The North Carolinian.

"CHARACTER IS AS IMPORTANT TO STATES AS IT IS TO INDIVIDUALS; AND THE GLORY OF THE STATE IS THE COMMON PROPERTY OF ITS CITIZENS."

WM. H. BAYNE, Proprietor. FAYETTEVILLE, SATURDAY, JUNE 25, 1842. Volume 4.—Number 174

TERMS OF THE NORTH CAROLINIAN.

Per annum, if paid in advance, $2 50
Do if paid at the end of 6 months, 3 00
Do if paid at the end of the year, 3 50

Rates of Advertising:

Sixty cents per square, for the first, and thiry cents for each subsequent insertion.

A liberal deduction will be made to advertisers by the year.

Court advertisements and Sheriff's sales, will be charged 25 per cent. higher than the usual rates.

All advertisements sent for publication should have the number of insertions intended, marked upon them, otherwise they will be inserted until forbid, and charged accordingly.

No paper discontinued until arrearages are paid, except at the option of the Editor.

No subscription received for less than twelve months.

☞ Letters on business connected with this establishment, must be addressed—HOLMES & BAYNE, Editors of the North-Carolinian, and in all cases post-paid.

☞ Subscribers wishing to make remittances by mail, will remember that they can do so free of postage, as Postmasters are authorized by law to frank letters enclosing remittances, if written by themselves, or the contents known to them.

Prices of Job Work:

HAND BILLS, printed on a medium, royal, or super royal sheet, for 30 copies, $2 50
For 50 copies, 3 00
And for every additional 100 copies, 1 00
HORSE BILLS, on a sheet from 12 to 18 inches square, 30 copies, 3 00
Over 18 inches, and not exceeding 30, 5 00
CARDS, large size, single pack, 3 00
And for every additional pack, 1 25
Smaller sizes in proportion.
BLANKS, when printed to order, for 1 quire, 2 00
And for every additional quire, under 5, 1 00
Exceeding 5 quires, 75
CIRCULARS, INVITATION TICKETS, and all kinds of BOOK & JOB PRINTING, executed cheap for CASH.

THE FOLLOWING

BLANKS!

Kept constantly on hand

AND FOR SALE AT THE

CAROLINIAN OFFICE:

CHECKS, on Bank of the State, and Cape Fear Bank.
PROSECUTION BONDS, Supr. Ct.
MARRIAGE LICENSES
VENDI EXPO., constables levy
COMMISSIONS to take depositions in equity, and Supr. court
APPEARANCE BONDS
WRITS, Superior and Co. Ct.
CA. SA. Supr. Ct.
INDICTMENTS for Affray, and Assault and Battery, Co. and Sup. Ct.
CERTIFICATES, Clk. Co. Ct.
JURY TICKETS
ORDERS to overseers of Roads
BASTARDY BONDS
TAX RECEIPTS
WITNESS TICKETS
EJECTMENTS
PATROL NOTICES
LETTERS of ADMINISTRATION Bonds
Deeds, common,
Sheriff's Deeds,
Constables Ca. Sa. Bonds,
Do Delivery do
Appeal Bonds,
Equity Subpœnas,
Superior Court Fi. Fa.
County Court Sci. Fa, to revive judgment.
County Court Subpœnas,
Superior Court Warrants,
Bonds for Col'rd. Apprentices.

ENTERTAINMENT.

LOOK AT THIS.

MY HOUSE has been thoroughly repaired. I will keep Entertainment at very reduced prices, and be glad to welcome the return of my friends and customers. Call and see.

E. SMITH.

Fayetteville, October 13, 1841. 138-tf

My House is on the corner of Gillespie and Mumford Streets, convenient to the Market, and near the State Bank. E. S.

TAKEN UP

AND committed to the Jail of Cumberland county, on Friday the 28th of January last, a NEGRO MAN who says his name is SIMON, and belongs to John Lipscomb of South Carolina. Said negro is well known about this place—he was carried off by Mr Thomas L. Whitlock. Simon is about five feet and a half high, dark complection. The owner of said slave is hereby notified to come forward, prove property, pay charges and take him away, or he will be dealt with as the law directs.

W. L. CALLAIS, Jailor.

February 2, 1842.–154-tf

SPRING GOODS.

