

27th. On all manufactures of cotton, or of which cotton shall be a component part, twenty-five per cent. ad valorem: Provided, that all manufactures of cotton, or of which cotton shall be a component part, not dyed, colored, printed, or stained, shall be valued at thirty cents per square yard, and, if dyed, colored, printed, or stained, shall be valued at thirty-five cents per square yard; and, on manufactures imported direct from China, twenty per cent. ad valorem.

28th. On all stamped, printed, or painted floor cloths, forty-three cents a square yard; in all cloths, of all kinds other than that usually denominated floor cloth, and on floor matting, usually made of jute or other materials, thirty per cent. ad valorem.

29th. On iron, in bars or bolts, not manufactured in whole, or in part, by rolling, twenty cents per 112 lb.

30th. On iron and bolt iron, made wholly, or in part, by rolling, thirty dollars per ton: Provided, that all iron in slabs, blooms, hoops, or other forms less finished than iron in bars or bolts, and more advanced than pig iron, except castings, shall be put as iron in bars or bolts, and pay duty accordingly.

31st. On iron in pigs, fifty cents per 112 lb.; on vessels of cast iron, not otherwise specified, one and a half cents per lb., on all other castings of iron, not otherwise specified, one cent per lb.

32nd. On round iron, or braziers' rods, of three-sixteenths to eight-sixteenths of an inch diameter, inclusive; and on iron in nail or spike rods, or nail plates, slit rolled, or hammered; and on iron in sheets, and hoop iron; and on iron slit, rolled, or hammered for hand iron, scroll iron, or

33rd. On iron in bars or bolts, not manufactured in whole, or in part, by rolling, twenty cents per 112 lb.

34th. On iron and bolt iron, made wholly, or in part, by rolling, thirty dollars per ton: Provided, that all iron in slabs, blooms, hoops, or other forms less finished than iron in bars or bolts, and more advanced than pig iron, except castings, shall be put as iron in bars or bolts, and pay duty accordingly.

35th. On iron in pigs, fifty cents per 112 lb.; on vessels of cast iron, not otherwise specified, one and a half cents per lb., on all other castings of iron, not otherwise specified, one cent per lb.

36th. On round iron, or braziers' rods, of three-sixteenths to eight-sixteenths of an inch diameter, inclusive; and on iron in nail or spike rods, or nail plates, slit rolled, or hammered; and on iron in sheets, and hoop iron; and on iron slit, rolled, or hammered for hand iron, scroll iron, or

37th. On iron in bars or bolts, not manufactured in whole, or in part, by rolling, twenty cents per 112 lb.

38th. On iron and bolt iron, made wholly, or in part, by rolling, thirty dollars per ton: Provided, that all iron in slabs, blooms, hoops, or other forms less finished than iron in bars or bolts, and more advanced than pig iron, except castings, shall be put as iron in bars or bolts, and pay duty accordingly.

39th. On iron in pigs, fifty cents per 112 lb.; on vessels of cast iron, not otherwise specified, one and a half cents per lb., on all other castings of iron, not otherwise specified, one cent per lb.

40th. On round iron, or braziers' rods, of three-sixteenths to eight-sixteenths of an inch diameter, inclusive; and on iron in nail or spike rods, or nail plates, slit rolled, or hammered; and on iron in sheets, and hoop iron; and on iron slit, rolled, or hammered for hand iron, scroll iron, or

41st. On iron in bars or bolts, not manufactured in whole, or in part, by rolling, twenty cents per 112 lb.

42nd. On iron and bolt iron, made wholly, or in part, by rolling, thirty dollars per ton: Provided, that all iron in slabs, blooms, hoops, or other forms less finished than iron in bars or bolts, and more advanced than pig iron, except castings, shall be put as iron in bars or bolts, and pay duty accordingly.

43rd. On iron in pigs, fifty cents per 112 lb.; on vessels of cast iron, not otherwise specified, one and a half cents per lb., on all other castings of iron, not otherwise specified, one cent per lb.

