

As the friends of the "American System" prize themselves upon their success in reaching the terms of his tariff, we copy the following clear and lucid exposure of the effects of the Tariff, upon the Southern planter, from the Northern Sentinel. We had the Editor of the Sentinel as a valuable laborer in the cause of free trade. [Ed. Car.

FROM THE NEWBERN SENTINEL.

That the Farmers of North Carolina may see more plainly the burdens under which they labor, we insert their attention to the annexed statement.

A Farmer brings a bale of Cotton to market, and applies the proceeds to the purchase of necessaries for his family. The cotton weighs, say 300 lbs. which he sells at \$7 50 for 100 lbs. making \$22 50. The first tax he pays is to our wretched navigation—for his cotton brings one dollar per hundred less than he would have received for it, had our navigation been good. Then, his loss on a bale of cotton, on the tax he pays to the Swash, is three dollars, as he receives only \$22 50 for what he would otherwise obtain \$25 50. This is an indisputable fact. Well, he now says, say,

120 lbs Sugar	\$8 00	\$8 00
100 do. Iron	6 00	6 00
1 Blanket	3 00	3 00
1 lbs. Powder	0 40	0 80
10 yds Calico	2 50	2 50
10 do. Cottons	0 10	1 00
		\$21 30
Cash, balance	1 20	\$22 50

These, then, are about the quantity and the retail prices of the articles he would receive in exchange for his cotton. We will now proceed to show at how much lower prices he would purchase the same articles, were we permitted to send our cotton to Europe and receive thence in exchange their cheap goods, unburdened with heavy taxation. Sugar stands first on the list. This article may be bought in Cuba at one and a half to two cents per lb. and could be delivered on the wharf in Newbern, (free of duty,) at four cents per lb. all charges of freight, insurance, commissions, &c. paid. Thus, then, our farmer could procure it 100 per cent. cheaper than he now pays, except for the tax of three cents per lb. which he contributes to the wealthy sugar planter of Louisiana. We will, to be certain, estimate the loss on the purchase of 100 lbs. sugar, at three dollars, which is not too much.

Iron comes next. The duty on English bar iron is \$37 per ton; on sheet and hoop iron \$78 46 per ton. The price of English bar in New York, is \$72 50, and of sheet and hoop iron, \$135 to 140. In London, in the latter part of 1830, English bar is quoted at \$32 50, and sheet and hoop iron at an average of \$2. Here, then, are articles of the first necessity, subjected to the enormous duty of \$2 50 per cwt. The freight and charges on iron do not exceed \$10 per ton, which sum, added to the London price, would give us the article at \$41 50 for English bar, instead of \$72 50, and at \$52 for sheet and hoop, instead of \$135 to 140. Then, on his 100 lbs. iron, our farmer pays a tax to a few hundred owners of mines in Pennsylvania of \$2 50.

The Blanket is next in order. On this the duty is 35 cents on every dollar of the first cost. The tax on that, will be about 70 cents.

On Powder, the duty is 8 cents per lb. Where it admitted duty free, it would at least be five cents cheaper than it now is. On this, therefore the farmer pays a tax of five cents per lb.

Calicoes and Cottons. The duty on these two articles, with that on cambricks, gingham, checks, muslins, &c. &c. is from 87 to 175 cents on every dollar of the cost, say only 100 per cent. and on these the farmer pays on the \$3 50 worth which he purchases, just double the price he would pay, but for the Tariff.

Now let us examine his loss. Say on account of the Swash, He receives for his Cotton, less \$3 00 On Sugar his tax is 3 00 On Iron, 2 50 On one Blanket, 0 70 On his Calico and Cotton, 1 75

\$10 95

The farmer, then who toils in his field and makes one bale of Cotton, pays to the General Government in taxes, which operate very largely as a bounty to the manufacturers, \$3, and to the Swash \$3. The articles stated, are quoted to illustrate the duties he pays which are equally heavy on almost every thing he consumes.

Now if a solid majority of Congress takes out of the pockets of our agriculturists, 35 per cent. on all the cotton they grow, for the purpose of giving 20 per cent. of it to a few manufacturers, ought we not to complain? But we must encourage American industry! We would like to know what kind of industry that is in which our hardy yeomanry are engaged? Is it European industry? Is it not as much American industry as if they were shut up in a brick house spinning Cotton? And these good Tariffites, who cry so loudly for encouragement to American industry; are not willing that we should receive the cheap goods which England can furnish us in return for the 80 to 40 millions of our produce per annum, which she buys from us. It is our desire to convince the agricultural community of the extent of their wrongs; for they are the bone and sinew of our country, and when made fully sensible of the injustice done them, will seek the remedy in a manner consistent with their rights as American citizens. If the Manufacturing States can remain satisfied with such incidental protection as a Tariff for revenue will afford them, it will be well; but they mistake most egregiously, the spirit of the South, if they suppose it will tamely bear, one moment after the National debt is paid, a Tariff avowedly to protect their interests to the injury of our own. Twenty-four Millions of Dollars in Taxes, will not always be rung from the Industry of the People, to swell the arrogance and wealth of any one set of men.

