THE TARREST

EXTRACTS from the Messages of the Providents of the finited States on the subject of the Tariff.

"The advancement of agriculture, commerce, and manufactures, by all proper means will not I trust, need recommendation; but I cannot forbear mannating to you the expediency of giving effecreal encouragement, as well to the introduction of how and useful inventions from abroad, as to the exertions of skill and genius in producing them at 1 me."-Washington's Annual Address.

"Congress has repeatedly, and not without succoss directed their attention to the encouragement of munifactures. The object is of too much consequence not to ensure a continuance of their eft ets in every way which shall appear eligible. As a general rule, manufactures, on public account, are inexpedient; but where the state of things in a country leaves little hope that certain branches of manufacture will, for a great length of time, obtain, when these are of a nature essential to the furnishing and equipping of the public force in time of war, are not the establishments for procuring them, on public account, to the extent of the ordinary demand for public service, recommended by strong considerations of national policy as an exception to the general rule ! Ought our foreign supply, precarious, hable to be interrupted! If the necessary article should, in this case, gost more in time of peace, will not the security and independence thence arising form an ample

the nurture of man, and to protect the manufactures adopted to our circumstances-these fellowcatizens, are the landmarks by which we are to guide ourselves in all our proceedings."-Jefferson's 2d . Amal Message.

"The situation into which we have been forced has impelled us to apply a portion of our industry and capital to national manufactures and improve-The extent of conversion is daily increasing, and little doubt remains that the establishments formed and forming will, under the auspices of cheaper materials and subsistence, the freedom of labor from taxation with us, and of protecting duties and prohibitions, become permanent."-Jefferson's 5th Annual Message.

"We have experienced what we did not then believe, that there exists both profligacy and power enough to exclude us from the field of interchanges with other nations; that to be independent for the comforts of life, we must fabricate them ourselves. We must now place our manufacturers by the side of the agriculturalist. The former question is now suppressed, or rather assumes a new form. The grand inquiry now is, shall we make our own comforts, or go without them at the will of a foreign nation. He, therefore, who is now against domestic manufactures, must be for reducing us either to a dependence upon that nation, or be clothed in skins, and livelike beasts in dens and caverns. I am proud to say that I am not one of these. Experience has taught me that manufactures are now as necessary to our independence as to our comfort."-Jefferson's Letter . to Benj. Austin, esq., Boston, 1816.

"The revision of our commercial laws, proper to adapt them to the arrangement which has taken place with Great Britain, will doubtless engage the early attention of Congress. It will be worthy at the same time of their just and provident care, this conclusion I am confirmed, as well by the oto make such further alterations in the laws as will more especially protect and foster the several branches of manufacture which have been recently instituted or extended by the landable exertion. ly instituted or extended by the laudable exertion

"I recommend us a more effectual safeguard and Message. as an encouragement to our growing manufactures that the additional duties on imports which are to expire at the end of one year after a peace with Great Britain, be prolonged to the end of two years

greater force and merit into the deliberations of import and consumption under the low Tariff of serve and promote manufactures which have The result must surprise and astound those (if sprung into existence, and attained unparal-leled maturity throughout the United States Tariff increases prices to the consumer. We during the period of the European wars. This must give the facts to our readers, but first state source of national independence and wealth I anx- those connected with the currency and specie of fously recommend to the prompt and constant guar- the country. dianship of Congress."-Madison's Special Mes- It is known to all that money was scarce and sage, February 26, 1815.