44th. On round iron, or braziers' rods, of three-sixteenths to eight-sixteenths of an inch diameter, inclusive; and on iron in nail or spike rods, or nail plates, slit rolled, or hammered; and on iron in sheets, and hoop iron; and on iron slit, rolled, or hammered for hand iron, scroll iron, or

45th. On iron in bars or bolts, not manufactured in whole, or in part, by rolling, twenty cents per 112 lb.

46th. On iron and bolt iron, made wholly, or in part, by rolling, thirty dollars per ton: Provided, that all iron in slabs, blooms, hoops, or other forms less finished than iron in bars or bolts, and more advanced than pig iron, except castings, shall be put as iron in bars or bolts, and pay duty accordingly.

47th. On iron in pigs, fifty cents per 112 lb.; on vessels of cast iron, not otherwise specified, one and a half cents per lb., on all other castings of iron, not otherwise specified, one cent per lb.

48th. On round iron, or braziers' rods, of three-sixteenths to eight-sixteenths of an inch diameter, inclusive; and on iron in nail or spike rods, or nail plates, slit rolled, or hammered; and on iron in sheets, and hoop iron; and on iron slit, rolled, or hammered for hand iron, scroll iron, or

49th. On iron in bars or bolts, not manufactured in whole, or in part, by rolling, twenty cents per 112 lb.

50th. On iron and bolt iron, made wholly, or in part, by rolling, thirty dollars per ton: Provided, that all iron in slabs, blooms, hoops, or other forms less finished than iron in bars or bolts, and more advanced than pig iron, except castings, shall be put as iron in bars or bolts, and pay duty accordingly.

[From the Banner of the Constitution] The Anti-Support of Government Party. A valuable correspondent has suggested to us the propriety of denouncing the Tariff Party. Anti-Support of Government Party. The reasons he gives for this title, are of the most conclusive character, as will be shown.

He says, that a true and honest Tariff-man cannot, consistently with his principles, consume any foreign commodities, if domestic ones of the same kind are to be had. He therefore takes it for granted, that all who are clamorous for the protection of home industry, must necessarily wear domestic cotton and woolen clothes, eat Louisiana sugar, use American iron, &c. for he cannot imagine, that people can be so much of traitors to the cause they advocate, as not to encourage, by their individual consumption, the production of the articles which they are so strenuous in forcing upon others.

Assuming these premises, then, as not to be disputed, he goes further, and says that the Tariff Party only contribute for the support of Government, towards that portion of the revenue which is derived from foreign articles that do not enter into competition with American productions: for it is very evident, that, as far as they consume domestic fabrics, they do not contribute one dollar to the Public Treasury. He then concludes, that, if Mr. Clay's plan of modifying the Tariff should succeed—that is, if the duties should be taken off of those articles which cannot be produced in the United States—the Tariff Party would be entirely relieved from all contributions towards the support of the Government; and, consequently, the whole revenue would be collected from the Free Trade Party.

To us nothing is more clear than this reasoning, and, if there be any fallacy in it, we should be glad to see it pointed out. In order, however, that the matter may be too plain to hang a doubt upon, we will present the proposition in a more practical shape, thus:

A man who consumes no foreign goods, pays no part of the public revenue. A man who consumes the domestic articles which are protected by the Tariff, pays no part of the public revenue, as far as his consumption of those articles extends. He only pays towards the public revenue, upon the foreign goods which he consumes; and, consequently,

A man who consumes no foreign goods, but such as are admitted duty free, pays nothing towards the support of the Government.

Should, therefore, Mr. Clay's scheme be adopted, the Tariff Party will get entirely clear of contributing to the support of the Government which affords security to their property and persons; and the curious anomaly will be presented, that the whole expense of maintaining the Government will devolve upon those who are injured by the Protective Policy, and who are opposed to its existence. This would be like the conduct of a pirate, who after taking a vessel and cargo, should compel the crew to navigate the vessel into port, and afterwards pay the expense of keeping the cargo safe in store; and would be a beautiful illustration of that part of the Constitution which declares that "all duties, imposts, and excises, shall be uniform throughout the United States."

