## ADDRESS

Of Mr. FISHER, to the Anti-Turiff Meeting held in the Court. House on Thursday of August Court.

Mr. Fisher, after a few introductory remarks, pro ve a short history of the Tariff system, from the first revenue not Tthe government, passed in 1789, to the act of the last Session of

Congress, called the act of 1832.
The act of 1759, imposed duties of 73, and 10 per cent on forign importations. Subsequent acts were passed between that period, and the declaration of war, but the deties were not increased beyond 121 to 15 per cent. Alexander Hamilton himself, so often moted by the Tariff party, in his report to Congress, gave it as his opinion, that where any description of goods, required a greater protection than 15 per cent, this was a proof, that the country was of ripe for manufacturing such articles, and that it would be bad policy to force them.

During the war the duties on imports were greatly increased but as all know for the express purpose of revenue. The war however gave a stimulas to the manufacturing interest, and a good many establishments sprung up in consequence.

When peace came, Congress in 1816, set itself seriously t work to reduce and arrange every thing, to suit a state of peace. The army, the navy, the direct taxes, all were reduced; when the subject of imposts was taken up, a serious inquiry presented itself, as to what extent, and in what manner, they ought to be reduced. Some contended that the duties should be reduced, at once, to a proper revenue standard, while others, said that the reduction ought to be gradually made; that the war, had forced up certain manufacturing establishments, and if the duties were now, at once, taken off, the whole would go down. This policy prevailed, and the act of 1816, fixed the duties at 25 per cent, with an express provision, that in three years, they should be reduced to 20 per cent. Among others, who took this view of the subject, were some of the leading men from the south. Who, then would have supposed, that this liberality on the part of our southern statesmen, would now be brought forward as proof, that they were the authors of the Turiff system? But, now commenced a great struggle in Congress. Before the three years had passed away, the Tariff party had become so strong, that they not only prevented the reduction provided for by the act of 1816, but actually carried un act, increasing the duties to 331 per cent ! Were, they now satisfied ! No, the more they received, th more they wanted; session after session the battle was fought be tween the friends of agriculture, and commerce on one side, and the Tariff party, on the other, until 1824, when they again succeed in passing an act, giving an enormous increase on the duties of 33! per cent. This act, called the act of 1824, entirely excluded all coarse cotton goods, and imposed duties on many articles ranging from 50 to 250 per cent. The average duties of this act, was generally admitted to be 45 per cent. Were, the numulacturers, now satisfied? No: not yet, nor indeed, had they any notion of being satiswhole monopoly placed in their hands; accordingly we see them at work again, and in 1828, they succeed in passing the act, called the " bill of abominations."

The South, now became seriously alarmed for the safety of the Constitution, and for their very liberties, and began to make such movements, as satisfied the monopolists, that they could not, with safety, bush the system any further, but as to violding an New York, and wishes to buy some of this very cloth; he asks the inch, they could not think of it. The alarm grew stronger, and in 1831, we hear some professions made, that they were willing to compromise. The South, rejoiced to hear it, and were willing to accept any thing, as an earnest that the system of taxing one part of the Union, to enrich another, would be abandoned. Accordingly, we waited with great unxiety to see the bill of compromise; - They present it, and possit, and what is it I worse, infinstely worse, than the act of 1829, -the, "bill of abominations." This I will show you in the course of my remarks.

In the mean time, while this struggle between the Tariff party, and the South, was going on in Congress, the revenue neces sarily lessened by the Tariff, was applied to the payment of the public debt, and, in a few more months the whole of it will be paid Indeed, we may now consider it as paid off.

The PUBLIC DEST being thus provided for, or, as we may say. mid off, the question now armes, is if right, and just, in Congress, to continue a burdensome system of taxation on the people, when there is no need of the money for the support of government!

Let us enquire what sum is necessary to support government We may ascertein this, by looking back at part years.

During Mr. JEFFERSON's administration, the regular, expenses of the government, public debt excepted, did not exceed

Pays millions of dollars per anonin.

