2,256,457
Reduction on sugar,	411,439		
SALT.		SALT.	
Salt, value imported \$671,979, duty 20 cents per 56 lbs., amount of duty	1,074,809	Salt, value imported, \$671,979 duty 10 cents per 56 pounds, amount of duty	537,404
Reduction on salt,	537,404		
	11,790,000		9,461,030
	9,461,030		2,328,970

It will thus be seen that on the five protected articles of Woollens, Cottons, Iron, Sugar and Salt, the reduction will amount to \$2,328,970. Now it will be seen that, copying the Treasury statement of imports, we have estimated the whole value of Plains, imported at 33½ cents the square yard (\$266,060) as paying 5 per cent. duty, when the minimum being 35 cents under the new law, the reduction will be greater than we have stated on this description of goods. With regard to the other protected articles the

reduction on unmanufactured wool is 10 per cent. excepting that costing 8 cents and under, which comes in free. On Flannels and Bazzes the reduction is 6½ cents the square yard. On Brussels and Wilton carpeting 7 cents. On Yennian do. 5 cents. On Cotton Bagging 1½ cents. On Hemp \$20 per ton. When these reductions are added to those made on the above-mentioned five protected articles, the aggregate result will not vary much, if any thing from the statement of the Secretary of the Treasury, who estimated the reduction on protected articles at about three millions of dollars, although viewing the articles separately we make a less reduction on woollens and a greater reduction on Cottons.

Now, it will be borne in mind that the Address states that "upon those manufactures which are received in exchange for the productions of the South, the aggregate increase of the burthens of taxation beyond what they were under the Tariff of 1828, is believed to be upwards of one million of dollars." The articles we have selected for comparison constitute the great bulk and largest amount of our protected commodities, and four out of five of these, namely, cottons, woollens, iron and salt are almost the exclusive production of the very country, (Great Britain) which the address states are "received in exchange for the staple productions of the South," and are "burthened by an increase of taxes of upwards of one million of dollars."

We shall extend this comparison to the great mass of unprotected articles to show with how little propriety it is alleged that so great a reduction as nearly twelve millions of dollars in a scheme of impost producing in 1830 between twenty-six and twenty-seven millions, can be said to afford no evidence of "reaction," but on the contrary proof of a system "essentially progressive." We have said that the loss from the alteration in the pound sterling and of interest from the payment of cash duties and shortening the credits, will about balance the gain from abolishing the addition of the 10 and 20 per cent. to the value of importations. This we shall show we think satisfactorily.

Designs of the Nullifiers.—These advocates of anarchy and misrule, are every day becoming more and more open in the exposure of the ultimate issue of their measures. The spirit of resistance—revolutionary resistance, which blazed so fiercely in the Walterborough Manifesto, will no doubt soon be hailed as the inspiration of patriotism by every nullification club in the State. They have wrought up the people to such a pitch of fury and intemperance, that to wear the mask any longer, is as unnecessary as it is inconvenient. They have abandoned the shallow pretence that Nullification is necessarily peaceful—they now freely admit that civil war or disunion may come of it—may, will come of it, unless Congress and the other States acquiesce in the monstrous pretensions of South Carolina, or are deterred by fear, from a resort to coercion; and if revolution should ensue, they treat its perils and horrors, its bloodshed and desolation, as matters of no moment, and boast that they will only reap from it a harvest of greatness and glory. Let the people of South Carolina but open their eyes to passing events, and they will not fail to perceive that their Nullification leaders are hurrying them down the precipice of ruin. The faith to be put in their professed attachment to and reverence for the Union of the States, may be estimated by the tenor of the following resolution, which one of their political tracts recommends as proper to be adopted by a Convention of the State:—*Charleston Courier.*

Resolved, That if in consequence of the proceedings of South Carolina to protect her citizens against the operations of this unjust and unconstitutional system of Laws, any attempt to use force and coercion against this State, shall take place by the direction of the General Government, it shall be the bounden duty of the Governor of this State, to write forthwith to the President of the United States, and to inform him, that on the expiration of one calendar month from the date of that information, the State of South Carolina will be proclaimed and declared to be no longer a member of the North American United States, unless such force and coercion be instantly withdrawn. And the Governor, in case of its continuance, notwithstanding such information, shall issue his proclamation accordingly on the day designated, that the State of South Carolina is and will continue thenceforward to be in all respects, sovereign and independent, and no longer remains a member of the American Union.

