

seventy five cents, for a bushel of fifty pounds; which, if there was no duty, and the tariff regulations of weight for measure abolished, would be bought in N. O. for the measured bushel of 80 lbs. weight, for 8 or 9 cents, and would be brought up the river at the rate of 33 1-3 cents per hundred weight. It thus appears that the salt tax falls heaviest upon the West. It is an error to suppose that the South is the greatest sufferer. The West wants it for every purpose the South does, and two great purposes besides—curing provisions for export, and salting stock. The West uses alum salt, and on this the duty is heaviest, because the price is lower, and the weight greater. Twenty cents on salt which costs 8 or 9 cents a bushel, is a much heavier duty than on that which costs 12 cents; and then, the deception in the substitution of weight for measure, is much greater in alum salt, which weighs so much more than the Liverpool blown. Like the South, the West receives no bounties or allowances, on account of the salt duties. This may be fair in the South, where the imported salt is not re-exported upon fish or provisions; but it is unfair in the West, where the exportation of beef, pork, bacon, cheese, and butter, is prodigious, and the foreign salt re-exported upon the whole of it.

Mr. B. then argued with great warmth, that the provision curers and exporters were entitled to the same bounties and allowances with the exporters of fish. The claims of each rested upon the same principle of all drawbacks, that of a reimbursement of the duty which was paid on the imported salt when re-exported, on fish, and provisions. The same principle covers the beef and pork of the farmer, which covers the fish of the fisherman; and such was the law in the beginning. The first act of Congress in the year 1789, which imposed a duty upon salt, allowed a bounty in lieu of drawback, on beef and pork exported as well as fish. The bounty was the same in each case; it was five cents a barrel on pickled fish, and five on beef and pork. As the duty on salt was increased, the bounties and allowances were increased, also. Fish, and salted beef and pork, fared alike for the first twenty years. They fared alike till the revival of the salt tax at the commencement of the late war. Then they parted company; bounties and allowances were continued to the fishers, and dropped on beef and pork; and this has been the case ever since. The exporters of fish are now drawing at the rate of \$350,000 per annum, as a reimbursement for their salt tax; while exporters of provisions draw nothing. The aggregate of the fishing bounties and allowances, actually drawn from the Treasury, exceed five millions of dollars; while the exporters of provisions, who get nothing, would have been entitled to draw a greater sum; for the export in salted provisions, exceeds the value of exported fish.

Mr. B. could not quit this part of his subject, without endeavouring to fix the attention of the Senate upon the provision trade of the West. He took this trade in its largest sense, as including the export trade of beef, pork, bacon, cheese and butter, to foreign countries, especially the West Indies; the domestic trade to the lower Mississippi and the Southern States; the neighborhood trade, as supplying the towns in the upper States, the miners in Missouri and the upper Mississippi; the army and the navy; and the various professions, which, being otherwise employed, did not raise their own provisions. The amount of this trade, in its comprehensive view, was prodigious, and annually increasing, and involving in its current almost the entire population of the West, either as the growers and makers of the provisions, the curers, exporters, or consumers. The amount could scarcely be ascertained. What was exported from New Orleans was shown to be great; but it was only a fraction of the whole trade. He declared it to be entitled to the favorable consideration of Congress, and that the repeal of the salt duty was the greatest favor, if an act of justice ought to come under the name of favor, which could be rendered it. A reduction in the price of salt, next to a reduction in the price of land, was the greatest blessing which the Federal Government could now confer upon the West. Mr. B. referred to the example of England, who favored her provision curers, and permitted them to import alum salt, free of duty, for the encouragement of the provision trade, even when her own salt manufacturers were producing an abundant and superfluous supply of common salt. He showed that she did more; that she extended the same relief and encouragement to the Irish; and he read from the British statute book, an act of the British Parliament, passed in 1807, entitled, "an act to encourage the export of salted beef and pork from Ireland," which allowed a bounty of ten pence sterling on every hundred weight of beef and pork so exported, in consideration of the duty paid on the salt which was used in the curing of it. He stated, that at a later period, the duty had been entirely repealed, and the Irish, in common with other British subjects, allowed a free trade with all the world, in salt; and then demanded, in the