During Mr. Mantson's administration, the war took place, and But, if we take the years, from the close of the war to the pre. | yard. conttime, say the past 15 years, we will find, that during this period, the regular, ordinary, and current expenses of the government on an average, full short of TEN MILLIONS of dollars, per annum. Mr. McDuffie, the chairman of the Committee of WAYS and MEANS in Congress, a man well acquainted with the finances of the country, proves by very accurate calculations, that EIGHT millions, annually, are amply sufficient to support government for many years to come, - and, I have no doubt, he is right ;- but, for the present, let us throw in Two millions, and say, that the annual support of the government, will fairly require TEN MILLIONS of dollars.

Now, let us see, what is the INCOME of the government, The Secretary of the Treasury, in his last annual report, shows that during the years 1829, 1830, 1831, and 1832, the average INCOME of the government will be, something less than TWENTY group millions of dollars. The President himself, thinks that the receipts of 1982, will make it still greater; and, in fact, many well. formed men, think that the receipts of this year, will bring it up to TWEETT EIGHT millions :-- but we will say,-27 millions.

Thus, we see that the legitimate expenses of the government, need not exceed TEN millions amountly, white Congress, by its acts, are collecting off of the people, 27 to 28 millions. If the same revenue continues to be received, we shall witness the extraordinary speciacle, of a people being taxed, 17 to 18 millions of dollars. every year, more than what is necessary to support the just expenditures of the government. New, I ask you, can Congress justify itself, either in the eyes of man, or in the sight of Heaven, year af for year, to take from the hard carnings of the people, nearly three times as much money, as is needed for the support of government?

Let every man, think on this, and answer for himself. But, we are told by the friends of the Tariff, that the revenue will not be in great after the new Taroff act of the last session, goes the low, the rich nor the poor, can do without it. We use it in before they go into market, the Government, (the Taroff) interfere into operation. On this subject, said Mr. Fisher, I have taken great pains to obtain correct information, and I am theroughly convinced from facts, and authentic statements, that the reduction unr the new Parist, will be but a very small one, if any at all. The chairman of the Committee of Ways and Means in Congress, than whom no man understands the subject better, says that the nominal reduction will be \$4,625,000; but, he then goes on to prove, that this reduction, is only nominal,-that it is more than ounterbalanced, by other provisions of the bill, such as the change in the value of the pound sterling, from \$1.41 to \$4.90, which any one may see is equal to an increase of 8 per cent; and, by abolishing the custom House credits on all woollen fabricks, which Judge Baldwin, a competent witness, says, is equal to an increase on the duties, of 15 per cent. Be the reduction whatever it may, it is one that will give no relief to the Southern people; it is taken, not only, off of articles which are received in exchange for northern solucts, but off of, articles soldom used by the great mass of the such as silks, and sattins, wines, cocoa, almonds, raisins, igs, alives, pine apples, rattans, quizzing glasses, pictures on marle, curtain kinds of jewelry, &c. While, the duties are thus les soned, or, taken off, of these luxuries of life, mostly used by the ich, they are suffered to remain, on the necessaries of life, such for example, as iron, nails, sugar, hard-ware, carse cotton, and coarse goods,—these being articles most generally used by the tommon people of the country.

Taking the whole subject together, it results, says Mr. Mcis, to this " that the agregate annual burden of the protecting

