POLITICAL.

THE TAX ON HIGH.

From the Zanesville (Ohio) Messenger.

For the purpose of benefi ing the large capitalists engaged in the iron business, Congress imposed wax or tariff of this. ty seven dollars a ton on all unwrought iron imported from abroad into the United States. This they called encourage ing the industry of the people, socarding to the great American Sylem-though the consumers of iron have to pay nearly devale the price of that article in consequence of the tax. Whilst there is so heavy a teg on unwrought fron, the duty. on many manufactured articles is so small that they can be imported ready made for a less price than the raw meterial from which they are wrought, thereby setually discouraging, by bunging and foolish laws, the interests of our own oilizins. An instance of this kind is mentioned in a late Auraber of the "Banner of in Sonstrution" a newspaper pub-Mahert in Philadelphia, which ably advocares the interests of the people against the plots of avaricious monopolists. The Editor says be examined the invoices of s lot of horse shors lately imported into Philadelphia, by a merchant of that city and found the whole cost of them, carstage, duty, and all, to be \$5 80 cents per 100 pounds. They are all finished except turning up at the ends, and have the holes for the nails already punched in them. They wrigh 4 lbs, and a half a set-and's horse might be shod all round for 27 cents. What American blacksmith can come in competition with them ! The fact is that iron pays a duty of a hundred per cent, or more, whilst horse shors only pay 25 per cent., of course our b'acksmiths cannot make so cheap on article out of taxed iron as foreign blacksmiths can make out of free iron. Yet, this tax is called protecting our home industry! A large importation of the article would probably throw out of employment many persons engaged in making horse shoes. Those concerned will no doubt petition Congress to take the tax off of iron so that they may stand on an equal footing with oth ers in our own markets. There are, no doubt, many evils of the same kind which have been brought on the country by foolish legislators and grasping monopo 11015.

BROM THE BANNER OF THE CONSTITUTION.

Speech, delivered on the 25 h ultimo, by whiting which hadris-n. the Hon. Samuel D. Ingham, late Secre tary of the Treasury, at a public dinner given to him in Bucks County, where he of people to work in a wonderful man resides. This being the first public ex ner, and some of the most curious re pression, of the opinion of a public man, sul's have taken place. A friend of ours, oin Pennsylvania, against the American to importing some heavy manufactures of System, since the title began to turn iron, ordered them to be packed in casks against it in Ohio, is regarded here, by made of sheet iron. On making a colcuthe friends of Fire Trade, with much interest. Whether or no it will be followed up, in this State, by further demonstrations of opposition to the restrictive policy, remains to be seen. That the sancrite with which that policy has been iron casks are worth, in this country as shrouded for some years, in the Western States, is begining to be torn off, is man ifest, from several articles in our paper wond what they possess as fire wood, ib. of to-day, under the head of Missouri and Indiana Politics, and from several Onio LATEST FROM EUROPE. papers, which are daily gaining courage, and which before long, we think, will could desire. In the States of Maine and has received the coup de grace, and we following are extencis: observe, with great satisfaction, that six or eight papers in that quarter, with which we exchange, advocate, with much amility and learlessness, the cause of Free Trade.

Is it not for the interest of the whole other things, made of wood, could often fact occupied the whole country between be saved by having a few notis! A stitch the bug and Narew." in time toves nine. Many a man might trace his loss of property or health to the left Diebitsch at Zocolow, apparently in went of a few nails! And only look at route for Ostralenka or for Bialystock, ship and boat building : how many lives with no resource but to throw himself on and how much property have been lost, the protection of the Prussians, as Dwer-Is surprising to observe now great an in: the Austrians. He has showever, to is of two high an order to be prostituted to the not our reasoning, in many cases, built upon be and they are by far the most numerous and fluence small matters sometimes have in cross the Bug and Narew, with Polish is of two high an order to be prostituted to the not our reasoning, in many cases, built upon be and they are by far the most numerous and statement of a statement producing important results. It is an corps on every side of him. old and true saying, that " It is the last . By this masterly movement, the Polish was a nail or a spike less employed in other revolted districts, by whose popuher building. Let any farmer, who is lation his army will be indefinately augleft unrepaired, for the want of a few he will endeavor to reach Thorn, in Prusand got into the fields.