From the Richmond Enquirer. To the Editors of the Enquirer—

As the Tariff is the all-absorbing subject of the day, it may gratify some of your readers to know the opinion of a man who stood high in the Federal ranks in his time. Had he lived to this day, he would have found himself in the background of Mr. Clay, "in saving the people from themselves"—unless, indeed, like Mr. Clay's co-adjutor Mr. Webster, he had turned a summer-set in his political economy. Even he, high-toned Federalist as he was, did not approve of "directing the labor of the country" out of its natural channel. If the following letter contains his sentiments of the tariff of 1816, may we not fairly conclude that Mr. Clay's favorite "American System" is an ultra federal bantling?

From Sparks' life of Morris—page 351, vol. 3.

To Randolph Harrison, Clifton Va. Morrisania, March 4, 1816.

Dear Sir:—You are perfectly correct in supposing that Mr. Madison will have my feeble support so long as I approve of measures. In public life, I regard men only as they are likely to pursue a wise and just cause. I have no personal object, and wish only for the public welfare. In general, the policy of Federal men was most agreeable to me, but they did some things, which I cannot reconcile to my notions of political economy. I cannot persuade myself, that heavy duties of force on home manufactures, at the risk of smuggling the revenue, which would be derived from a moderate impost, is consistent with the morals, the wealth or comfort of the community.

Those, who till the soil, are by this system laid under contribution, heavy contribution, to support the scum of England and Ireland, who come out to live in ease & idleness as mechanics. Those who regard measures only as they tend to the partial advantages of particular districts, will rejoice in a system, which gives a profit to the Northern, drawn from the very vitals of the Southern States. You cannot have manufactures: We can. We already have some, and shall soon have many poor children, who can be pent up to march backward and forward with a spinning-jenny, till they are old enough to become drunkards and prostitutes. But we can effect this sacrifice of the body and of the soul, only by previous sacrifice of our wealth and comfort. I stop; for if I pursue the subject it would fill many sheets.

A. W. &c. GOVERNOR MORRIS.

The Baltimore Convention.—It remains to be seen whether in addition to the "young string of titles" glanced at in the foregoing paragraph, our opponents will earn for themselves the additional designation of Van Burenites—a name which it would most uncharitable to give them, before they have inconspicuously established their claim to it. The assembling of the Van Buren Convention at Baltimore is approaching; and a small fraction, some forty or fifty persons, of the minority in this state have appointed delegates. Will those delegates attend? Will the Richmond Enquirer find imitators in the simultaneous denunciation of the Tariff, and support of a tariff man for Vice President? Will it be thought worth a trip of Baltimore to give a good word to the rejected minister? It will be nothing but a word.

Will Colonel Drayton and others give their adhesion to Martin Van Buren, and vote for his nomination? Did the fraction at Columbia instruct their delegates, and will the minority in general sanction the sending and the instructions of the delegates? Or will the delegates show themselves in the Convention as representing some half a hundred individuals? We ask these questions, not that we consider it a matter of any practical importance, as it regards the vote of South Carolina, whether the delegates of the Columbia caucus go to the Convention or not, as they will not represent the State, or in any wise effect her course on the Presidential question; but we know that Van Buren has no hold on the respect of affections of either party in this State—we have seen indications through the press that some of the Union party are distrustful of the Baltimore Convention, and abhorrent at the notion of being humbled in being partisans of the rejected minister.—It is, therefore, a matter of some interest to know whether their leaders have become so desperate as to rally on Martin Van Buren! —Chas. E. Post.

We received by yesterday's mail the excellent speech of Mr. Johnson, of Virginia, on the Pension Bill. Mr. Johnson reviews the financial history of the country, shews the uniform disadvantages under which the South has been placed by the operations of Government—presents a startling sketch of the iniquitous bearing upon the South of the arrangements which are at present consuming, and shews that this mammoth Pension Bill, fully as unequal as the Tariff, is indissolubly connected with a system of policy inconsistent with the spirit of our institutions and the genius of the people.