the new act, will actually reduce the revenue from 4, to 5, inillions of cis. abroad, it is set down at the Custom House as having cost as former to his fabricks! That goods, are cheaper of dollars, and what then? Why even then, the surplus will be cents, and the duty is laid not on the 5 cents, but on the 35 cents. from 12 to 14 millions of dollars, over, and above what is needed to support government! Suppose that it required just one headerd thousand dollars annually, to defray all the expenses of the State government. The productions of art, all over the civilized world, but the northern manufacturers, sell this class of goods are high that. ment of N. Carolina, and your members of the Legislature, were to go, many importations are made under the high doties. The followment of N. Carolina, and your members of the Legislature, were to go, many importations are made under the Banner of the Constitutions are now higher in the United States than and raise the taxes, and collect from the people three kendred those ing extract of a letter published in the Banner of the Constitutions are now higher in the United States than any sand dollars, what would you say! or, suppose that it would take too, is from a company of Importing merchants of the highest just one thousand dollars to deleay all your county expenses, and respectability!—" We regularly import, at this time, and keep the magistrates, were to order the Sheriff to collect off of you, three up a stack of cotton goods (namely, book and mult muslims) thousand dollars, what would you say, and what do !-- I will ventual cost in Scotland from 5.1. to 6d. per running yard, 40 inches ture to assert, that not one of these members would ever be re- wide, making the cost from 8) to 10 cents per square yard, making turned to the Legislature again; and the magistrates, who thus ac- a duty at the lowest price, of upwards of one hundred per cent, and turned to the Legislature again; and the magistrates, who thus ac- a duty at the towest price, of upwards of one handred per cent, and the northern manufacturers:—a tay on the forted, would find his own neighbours denouncing his conduct. Now, at the other 90 per ceat. - And, yet these goods paying this neavy cign articles, and a like tax on the northern articles. I ask, if Congress is not, at this time, doing the very same thing? duty, are regularly sold as cheep as the northern articles. Where you pay \$1 fax to the government, you pay at The only difference is, that they are doing it indirectly. If the pre- sell their goods of the same description ; and so it is with every other not complain. You see the Sheriff once a year, going about among kins, a tariff-Senator in Congress, admits that the duty is 100 per you collecting the county, and state taxes: if your tax has been in cent on wo diens by the new Tariff act, or as it has been called the creased but five cents you discover it ; you understand this, be- Compromise. cause the whole process is open, and direct; but, every day, you are paying taxes on taxes to the Federal government, and yet you out being seen, except in its devastations. It comes, no man knoweth whether :- it goes, no man knoweth where; and yet with the rors stalking over the land, and with his scythe mowing down the sons of Adam; but we know he is abroad, -for, we every day see our friends and acquaintances, falling around us. So, it is with the tions as plainly as they might, but they feel them. Like the thief in the night, it comes on them in disguise. Whilst they sleep, they are plundered. The disguise, the mystery of this system, is what sustains it, and nothing else.

Mr. Fisher continued; you must not think, because you do not see the Excise officers, that there are none among you, for I assure you, the country, is full of them. The MERCHANTS, are the excise officers;-they are the men who collect these taxes off of you, not willingly to be sure, for they get no salaries for doing

A merchant of New York goes over to Liverpool, and buys a praffect slavery : parcel of goods; among the rest, is a bale of woollen cloth, for which he pays \$1 per yard. When, he brings this cloth to New York, he has to pay a fax of \$1, on every yard, before he dare it; this will make \$2, that the cloth stands him in, besides the exse of bringing it. Now, a Merchant of Salisbury, goes on to arice; the importing merchant, answers, that he will sell for cost and charges, with 10 per cent added, for his profit, -and, our Salisbury mercha t agrees to take it ;-Ilow does the bill stand

Cost in Liverpool per yard, 8 Charges for importation, viz. freight, insurance, exchange, 20 per cent., Tariff fax, 1

Thus we see, that the Salisbury merchant, has to pay the New York man \$2.42, for the cloth, which in Liverpool, cost only \$1 per yard. We see another thing,-that the New York man who paid the tax in the first instance, has now got it back again, and has out it on the Salisbury merchant; but will the Salisbury retailer loose it? No; when he brings the goods home, and sits down to mark them, he does not calculate his per centage on the costs in Liverpool, but on what he paid in New York. The cloth cost necessarily collected out of the People ? him in N. York, \$2,12 per yard; by way of convering expenses. and profit to himself, he puts upon this cost 331 per cent, and sells of necessity the expenditures were greatly increased while it lasted. you have to pay \$3,23 for cloth, which in England sells for \$1 per

