

## THE TARIFF.

FROM THE GEORGIA JOURNAL.  
Our friend of the Georgia Courier  
was in the mood of cracking a joke some  
times. His paper of the 29th ult. con-  
tains the following tarrydiddie under its  
editorial head.

"Our friend, little Tom, has just re-  
turned from the back country, where  
he has spent two or three summer  
months. Well, Tom, what news do  
you bring? Did you hear any thing of  
the Tariff up the country?" "O yes, Sir,  
the people are almost crazy about it.  
We'll be damned if they, if we don't see  
the Tariff when we go to town, if we can  
muster money enough. Some would  
give a bag of cotton to get a sight of it;  
others are afraid of it, and keep their guns  
loaded."

So says our friend of the Courier.  
Now, we know a story or two about this  
same buggybo, the Tariff, worth two of  
that.

An honest farmer, in the west of the  
Empire of New York, called on his repre-  
sentative soon after his return from  
Washington, and among other things, en-  
quired what the Tariff was—"Is it," said  
he, "a sort of machine, or a darn'd crit-  
ter?" Whether the Representative sat-  
isfied his constituent, that the Tariff was  
neither a sort of machine, nor a darn'd  
critter, this deponent knoweth not.

In this blessed town of Milledgeville,  
some month or two ago, a man enquired  
most anxiously of his neighbor, what the  
Tariff was, about which so much noise  
was made. After receiving a full explana-  
tion, he burst forth; evidently very much  
relieved from apprehensions of some sort  
or other, in the following strain:

"Well now, la me! Is that it? Good  
gracious, that's not so dreadful, after all.  
Why, bless your soul of you, if I didn't  
think it was some sort of disease like the  
cold plague, that would carry folks off in  
a whistling. Dog my cat, if somebody  
didn't tell me that some Kentucky folks  
had come into Georgia, and brought the  
Tariff with them, and that if we didn't  
look sharp we would all catch it. Well,  
well, I'm glad it's no worse."

FROM THE R. T. MORNING COURIER.

**Auction System.**—A more true and stri-  
king comment upon the modern system  
of sales by auction, was never written,  
than that which we extract below from  
the English Quarterly Review. It is in-  
deed most true, that before this ruinous  
system had monopolized our trade,  
commercial speculations and competition  
were *within the bounds of prudence* and  
manufacturer contented themselves with  
the certain profits of a settled trade, and  
took care never to glut our market:

No sooner is the auction system commen-  
ced by which they can dispose of their  
goods as fast as they arrive, than "ad-  
venturers pour their goods in such profusion  
that our market is immediately over-  
stocked," and all the evils of a glutted  
market, a stagnated trade, depreciated  
goods, and bankrupt merchants, are the  
consequences. As these goods are sold,  
which as the English writer remarks, are  
too often "made for sale and not for ser-  
vice," the money is instantly remitted to  
England, and the extent of these drafts  
impoverishes our country, and produce that  
scarcity of money and commercial em-  
barrassment under which we are now suf-  
fering. The practice which the manufac-  
turers of England have pursued towards  
New York, from the facility of disposing  
of goods in such quantity that they come  
down upon us like an avalanche, has in-  
duced the same extravagant shipments  
elsewhere. The South American mar-  
kets have groaned under their consign-  
ments, and when "the cold fit" has come  
on and the goods have been "damaged,  
wasted, or spoiled and reshipped for Eng-  
land," they have been sent to the free and  
hospitable port of New York, because  
they could there be instantly sold at some  
price, and the money obtained. Glass  
beads are current coin among savages,  
and any thing is good enough for America.

We will illustrate this by a single in-  
stance. An auctioneer recently sold a lot of  
goods of which the following is a history.  
They had been sent from England to  
South America three years ago; had  
found a bad market, been re-shipped to  
England, and damaged on the return voy-  
age. They were then involved at a loss  
as deduction per piece, for some "slight imper-  
fection," and sent out to this city to  
a house of great respectability, who could  
never have dared at private sale to  
countenance such a deception. By them  
they were sold at auction. They were  
represented to be recently landed from the  
ship, and sold subject to a "slight imper-  
fection, for which is a slight price was al-  
lowed in England." This of course es-  
tablished the opinion (as it was doubtless  
intended to do) in the mind of the pur-  
chaser, that the deduction was made by  
the manufacturer in England for a slight  
imperfection in printing the goods, as such  
deductions are common. It could be for  
nothing else, as it was, of course, made  
before the voyage; for the South Amer-  
ican adventure was carefully kept out of  
view. The goods were printed in chemi-  
cal colors, and their value had been total-  
ly destroyed, and yet it still appeared to

be creditable that an English house of high  
character, together with the respectable  
consignee, insisted that the purchaser  
should take the goods, which he refused  
to do when he had discovered the fraud,  
declaring that he would never pay for  
them, but in the marble house at Wash-  
ington. After some delay, the matter  
was left to arbitration, and of course deci-  
ded against the auctioneer. Is this not a  
melancholy evidence, not only of the  
British statement below, but also of the  
deterioration of mercantile character pro-  
duced by means of auctions?