J. & J. KYLE

HAVE just received from the North, a large and splendid assortment of SPRING and SUMMER

DRY GOODS.

—Among which are—

Superfine Printed Lawns; 2,000 pieces prints; rich French Silks, plain and figured; Irish Linens, Lawns and Diapers; Linen Drilling; Georgia Nankins; 3-4 and 6-4 bleeched and brown Domestics; Apron Checks; Cotton and Silk Hose; Kentucky Jeans, and Bolting Cloths; with many other articles in the Dry Goods line. All of which, being purchased for *Cash*, at the late Package Sales, are now offered at REDUCED PRICES, by wholesale or retail.

March 26, 1842.–161-tf

FOR SALE OR RENT.

THE Two Story Frame House, near the Arsenal, recently occupied by Mrs. Watts. The terms will be very moderate. Apply to James Dodd, or at this Office.

June, 1, 1842. 171-tf.

D. K. McRAE,

Attorney at Law, Fayetteville, N. C.,

HAVING returned from his mission to Mexico will resume the practice of Law in the Counties of Duplin, Wayne, Cumberland, and the Superior Courts of Sampson. He will also attend to cases of Bankruptcy at Chambers.

April 9, 1842. 163-tf.

Gardner and McKethan,

CARRIAGE MAKERS.

HAVE now on hand, and for Sale at very Reduced Prices,

4 Carriages,
6 Barouches,
4 Buggies,
3 Buggy Gigs,
4 Sulkies,
8 Spring Wagons and
3 Chain Wagons.

Also, a very large assortment of work which we are daily finishing.

Also a general assortment of Coach-Maker's materials kept constantly on hand and for sale.

Persons wishing to buy, would do well to call and examine their work, as they feel confident they can make their work as well, and sell it as low as it can be had from any regular Northern Establishment.

All work made and sold by them is warranted 12 months, and will be repaired without charge, if they fail by bad workmanship or materials.

Repairing neatly executed at short notice, and on reasonable terms.

Orders thankfully received, and promptly attended to.

Fayetteville, Mar. 26, 1842. 56-tf.

MOFFAT'S LIFE PILLS & PHŒNIX BITTERS.

for sale at the Post Office at Lumberton by
JOHN N. DORR, *Agent, &c., &.*

These Medicines are indebted for their name to their manifest and sensible action in purifying the springs and channels of life, and enduing them with renewed tone and vigor. In many hundred certified cases which have been made public, and in almost every species of disease to which the human frame is liable, the happy effects of MOFFAT'S LIFE PILLS AND PHŒNIX BITTERS have been gratefully and publicly acknowledged by the persons benefitted, and who were previously unacquainted with the beautifully philosophical principles upon which they are compounded, and upon which they consequently act.

The LIFE MEDICINES recommend themselves in diseases of every form and description. Their first operation is to loosen from the coats of the stomach and bowels the various impurities and crudities constantly settling around them; and to remove the hardened feces which collect in the convolutions of the small intestines. Other medicines only partially cleanse these, and leave such masses behind as to produce habitual costiveness, with all its train of evils, or sudden diarrhœa, with its imminent dangers. This fact is well known to all regular anatomists, who examine the human bowels after death; and hence the prejudice of those well informed men against quack medicine—or medicines prepared and heralded to the public by ignorant persons. The second effect of the Life Medicines is to cleanse the kidneys and the bladder, and by this means, the liver and the lungs, the healthful action of which entirely depends upon the regularity of the urinary organs. The blood, which takes its red color from the agency of the liver and the lungs before it passes into the heart, being thus purified by them, and nourished by food coming from a clean stomach, comes freely through the veins, renews every part of the system, and triumphantly mounts the banner of health in the blooming cheek.

MOFFAT'S LIFE MEDICINES have been thoroughly tested, and pronounced a sovereign remedy for the Dyspepsia, Flatulency; Palpitation of Heart, Loss of Appetite, Heart-burn and Head ach, Restlessness, Ill-temper, Anxiety, Languor and Melancholy, Costiveness, Diarrhœa, Cholera, Fever of all kinds, Rheumatism, Gout, Dropsies of all kinds, Gravel, Worms, Asthma and Consumption Scurvs, Ulcers, Inveterate Sore, Scorbutic Eruption and Bad Complexions, Eruptive Complaints, Sallow Cloudy, and other disagreeable Complexions, Salt Rheum, Erysipelas, Common Colds and Influenza, and various other complaints which afflict the human frame; In Fever and Ague, particularly, the Life Medicines have most eminently successful; so much so that in the Fever and Ague districts, Physicians almost universally prescribe them.