You thus see the process by which the Tatiff operates, let me IRON.-Have you ever reflected, on the value of iron, and it :- when eleared, you cannot break it up to receive the seed without from ;- you cannot prepare your bread, nor eat it without the use of iron in some form or other if you build, you must have iron ;-if you would pull down, you must have it :- In short, whether on land, or, on sea, thon, is the universal agent of man; tax being nearly double the cost of the article. The new Tariff, reduces the duty to \$30 per ton; but still \$30 on the present cost bundred in the South, makes 3 per cent on his capital. of iron in Europe, is a high er tax than \$37 was on the cost of it in the year 1824.

NAHLS .- The tax on mails, is 5 cents per lb., which amounts an exclusion of all foreign nails, and puts it in the power of the nail manufacturers at the North, to sell at their own prices. Nails in England, cost 2 to 3 cents per lb., and could be sold in our sea ports at 4 cents, but for the high duty. No improv Jints can in which iron is so generally used, and surely should pay a light tax, if taxed at all.

SALT. Who can live without sait! Neither the fach, nor short man cannot live without it. Surely this accessory of life is yards, of the cloth belonging to the English manufacturer.

BROWN SUGAR .- Brown sugarnow costs in the West In. people who buy it. dens, from 14 to 24 cents per lb., but the moment it renches our reduced to 21 cents ;-a poor reduction !

Why, is this enormous tax laid on this necessary of life, such it has become to all classes of the community !- It is not for combles the Northern manufacturer to raise his price, from \$1 to revenue; for we have seen that the government does not want the 2 per yard ; for the same kint I of goods, will always bring like priprotect, or rather to earich about 700 sugar planters in Louisiann, who, are already over grown with wealth. This tax enables them to get 3 cents per lb. more for their sugar than they otherwise could have already explained to you the enormity of the tax on sugar, now

little less than 4 millions of dollars; and, of this, about two and a duty was removed, foreign sugar would be sold three cents less,

the actual increase of the burdens of the south." So, that after all qualities of cotton goods, are now manufactured in England at very the actual increase of the burdens of the south." So, that after all qualities of cotion goods, are now manufactured in Engineer at very the parade, we hear about the modification of the Tariff, it turns out, that it is a thange decidedly for the worse to the people of the Bouthern States, and for the planet of cotion goods, are now manufactured in Engineer at very the parade, we hear about the modification of the Tariff, it turns out, that it is a thange decidedly for the worse to the people of the Bouthern States, and for the national states?

Bouthern States, and for the indication of the Tariff States?

But, continued Mr. Fisher, let us admit for the present, that the Tariff calls the minimum price. If a piece of goods cost ing the duty, is to make the foreign articles higher the new act, will actually reduce the revenue from 4, to 5, millions to comprehensive and there at 5 to 10 cents per yard; and yet, there, are made our but no matter how low they cost in Europe, when they reach our but no matter how low they cost in Europe, when they reach our but no matter how low they cost in Europe, when they reach our but no matter how low they cost in Europe, when they reach our but no matter how low they cost in Europe, when they reach our but no matter how low they cost in Europe, when they reach our but no matter how low they cost in Europe, when they reach our but no matter how low they cost in Europe, when they reach our but no matter how low they cost in Europe, when they reach our but no matter how low they cost in Europe, when they reach our but no matter how low they cost in Europe, when they reach our but no matter how low they cost in Europe, when they reach our but no matter how low they cost in Europe, when they reach our but no matter how low they cost in Europe, when they reach our but no matter how low prices. If a piece of goods cost in the first our but no matter how low prices. The first our but no matter how low prices are prices.