tures will necessarily present itself for considera- paper. Of course, goods, by all free trade rules, cent, tion. However wise the theory may be, which the application of their industry and resources, show that all the gold and silver which came inthere are in this, as in other cases, exceptions to this country in the two low Tariff years endthe general rule. Besides the consideration which ing with September, 1841 and '42 (the new Tar- and pay a duty of 25 per cent. In '41, this artithe theory itself implies of a reciprocal adoption by iff having been imposed in September of the lat- cle was duty free. other nations, experience teaches that so many cir- ter year, but after the country had been glutted cumstances, must occur in introducing and matur- with goods in anticipation of it) was \$9,075,649, ticle named in the list (salt) which has caused the ing manufacturing establishments, especially of a or a little over four and a half millions per year. more complicated kind, that a country may re- From Sept. 1842 to Sept. 1843, being the first nain long without them, although sufficiently advanced, and in some respects peculiarly fitted for cie reached the extraordinary amount of \$23,carrying them on with success. Under circum- 741.648, while the export for the same time was stances giving a powerful impulse to manufacturing industry, it has made among us a progress, and ring the first year of the protective Turiff to an exhibited an efficiency, which justify the belief amount executing TWENTY MILLIONS OF BOLLARS. that, with a protection not more than is due to the enterprising citizens whose interests are country. In 1833 and in 1834, we imported now at stake, it will become, at an early day, not three-fourths as much, but we were borrowing only safe against occasional competition from a- money abroad heavily, so that this amounted to broad, but a source of domestic wealth and externothing; while in 1843 we have not only made nal commerce. In selecting the branches more a net gain of twenty millions in specie, but we especially entitled to public patronage a preference contracted no debts abroad. On the contrary, is obviously claimed by such as will release the we have been buying up our stocks owned in United States from a dependence on foreign supplies, ever subject to casual failures, for articles with the primary wants of individuals. It will be see how the people are taxed by it: an additional recommendation of particular manufactures, where the materials for them are extensively drawn from our agriculture and consequentty impart and insure to that great fund of national prosperity and independence, an encouragement which cannot fail to be rewarded." - Mudison's seventh . Junual Message.

"Our manufactures will likewise require the systematic and fostering care of the Government. Possessing, as we do, all the raw materials, the fruit of our own soil and industry, we ought notto depend, in the degree we have done, on supplies from other countries. While we are thus dependant, the sudden event of war, unsought and unexpected cannot fail to plunge us into the most serious difficulties. It is important, too, that the capital which nourishes our manufactures should domestic, as its influence in that case, instead of exhausting, as it must do in foreign hands would be felt advantageously on agriculture, and every wher branch of industry. Equally important is it to provide at home a market for our raw materials ; as by extending the competition, it will enchance the price, and protect the cultivator against the cais incident to foreign markets."-Monzor's Inaugured Address.

"Uniformity in the demand and price of an a ticle, is highly desirable to the domestic manufa turer. It is deemed of great importance to give encouragement to our domestic manufactures." Monroe's third Annual Message.

"It cannot be doubted, that the more comple our internal resources, and the less dependant w are on foreign powers for every national as well domestic purpose, the greater and more stable w. be the public felicity. By the increase of dome ic manufactures, will the demand for the ruc materials at home be increased; and thus will the dependence of the several parts of the Union itse be proportionably augmented."-Monroe's fif Annual Message.

"Satisfied am I, whatever may be the abstra doctrine in favor of unrestricted commerce, provided all nations would concur in it, and it was n liable to be interrupted by war, which has never occurred, and cannot be expected, that there are other strong reasons applicable to our situation and relations with other countries, which impose on us the obligation to cherish and sustain our manufactures. Satisfied I am, however, likewise, that the interest of every part of our Union, even those benefitted by manufactures, require that this subject should be touched with the greatest caution, country to remain, in such cases, dependent on and a critical knowledge of the effects to be produced by the slightest changes."-Monroe's sixth Annual Message.

"The great interest of an agricultural, commercial, and manufacturing nation, are so linked in compensation? Washington's last annual. Address. union together, that no permanent cause of pros-"To cultivate peace and maintain commerce and perity to one of them can operate without extendnavigation, in all their lawful enterprizes; to fos- ing its influence to the other. All these are alike ter our fisheries, as nurseries of navigation and for under the protecting power of legislative nuthority and the duties of the representative bodies are to conciliate them in harmony together."