most emphatic manner, if the people of the West could not obtain from the American Congress the justice which the oppressed Irish had procured from a British Parliament, composed of hereditary nobles, and filled with representatives of rotten boroughs, slavish retainers of the King's minister? Having shown the enormous amount of the tax, its unequal operation in different sections of the Union, and the superior claims of the West for its abolition, Mr. B. proceeded to examine the reasons for keeping it up. These grew out of the American System; for the duty was no longer wanted for revenue. The plea of revenue was cut off by our own conduct. We had voted, two years ago, to reduce the duties on wine, and were now voting to reduce them to a fraction on coffee, tea, and chocolate. This is proof decisive that the revenue can dispense with a part of the tax. The objection then, to the repeal of the salt duty, stands upon the "American system;" and thus this system is presented to the people by its own warm friends and zealous champions, as reducing the moderate duties on champagne wine and imperial tea, which the rich luxurious alone use, and leaving the enormous and unequal duties upon salt, without which the farmer cannot raise his stock or cure his provisions; without which the laboring man cannot eat his dinner, nor the beggar, boil his greens; Thus this system is presented as favouring the rich, and luxurious, oppressing the poor and laborious! But let us examine into it, and see with what justice, and with what conformity to its own declared principles, the "American system" has taken the salt tax under its shelter and protection. The principles of that system, as I understand them, and practise upon them, are to tax through the custom house, the foreign rivals of our own essential productions, when, by that taxation, an adequate supply of the same article, as good, and as cheap, can be made at home. These were the principles of the system, Mr. B. said, when he was initiated, and if they had changed since, he had not changed with them, and he apprehended a promulgation of the change would produce a schism amongst its followers. Taking these to be the principles of the system, let the salt tax be brought to its test. In the first place, the domestic manufacture had enjoyed all possible protection. The duty was near 300 per cent. on Liverpool salt, and 400 upon alum salt; and to this must be added, so far as relates to all the interior manufactories, the protection arising from transportation, frequently equal to 2 or 300 per cent. more. This great and excessive protection has been enjoyed, without interruption, for the last eighteen years, and partially for twenty years longer. This surely is time enough for the trial of a manufacture which requires but little skill or experience to carry it on. Now for the results. Have the domestic manufactories produced an adequate supply for the country? They have not! nor half enough. The production of the last year (1829) as shown in the returns to the Secretary of the Treasury, is about five millions of bushels; the importation of foreign salt for the same period, as shown by the custom house returns is 6,045,547 bushels. This shows the consumption to be eleven millions of bushels, of which five are domestic. Here the failure, in the essential particular of an adequate supply, is more than one half. In the next place, how is it in point of price? Is the domestic article furnished as cheap as the foreign? Far from it, as already shown. The price of the domestic, along the coast of the Atlantic States, varies at the works from 37 1/2 to 50 cents; in the interior, the usual prices at the works are from 33 1/3 cents to one dollar for the bushel of 50 lbs. which can nearly be put into a half bushel measure. The prices of the foreign salt, at the import cities, as shown in the custom house returns for 1829, are, for the Liverpool blown, about 15 cents for the bushel of 56 lbs; for Turk's Island and other West India salt, about 9 cents; for Spanish salt, Bay of Encay, and Gibraltar, about 7 cents; from the Island of Malta, 6 cents. Leaving out the Liverpool salt, which is made by boiling, and therefore contains alkali and bittern, a septic ingredient which promotes putrefaction, and renders that salt unfit for curing provisions, and which is not used in the West; and the average price of the strong, pure, alum salt, made by solar evaporation in hot climates, is about 8 cents to the bushel. Here then is another lamentable failure. Instead of being sold as cheap as the foreign, the domestic salt is from four to twelve times the price of alum salt. The last inquiry is, as to the quality of the domestic article. Is it as good as the foreign? This is the most essential application of the test, and here again the failure is decisive. The domestic salt will not cure provisions for exportation, (the little excepted which is made by solar evaporation) nor for consumption in the South, nor for long keeping at the army posts, nor for voyages with the navy. For all these purposes it is worthless and useless; and the provisions which are put in it are lost, or have to be repacked at a great expense, in alum salt. This fact is well known throughout the West, where