WOOLLEN GOODS,-What I have said about cotton couls Furiff party, presume on the ignorance of the people; they think applies with equal force to wordlen goods. The daty, ranges from that the people cannot see through the device, and therefore will 75 to 100 per cent, and on some articles much higher—Mr. Wil-

Thus, fellow citizens, you see some of the taxes you have, dai ly to pay ;-but you see only a few of them. Were, I to go on do not fully understand the process, merely because you do not see an I ennumerate all of them, the Sun would go down before I could the Excise officers going about among you. But, recollect, that get half ways, through the catalogue. There is one rule however very great evils may exist among us, and we not see them. That that you may go by :-it is this :-taking such articles as I have scourge of the human family, the Cholena, exists in our land, with named, and other leading articles, necessaries of life, and you nav on an average a tax of 50 cents in the dollar. If you, buy of these kind of goods, ten dollars worth, you pay a tax of \$5. At this rate. breath of dessolation it sweeps thousands, as it goes. Death itself, what does the whole county of Rowan pay in the course of each is an evil not seen, but in its effects. We do not see the king of ter- year; Some of our merchants, say there are \$200,000 worth of goods, vended in this county every year; if so, the tax that Rowan pays cannot be far short of \$100,000, but say, it is only \$50,000, and what a burden is this! Suppose the people of Rowan could purchase Tariff, this Legislative CHOLERA, -the people do not see its opera- for \$100,000, the same goods, they now pay \$200,000 for, how very different would be their condition!

If Rowan pays, this, what must the whole state of North Carolina, pay! Our able and patriotic Representative in Congress Mr. Rencher, who is well informed on this subject, tells us in his Circular, that the whole burden of taxation on the Country, 14 at Circular, that the whole britanness; if so, North Carolina pays, low: our winding sneed, is taxed, and the name that he least 60 millions of dollars per annual; if so, North Carolina pays, our coffice together, are taxed nails; when moths at least two, and a half millions of dollars: Now, what people on God's earth, can long stan'l up under such a system of unaversive the taxation ! They may hold up, for a few years longer, but it cannot fied? No: not yet, nor indeed, had they any notion of being satisnor do they make any thing by it,—they are forced to do it, by the last, the country will fall to decay, the Spirits of the people will be
fied, until the system should be carried to entire prohibition, and the
system itself. Let me explain this to you by a familiar illustration. broken,—they will cittle be driven to desperation, or sink down in

But, we have been told that the Tariff States, contain a cent er population than the Southern States, and that consquently they pay a greater amount of taxes; that they, are satisfied with the Tarif, and therefore, secought to be so. Nothing, can be more falcious than this argument. I will show you, after a while, that the Pariff. States, in the end, bear but a small part of the burdens of the government, while the Southern States, sustain the whole. It is true, in the first instance they, the people of the Tariff States now the duties on such foreign articles as they consume, but, they receive back, by means of the Tariff, not only all they pay, but double as much more. If this was not the case, why do they impose those taxes! They have the power, and they do it, contrary to our will. If they derived no advantage from the system, we know that the New England men are the fast people in the world who would by taxes on themselves, merely for the pleasure of paying them. No riffer do not pay them ;-wir pay them, riffer receive them, as I will soon show you. Fellow Citizens, you have not yet seen half of the cycle of this system; the worst is yet to come; you have yet to see the clab foot.

You have seen that the money, is not wanted, for dae of one rnment; now let us enquire.

1st. Under what pretence is it, that these taxes are imposed the people? 2d. What becomes of the money, when thus un-

First, then, under what preteuce, are these taxes imposed !