E. J. CLARK,

WOULD respectfully inform his friends and the Public generally, that he still continues to carry on the TIN & SHEET IRON WARE MANUFACTORY, at his old Stand, on Gillespie street, a few doors South of the Market House.

All orders thankfully received and promptly attended to.

October 2, 1841. 136-6m.

POTATOES.

20 BBLS. planting Potatoes.
For sale by GEORGE McNEILL
Feb. 12, 1842. 155-y

GROUND LOGWOOD!

2 BARRELS.
For sale by GEO. McNEILL.
June 9, 1842. 172 1y.

TABLE SALT.

120 BOXES TABLE SALT.
25 Sacks Blown Salt.
For sale by GEO. McNEILL.
June 8th, 1842. 172-y.

State of North Carolina—Moore County.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions—May Term, 1842.

John Patterson administrator of Malcom Black, decd., and others, *vs.* Kenneth Black and Hugh Black.—*Petition for Partition of Slaves.*

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that Kenneth Black and Hugh Black, defendants in this case, are not inhabitants of this State—Ordered by the Court, that publication be made in the North Carolinian, published in the Town of Fayetteville, for six weeks, that unless the said defendants come in at the next term of this Court, and plead, answer or demur, the petition will be taken pro confesso and heaad exparte.

WITNESS—Alexander C. Curry, Clerk of our said Court, at office in Carthage, the third Monday of May, 1842, and 66th year of American Independence.

172-6 A. C. CURRY.

State of North Carolina—Moore County.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions—May Term, 1842.

Alexander C. Curry, *vs.* Jacob Stutts, Administrator, and others, heirs at law of William Barrott, deceased. } Sci Fa against heirs

Jacob C. Stutts, *vs.* Same, } Same.

Kinneth B. Murchison, *vs.* Same, } Same.

Lewis Garner, *vs.* Same, } Same.

Mary Martin, *vs.* Same, } Same.

Abraham Stutts, *vs.* Same, } Same.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that John Barrott, Walter Barrott, John Moore and wife Charlotte, and Hiram Melton and wife Mary, defendants in these cases, are not inhabitants of this State—Ordered by the Court, that publication be made in the North Carolinian, published in the Town of Fayetteville, for six weeks, that unless the said defendants come in at the next term of this Court and make themselves party defendants, and show cause why the lands that descended to the heirs of William Barrott, decd., at his death, should not be sold to satisfy the plaintiff's demands, otherwise there will be orders made by said Court to sell all the lands belonging to said Barrott at his death.

WITNESS—Alexander C. Curry, Clerk of our said Court, at office in Carthage, the third Monday in May, A. D. 1842, and of American Independence the 66th.

172-6 A. C. CURRY.

HATS.

J. R. & D. GEE,

RETURN their thanks for the liberal Patronage they have received and take pleasure in informing their Friends and Customers, that they continue to Manufacture all kinds of HATS, also, to keep a supply from the most Fashionable Factories in New York, and Philadelphia.

—ALSO—

FURS, HAT-TRIMMINGS &c. &c.

☞ Wanted, at the above establishment, one or two journeymen batters.

March 12, 1842. 140-y

NOTICE.

HAVING removed my business entirely from Fayetteville, I hereby give notice to all persons indebted to me, that they will save costs by calling on Messrs. S. & R. S. Cain, and making immediate payment on their notes and accounts due me. [illegible] SAMUEL A. MIMS

TEA.

GREEN AND BLACK—fresh. Best quality for sale by GEO. McNEILL.

June 2, 1842.–171-y.

BLANK NEGOCIABLE NOTES,
" COMMON do.
Together with a variety of other BLANKS, just printed and for sale at the Carolinian Office.
June 4, 1842.

NEW GOODS.