> "Is the self-protecting energy of this nation so helpless that there exists in the political institutions of our country no power to counteract the bias of foreign legislation; that the growers of grain, must submit to the exclusion from the foreign markets of their produce; that the shippers must dismantle their ships, the trade of the north stagnate at the wharves, and the manufacturers starve at their looms, while the whole people shall pay tribute to foreign industry to be clad in foreign garbs; that the Congress of the Union are impotent to restore the balance in favor of native industry destroyed by the statutes of any realin ?"-Adam's 4th An-

"The power to impose duties upon imports originally belonged to the several States. The right to adjust these duties, with a view to the encouragement of domestic branches of industry is so completely identical with that power, that it is difficult to suppose the existence of the one without the other. The States have delegated their whole authority over imports to the General Government. without limitation or restriction, saving the very inconsiderable reservation relating to the inspection laws. The authority having thus entirely passed from the States, the right to exercise it for the purpose of protection does not exist in them; and, consequently if it be not possessed by the political system would thus present the anomaly, of a people stripped of the right to foster their own industry, and to counteract the most selfish and destructive policy which might be adopted by foreign nations. This surely cannot be the case; this indispensable power, thus surrendered by the States, must be within the scope of authority on the subject expressly delegated to Congress. In by instituted of extended by the Message, of our citizens."—Madison's Special Message, acquiescence of the States, and the general understanding of the people,"—Jackson's second Annual by the uniform practice of Congress the continued

FACTS ON THE TARIFF.

The merchants and business men of Richmond, Virginia, who do not believe that the preafter that event."-Madison's Special Message, sent Tariff is either beggaring or taxing the country, have made out a statement of the wholesale "But there is no subject which can enter with prices in that market of all the staple articles of Congress, than a consideration of the means to pre- 1841 and the high Tariff of 1843 respectively.

interest comparatively high in 1841, while in -In adjusting the duties on imports to the object 1543 cash was abundant in the commercial cities of revenue, the influence of the tariff on manufac, and interest down to 4 or 5 per tent, on the best should have been far higher in the latter year on leaves to the sagacity and interest of individuals this account. And again: the official statements \$3,118,398, leaving a clear gain of specie du-

There is nothing like this in the history of our Europe, and have thus reduced the aggregate indebtedness of the country. This is the way the becessary for the public defence, or connected Tariff is impoverishing the country; now let us

A COMPARATIVE STATEMENT Of the wholesale price of goods in the various branches of trade in the city of Richmond, carefully made up from actual sales in the year 1541, when the Tariff, under the Compromise Act, ranged at the very lowest rates of duty : and in 1843, the first year after the oppressive Tariff, as demagogues call it, passed by a whig Tariff.—N. Y. Tribune.

Congress, went into				
	Low	Duty		Tariff.
P	rices in	184	1. I	n 1843.
Sack salt ranged from	819	0 a 2	\$1	60 a 1 65
American bar iron, pe	er			*
ton,	85	2.6	70	. a75
English " "	70		57	10.00
Swede " "	90		77	
Tredegar Richmond	4	3		
Manufacture	90	10.0	81	
American Blistered		1,100		TOTAL ST
Steel, per ton,	115	*-	96	-
Collin's best axes per		10		S. See
. dozen,	18		11	
Simmons'			13	
2d quairy	-11		10	a 12
Casting hollow ware			mekan	
per lb.	-	4	100	3 a 31

i d	10-17-19.		A-17-13	
Į.		-		
11-	Flat iron, per lb.	-	7	5 a
ıc-	Anvils, "		12½a16‡	
ve	Vises,		15 a20	10 a-1
_	Scythe blades, per doz.	- 1	16	14
	Weeding and hilling			6.51
te	hoes, per dozen,	٠	3 a 8	2 50 a6
	Nails, Richmond made		5 a 54	31a
ve.	Carpenters' knob locks			1000
18	average		6.11 9	31 p. c. le
ill			full o	04 p. c. 16
·S-	Stock locks		Iun 2	0 p. c. le
de	Table knives and forks			001/2
he	and pocket do.			331 less
lí,	Spades and shovels			20 less
Th	Trace chains			5 less
	Cross-cut and mill saws			121 less
	Loaf sugar, best double			E. S. # 170 D. S.
ict	Loaf, per lb.	15		
id-	Bar lead, per lb.	5		
ot	Wood screws, though	0.		
er	wood sciews, though			
re	prohibited by duty,			
nd	are at least 20 per			

a much superior quality to those formerly imported. STATEMENT showing the relative prices of leading styles of Dry Goods, Jan. 1, 1841, and Jan. 1, 1843. Domestic Goods. Jan. 1, 1811. Jan. 1, 1843.