Now, that the farmers may see how shelter of its vast forests. they are bamboozied by the iron masters, ply them at that price.

out for the other half ; and, if they should Globe, under date Jun 2, three o'clocks, party which would flow to industry these company which would flow to industry these company which would flow to industry these company which would flow and the party which would read the party which we will be party which which we w ment of the question at four and a hard isnahave, at least, the satisfiction of knowing tity of a Russian defeat to the Poles, and that they die true arithmeticians. that they die true aritheneticians. 16.

this journal, beyond all possibility of re mor wants position the Prussian frontiers, the oppressions of that party; there futation, and if those who are libering to be in emmunication with Thorne, a party which would grind the poor lawith us in the same cause would contin- where he has a considerable magazine of borer to the very dust -that party is the Clay, or ue to touch repeatedly on the string, a seal provisions and ammunition waiting for American System" or astional Republican would forever be but upon the ilys of his approach those who innocently or fraudulentlyem. | Gen. Skrzwecki has also made a flank played, as an argument in favor of high movement; of Friday morning his head ding the destruction of the liberties of the produties, the fact that those high dutie shave quarters were t Milosna, and in the at. stone made goods fall in price. We have terngon at Jahanna and on Saturday at shown, by a publication of the prices of Sierock; his man army was in the diupwards of 250 articles, in the years 18 rection of Pultus; three hundred Polish 16 and 1831, respectively, ropied from officers have received orders to proceed selves. rent, that almost every one has fallen, there. We have accived this moment been governed by the restrictive system,—the more or less, between those two periods: a report, that in the environs of Ostro she has carried it to its utmost extent; It is two of the most respectable Prices Cur- to Lithuania, to organize the insurrection there being but before exceptions to the lenks the Imperial masian Guards, have equally well known that the condition of the whole list, which comprises every article experienced a new neck. Gen. Umin poor laborer is decodful;—that femine is star-quoted in both papers.* This exhibition ski commands in the quarter.

of prices will show, that, as goods sufject. The Messager de Pologne, a Warsaw is, generally, more awful, in the agriculture to low laborer in decodful;—that femine is staring, him in the face; that "the distress of prices will show, that, as goods sufject.

The Messager de Pologne, a Warsaw is, generally, more awful, in the agriculture. to low duties, and no duties at all, have n per, of 21st May, innounces that Gen, ral than in the manufacturing counties " this, fallen as well as those which are subject Skryznecki had taken Ostrolenka on the Mr. Niles tells us himself and vet he says the to high duties, the occasion of the f li 18 h, where he obtained a large sum of is to be looked for in general causes, not morey, the baggage of the enemy, and the people of the united states to the equal d operating in this country only, but in all 1700 prisoners. The object of Skrvz the countries of the commercial world it. need in advancing towards Ostrolenka.

pine- scantling, hoors, Bordeaux brandy, and cloret in bortes, which are quoted at the same prices at both periods and opium' flax-seed, bever skins, bides toop iron, undressed leather, We publish to day an extract from a vellow-ocre, (dry,) torthise shell and English

> The present Thriff has set the wits lation he found that the iron casks cost him at the rate of L1 sterling for each ton of bardware, whilst wooden casles would have cost Li 4s. 6d. per ton, and a difference besides consists in this : The sheet from at least the cost, whereas the wooden ones have scarcely any values be

SUCCESS OF THE POLES.

We learn from the Boston Evening speak out as boldly as any of our triends. Transcript that by the arrival at that pose of the Nereus, the editors have London New Hampshire the American System dates of the evening of 3d June. The

CONTINUED SUCCESS of THE POLES.