We look with some impatience for the speech of Mr. Davis, of this State, on the same subject, which has not yet been reported, although he preceeded Mr. Johnson in the debate.

We take from the tabular statement at the end of Mr. Johnson's speech the following extract, showing the unequal operation of the pension system on Massachusetts and South Carolina.

Table with 2 columns: State and Pension amounts. Massachusetts receives from Government for revolutionary Pensions, annually, \$141,702.00. She pays from her own State Treasury to pensioners, annually, 1,516.84. South Carolina receives from Government, for revolutionary Pensions, annually, 10,332.00. And pays out of her own State Treasury, annually, 14,000.00.

From the Philadelphia National Gazette, Important Statistics.—Mr. Morton Johnson, Member of the Academy of Sciences in Paris, lately made a report, an extract from which appeared in your Gazette of Friday last, whereby it appears, that in 1872, a period of 40 years, the population of Russia will amount to 100 millions, while that of France will not exceed 41 millions of souls. Now on a calculation founded on the ratio of increase in the United States, since 1790, our population will at the period above mentioned equal that of France, to wit, 41 millions, and proceeding at the same rate, will in 1862, (a period of 50 years), excluding fractions, be 65 millions, a number exceeding by about 7 millions the population assigned by the same gentleman, to Great Britain in 1864. From this view, if correct, it results that in 50 years the population of the United States will greatly exceed that of either Great Britain or France, the two greatest maritime powers in the world; and following up the calculation, the population of the United States will in 60 years, reach the amazing number of seventy millions, far outstripping the progress of any other nation. Here then is matter for reflection, both for the politician and moralist, but as it is possible some error of calculation may have been committed, a correction thereof is invited in the spirit of candor, by yours respectfully,

A SUBSCRIBER. Large collections having been lately made in this State, to endow a Theological Seminary in Columbia, S. Carolina. One gentleman we understand has given \$2,000 dollars.

The friends of voluntary associations in aid of religion will be pleased to learn the flattering progress that has been made in the acquisition of means. The income of the several benevolent societies of a religious character in the U. States; the Missionary, the Bible, the Tract, the Sunday School Union, &c. for the year, ending in 1836, was something over five hundred and sixty thousand dollars. Of this, the income of the American Missionary is one hundred and ninety-three thousand; of the American Bible society, one hundred and seventy thousand; Tract Societies, seventy-seven; Sunday School Union, seventy-two, and other religious education societies, forty-six thousand dollars. We have not the means at hand of stating their present incomes, but they are fast increasing. The above amounts exceed by nearly \$100,000 those of the preceding year.

Georgia Journal.

BRITISH TORIES.

A late London paper gives the following amusing jure d'esprit, descriptive of the several leaders of the Tory Party. Lord Ellenborough, Ama-Tory; Sir Henry Harbidge, Inflamma-Tory; Sir Charles Wetherell, Declama-Tory; Sir Robert Inglis, Conserva-Tory; Mr. Alexander Baring, Migra-Tory; Mr. Goulburn, Nuga-Tory; Mr. Praed, Preda-Tory; Mr. Dawson, Ora-Tory; Lord Linhurst, Rota-Tory; Earl of Harrow, Encuda-Tory; Duke of Wellington, Peremp-Tory; Sir Robert Peel, Fac-Tory; Mr. Perceval, Iecanta-Tory; Lord Aberdeen, Preverca-Tory; Lord Wharnclyffe, Media-Tory; Duke of Cumberland, Dama-Tory; Mr. John Wilson Croker, His-Tory; Earl of Eldon, Dila-Tory; The Marquis of Londonderry, Fulmina-Tory; Sir Henry Hallford, Condola Conserva-Tory, alias Parpa-Tory.

The Charles Street Clique is called the Direc-Tory and the secretary the Secret-Tory.