too many citizens have paid the penalty of trusting to domestic salt, to be duped or injured by it any longer. In proof of this, Mr. B. read a statement from a citizen of Indiana, Mr. J. G. READ, whose respectability he vouched for, alleging that he had sustained a loss of near \$350 upon a cargo of 300 barrels of pork, at New Orleans, in the year 1827, in consequence of putting it up in domestic salt. The pork began to spoil as soon as it arrived in the warm climate of the South. To save it, READ had to incur the expense of repacking in alum salt; a process which cost him \$1 1/2 on each barrel, besides 12 1/2 cents for replacing each hoop that got broke in the operation, and the expense of the drays hauling the pork to and from the place of repacking. Mr. B. said that this was the case one and all. They must repack in alum salt, at New Orleans, at the same expense that Mr. READ did, or procure that kind of salt beforehand, but then as it was with duty, and diminished in the bushel by the tariff laws. Surely the West cannot prevent this picture of imposition to the Congress and ask in vain for the relief which the Irish, proverbial for oppressions, received from the British Parliament. And here he submitted to the Senate that the American system, without a gross departure from its original principles, could not cover this duty any longer. It has had the full benefit of that system in high duties, imposed, for a long time, on foreign salt; it had not produced an adequate supply for the country, nor half a supply; not as cheap a rate, by 300 or 100 per cent; and what it did supply, so far from being equal in quantity, could not even be used as a substitute for the great and important business of the provision trade. The amount of so much of that trade as went to foreign countries, Mr. B. shewed to be 65,000 barrels of beef; 54,000 barrels of pork; 2,000,000 lbs. of bacon; 2,000,000 lbs. of butter, and 1,000,000 lbs. of cheese; and he considered the supply for the army and navy, and for consumption in the South, to exceed the quantity exported.

Mr. B. examined another ground of claim for the continuance of the duties, founded on the amount of capital which the manufacturers had embarked in the business. They had returned this capital at upwards of three millions of dollars; but when you come to analyse the particulars of this imposing sum, two millions of it are found to be taken up with wooden vats, and their scantling roofs, which are in a state of daily deterioration, and must rot in a few years, whether used or not. Such items could not be counted as capital, unless when new, or nearly so; and it is not to be presumed that any new works have been erected since the problem of paying the public debt has been discussed and solved; and a great reduction of taxes looked to as a consequence of that event. Another portion of the capital was in kettles, also a perishable item to which the same remark extends, as to the wood in vats. A third large item in the estimate of capital is a great number of wells and furnaces, left standing on purpose, in order to make less salt and demand higher prices for it. Deducting all these items, or so much of each as ought to be deducted, and it would probably turn out that the boasted capital in these works did not exceed the amount of one year's tax upon the people to keep them up. That tax has been shewn to be for 1829, \$1,200,000 of direct duty; merchants profit upon that sum at the rate of 50 per cent, making 600,000 dollars; and 350,000 dollars more for the loss of 30 lbs. in every bushel. In all two millions and a quarter of dollars. The real capital, in all human probability, does not reach that sum. The capital to be affected by the repeal of the duty cannot be the one half of it; for all the interior works; all those in upper Pennsylvania, in Western Virginia, in Ohio, in Kentucky, Indiana, Illinois and Missouri, are beyond the reach of foreign salt, except at an advance of 2 to 300 per cent, upon its cost. They are protected with out a tariff, by locality, by distance, and by the expense of transporting foreign salt into the fair and legitimate sphere of their supply and consumption. Doubtless it would be better for the consumers to buy all the works, and stop them, than to go on paying the present enormous duty, and its accumulated burthens, to keep them up. But this alternative cannot be necessary. The people cannot be driven to this resort. After reducing the duties on tea, coffee, wines and chocolate, the duty upon salt must fall. The American system cannot keep it up. It cannot continue to tax the first necessary of life after untaxing its luxuries. The duty was repealed in 1800, under the administration of Mr. Jefferson. The probable extinction of the public debt enabled the Government at that time to dispense with certain taxes, and salt took precedence then of tea, coffee, chocolate and wine. It cannot be necessary here to dilate upon the uses of salt; but in repealing that duty in England, it was thought worthy of notice that salt was necessary to the health, growth and fattening of hogs, cattle, sheep and horses; that it was a preservative of hay and clover, and restored mouldy and flooded hay to its good and wholesome state; and made even straw and chaff available as food for cattle.