THE Subscribers are now receiving by the late arrivals from the North, their FALL AND WINTER SUPPLY OF MERCHANDIZE, consisting of a large and general assortment of

DRY-GOODS,

HARDWARE AND CUTLERY,
Hats and Shoes, Bonnets, and Umbrellas, Foolscap and Letter Paper, Drugs and Medicines, Paints and Dye Stuffs, Saddles, Bridles, &c. &c.
CROCKERY AND GLASS WARE,
Blacksmith's Tools, Hollow Ware, &c. &c.
Also, a large assortment of

GROCERIES

Of all kinds; all of which will be sold at the lowest prices for Cash, Back-country Produce, or on credit for approved notes. The Stock is very heavy, and worthy the attention of Country Merchants and the public in general.

J. C. & G. B. ATKINS.
Foot of Haymount.
Fayetteville, Sept. 25, 1841. 136-y.

MOLASSES.

30 HHDS. prime new crop Molasses.
For sale by GEORGE McNEILL.
February 12. 1842. 155-y.

FISH!

100 BBLS. TRIM'D HERRINGS.
10 Bbls. Roe do.
10 Half Barrels Shad.
10 Barrels Mullet.
For sale by GEO. McNEILL.
Nov. 10, 1841.

NEW GOODS.

SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS. A good assortment opening. Forsale by GEO. McNEILL.

June 2, 1842.–171-y.

CHEESE!

PINE APPLE CHEESE
for sale by GEO. McNEILL.
May 13, 1842. 168-y.

Miniature Painting.

MISS BAYNE will spend a few months in Fayetteville, during which time she will be happy to serve the citizens of Cumberland and the adjoining Counties in the line of her profession.

She has many specimens of her Painting, among which are some pieces copied by her from Paintings executed by the first artists of Europe, which have been pronounced equal to the originals. She has also likenesses of Mr Tyler and Mr Van Buren, all of which the public are respectfully invited to view, whether a likeness is wanted or not.

She has miniature settings, gold and morocco, of various sizes.

Her room is at the house of her brother, Wm. H. Bayne, on Gillespie street, nearly opposite Mrs. Smith's Boarding House, where her Paintings can always be seen; and one or two specimens can also be seen at Mr John M. Peasley's and at the Book Store.

June 15, 1842.

LANDS FOR SALE.

A LOT of land containing 50¼ acres, 2 or 3 of which are cleared. A house and well in the lot. About 1½ miles below Daniel McNeill's Bridge, Rockfish, on the Lumberton road.

ALSO 26 acres of land on Buckhead Creek; joining the Cotton Factory lands on Little Rockfish, part overflowed by the pond of said Factory.

ALSO a half acre Lot on North Street, west side, with a dwelling House, known as the Kerven Lot. For information and terms apply to

AMOS KIMBALL.

June 18, 1842. 173-tf.

FOR SALE—A BARGAIN.

A COMFORTABLE House and Lot on Haymount in vicinity of the Arsenal, on the main road adjoining the property of Mr H. L. Myrover, suitable for a Summer residence. The lot is 150 feet front, running back 180 feet with a House 30 by 17, kitchen 15 feet square, the lower room and passage of the House has been plastered recently, and the lot has a good enclosure with a great many fruit trees of various kinds growing, if the above property is not sold at private sale before Saturday the 25th inst., it will be then offered at auction for cash.

G. S. HODGES, agent & attorney for F. W. SILER.

June 18, 1842. 173-tf.

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to Thomas S. Memory, are requested to come forward and make immediate payment, and thereby save costs and expenses. Indulgence cannot be given.

JOHN SHAW, Trustee.

June 15, 1842—173-2

NOTICE.

THE Subscriber having qualified as Executor at June term 1842, at the County Court of Cumberland to the last will and testament of Jannet Armstrong, deceased, hereby gives notice to all those having claims against said Estate to present them properly authenticated according to Law, or this notice will be plead in bar of their recovery; and all those indebted to said estate, to come forward and settle the same or they will find their notes and accounts in the hands of an officer for collection.

FARQ C. ARMSTRONG, Executor.

June 13, 1842.

Further Notice.

WILL BE SOLD, at late residence of Jennet Armstrong, decd., on the 14th of July next, on a credit of six months, the following property, to wit:

Six Horses; Hogs and Sheep,
Some fine Cows and Calves,
20 or 30 head of Stock Cattle,
One Yoke of Oxen,
One Barouche and Harness nearly new—1 Gig,
Household and Kitchen Furniture,
Farming Utensils, &c. &c.