cent. lower, and of

Cotton oznabergs per yd. 8 a 10 cts. 64 a 74 3-4 Brown shirtings, " 64 a 84 " 44 a 64 4-4 " " 54 a 11 " 64 a 84 6-1 " Sheetings " 11 a 134" 84 a 104 The prices of Bleached Goods had changed in the same ratio. Domestic Prints (staple styles) 121 to 18 0 - 81 to 191 do. Cloths and Cassimeres and Satinets, reduced not less than 331.

The effect of the Tariff on Calicoes or Prints is probably as great as on any other article. During the year 1840, large quantities of British Prints were imported, that cost from 22c. to 28c. per yard, and in 1843 Prints of as good quality were produced in this country as low as 15c peryard, which entirely excluded British Prints from trait in a Chinese collection. America has also a

The Tariff has not only had the tendency to reduce Domestic Goods, but it may and lias reduced Foreign Goods. For example: Irish Linens were imported in 1841 duty free-in 1843 they paid a duty of 25 per cent. and with the duty added are at least 20 per cent lower than in the information concerning foreign ports, which the

The prices of Silks have varied less during that time than upon other Goods, yet there was a considerable difference. In 1841 Sewing Silk, &c. paid a duty of 32 per cent., and in 1843 they pay a duty of \$2 00 per pound or about 45 per cent. and yet the article can be bought considerably Hong merchant Finqua, on his friend Howqua.-English and French Cloths and Cassimers in 1841 paid a duiy of 33 per cent, and in '43 stance : paid 40 per cent. and these Goods are not less than 20 per cent. lower in '43 than in '41.

Almost every style of Domestic and Foreign Dry Goods has been affected in the same ratio as those enumerated, and we are not mistaken in their quotations, for they are copied from our ori-General Government, it must be extinct. Our ginal invoices and inventories under the respective duties of 1841 and 1843.

O office			P	rices in	1841	. In 1843.
4-4 fir	ne brow	n W	altham			3
8	hirting	per	yard	9 ce	nts	71
5-4	66	" Sh	eetings	11	200	81
6-1	46	44	4	13		91
	a'd and					
	Znabui			9		61 a 7
44	44	**	44			
1	No. 1.			10		61 a 8
	anic 3-4		nehirt-			
i	nσ	e e	11 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	63	,	41 a 5
Maton	ng ca 3-5	+4	44	64		4 a 5
L'ermin	. 9.4	44	66	42.3		44
Mech	anic 7-4		46 .	74		54 a 6
Maton	ca 7-8	- 64	- 44	71 :	7.1	54 a 6
						6 a6
	Dorch					63
64			44			61
Dorch	ester B	edtick	S A A	15		about 12
**		***		111		9
7-8 B	rown C	ottons	, Law-			
I	ence, H		abo	ut 71		51
1-1	44	44	44	= =		223
C			abo	out 8?		6
9-8	44.	44	" A	- 61		71
5-4	94	66	"R	-11		91
In !	leached	l Cot	tons, the	e decli	ne has	been even
greate	r.					II to 1843.
Ker	ntucky	Jeans	declin	ed, from	m 184	II to 1843.

Kentucky Jeans declined, from 1841 to 1843, from 25 to 33 | per cent.

Satinets declined fully as much, generally, Flannels do. do. Blankets do, 25 per cent.

American and British prints from 25 to 50 per

Summer Pantaloons Stuffs and Vestings do. do. Broadcloths and Cassimers from 20 to 25 per

Irish Linens 20 per cent, lower in '43 than '41,

It will be seen by reference to the very first ar-Loco Foco soap-pots to boil over at such a tremendous rate at the 100 per cent. duty put upon the poor man, has been sold throughout the year 1843, at 20 to 25 per ct. less than the average of 1841 under the low duty; upon many other important articles, prices have been reduced to a much greater extent, and on no important article has the price been increased-this is the oppressive, unjust, unwise and unconstitutional Tux. which the Enquirer, and such like prints make such a tremendous noise and cry about; let the people look into these things coolly and decide for themselves.