UNITED STATES BANK.

Last week we were surprised to hear, just before the publication of our paper, that efforts were making to get up and obtain signatures to petitions to have a branch of the United States Bank established at Knoxville.

We have a few objections to this measure. In the first place, our country is essentially agricultural; a bank is uncongenial to it and is only beneficial to merchants. A farmer cannot borrow money and pay six per cent on it and from the ordinary profits of his plantation make enough to discharge his debt and interest. The consequences will be, whenever the Bank demands payment, the borrower's negroes or stock or farm must be sacrificed to raise the money. The charter of the bank will expire in about five years. Some delay will occur before the branch can be located here, and some time will be occupied in loaning out their money. If, then, the charter is not to be renewed, the business of the Bank must be wound up; its customers must immediately satisfy its demands or their negroes and lands must fall into the hands of this mammoth. A great amount of property will be sold at an immense sacrifice; the people will be distressed; the cry for money will be tremendous; it cannot be had and hundreds of farmers will be turned out of house and home and effectually ruined.

But it will be said, perhaps, that it will relieve our country from the present scarcity of currency. This is a weak and foolish pretence. Let us examine it; suppose the country is full of money, how is any man to be benefited by it, unless he has some valuable product to give in exchange for it. Floods of money will do a man no good who has nothing to give for it. Industry, then, well directed, is the only resource that will honestly and beneficially fill a man's pockets. He must have something to sell before he can induce any one to buy; and that country will always be rich and have the most circulating medium, whose inhabitants are judiciously industrious and whose products are most abundant; and to attempt to found the prosperity of a community on any other basis is grossly quackery. If, then, a branch bank was established here, it might perhaps, benefit a few merchants, but it would ruin the farmers; and those who would not borrow from it, and had nothing to sell, could derive no advantage from it, unless they could steal its funds without the possibility of detection.

But what does the Bank give to the country? Is it really a monstrous favor to borrow money for ninety days and pay six per cent on it? If so, there are many individuals among us who will let out their cash when its repayment can be properly secured on far more accommodating terms. Why then, should we beg that a monied nobility should be established

among us to lend us their funds, and pour the vitals of the country and devour its property.

But if the directors look to profit alone, and not to political power and consequence, Knoxville is a most improper place for the location of a branch. The experiment has been tried and was comparatively unproductive. The old State Bank was established here long ago; it did the whole business for a considerable time of all East Tennessee; its branches were extended into the Western part of the State, and yet, after a full experiment, the stockholders deemed it prudent to wind up the concern. If, then, the directors of a state institution, came to such a conclusion, after a fair trial, is it not certain that a branch of the United States Bank must do a losing or at least a piddling business here, unless they determine to engross as much land as they can, to ruin the farmers, and thus speculate upon the community.

This bank is at present exerting its utmost influence to prevent the reelection of Gen. Jackson to the presidency, to thwart his measures, pervert his purposes, stigmatize his name and bring into power the apostate republican, Henry Clay. If the latter should cajole the people to support him, the principles of republicanism will be overturned, the Bank charter will be renewed, a perpetual privileged nobility will be established among us, federal doctrines will obtain a currency and strength that will be as despotic as the monarchy of England.

Our objections, then, to the establishment of a branch of this institution among us, are, that it is unsuitable to our country, and will ruin our farmers; that it will not make money more abundant than it is; that it will be unprofitable to the stockholders; that it will interfere with our elections, and have a tendency to corrupt the morals of the community; that its influence will operate against the present administration; against republicanism and republican doctrines; that it will aid the progress and growth of federalism, raise up among us a monied aristocracy, and finally turn our government as to every practical purpose, into a monarchy, unlimited in its authority, uncontrollable in its powers, intolerable in its oppressions, and supported in all its assumptions, usurpations, and tyrannies by an iron-hearted band of privileged monopolists, and supercilious aristocrats.

Knoxville Register.

AWFUL CONFLAGRATION!