Benevolence a crime.—In the following extract, we have a striking instance of the shameless and brutal tyranny of the Russian Government. Woman in her loveliest character—that of the "ministering angel" of relief to suffering man—is selected as the victim of ruthless barbarity, and doomed to punishment for the crime of charity. We fear that in a country where such monstrous injustice is perpetrated by the government, the "general amnesty," relied on by the Polish Ladies, will be but another name for universal proscription.—*Chas. Courier.*

Two sentences have lately been passed, in the first instance, against two ladies, Franklina Przeykowska and Szczepanski, who, during the Polish revolution, went to Warsaw and performed in the hospitals the offices of the Charitable Sisters. They are sentenced to six months imprisonment and loss of their property; but they have appealed against this sentence, and flatter themselves, like many others, that on the King's birthday a general amnesty will be published.

CHOLERA ARTICLES.

From the Norfolk Herald of the 13th.

Were we to regard merely the mortality which has been caused among the white population of Norfolk by the Cholera, it would give us very little uneasiness. Since its commencement the number of white persons who have fallen victims to it does not exceed fifteen, and it has nearly progressed to the end of its third week. Of these few cases, probably not one would have occurred, if a due regard had been paid to temperance, abstinence from fruit and other improper food, and attention to premonitory symptoms. With very few exceptions they were of the lowest class of the community and rendered fit subjects for disease by the grossest habits of intemperance.—But the fell destroyer is making sad havoc among the blacks. This, as we have before observed is to be ascribed mainly to their utter disregard of all the admonitions of prudence and experience.—That not a few of them have contracted the disease from a nervous excitement produced by fear, is certain. Indeed, it is not in human nature, without the aids of religion and philosophy to resist the influence of a prevailing panic induced under such peculiar circumstances. The efforts of every intelligent white person should therefore be directed to tranquilize and compose the desponding and the afflicted, as well as direct their manner of living and superintend their habits. In a word, let us direct all our energies, moral as well as physical, to lessen the terrible infliction under which they are suffering.

FROM THE NORFOLK HERALD.

Mr. Broughton—James Bally, my journeyman, a white man, was taken ill on Thursday last about 11 o'clock. I gave him some spirits of camphor. He went home to Fort Barbour, or that neighborhood, eat a musk melon, and was put into his grave at 11 o'clock next day! I had warned him against all fruit, but he said there was no harm in musk melons. I think this is proof enough, and should be a warning to others.

Yours, J. A. BARKER.

The Efficacy of the Camphor Treatment, again.—One of our most respectable citizens sends us the following additional evidence of the excellence of Camphor in arresting the Cholera.

To the Editors of the Beacon.

GENTLEMEN—You cannot render a greater service to this community, than making public the great benefit derived from the use of Camphor in destroying the baneful effects of Cholera. Yesterday, a friend of mine had a violent attack, to whom I immediately gave three drops of the *Spirits of Camphor*, dropped on Sugar with very little water, in a table spoon, which was repeated in half an hour when it gave relief. The three drops were again repeated in one hour—two drops an hour afterwards; and then one drop the next hour—next day a dose of Castor Oil—which produced a complete cure. Please give the above publicity in your own way and oblige

A SUBSCRIBER.

Norfolk, August 13, 1832.

Letter from Dr. Rhinelander to Dr. Henderson of Washington City.

DEAR SIR: I have received your letter, and should have replied before, had it been possible, and even now you must excuse my brevity. There is but one Cholera here, so far as I have seen it—this is the Asiatic. I have seen no Cholera *Albus*, although some of our respectable practitioners say they have seen it. There are three stages of the Asiatic Cholera.

1. The stage of diarrhoea, or of constipation, or vomiting, profuse perspiration, oppressive nausea. These, single or combined, mark the first stage—several are usually combined; but the disease may take place without them, as, for example, where sudden prostration and retreat of the circulation to the large organs produce congestions.

2. The stage of collapse—this is so well described that I have nothing to add to the accounts of European writers.

3d. The Typhoid stage—so I call it. It occurs in those who are relieved from the second stage. Yet it does not always take place, for subacute inflammation of the bowels sometimes follows; this stimulates disentry, and is often mistaken for it. I have marked these stages, and am confident you will find them true. We speak of *premonitory symptoms*, but they constitute the first stage, and if the public would be convinced that the disease commenced here, there would be a great saving of lives. What is there to alarm in diarrhoea? Nothing; but this diarrhoea leads to collapse or to death; for I consider when collapse ensues in a *downward* he is a *dead man*. This you may be assured is the best impression which the public mind can receive. Let every man believe he has the Cholera when diarrhoea commences, and you will save ninety out of a hundred. In this stage it is curable—very curable. In collapse it is unquestionably most difficult to manage.

In the first stage I give one scruple of calomel and two grains of opium with great success. The patient must remain in bed, and endeavor to promote perspiration.

In collapse the patient may be put into a warm bath, and then be covered up warm. After this use the following friction:

Take of powdered red pepper, gum camphor, each ounces.

Muriatic acid, one fluid ounce.