Of course, Cotton Goods will be higher in '44 than they were in '43, since raw Cotton has risen fully fifty per cent. and probably Woolens will be higher also, as there has been an advance of fifty per cent. on Wool. To complain of this advance in goods as an evidence of extortion by the Manufacturers, keeping out of sight the advance in Wool and Cotton, as the Plebeian and other Colds, Influenza, Indigestion, Dyspepsia, Head Acre papers habitually do, is just as honest and sensi-Scarlet Fever, Januarice, Fever and Ague, and Bit as to hang the bakers for not giving as large a loaf for sixpence when Flour is ten dollars a barrel as they did when it was five. But making due allowance for cost of materials, we contend that American people never obtained manufactures cheaper than they do under the present

Extract from Paulding's tale of the Politician. -I was called out of my bed, early one cold winter morning, by a person coming on business of the utmost consequence, and dressed myself in great haste, supposing it might be a summons to a cabinet council. When I came into my private office, I found a queer long-sided man, at least six feet high, with a little apple head, a long queue, and a face, critically round, as rosy as a ripe cherry. He handed me a letter, recommending him particularly to my patronage. I was a larly if that agent is to select, for you thereby little inclined to be rude, but cheeked myself, remembering that I was the servant of such men as my visiter, and that I might get the reputation of aristocrat, if I made any distinction between man

"Well, my friend, what situation do you wish?" "Why-y-y I'm not very particular; but some swor other, I think I should like to be a minister. I don't mean of the gospel, but one of them

ministers to foreign parts. "I'm very sorry, very sorry indeed; there is no vacancy just now. "Would not something else suit

"Why-y-y," answered the apple-headed man, "I wouldn't much care if I took a situation in one of the departments. I wouldn't much mind being a comptroller, or an auditor or some such thing. "My dear sir, I'm sorry, very sorry, very sorry

indeed, but it happens unfortunately that all these situation; are at present filled. Would not you take something else?"

My friend stroked his chin and seemed struggling to bring down the sourings of high ambition to the present crisis. At last he answered, "Why-y-y, ye-s-s; I don't care if I get a good

collectorship, or inspectorship, or surveyorship, or navy-agency, or any thing of that sort. "Really, my good Mr. Phippeny," said I, "I regret exceedingly that not only all these places, but every other place of consequence in the govern-

ment, is at present occupied. Pray think of some-

thing else. He then, after some hesitation, asked for a clerkship, and finally the place of messenger to one of the public offices. Finding no vacancy here, he seemed in vast perplexity, and looked all round the room, fixing his eye at length on me, and measuring my height from head to foot. At last, putting on one of the drollest looks that ever adorned the face of man, he said.

"Mister, you and I seem to be both pretty much alike, havn't you some old clothes you can spare?"

CHINA.

Howqua THE Hong MERCHANT .- Howqua the reat Hong merchant, who only died a few months since, has had his biography already published in England, together with an engraving from a porportrait of him. It belongs to a Boston merchant who resided long in Canton, and shows an intimate acquaintance with the effects to be produced by oil colors, as our own artists possess. His disike to the English and love for the Americans was well known. The first cause of this is said to been Americans were always willing to give him; but the English never.

the good qualities of the deceased, with an outline of the principal events that have occurred to him, in his life. Such a one has been written by the

the ransom of his beloved Canton from the fangs of the late war-to the excessive delight of the fighting minded barbarians.

"Also, he had lands for rice, and pasture and to play at ball, and villas and ponds of fish, and fifteen field bridges of carved wood, gilt, and seven domestic bridges inlaid with ivory birds and drag-

But you must not imagine the elegy to be entirely in this style; some verses are beautiful and touching. I will give another specimen:

the loving dead.