The domestic salt makers need not speak of protection against alum salt. No quantity of duty will keep it out. The people must have it for the provision trade; and the duty upon that kind of salt is a grievous burthen upon them without being of the least advantage to the salt makers. (Concluded in our Next.)

To the Freemen of the Twelfth Congressional District of North Carolina.

FELLOW CITIZENS: It has always afforded me pleasure to communicate to my constituents the result of our deliberations in the National Legislature, and the state and condition of our country. At the close of this long and important session, however, I find myself worn down with fatigue, and in such feeble health as requires my immediate departure from this place, for the purpose of seeking its restoration. I must, therefore, throw myself upon the indulgence of my fellow citizens, upon this occasion, and ask that they may not feel disappointed in not receiving a detailed account of our proceedings, through the medium of a circular letter, which has been my uniform method of communicating at the end of every session of Congress in which I have served. From my present arrangements, I do not expect to be at home before the month of August. My intention is, to visit the different counties of my district during the fall, Superior Court Circuit, when I hope to have it in my power to see my constituents generally, and to render a satisfactory account of the manner in which I have discharged the trust confided to me by them.

I will conclude by saying, that the course which our present illustrious Chief Magistrate has pursued, and particularly his firmness and moral courage displayed in opposing a system, the corrupting influence of which must ere long have sapped the foundation of our Government, revives the hopes of the friends of the Constitution and correct principles; and the anticipation of a lasting continuation of our happy form of Government, administered according to the purity of its principles, may be safely relied on. The brilliancy of General Jackson's military career, in my opinion, sinks into insignificance when compared with his resisting an influence which has borne many men into office, backed by the delusive hope of obtaining millions of money from the public Treasury, without taking into consideration the fact, that no money can be taken from the Treasury until it has first been taken from the pockets of the people, who are supposed to be so ignorant of their own interests as to yield their support to a system, the end and object of which is to continue the oppressive taxes under which they are now suffering, for the exclusive benefit of a few political speculators.


The Message of the President to the House of Representatives, containing his reasons for rejecting the Maysville road bill, and setting forth his objections to the whole system, as it is proposed to execute it by the Government, taken in connection with his determined resistance to such of appropriation bills, which were forced through the House of Representatives on Sunday morning last, (a full development of which I hope will be given in due time,) is destined to place his name on the brightest page in the American history. He must stand the centre picture on the American canvass, between the immortal father of his country, and the no less immortal sage of Monticello.

Your obedient servant,
SAMUEL P. CARSON.

FROM THE GAZETTE JOURNAL.

Punning upon Punning.—We are sorry to see our friend of the Western Carolinian giving up to the besetting sin of the times. We had thought better of White than to see him punning upon a Connecticut Senator. Speaking of Mr. Tomlinson's election he says, "Mr. Pool will have to walk out of the Senate, though he has continued to kick up a great dust to retire in." Same on you Mr. Editor, for such misrepresentation. Pool still keeps his seat, in that honorable body, and we dare say will be re-elected for two years hence. Connecticut will hardly give up her foothold upon the Senate yet. Mr. Tomlinson was elected in place of her other Senator, who will be over for the next six years. Connecticut is tolerably well represented in both houses now, for a manufacturing State, and we hope she will get her *Ed's* seat for all the salt yet in her *Stove*. Her *Ed's* member is a fellow of an old head in matters pertaining to pell wool and to our knowledge, the *Ed's* seat is better than he makes but little *Ed's* knows how to shave close, whenever we poor Southerners are to be fleeced; but this latter gentleman will say to us perhaps—*Nemo tenet fur pro eodem delicto*.

