

Political.

FROM THE BANNER OF THE CONSTITUTION.

A friend of ours was informed the other day, by an Eastern merchant, of an operation by which he made between three and four hundred dollars, and which any other ship-owner may imitate, with the same result. He had built a vessel, and wanted a chain cable for her; the price of the chain cable, in England, is four cents per pound; but there is a duty upon it, here, of three cents per pound, which is 75 per centum on the cost, and the charges of importation are nearly to one cent more per pound than the whole cost, eight cents. An American blacksmith, at the present day, can make chain cables at seven cents per pound, but not for less than three cents more than the cost in England, the merchant in question purchased a second hand hemp-cable for his vessel, which he sent to Liverpool, and, after selling the old cable as junk, for nearly as much as it cost, purchased a new chain cable, weighing about 12,000 pounds, at three hundred and sixty dollars, than he would have had to pay for it made in the United States.

So common have all modes of economizing become, that it is a fact—which we all know is worth a thousand theories—that there are people who keep chain cables on hire for a trifling sum. The process is this: A merchant builds a vessel and hires a chain cable, puts it on his anchor, for which he pays a dollar. When he gets to Liverpool, buys a new chain, and brings back the old one in the hold of the ship, and on arriving, at the custom-house either says it was American iron, or that it had no paid a duty, it is permitted to be laid without paying duty again. The owner thus saves three or four hundred dollars, and sustains no inconvenience except that he cannot land his new chain without paying a duty on it. Some ship owners, who do not trade to Europe, get supplied with chain cables at Nova Scotia, and others in the West Indies, and we think it quite likely, that, as time matures, the arrangements for extending these facilities, we shall have ships lying off and on, on the coast, loaded with chain cables, to supply outward bound vessels, which they would meet by appointment at particular points.

Now, the beauty of all this is, that the good natured people of the U. S. States have been cheated into the belief that the high duty on raw iron, which drives our ship-owners to employ British chain makers, is all for the protection of American industry.

FROM THE BANNER OF THE CONSTITUTION.

Suppose a man were to enter a China store in Philadelphia, and be shown two pitchers of about equal quality, one of which was made in France, and could be imported and sold at one dollar, and the other was made in the United States, but could not be sold for less than two dollars, which one would he purchase? We

are inclined to think, in ninety-nine cases out of a hundred, he would take the French one. If, however, he should be one of those mistaken *soi-disant patriots*, who think it more advantageous to the country to employ one potter in making one pitcher, than employing one farmer to make in the same time as much flour as can be exchanged in South Carolina for as much cotton as will buy two pitchers in France, he would probably take the American pitcher. This would in reality be giving away one dollar without an equivalent, but as every man has a right to be as generous as he pleases with his own money, we should not quarrel with him for that. But we should be very apt to have a different view of the subject, were this man to join with the manufacturer, and petition Congress to pass a law to compel every body else to give two dollars for a one dollar pitcher. We should think this highly unjust, and yet this is the glorious American System. Can sensible people be longer duped by such an imposition?

FROM THE BANNER OF THE CONSTITUTION.

A new paper has lately been established at Albany, entitled "The Freeman, Advocate, and Farmer's Mechanic's, and Working-men's Champion." The Editor, in his opening address, says: "We are opposed to the various new doctrines which have been promulgated in opposition to the Federal Constitution."

From this expression, added to the language of the title, the reader would be led to suppose that the paper was established for the purpose of sustaining the cause of liberty and the rights of those who labor. But not so. It is a Tariff paper, and, like all the rest, is hostile to the freedom of industry. Fearful, however, that a reaction may take place, it holds out the idea that the monopolists are satisfied. It says: "It is true that no new restrictions upon commerce are expected or desired by the manufacturers; 'The present system has proved satisfactory, with a few exceptions, and the friends of domestic industry are content.' This is the false flag which will be held over by the Tariff party, in order to re-

concile the friends of liberty to their present galling chains. It is true that the cotton and woolen manufacturers, the iron masters, and sugar planters, may be content with their duties of 35 to 50 per centum; but, so certain is the Free Trade party's success in these monopolies, and withdraw their determined, unyielding opposition, a host of new schemes of prohibition will be brought forward, and every succeeding year will exert more firmly than ever upon the country the abominable policy which is now operating with its oppressive and unequal hand. All the machinery for making a bold stroke against the importation of silk, is now getting into operation. China and crockery ware will next come in for a bonny, as glass has done, and a hundred other interests will apply for aid, until finally the nation will become so firmly hogged by restrictive laws, that nothing but a direful convulsion can restore her to a state of freedom. When that moment arrives, what will become of the vested interests?