"Weep then for Howqua, even as I weep. He was the friend of my youth. Together we grew old, walking towards our father's tombs. We of Mexico, with instructions to the Commodore, might have died together; but it is well that one old friend should be left a little while to weep." These verses are literally translated from the Chinese, and there is no doubt of their authenticity. The fortune that Howqua has left has been estimated at \$25,000,000. All this save a small portion is the result of his industry. By the war, cellency has a fine knack of exhibiting the cool he said himself that his loss amounted to \$2,000 .-000 and he prayed the Emperor to allow him to retire from his position as Hong merchant; which petition was refused his services being needed in the intercourse between the government and foreign nations. Howqua was an honest man ; he discountenanced all evasion of duties never allowed his own interest to affect him, when that of his brethren or the good of his nation was called in 'since the commencement of the negotiations question. "Charitable, benevolent and just says Chinese as a national calamity."

Savannah Georgian.

\$20 REWARD.

RANAWAY from the subscriber on the 12th instant, a NEGRO BOY by the name of Frank, 21 years old, about five feet high and weighing 130 or 140 pounds, black complexion, has a scar on his left arm occasioned by a burn. He is a blacksmith by trade. Amongst his clothing he had a brown jeans frock coat, a cut velvet waistcoat; pantalooss not recollected; and a small velvet cap. I have no doubt but that he will make his way to Salisbury; for he has been living there for the last 4

or 5 years as the property of A. Bencini.

The above reward will be given for his apprehen sion if taken without the State, or \$10 if taken in the State and confined so that I can get him again. Information must be directed to Greensboro', N. C.

May 15, 1844. 7:3. JOSEPH A. HOUSTON. The Carolina Watchman insert three times and forward account to this office.

THE CONDITIONS upon which God has given health to man, is a constant care to keep his stomach and bowels free from all morbid or unhealthy accumulations. The means to effect this must be those remedies which cleanse the bowels and purify the blood. Dr. B. Brandreth's VEGETABLE UNI-VERSAL PILLS tend to cure all disease, because they are the natural medicine of man; and therefore, only remove the corrupt or vitiated humors-the cause of pain and sickness, leaving the blood in a good and healthy state, to give life and strength to the body .-Many have been restored to health and happiness mands of the service at other encampments would from their use, and the consequence is they are now authorize to be detached. For the number of recommended by thousands that they have cured of ships already in the Gulf and the waters contigulions Fevers of all kinds.

These Pills are for sale in every county of this

Extensive Assortment of Pianos,

MENT NOTRH OR SOUTH.

been engaged in the business some 8 or 9 years, has sold, upon trial, to different persons in Virginia and Congress for its mature deliberation. At the same in these matters. North Carolina near four hundred instruments, without selling a bad one, and who offers to take all the responsibility of selecting for you, and to grant you the privilege of returning in case you are not pleased! the treaty of annexation acquired a title to Texas. Would it not be well to order direct from the seller which requires only the action of the Senate to himself in place of depending upon an agent, particu- perfect it, no other Power could be permitted to ever they chose. When not disposed to grant the responsibility of the seller, whereas if you leave any portion of the territory of Texas, pending your ting-off place at the fadure of applicants to satisfy him to himself he is without excuse. Prices vary from \$250 to 600.



FOR GOVERNOR, WILLIAM A. GRAHAM,

FOR PRESIDENT, HENRY CLAY,

FOR VICE PRESIDENT. THEODORE FRELINGHUYSEN, OF NEW JERSEY.

SUMMARY OF WHIG PRINCIPLES. A sound national currency, regulated by the will and authority of the nation; an adequate revenue from duties on foreign merchandise, with incidental protection to home industry; an equitable distribution of the public land money among all the states; an honest and economical administration of the general government; a limitation of the president to one term, and a guarantee against the abuse of the veto power.

GREENSBOROUGH.

Saturday Morning, May 25, 1844.

CONGRESS.

The proceedings of Congress have been altogether without interest for some weeks past .-The Senate continues to hold long Executive sessions with closed doors, engaged no doubt in the In China it is customary to write an elegy on consideration of the Treaty with Texas. The House has done but little of a public nature since they laid their Democratic tariff bill on the table. Business pertaining to the District of Columbia Some of the verses are very amusing. For in- has engaged their principal attention. A resolution to adjourn the 17th of June has passed the "Also, Howqua gave 800,000 dollars to assist House, but yet wants the concurrence of the Sen-

ARMY AND NAVY MOVEMENTS.