The London Star of the evening of the 3d June says, "The brave Polish Commander has completely cutmanceuwred the Russians. While a Polish corps was amusing them at Minsk, Skryznec ki united all the corps on his left, crossed be protected by restrictive law? Does he any the subject next week community that nails should be cheap? the Bug, and taking Ostrolenka by as-How many roofs of houses, floors, weaths sault has proceeded to Lomzs, defeated the industry of one section of the confederacy er boar lings, finces, gates, and various the Russian Guards at Tychosin, and in should be given to pamper the hydlings of an-

Accounts from Warsaw of the 25th.

bair that breaks the camel's-and many General has placed himself in contact a strip has foundered at sea, because there with the Samogitians, Lithuanians, and tuilding a barn, say whether cheap wails mented, so as to leave to Diebitsch no ere not a great object to him, and wheth prospect of escape, within the Prussian er many a gate or fence has not been frontiers. The foreign journals assert that pails, until the cattle had broken it down | sia ; but we expect he will seek to cross the Rosoka, and avail bimself of the

The march of Schryznecki is without we can assure them, that, if there was no parrellel in modern wasfare. From duty owiron, cut nails could be made in | Warsaw to Ostrolenka, was a flank march the United States at increasing a name is. per of full engary times, the United States at increasing a name is not be not be not be other 80; and to Tychosin 20 more—the other 82 per 100 lbs. less than the other 80; and to Tychosin 20 more—the other 82 per 100 lbs. less than the other 80; and to Tychosin 20 more—the other 82 per 100 lbs. less than the other 80; and to Tychosin 20 more—the other 80; and to Tyc The which is \$2 per 100 lbs. less than the other co, sho to Tyends and the rear of the Russian try into what channel he pleased without claimed any jurisdiction over us. Did we pay it of the pay it present price. We are acquainted with tast so being compelled to direct it into any particular to Spain? No, she too never claimed any jurist timed success of the Poles. The news is of a blacksmith who would stipulate to supbave gained advantages in a repulse of one; We think so and we think that the fortion over us. Did we pay it to any tower in the highest importance.

this is not true, for that since the impositation of high duties the protected goods have fallen in price.

That the protected goods have fallen in price is true enough, but what is left out of sight by these gentry is, that almost all other goods have fallen in price too, since the year 1819, whether protected or not. This fact we have established in this conventment Russian Poland, and he this journal, beyond all possibility of re-

. The exceptions are: Pig copper, madder, is susposed to have been to get between the Bussians and their anothes

Couries & Enquirer. . AT PERTITIA REAT COLLYN SHERDING:

AUGUST 1, 1831.

It has been he usage of this party to take to cry "fire" hoping thereby to avoid sispicio extracts from the writings of the fathers of our But Mr. Niles' party will meet with the sa e country and to beture them to mit their views fate as the detected incendiary—they carnet The people are led to believe, from their infer- deceive the people with so gross an imposition ences, in doctrine which they would otherwise They have introduced laws like these of Great abbor but which they think that they are safe in Brittain into this country. They are trying to helieving because they were advanced by some reduce the laboring people of the United States one of the framers observonstitution. Mr. Niles to the condition of the laborers of Great British stands foremost in the ranks of those who pursue ain. They are the " lords, and gentry who are this course, and if we sunnot accord to him the ti. Irving to govern the affairs of the people and the of a sound reasonet we can at least call him a to divide the profits on labor at their own will" considerable mistifyer. We take the following The people ought to look to their attemptspiece from his address to exemplify what we they ought to be on their guard. They ought have said: "Mr. Madison tells us (what must to watch with Argus eyes the conduct of three needs have been the case) that this constitution friends of Fre and-these enemies of the newas framed to protect the adustry of the Amer- ple and of democracy. They ought to count ican people." We do noticel disposed to quib- them before their strength gets so great that ble with Mr. Niles about the authenticity of the all the efforts of the friends of equality will be extract - this we will grant. Can such inferences unable to cope with their H roulean strength,as Mr. Niles' be drawn from it, by a fair and lib- before they sever the bonds of union, and eral interpretation? Can it by infered from this that Mr. Madison meant, that this industry should where say so? Does he say that the products of other? Does he tell us that the people of the South, the laboring people, should make fine prat sovenerenties except so Fin roads and canals for the people of the North? Does he tell us that the interest of the Agricul | POR THE OBJECT OF RECEIVING PROTECTION .. turist should be sacrificed for the protection of the industry of the manufacturer? He tells us evident Joshis however, it seems we were none of these things. His views are too ex. mistaken, for some have denied their correct duty to his conscience and to his county by refor the want of a few name or apixes: It nicks threw numbers on the profession of the Austrians. He has, however, to panded, his patriotism is too great and his mind ness. We should not attempt their proof were fusing to treat them, than they otherwise would not attempt their proof were fusing to treat them, than they otherwise would not attempt their proof were fusing to treat them. The has, however, to panded, his patriotism is too great and his mind ness. We should not attempt their proof were fusing to treat them, than they otherwise would not attempt their proof were fusing to treat them. its effects, so destructive of equality and so dan- doubt not our ability to prove to the satisfac germus to the preservation of the constitution, tion of even the most stubborn: We will except which is synonimous with the preservation of these who will not admit that allegiance and the Union, for destroy the one and the fail of protection are reciprocal; for if this he not ad the other will soon take place. But would it mitted we shall have argued to no purpose. But candidate who refuses to nurchase the votes not be more consistent with a fair interpretation if allegiance and protection are reciprocal we of the people with whiskey and brandy, give of the sentence to infer that he meant to say shall easily make but our case.