It is our painful and melancholy duty again to announce to the public, another appalling instance of loss by fire, which will be deeply felt and lamented by every individual in our State. It is nothing less than the total destruction of the Capitol of the State, located in this city! Of that noble edifice, with its splendid decorations, nothing now remains but the blackened walls and smouldering ruins! The State Library is also entirely consumed, and the Statue of WASHINGTON, that proud monument of national gratitude, which was our pride and glory, is so mutilated and defaced, that none can behold it but with mournful feelings, and the conviction involuntarily forces itself upon their minds, that the loss is one which cannot be repaired. The most active exertions were made to rescue this *chef d'oeuvre* of CAPOVA, from the ravages of the devouring element, nor were they desisted from until the danger became eminent.

The alarm was given about seven o'clock on Tuesday morning, and it was presently evident that all attempts to extinguish the fire, would prove perfectly fruitless. The efforts of the bystanders were then directed towards the protection of the Public Offices on the square, and the adjacent private buildings; and the preservation of the official archives. We are happy to add, that none of the former were injured, and that the latter, including the Legislative records, were all saved. The beautiful grave of Oaks, of which the Capitol was the centre ornament, did more towards staying the progress of the flames than any human effort, and incalculates most forcibly the propriety of cultivating shade trees in Cities, on the score of security from fire alone, to say nothing of other considerations. Seldom has the eye witnessed so awful a spectacle as this vast building in one concentrated blaze, streaming from every window and a vast column from the roof; forming altogether a scene not adequately to be described.

The origin of the fire is not certainly known, but we believe the general impression is that it was the result of most culpable carelessness on the part of a man who had been employed to assist in soldering the new Zinc roof, as he was seen that morning carrying up a coil of fire between two shingles considerably

ignited, a spark from which, in all probability, fell among some combustible matter between the roof and ceiling; which took fire while the hands were at breakfast.

Considering the rapidity with which the fire progressed, it is an alleviating circumstance that the public papers were all secured. Besides the papers of the Clerks of the two Houses of the Legislature, and those of the Comptroller and of the Clerk of the Supreme Court, the fine copy of Stewart's Painting of the Father of our Country, and some articles of furniture of the Legislative Chambers, were preserved from the flames.

It will be seen from the accompanying Resolutions, that the Congregation and pew-holders of the Presbyterian Church, with laudable public spirit, have rendered to the Governor the use of their Buildings for the temporary accommodation of the Legislature.

Raleigh, 21st June, 1831.

At a meeting of the Congregation and Pew-holders of the Presbyterian Church in this City, the Rev. William McPheeters was called to the Chair, and H. M. Miller, Esq. was requested to act as Secretary.

The meeting taking into consideration the very distressing calamity with which the City of Raleigh and the State generally has this day been visited, in the destruction, by fire, of that noble edifice, the State House, which was the pride and ornament of the State; adopted unanimously the following resolutions:—

Resolved, That they do hereby respectfully offer to His Excellency the Governor of the State of North Carolina, and through him to the General Assembly of the State, this Church with the Session House thereunto attached, as a temporary accommodation for holding the sessions of that honorable body, until a more convenient and permanent building shall be provided.

Resolved, That should any alteration in said Church be deemed advisable for the better accommodation of the members of the Assembly, that they do hereby allow and authorize said alterations to be made.

Resolved, That a copy of the foregoing Resolutions, signed by the Chairman and countersigned by the Secretary, be handed to His Excellency the Governor.

WILLIAM MCPHEETERS, Chairman.

H. M. MILLER, Secy.

We learn also, that the use of the Session House of the Presbyterian Church has been politely offered to the Judges and Bar of the Supreme Court, at present in session, and the offer has been thankfully accepted.

In the evening of the day on which the conflagration took place, his excellency the Governor caused an examination to be made of John M. Mason, John Bell, and William Adams (an apprentice of Mason) persons who had been at work on the roof of the Capitol that morning, soldering the heads of the nails which fastened down the zinc—in order, if possible, to come at the truth as to the origin of the fire. No one, it is believed, who heard this examination, can doubt that the destruction which has taken place, was caused by the careless use of fire by said workmen between five and seven o'clock that morning.

Jail Breaking.—Jonathan Lewis, convicted at the last November Term of the United States Circuit Court of passing counterfeit bills on the Bank of the United States, and sentenced to five years imprisonment, and who made his escape from the jail of this city, in January last, by cutting the bars of iron which formed the grate of one of the windows of his prison, effected his escape from the same place, on Friday night last in a like manner. There were two or three other prisoners confined in the same room, who would probably have made their way through the same aperture had it not been for the early alarm given by a prisoner in the apartment immediately above. A large party immediately went in pursuit of Lewis; but returning without apprehending him. For a description of him, see the Jailor's advertisement in a subsequent column.