MARSHALL.

**Modern Trade.**—Formerly, says a Quar-  
terly reviewer, when commercial spec-  
ulation and competition were kept within  
the bounds of prudence and probity, our  
merchants contented themselves with the  
certain profits of a settled trade, and took  
care never to glut the foreign markets.

A market is now no sooner opened in any  
part of the world, than adventurers pour  
in their goods in such profusion, that it is  
instantly overstocked. They run a  
race of ruin with each other such as we  
sometimes see stage coach proprietors  
engage in—to the benefit of the traveler's  
pocket and risk of his limbs and life. For  
a season, the manufacturers are in full  
employ, the sum of exports mounts up;

there is a great increase in the customs  
for the quarter, trade is alive every where,  
and we congratulate ourselves upon the  
state of the country. Then comes the  
cold fit; returns are looked for in vain;  
bills are dishonored; the goods are un-  
paid for—sold at a loss, damaged, wasted,  
spoiled, or perhaps re-shipped for Eng-  
land, like property snatched from the  
ravages of fire and flood, week after  
week the list of bankrupts lengthens, and  
lofty fabrics of credit fall like a child's  
house of cards. After awhile, what with  
waste, loss, and rapid wear, (the goods,  
like the laborers in the story, being made  
for sale and not for service,) the foreign  
warehouses begin to be cleared; there is  
an opening; trade revives; the pulse  
of our prosperity quickens; a new race  
of merchant adventurers (in the modern  
acceptation of that word) comes forward to  
speculate, or rather, to gamble with the  
fortunes of others; the same desperate  
game is again played with the same ruin-  
ous but certain consequences, and thus  
the burning and shivering fits alternate.

## LITERATURE OF THE TURKS.

The following extract, from the second of a  
series of Letters on Turkey, published in the  
New England Weekly Review, may not be un-  
interesting at this time, when Turkey absorbs  
so much interest. They are written by a French  
gentleman, who was attached to the French  
legation on the frontier of Donau and the Danube,  
less from the press, or load the shelves and swell  
the catalogue of an omnivorous library, is con-  
tained in the question, "Whether every body  
read all those books," &c.

Ed. Car.

On arriving in Constantinople we were  
invited, to our no small astonishment, to  
visit the public libraries of the city. At  
first we thought our friends were joking;  
but when they insisted that the libraries  
were worth a visit, we concluded that  
they were nothing more than collections  
of ancient Greek and Roman man-  
uscripts, gathered and kept as curiosities;

a library, as we understood the word, be-  
ing the last thing we should expect to find  
among a people as unlearned as we  
had supposed the Turks. Yet such is  
the fact. Libraries are to be found in al-  
most all the large cities of European Tur-  
key. In Constantinople there are, if I  
remember right, from thirty to thirty five  
public libraries, of which the smallest  
contains nearly 1500 manuscripts very  
rare and valuable, and a few printed  
works.

In these libraries nothing can exceed  
the neatness of the arrangement and care  
taken to preserve them. There are libra-  
rians attached to them, as with us, who  
are responsible for the books. At first a  
European would not think he had entered  
a library—all around the hall he observes  
nothing but large square leather cases,  
placed side by side and above each  
other, having several characters written  
or printed on the outside to distinguish  
them from each other, and probably to  
denote their contents. The cases con-  
tain several smaller ones, each of which  
contains a manuscript superbly bound  
in morocco leather, with their titles  
written on the edges of leaves as  
well as on the outside of the small  
cases. The manuscripts are written  
mostly on very white thick paper,  
and a few on parchment, each page is  
surrounded by a beautiful coloured or gilt  
vignette, and at the head of every chapter  
or book is another apparently embodying  
the first letter, as in the anciently printed  
classics with us. In every library is a  
catalogue of the titles, containing a brief  
abridgement of the contents of each book,  
and is written in Arabic, Persian, and  
Turkish, for the accommodation of read-  
ers using these different languages.

These libraries are opened only to  
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