Together with other articles too tedious to mention. Bond with approved security will be required, before the property will change hands.

F. C. ARMSTRONG, Executor.

June 13, 1842—173-3

State of North Carolina—Robeson County.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions—May Term, 1842.

Daniel McQueen *vs.* Daniel L. McLaurin and others. } Original Attachment.

[Levied on two hundred and eighty Acres of Land lying on the West side of Shoe Heel, bounded by Joseph Wilson's old tract, and Alexander Little's old plantation and others, 1st. March, 1842.]

IT appearing to the Court that the defendants are not residents of this State—ordered that publication be made for six weeks in the North Carolinian published in Fayetteville, that unless the defendants shall appear at the next term of this Court to be holden for the County of Robeson at the Court House in Lumberton, on the 4th Monday of August next, and replevy the said property, and plead, judgment final by default will be entered against them and the property levied upon condemned to Plaintiff's use.

WITNESS—Shadrach Howell, Clerk of said Court at Office in Lumberton, the fourth Monday of May, A. D., 1842, and of American Independence the 66th year.

SHADRACH HOWELL.

173-6t.

THE TARIFF TAX.

Minimum, and Specific Duties Explained.

The all-important subject of the Tariff being at length before Congress, it is the object of the writer to make appear, in terms to be understood, what the real percentage duty would be under the specific rates proposed by the bill now under consideration in the House from the Committee of Ways and Means, upon a few of the more prominent articles of import, say those manufactured from cotton and wool. A casual observer on taking up this bill, and looking under the cotton section might rest satisfied with reading as follows: "on all manufactures of cotton, or of which cotton shall be a component part, not otherwise specified, a duty of thirty per centum." The minimum provisions afterwards introduced, if read by any but a merchant, would probably be passed over without being thoroughly understood, and therefore taken for granted as levying a duty something near 30 percent.; but let us look at the practical operation of this matter, let us unmask this most specious mode of framing a tariff to suit particular interests, and then it will be more apparent what duties are levied for protection, and what for revenue:

On white cotton goods, 36 inches wide—

Cost per sq. yard.		Duty.		
4 cents,	would pay	6 cts.,	or 100 per ct.	on cost.
6 "	"	6 "	75	"
10 "	"	6 "	60	"
12 "	"	6 "	50	"
14 "	"	6 "	43	"
16 "	"	6 "	37½	"
18 "	"	6 "	33⅓	"
20 "	"	6 "	30	"
21 "	"	7½ "	35¾	"
22 "	"	7½ "	32½	"
24 "	"	7½ "	30	"

The first article enumerated above, although only costing 6 cents, is, under this new bill, "*taxed and deemed to have cost* 20 *cents*," and pays 30 per cent. duty on that assumed value; thus, before the per centage named in the bill (30 per cent.) is applied, there is no less than 233 1-3 per cent. added on to the actual cost, to prepare it for the application of the moderate duty of 30 per cent. as named in the bill! This is the operation of specific or minimum duties; and while they act as a prohibition on all the lower qualities of the above articles, they appear to the world as merely a revenue duty under a moderate rate of something about 30 per cent. The above article costing 21 cents, is "taken and deemed to have cost 25 cents," and pays 30 per cent. on that assumed value, being 35 3-4 per cent. on its actual cost. On printed cottons the minimum value is 30 cents per square yard, and on prints (an article of more general consumption than any thing else) it is as follows:

On prints 24 inches wide—

Cost per sq. yard.		Duty.		
9 cents,	would pay	9 cts.,	or 100 per ct.	on cost.
12 "	"	9 "	75	"
18 "	"	9 "	50	"
24 "	"	9 "	37½	"

The average of prints now imported cost about 18 cents per square yard, duty as above 50 per cent.; while under the present tariff of 28 1-2 per cent. per running yard on cost, they can seldom be sold at any profit; the lower qualities are almost entirely excluded under our present rate of duty; and it will be perceived that, to prepare the above article, costing 3d sterling, for the application of the 30 per cent. duty, it must be first raised to the 30 cent minimum, which is done by adding 233 1-3 per cent. on to its actual cost, then 30 per cent. on that gives 100 per cent. duty!! But this is not all; not satisfied with so enormous and arbitrary a duty on cotton goods as is here stated, ranging from 30 to 100 per cent., a distinction and exception is for the first time attempted to be made between colored cotton goods, "manufactured by napping or raising, cutting or shearing," (called moleskins, cords, fustians, &c.) and other colored cottons, the effect of which distinction will inevitably be to exclude these articles entirely; under the present duty, it is only the finer qualities that can be imported to any profit, although they are articles of very extensive consumption, and principally among the working classes, the minimum in the proposed bill is fixed at fifty cents the square yard, (in the tariff of 1832 it was 35 cents,) and the real per centage duty is as follows:

If 27 inches wide—

Cost per sq. yard.		Duty.		
10⅔ cents,	would pay	15 cts.,	or 140¼ per ct.	on cost.
16 "	"	15 "	94	"
24 "	"	15 "	62½	"
34½ "	"	15 "	43½	"

Under the present tariff, the importer can barely introduce an article as low cost as 9d. sterling, although the present duty is only 4 1-2 cents per running yard, or 25 per cent. on cost; 11d. sterling is now about the average cost of what is imported, and if the 4d. and 6d. articles are almost entirely excluded now, what would be the probable revenue derived from them with an additional duty of 63 & 102 per cent., to the present rate as provided for above? Of course not one cent; therefore what a premium is here held out for smuggling!! Only look at the enormity of this discrimination against the articles of moleskins, (and only yet one manufacturing establishment to legislate for,)—in order to prepare this article, costing 4d. sterling, for the application of the moderate duty of 30 per cent., an addition of 369 per cent. has first to be put on to the cost to raise it to the arbitrary, and it may well be said, ridiculous value of 50 cents per square yard!!! Surely this is too absurd to pass under the false colors of a revenue duty. Truly, if this be such, I should like to know what would amount to a protection? The above are all articles which consume largely of the great staple of our country, particularly those goods "manufactured by napping or raising, cutting or shearing;" and it ought to be borne in mind that the manufacturer has indirectly a large protection on cotton goods in addition to the duty, viz., that which is paid by the foreign manufacturer in the shape of freight, insurance and commissions on the raw material, as well as duty on the same at the foreign port of entry; this, together with freight, shipping charges, and insurance on the manufactured article when shipped out here, makes of itself a very large per centage; and yet, in addition to this, we are asked to levy a tax for the protection of the home manufacturer to the tune of 30 to 140 per cent. upon the cost!!! Truly the time has arrived when it is well worthy the consideration of those who are interested in the cultivation of the great staple of our country, how long would it probably be, under such a course of policy, before the cotton grower would be deprived of all foreign markets?—And our shipping interest—what would then become of our carrying trade? A word more, however, in regard to minimum and specific duties, and I have done. It has been often asserted in debate that there is a precedent in the tariff of 1832 for specific rates as high as now proposed, (excepting with moleskins, &c.,) and this seems to have gained general credence; but the all important fact is entirely overlooked, that, while the specific duty now proposed is nominally not much beyond what it was ten years ago, yet in the mean time the value of goods has undergone a decline of more than one third, consequently the same specific duty per yard laid on now is a much heavier tax, or larger per centage, than it was ten years ago; as, for instance, an article of printed cottons then costing 9d. sterling, or 18 cents, and measuring 36 inches wide, was deemed to have cost 35 cents, and paid 25 per cent, on that, or 8 3-4 cents the yard, being 48 1-2 per cent. on the then cost; now the same article will cost say 6d. sterling, or 12 cents; by the present bill it is deemed to cost 30 cents, and pay 30 per cent. on that, which amounts to 9 cents, or 75 per cent. on the present cost; thus, while the specific duty now proposed is nominally nearly as in 1832, the same article is really taxed 26 1-2 per cent. more than it was then!! The falling off in our imports of these all important articles, even under the new tariff of 1840, ought to be a warning to gentlemen who are now advocating such an exclusive policy; the average of cotton goods imported in the years 1835, '6, and '7, being $14,784,838 per annum; in 1838, '9 and '40, $9,265,404 per annum, and in 1840 alone, only $6,504,484!!