Simple ointment, one pound.

Triturate the powdered camphor and pepper adding the acid. Then pour the mixture into the ointment previously melted, carefully stirring it. Rub at least half an hour with a hard brush four times a day, and after each friction sprinkle hot powdered chalk. If no calomel has been given, let a scruple with two grains of opium be taken, and use small quantities of mucilaginous drinks. Repeat the calomel without the opium every four hours, or minute doses of calomel, opium, and camphor, I prefer the former. If bile is secreted the patient may be considered safe. When bile appears, 5 grains of calomel every four hours.

In the third or Typhoid stage, cups to the temple and stomach, with ordinary means.

I have here given you I am sensible, a very imperfect account of this disease, and of its treatment, but I am so hurried that I absolutely have no time to furnish you with a better description. Yours, &c. W. V. RHINELANDER. Dr. HENDERSON.

From the Norfolk Beacon.

BURGUNDY PITCH.—Reputed efficacy in Cholera.—The following somewhat singular extract from a letter from a gentleman in Glasgow to his friend in Leith.

"Last night I received from my father, who resides in Frankfort, a proclamation from the Prussian and Austrian Governments, by which it appears that the annexed plaster is a most complete preventative against the Cholera—of 10,000 people who put them on, not one has been attacked, though in the midst of the disease. I have immediately communicated this simple remedy to our Board of Health who highly approved of it, and are getting them made by thousands. The plaster alluded to is of Burgundy pitch, commonly called strengthening plaster—the upper part of a peaked form to be put on the chest, and the lower part expanded, and to cover the pit of the stomach.

BOARD OF HEALTH.

Elizabeth City, Friday, August 11, 1832—6 o'clock, P. M.

A meeting of the inhabitants of this town was held at the Court-House during the forenoon of this day, in consequence of a death which occurred yesterday supposed by Cholera. At this meeting a Board of Health was appointed, and to them was assigned the duty of inquiring into the nature of the disease with which the deceased was affected, and also to report on the general health of the town.

The Board of Health report the case above noticed as one of Cholera; the subject an elderly negro man of very dissipated habits, who had been unwell for some days, and on the day previous to the attack was much intoxicated and eat freely of water-melons. Died Thursday morning at 10 o'clock. The same day (yesterday) three white and six colored persons were taken sick. Of all these, none are considered dangerous, nor affected with any of the symptoms of cholera.

This day no new case of sickness of any kind.

The Board further state, that the health of this town has been unusually good for some months past; the death now reported being the only one since December last, two white and three colored children excepted.

The Board assure their fellow-citizens that should any suspicious cases of disease appear, they shall be truly and promptly reported; and they request the public to give credence to their statements, in preference to the exaggerated rumors of death and disease afloat in the surrounding country.

By order, GEO. W. BOYD, Sec'y.

The following is an extract of a letter received here.—*Fayetteville Observer.*

Elizabeth City, (N. C.) Aug. 9, 1832.

"The Cholera made its appearance amongst us this morning, at a very rapid rate. There are seven persons taken sick this day, but I am unable to say whether they are all Cholera or not. One person has died and others despaired of.—They are principally blacks."

Extract of a letter dated Eliz. City, Aug. 12, 1832.

"There are a few cases of sickness in town, but not of Cholera. The case reported is the only one; but we are not sanguine in our expectations of being exempt from a pestilence, which spreads over the whole face of the earth and seems destined materially to reduce the number of mankind."

LATEST FROM ELIZABETH CITY.

A friend has handed to us the following extract of a letter, received by last evening's stage.—*ib.*

ELIZABETH CITY, (N. C.) AUG. 15.

"We have had in all three cases of Cholera, two have died and one recovering—all colored persons; the two who died were man and wife, very dissipated. There are a few cases of indisposition in town, but not of a serious character. Of the nine taken sick on Thursday last, only two remain indisposed, and these are getting better; the others are well and attending to their usual concerns.—This is a true state of the health of our town up to this morning. We do not expect this state of things to be of long continuance, every day anticipating a serious visit of the Cholera."

The following are extracts from a letter just received from Philadelphia, from a gentleman of high standing, whose situation furnishes him every opportunity of witnessing in person the effects of the remedy he so highly recommends:

National Intelligencer.

Aug. 11, 1832.

"My time is much engrossed. Sad mortality has occurred among the drunken, the dissolute, and the unfortunate poor.—The disease, however, is less fatal than at first, and yields to medical treatment. In private practice, where medical aid is promptly ordered, the disease is rarely fatal. You will have seen the Camphor remedy vouches for. I think it more effective than some physicians are disposed to acknowledge." "From assurances I have from New-York, I do not hesitate to recommend the Camphor remedy. No family should be unprovided with this Cholera specific."