By way of keeping up the spirits of the monopolists, the "Champion" says: "Nor are any reductions of importance likely to be made, although the Post has often falsely prophesied that such would be the case." We do not know that it is any more gentle than wise to denounce a prophecy so false, until the period of its predicated fulfillment has passed; but we can readily excuse those, for resorting to vague and rude assertions, who know that argument will not bear them out.

The Attorney General, Mr. Beaman, reached this city this morning, after an absence of two months on a visit to Georgia.

Telegraph.

BANK OF THE UNITED STATES.—We are glad to find that Major Lewis's instructions have been overruled, and that the *Globe* continues its warfare on the Bank of the United States. Telegraph.

PRESIDENT'S VISIT TO THE SOUTH.—It will be seen by the following reply to an interview from the citizens of Wilmington, that President has declined making his contemplated tour to the South this summer.

Washington City, May 26, 1831.
Gentlemen.—I have received your letter of the 8th instant, inviting me to partake of the hospitality of the citizens of Wilmington, in the event of my taking a southern tour this season. This tour I had contemplated with pleasure last winter, as promising a useful relaxation from the cares of my office; but I find that a proper regard for the public interest compels me to forego it. I can therefore only tender my thanks on this occasion, for the personal kindness of the citizens of Wilmington; and for the favourable view of a public service, which accompanies it.

I have the honor to be in the greatest respect, your obedient & humble servant,

ANDREW JAYSON.
Messrs. E. B. Dudley, O. Holmes, J. Hill,

The Washington *Globe* says it was Department has never been offered any other individual than the Hon. H. L. White. The Richmond *Enquirer* thinks that Judge W. will agree to serve.

The *Enquirer* also states that Philip Barbour, Esq. has declined the office of Attorney General of the United States.

Star

FOREIGN.

SIX DAYS LATER

FROM ENGLAND.

By the arrival of the ship Hamilton Captain Bunker, from Liverpool on the 13th May, we have Liverpool dates of the 13th, and London to the evening of the 11th, for which we are indebted to the politeness of the Captain.

We consider the news by the arrival of considerable importance, as proving beyond all doubt that the Poles have uniformly been successful, except in the case of General Sierawski, heretofore noticed, who with 5,000 men very imprudently attacked a Russian force of 24,000.

It will be perceived that General Dwernicki has again achieved a victory over the Russians and taken twelve pieces of artillery.

The papers are filled with the accounts of the elections in England, the result of which is the all exciting topic of conversation. Four hundred and forty-seven members have already been returned, and in this number the net gain in favour of Reform is 94. The estimate that in the Commons there will be a majority of 150 in favour of this great measure will prove to be correct.

Prince Talleyrand has been authorized to state to his Government that the British Cabinet have refused to enter into the proposal to place the crown of Belgium on the head of Prince Leopold, and have left the affair on

the direction of His Royal Highness.

Accounts have been received of an extensive confederacy in Holland, to compel the king to abstain from making the possession of Luxembourg a Dutch question.—Some of the most influential men in Holland have declared themselves friendly to the principles of this confederacy, and are anxious for a treaty of commerce with Belgium.

There is no longer any doubt that the Cholera Morbus has found its way into Warsaw and the Polish Army.—It first made its appearance in the Russian camp.