The injunction of secrecy having been removed by the Senate from the documents communicated by the President concerning the concentration of troops on the Texian frontier, the official account of these extraordinary movements are published to the world. Large detachments of "At that time, I smiled on Howqua. We both troops have been ordered from Jefferson barracks grew old together. We often went to the tombs of to Fort Jessup, and the military commander orour fathers, side by side, and thought tenderly of dered to put himself in communication with the President of Texas; and eight vessels of the among other duties, to communicate frequently with Galreston, and occasionally to show himself at or before Vera Cruz. The following is President Tyler's message, in compliance with a resolution of inquiry from the Senate. His exhas blessed him.

MESSAGE FROM THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES TO THE SENATE. To the Senate of the United States:

In answer to the resolution of the Senate of the 13th instant, requesting to be informed "whether, States, any military preparation has been made or ordered by the President, for or in anticipation of war; and, if so, for what cause, and with whom was such war apprehended, and what are the preparations that have been made or orderposition of any of the military or naval forces of the United States been made or ordered with a view to such hostilities ? And to communicategiven for any such preparation, or for any such movement or disposition, or for the future conduct of such military or naval forces:" I have to inform the Senate that, in consequence of the declaration of Mexico communicated to this Govtermination of Mexico to regard as a declaration of war against her by the United States the definitive ratification of any treaty with Texas annexing the territory of that Republic to the United Executive that the treaty with Texas for that purpose would be speedily approved and ratified by the Senate, it was regarded by the Executive to have become emphatically its duty to concentrate in the Gulf of Mexico and its vicinity, as a precautionary measure, as large a portion of the home squadron under the command of Captain Conner as could well be drawn together; and, at the same time, to assemble at Fort Jesup, on the borders of Texas, as large a military force as the deous thereto, and such as are placed under orders for that destination, and of troops now assembled ing reports from the Secretaries of the War and State, at 25 cents per box; and by the following persons in this county: J. & R. Sloan, Greensboro', Col. Navy Departments. It will also be perceived by Wm. H. Brittain, Bruce's Koads, E. & W. Smith, Alamance, Shelly & Field, Jamestown. 7:1y. Department, which are herewith transmitted, that Navy Departments. It will also be perceived by 7:1y. Department, which are herewith transmitted, that the naval officer in command of the fleet is directed to cause his ships to perform all the duties of tive of any indication of a hostile design upon Tex-IN purchasing so costly an article as a Piano Forte, as, on the part of any nation, pending the delibewould it not be well to order it from one who has rations of the Senate upon the treaty, with a view time, it is due to myself that I should declare it as my opinion, that the United States having by

same time, it is my opinion that Mexico or any other Power will find in your approval of the treaty no just cause of war against the United States; nor do I believe that there is any serious hazard of war to be found in the fact of such approval. Nevertheless, every proper measure will be resorted to by the Executive to preserve upon an honorable and just basis the public peace, by reconciling Mexico, through a liberal course of policy, to the treaty. JOI Washington, May 15, 1844. JOHN TYLER

GEN. CASS ON ANNEXATION. Gen. Cass has addressed a letter to the Hon. E. A. Hannegan, under date of May 10, in which he advocates the immediate annexation of Texas. The sagacious General very coolly remarks that as "a majority of the American people are in favor of annexation"-"the sooner it is effected the better." On the perusal of this letter we cannot avoid suspecting more of the demagogue in the General's character, than we had hitherto given him credit for. He founds his views of the propriety of annexation, in a great measure, upon an article which appeared in a tory periodical in England, in which the writer developed a plan by which England might make an inroad upon our Southern States. The General has "often been surprised that it has not attracted more attention in our country." We dare say it attracted no attention in its own country. It is not the first silly, Quixotic scheme, by a long chalk, that has been set forth in the columns of a periodical, on either side of the water. The gallant General wants Texas annexed, we should say, for the purpose of enabling the United States to repel the bloody invasion of this nefarious correspondent of an En-