The same amount in maney which he usually requal protection to Agriculture commerce and

Anterior to the formation of the federal com- does in whiskey, for some of mable purpose, he meant, that the industry of the hard work pendence we, (the States) were declared to be mon school fund, or something of this kind, and croachments of the rich and greedy manufactu we did not, then, owe him any allegiance and will confer a good instead of an eril upon his rer, be more natural? Would it not be our patriotic sires refused, in consequence, to fellow beings. It is great enormity and it more consistent with our notions of Mr. pay him any. From whom then did we receive time that it should be " taken by the hores

Trade party on the Tarriffices, secolors new position of key socks, no doubt for that the vanity of the distribution of the position of the po

Aprivate letter from Warsaw, dated but there is a party which would deny him the self evident to every man of ommon un- 18th pars :- Since last Truesday the two privilege of having a good blanker to protect himnames. That party has been, and still, is planple. We call upon them to be on their guard -we do not with them to take our word for it but we ask them to look and judge for them

> It is known to all that England is and has "free-'rade" party are endeavoring to refucondition of the people of Ireland and Grout Britain. What unparralled impudence / What an attempt at gross deception! The acticulty. ral people of Great Britain by restrictive la * have been reduced to beggary almost and ye-Mr Niles save because the "free trad " parts warn the people against such a course of post, cy; because they use their utmost efforts to prevent the introduction of a gestern into this country, which has produced such sickening wretchiedness in G. Britain, that they are er deavering to reduce the people of this country to the same condition. This resembles vers much the conduct of the accomplished incen-Mr. NILES, to AMECICAN SYSTEM, &c. ary, who after setting a house on fire is the fitrample in the dust, the liberties of the people We will be reluctantly compelled to resum-

> > THE STATES WERE SEPARATE AND INDEPENDENT

THE STATES ARE SPRINTER AND INDEPEN

These two propositions we thought were self

manufactures." Would not the inference, that pact, nay, anterior to the declaration of unde say to the wardens of the non, or to the coming farmer should be protected from the en- by the king of G. Brittain, out of his protection he will be thought more of by the people and Madison's principles, to infer that he meant protection, and to whom, did we pay allegi and branded."

torial assertion "great ville substant of the powers if we paid allegance to members if no listif into this. The former spatend that two and two are four—the later inties and a wo are four—the later inCompromise would amount to a mitual understanding between the parties has two and two are formed and Astron Poland; and this companies on the companies of a half. (ith our present notion of artithemetic-we can never acquiese in any such some of Europe in decided individually private of Afra will to doubt endester to bring about the adjoint four and a half.

But the advocates of frinciples with half.