At this time (says the Milledgeville Recorder) there is no female in our Penitentiary, but one, who was sentenced to it at the late term of the Superior Court of Burke county, and for a singular offence to have been committed by a woman, *Horee stealing*.


JUN 22, 1830.

Salisbury:

JUNE 22, 1830.

We are authorized to announce Maj. Matthew Bain, as a candidate to represent the county of Mecklenburg in the State Senate.

We are authorized to announce Wm. J. Alexander, Esq. as a candidate to represent the county of Mecklenburg in the House of Commons.

We are authorized to announce Evan Alexander, Esq. as a candidate to represent the county of Mecklenburg in the House of Commons.

The President's Message.—The proclamation of the President's message, refusing to sign the Maysville Road bill and stating the ground of his objections to its passage, has created considerable excitement in several quarters of the Union. We intimated in our last paper which contained the Message at full length, that we would give our free and unbiased opinion in relation to that document, which will stand as a memorable example of the President's firmness and fixedness of purpose to root out all evil and partial legislation, and to overturn a system based upon injustice and the wreck of Southern interests. We cannot too highly applaud that act of noble daring in the President of the Union, which prompts him to lay aside sectional feelings and to examine into the source of the prostration of Southern prosperity, whilst the North East and North West have continued to advance with rapid strides to wealth, power and magnificence.

We agree with the President, that it is inexpedient at the present time to hold out to the friends of Internal Improvement, any encouragement, since we are, at this moment, saddled with the public debt, to the extinguishing of which all the surplus revenue should be applied.

The President's conclusions in relation to the objects of this particular bill, with the inexpediency of forwarding, by the patronage of the General Government, any system of Internal Improvements at the particular season, and his urging upon the House, that after defraying the necessary expenses of the Government, no diversion of the remaining unappropriated revenue should be permitted to the prejudice of the public debt, are strong and convincing arguments of the wisdom of his views.

But we cannot entirely concur with all the propositions of the President, in relation to this important and interesting subject of Internal Improvement, unless we should prove recreant to the principles we have pledged ourselves to advocate and support. We give our full and free assent to the doctrine, that the General Government cannot claim jurisdiction over the territory within the boundaries of a particular state, for the purposes of Internal Improvement; but we go still farther, and deny that any power rests in the General Government to forward a system of Internal Improvements, however great its National importance may be.

If the Government have the right to apply the National Treasury to the purpose of Internal Improvement, it follows in our conception, as clear as the day, the night, that the right to order the construction of a canal would be co-extensive with the right to appropriate money for its construction. If the right to order, be not within the enumerated authorities vested in Congress, the right to appropriate money can not rest with the General Government. We deny that the power to legislate upon subjects of Internal Improvement, in any manner of shape, ever was relinquished by the states to the Federal Legislature. The President in his Message concedes in some degree that right to Congress. His refusal to sign this bill did not seem to rest upon any fixed and deliberate opinion, that the General Government has no right to appropriate money for the purposes of Internal Improvement, where a general benefit is to accrue thereby; but his rejection was, in a great degree, the result of a persuasion that the measure in question would advance the individual prosperity of a particular state, and confer partial, instead of general advantages.

Although we have always sincerely admired the character of the present chief magistrate, and are now friendly to his administration in the gross, yet we have no fear to speak out our honest convictions, notwithstanding, with all becoming respect, they may militate in part against his views. We are not the obsequious admirers of greatness and will not follow in the rear, but will strive to be in the van with our opinions upon every constitutional conflict, and brace with the nerve of this latter spirit, if the present moment, we do not pause to declare, that we have distinctly understood the President to repudiate the authority of the General Government to make Internal Improvements, and that he viewed any system of the kind, as foreign to the spirit and policy of our institutions, whilst he recommended it as an object of local policy and state legislation. He seems now, not only to concede the power of legislation, with