Electronizing.—John M. Dick and Francis L. Simpson, Esqrs. candidates for the Senate in Guilford County, have come to an agreement not to ride about in the county for the purpose of electronizing during the present summer.

Supreme Court.—Franklin L. Smith, of Charlotte, has been admitted to Superior Court practice, and James N. McPheeters, of Camden, and Michael Hoke, of Lincoln, have obtained County Court Licences.

The Hon. Levi Woodbury, Secretary of the Navy, and Commodores Rodgers, Stewart and Patterson, Navy Commissioners, arrived here on Saturday last in the Steamboat Focahontas, Capt. Henderson, and took lodging, at Saint's Exchange Hotel. They visited the Navy Yard on the same day, when the usual honors were paid them. They will leave here on Wednesday next, on their return to Washington.



WE MUST AGAIN REQUEST ALL THOSE SUBSCRIBERS TO JONES & CRAIGER to make payment as soon as possible as the business of that concern must be closed. Those whom they may want their money but they cannot pay it will out those who care then will comply with the above request. They hope that, as they cannot call upon each individual, this notice will answer the same purpose. The amount of each account is so small that they think almost any man could pay it without any inconvenience.

INTERNAL IMPROVEMENT.

While on the one hand, we are opposed to an unjust, unconstitutional and extravagant expenditure of the public money, by the general government, for the purposes of internal improvements, we are on the other, equally opposed to that narrow minded and contracted policy, which says that we shall have none of any kind. Among the subjects which have come before our State legislature, it is not a little surprising, that this should have, heretofore, claimed so little of their attention. We hope for the credit and honor of N. Carolina that this State of things will not remain. But say some low-minded grovelling politicians, who are willing to gain any thing for the State, by unfair means, since you will not agree for the national legislature to make roads and canals for us out of the money of the people of the other States, how shall we have any work of internal improvement carried on? For the honor and respectability of the State we wish that such a question never had been asked; but it has been asked and we will answer it. We will reply, we can carry them on with our own money. In God's name, if we are so poor and so illiberal that we cannot have any means of expediting our produce to market without the arm of the federal hand. Even if it was not forbidden by the constitution, shall we so far forget the dignity and standing of the State, as to ask the general government to make roads and canals for us? Shall we, because Kentucky or Ohio have received the money of N. C. and S. Carolina for the purpose of improving their condition, at the expense of the constitution,—that ligament which binds together the jarring materials of which this Union is composed, do the same? If our neighbors break any one of God's commandments shall we do so likewise? Would that citizens go unpunished, for a breach of one of our laws who could prove that another man had committed the same act with impunity? If you want a fence on your land, will you ask your neighbor to pay half the expense, when he will not be benefited by it? Would it be just or right that he should pay half the expense? We trust no one will say so. Away then with the idea that we are to have fine roads and canals made for us, by the general government and let us begin ourselves. We want no free roads or canals. We want some cheap and expeditious mode of carrying our produce to market. And some we must have. Shall Virginia and S. Carolina always have set down to their accounts the half of our exports? We trust not. A spirit of opposition to internal improvements of any kind has arisen among the people, which do not easily be accounted for. The friends of the "American System" have charged it upon those, who are opposed to that system,—who will not sanction the acts of the Congress of the United States which go to destroy that ark, in which we have so long been preserved. We might, with equal propriety, charge it upon those who are always looking to the federal head, for a support while they are unwilling to expend one expense themselves. But this kind of warfare we look upon as childish and foolish in the extreme and we shall not therefore resort to it. It is enough for us to know that such a spirit does exist, and if we are good citizens, possessing any State pride and anxious for the prosperity and standing of N. Carolina we ought to try to eradicate it. Shall we continue always to pay one barrel of flour for carrying four to market? We hope not. It costs the farmer of Rowan co. one dollar at the very lowest calculation, to get one barrel of flour carried to Fayetteville which is our nearest and best market. He there gets, upon an average four dollars, for his flour. He pays then one barrel out of every four or the one-fourth part of his crop for carrying it to market. It is not only the case with flour but it is so with all our productions,—our corn, our cotton and our tobacco. Cannot this state of things be remedied? We believe so and we hope that it will. An objection has been urged against internal improvements by the States which you will here mention and we have only to mention it to have it despised. It is said that each county will want a road or canal and, therefore, we shall neither have roads or canals. You might with the same propriety say, that because each county would prefer having the State House at its largest town, that therefore we should have no State House at all. Is there any thing more foolish? We will drop it as unworthy of a further remark. When a man is called upon to give a vote upon this subject he should not ask himself the question, whether another county should