☞ Again, on the following (a specific duty without a minimum) the duty proposed would be a prohibition of all low qualities, for instance:

On flannel, 27 inches wide—

Cost per sq. yard.		Duty.		
16 cents,	would pay	14 cts,	or 87½ per ct.	on cost.
24 "	"	14 "	58⅓	"
32 "	"	14 "	44	"
40 "	"	14 "	35	"

Ingrain carpets 36 inches wide, costing 36 cents, would pay 30 cents, or 83⅓ per cent. on cost; costing 48 cents, pay 30 cents, or 62½ per cent on cost; Treble carpets costing 72 cents, would pay 65 cents or 90⅓ per cent on cost; Brussels carpets 27 inches wide, costing 90 cents, would pay 55 cents, or 57¼ per cent. on cost; costing 112 cents, would pay 55 cents, or 49⅛ per cent, on cost

By the Secretary of the Treasury's bill, hemp carpeting (used extensively by the poorer classes) 36 inches wide, costing 6d. sterling, or 12 cents, would pay 30 cents, or 250 per cent. on cost; now it pays 20 per cent.! again, costing 8d. sterling, or 16 cents, would pay 30 cents, or 188 per cent on cost. Under the same bill, goods made from spun silk, (there being no provision to distinguish that from organzine silk,) which is an article of considerable import, and now pays 20 per cent., would then pay a specific duty of $2 50 per lb., which on a piece of handkerchief costing 5s. 9d. sterling, and weighing 8 oz. would be taxed no less than 90 1-2 per cent. on the cost! Under Mr Fillmore's bill, cotton bagging, the cost of which will average about 6d. sterling, or 12 cents, 42 inches wide, will pay 5 83-100 cents the running yard, or 48 1-2 per cent on the cost. The honest importing merchant will never object to pay any per centage of duty which may be found requisite for the wants of a proper and economical administration of the Government, provided in attempting to reach the highest revenue point, legislation does not go beyond what it professes; and thus, (as is the case with most specific duties,) exclude what it is supposing the importing merchant to a stand in his business and giving the manufacturer what ought to go into the Treasury. Pure and honest legislation ought to be couched in no ambiguous language, but in terms to be easily understood; therefore, if for example it de deemed advisable for the benefit of the manufacturer to tax the lower qualities of cotton goods, (those worn by the poorer classes,) with a higher rate of duty than the finer articles, let it be so declared in the bill, in some such terms as the following: "all cottons costing 12 cents the square yard, or under, shall pay an ad valuorem duty of 75 per cent. or 100, or whatever it may be," only let it be expressed as it really is, and not covered over with a veil so ingeniously wrought that few or none but those who are provided with mercantile glasses to see through, can detect the deception. As to the argument that specific duties are necessary in coarse goods, to prevent undercharging, the thing is ridiculous, for any man, even one unacquainted with merchandise, will know that the coarser the article the easier is any undervaluation detected; no, it is fine goods that some such check is required if at all, as there it is sometimes difficult to detect a small per centage in value.

The foregoing will be found a correct expose of the general application of specific and minimum duties. Many other articles might be enumerated, but the above will suffice to convince the most casual observer that the system is a deceptive, arbitrary one, in its operation; and also, that the bill now under consideration is purely a protective one, and consequently, with or without the proposed duty on tea and coffee, will never yield a revenue sufficient to meet the wants of the Treasury.

G.

Washington City, June 13, 1842.

N. B. A duty of 25 per cent. on most descriptions of goods, would give ample protection to the manufacturer of cotton goods, and would raise near 50 per cent. more revenue than such a bill as is now proposed. The manufacturer looks beyond his own interest when he asks so much, for he loses sight of the evil, the real evil, which he has to contend with under any tariff that may be passed; it is the fluctuation arising from the foreign competition through auction, not the competition of the regular importer; but when the manufacturer abroad gets into difficulty and sees he is on the rapid road to bankruptcy, he at once, in desperation (to raise the wind) throws off his surplus stock upon our markets, and through the auction system as conducted in this country alone, he is enabled to do so on better terms than the resident merchant, who, being subject to taxation, rent, clerk hire, insurance, &c., is placed to a great disadvantage in competition with the foreigner selling directly through this channel; and the result is, that in depressing times, when our manufacturers may require something to steady the market, (for that is the great object even if prices are low,) it is then they are most subject to this ruinous fluctuation, produced by this desperate gambling kind of competition, under which an article may to-day bring 40 cents and to-morrow 25, the price not being regulated by the wants of the buyers but by the immediate and pressing distress of the sellers.