We have just lear feary the London wing, And an it is believed that there is a independence? Many of the States extends

The former spatent to the later to Zocolow, near the later two and two and two are four allowed the later to the later to Zocolow, near the later two and Astron Poland; and the sentence of the later to the later to Zocolow, near the section of the clear to Zocolow, near the section of the later to Zocolow, near the section of the later to Zocolow, near the section of the later to Zocolow, near the process to Zocolow, near the section of the later to Zocolow, near the section of the section of the later to Zocolow, near the section of the later to Zocolow, near the section of the section of the has the Lapertil Gards had been cut to laborer supporters to bed?" We answer in his the 12th of June :77d, nearly one month before The Morning Star of the Massays, that is a party which would desy the poor laborer the virtually and many actually declared that they the above report probably aludes to the privilege of a spoonful of migar to put in his owed no allegiance to Great Brittain, anterior diles make them dearer tian they would overhrown of the Guards at Tychosin, coffee; there is a party which would not only to the fourth of July 1776; None of them paid otherwise be ny months antecedent to the formation of the old derstanding, the Tariff party sasert that armid are in full movement. Gen Die- self from the cold and wintry blast, after he had confederation. The first proposition now is this is not true, for that since the impost pitschias made a manuscrive with the gone to bed, hay, there is a party which would quite clear. To prove the scoud, it will only be of N. Carolina, who relimed to accede to the tederal compact until it was adopted, viz : "The powers not delegated to the U. States by the constitution, nor prohibited by it to the States, are reserved to the States respectively or to the people." Amendments to the constitution, Art. z. Upon this clause we rely for the proof that the States are reparate and independent sovereignies, except in cases where they have given up a port on of their sovereignty, for protection from foreign force, we wish we could add, and for proection from domestic force, For the exercise of powers by the U.S. not delegated to them by the States respectively, is force-is forces

> ICP Mr. Byfum, the apponent of Gov. Branch h is withdrawn from the contest. It appears from t - correspondence which was published in the Halifax paper, that Mr. Bynum in a conversation with Mr. Beanch, said if he could be convinced hat he (Mr. Branch) had acted correctly about his removal from the cabinet that he (Mr. Bynom) would withdraw. It was left to a committee of their friends who decided in favor of Mr. Branch and Mr. Bynum then, addresed a etter to his constituents, through the columns of the Habfax Advocate, in which he states his - asons for declining. We are glad of this and the that Mr. Binum's magnatimity will beroperly, appreciated.

Another correspondence . The 'ast Telegraph ontains a correspondence between Mr. Berrien, late Attorney General and Mr. Blair Editor A the Globe, concerning the dissolution of the ate cabinet. I appears that a matement in the talobe controlleting a statement which any praced in the Telegraph that a men her of Conrees, with the approbation of the President, vent to Mesers Berrien, Ligham and Branch r the purpose of forcing heir families to visit Mrs Eaton, gave rise to the correspondence. This charge is reiterated by Mr. Service. Our columns were preoccupied or we hould have hid the correspondence before our aders. We may revert to it again next weeks

Edward Frost, District Morney of the United States in Charleston S. C. has declined to stitute a suit against a person who had refrend o bas a custom house hand. Mr. Frost deem. d'he Tariff laux n constitutional and therefore would not take any part in enforcing them. He as been honor d by the free trade party in harleston, t. r. bis patriotic conduct, with the dowing inscript on in the free trade passition Edward Frost, the Hall exham of S. C."

On the first rage of our paper will he found a resolution against the procice of treating, at elections. This procice has been so long continued, in contempt f the freedom of elections, that many look upon it as the duty of every cardidate, for nonfar favor. This should not be so :- the canthree should stop toward and put their faces grainst it. We know many are prevented from loing this because they fear that they will where their elections. This would not follow as in costary consequence of the discontinuance of the custom :- We have a better opinion of the citizens of N. Carolina than to think that it would make one jut or tittles difference whethor a card date tr ated or not. The moral and soher part of the community would be more solisitous of the election of that man who alone his by from discountenancing this odious practice. s, as we mentioned, on a former occasion, the fear of being called stings. We will engest something which will remedy this. Let that

E P Our readers are referred to another