DEMOCRACY AND THE TARIFF.

of Baltimore conventions!

glish periodical! Any plan to secure a little pop-

ular feeling-a little political capital, in these days

The Whig Tariff of 1842 was an abomination in the eyes of the Democracy. They "swore terribly" about it, and a quiet man would have thought they would tear it all to shreds and tatters the moment they laid their hands on it in the halls of Congress. Mr. Van Buren was displeased with it; Mr. Calhoun was outraged at it; no liege man of the party could endure it. Well-the whole world looked out for a Democratic Tariff in its place. A Democratic Tariff bill was introduced, reported; chatted over, amended, reviewed, for some two or three months, until it was wrought up to about the notch of perfection, and what was the result? Why, the Democrats knocked down and laid out their own proposition! They found that it would not even do to talk about.

MR. FRELINGHUYSEN AND ABOLITION .- A portion of the opponents of Mr. Frelinghuysen have greedily seized upon a charge that he is an abolitionist. The charge is copied, bandied, reiterated, with great unction by the Democratic press of the South. Another portion of the opponents of Mr. Frelinghuysen and all other good Whigs, to wit, the abolitionists themselves, charge him with the sin of slavery. The Emanci its readers to an anathema against Mr. F. for holding the ownership of one old negro woman in New Jersey.

RETAILING.

At February term last of Guilford County and consummate impudence with which nature Court a resolution was adopted that no license to retail spirituous liquors in the county should be granted. The question came up on a petition from a large number of the citizens of Greensboro', praying that no license be granted to retail within the limits of the town corporation. The motion, on the petition, was extended to include which resulted in the treaty now before the Se- the whole county, and was finally carried by a the Times, his death may be looked upon by the ' nate for the annexation of Texas to the United vote of 22 in favor to 9 against it. The question was ably argued before the court, and in presence of a crowd of deeply interested spectators, by counsel retained on each side of the question.

Well-notwithstanding this resolution, shown upon the journals of last term, application was made to the court in session the passing week, for license to retail in this town. There was a to the Senate copies of all orders or directions good deal of genuine impudence in this applica-

tion. Any hope of success must have been based upon a presumed lack of firmness and stability of opinion in the court. But as it has turned out, it is matter of satisfaction that the question ernment, and by me laid before Congress at the has got a footing where it is likely to be adjudicaopening of its present session, announcing the de- ted by higher tribunals. The applicant was refused a license, (by a vote of 13 to 10,) and the grounds of refusal were entered on the record of the court, in order that the question may be taken States, and the hope and belief entertained by the up. The Court admitted that the applicant had proved as good a character as any keeper of a retail shop; in other words, admitted that he came up to the requirements of the law; but not regarding the statute as mandatory, refused the license on their general view of its inexpediency, and in virtue, of their character as conservators of the public peace and morals. Many justices of the peace, although satisfied

of the impropriety of retailing by the small measure, yet doubt their right to withhold license from an applicant who shows a " good moral character" according to the common sense meaning of the upon the frontier, I refer you to the accompany- law. This doubt is indeed a grave one. Why, it may be asked, should certain privileges be solemnly secured to certain citizens by statute, and yet a county court permitted to say these privileges shall not be exercised within its jurisdiction? Is the discretionary power of the court paramount PROBABLY THE LARGEST IN ANY ONE ESTABLISH- a flect of observation, and to apprize the Execu- to the law? It has long been a mooted question among those unlearned in the law and unacquainted with the rules of construing statutes: it that the same should promptly be submitted to is time it were settled by those who are learned

The County courts undoubtedly have considerable discretionary powers over the subject; and in practice have rendered the law nugatory whenlessen invade, and by force of arms to possess itself of, licenses, they have availed themselves of a getdeliberations upon the treaty, without placing itjustifying the employment of any military means even been alleged that no keeper of a retail shop Petersburg, Va. at our disposal to drive back the invasion. At the can maintain such character, and that his appli-