General Schynecki has issued a proclamation to the army and the nation in which he does not disguise the difficulties of their situation, but tells them plainly that their only hope of ultimate success in the struggle for national existence depends on their continued perseverance. He enumerates the glorious result of the campaign, and comments with laudable pride on the fact that though Poland had at its commencement but an ill organized force of 30,000 to oppose to the hordes of Russia, nearly 50,000 of the latter have been put hors de combat, and 16,000 remain prisoners in Warsaw, whilst the Poles have taken 11 flags, 15 or 16,000 stand of arms, and 87 pieces of cannon, together with a great number of baggage and ammunition, wagons, &c. We cannot doubt that his appeal will be met in a corresponding spirit. On the other hand the Autocrat has ordered to be levied an army of 180,000 men to support the operations of Gen. Diebitsch, and it is stated that the war is highly popular in Russia, notwithstanding the reverses sustained by the Russians.

Courier & Enquirer.



FRAT JUNIORIA - LAT. LIBRARY.

Salisbury:

JUNE 27, 1831.

STATE HOUSE DESTROYED!

It has become our painful duty to announce the fact that the State House has been consumed by fire. It took fire on Tuesday morning last, whilst the inhabitants of the town were at breakfast. Most of the papers were saved with the exception of the library which was burnt. The fine statue of Washington by Canova has been entirely destroyed. The fire was occasioned by the carelessness of a workman, who was covering the building with zinc; He had fire on the top of it for the purpose of soldering the zinc and whilst he was at breakfast the roof took fire.

WE MUST AGAIN REQUEST ALL THOSE INDEBTED TO JONES & CRAIGIE to make payment as soon as possible of the business of that concern must be closed. Those whom they want their money but they cannot pay without those who owe them will comply with the above request. They hope that, as they cannot call upon each individual, this note will answer the same purpose. The amount of each account is so small that they think no man could pay it without any inconvenience.

The committee appointed, at the public meeting in this place for the arrangements preparatory to the celebration of the 4th July, to invite the Revolutionary officers and soldiers of this and the neighboring Counties, take this method of requesting the presence at the celebration.

A writer in one of the Charleston papers, who signs himself "one of the people," has attempted to analyze Mr. McDuffie's several speeches, upon the subject of the prohibitory duties, and to expose the weak and indefensible parts of his argument. Although he has not, in our opinion, succeeded in his undertaking, he is by far the most sensible man who has written upon that side of the question. We

agree with the writer that the *more* *lower* *equitable* laws alone, will not prevent contraband trade or the violation of the revenue laws, but we do hold that where the import duties are moderate and equal, that the inducements are not so strong to carry on smuggling and therefore few cases of that crime must consequently occur. This we understand to be Mr. McDuffie's argument, and we have never understood him to propose the abolition of the laws which make smuggling a crime and inflict punishment upon the offender. His proposal was to take away the inducements to the commission of the offence, which the writer will surely admit may be done by a modification of the Tariff laws.

We are not opposed to a constitutional, fair and equal system for the encouragement of domestic industry, which may contribute to national independence, and which will strengthen the bonds of the union by the ties of brotherhood in the interchange of domestic productions." But's system which is built up and supported by the national legislature, as the "American System" is, which is unconstitutional and whilst it enriches one portion of the Union, impoverishes another, at the same time that it weakens the bonds of Union between the States, and produces nothing but dissatisfaction and disquiet is not the system, that we should be pleased to see prevail. Every State can, in a constitutional manner, obtain the privilege of protecting her own manufactures. Such a system would have the effect which the writer of the article under consideration thinks ought to be established. The Tariff, if it does not tend to destroy all regularity and harmony in foreign commerce, surely has embarrassed that portion of it which is carried on with Great Britain, in no inconsiderable degree. It has shut out our cotton from that market by the severe duties which have been imposed upon it by the British Government. Of this fact we have

seen the effect in the interchange of domestic productions." But's system which is built up and supported by the national legislature, as the "American System" is, which is unconstitutional and whilst it enriches one portion of the Union, impoverishes another, at the same time that it weakens the bonds of Union between the States, and produces nothing but dissatisfaction and disquiet is not the system, that we should be pleased to see prevail. Every State can, in a constitutional manner, obtain the privilege of protecting her own manufactures. Such a system would have the effect which the writer of the article under consideration thinks ought to be established. The Tariff, if it does not tend to destroy all regularity and harmony in foreign commerce, surely has embarrassed that portion of it which is carried on with Great Britain, in no inconsiderable degree. It has shut out our cotton from that market by the severe duties which have been imposed upon it by the British Government. 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