The answer is ready ;-they do not pretend to conceal their isbury merchant has shifted the tax off of himself, and put it on the large MANUFACTURING ESTABLISHMENTS at the North. Now. you, who buy the cloth for consumption; and, you further see, that who are these manufacture is? Are, they the MECHANICS of the North! No; the mechanics are to favorites of this system; they receive but a small protection, compared to the monopolists; indeed the "factors system" is breaking up all the merchanics now call your attention to a few of the taxes, you are daily paying, and bringing them subject to a few individuals in each place, who set us large establishments, and engress all the work. The me how necessary it is, to man in all the pursuits of life ! What can we chauses suffer severely, and hence their petitions to Congress praydo without the aid of iron? you cannot clear your ground without ling for a reduction of the duties. Are, they the poor men of the North? Nor who, then are they? Gen. Jackson, in his last veto message, tell us who they are : He says ... Many of our RICH MET have not been content with equal protection, and equal benefits, but have be sought us to make them richer by acts of Congress," by the Tariff acts' It is then, the men mes of the north, for whose benefit these taxes and if man was deprived of it, he would soon become savage. If are laid; own, who possess great capital, who have built large then, any article in the catelogue of man's wants should be lightly brick-houses, and fill them with machinery for manufacturing cot taxed, iron is that article; but what says the Tariff? It says, silks, ton, and woollen goods, and other articles. Some of these men. wines, and other luxuries, may come in hearly free of duty, but as are worth from \$199,000, to a million of dollars. I myself, but a to the it must pay 150 per cent! Iron, no costs in England 15.5 few months ago, saw one of these rich manufacturers, standing on sterling, or, about \$23,45 per ton of 2240 lbs. The duty is \$37, the floor of Congress, and insisting on more protection / This man, per ton. The cost is one cent per lb, and a small fraction over, it is said owns \$150,000 worth of stock in a manufacturing estabwhile the tax is one coot, and three fifths of a cont per lb.; thus the lishment! These men, have been making according to the best accounts from 30 to 50 per cent, prefits, while not one Parmer in a

> But, said Mr. Fisher, let at now see, in what manner it is, that the Tariff enables these men to enrich themselves out of the packets of the people. I will, make Tariff men themselves, explain this

Mr. Wilkins, a Tariff Senator in Congress, in advocating the new Tariff act, made use of this language-" the bill, he thought, offered a reasonable, protection to the woollen manufacturer. go on, in Town or Country, without nails ; they are one of the forms put this case : an English manufacturer, sends one hundred yards of cloth worth \$100, to New York, at a considerable expense for freight, insurance Ac. The American manufacturer, meets it there with one hundred yards of his cloth, worth also \$100. Now a canals, salaries, Privarous, and many other things. our bread, in our meat, in our vegitables, for our stock; in and, takes, by way, of protecting the American Manufacturer, 50 not taxed, while wises, and silks, teas, olices, perfusery, and such this, a sufficient amount of protection? He would not protected to tike articles, are let in almost duty free! Yes, but it is :- the say that it was, but it was all that could be get now. Now, I ask present tax on salt is equal to its first cost, and after the 3J of you, when the 50 varies of the foreign cloth is thus taken away, who looses it !—Not, the aglishman,—nor the merchant, but the

This is not all ; you not only pay the tax on the foreign article shores, a tax of 3 cents per lb, is put on it. If it was not for this but you pay a like tax on the donestic article. Without the tax, tax, brown sugar could be bought in our see ports at 3 to 4 cents the English cloth, could have been sold for \$1 per yard, but the per lb. according to its quality. After the 3d of March this tax is | tax is 31, which, as I have already shown, is always added to the cost, and therefore the cloth must be sold at \$2. This necessary increase in the price of the foreign article, from \$1 to 2 per yard, money :- Why, then is it done !- The answer is at finnd ;- it is to ces, in the same markets ; they being alike, it one sells, the other

I will bring before you the evidence of another Tariff man. I have already explained to you the enormity of the tax on sugar, now now of the Arkansas Territory, has been appointed to hear what Mr. Johnston, one of the Senators from Louisiana, says command one Company, provided he can ruise it in a From the Treasury reports to Congress, it appears that the total in favor of this tax. His words are, "the present price of sugar month, mount of the tax on Sugar numually paid by the People, is very at 51 cents is sustained by a duty of three cents per 1b. If that quarter millions, go into the pockets of the sugar planters. Wade and ours woud fall in the same proportion ! Mr. Johnston is good Hampton himself, being a very large Sugar planter, receives about authority, for he is a Sugar planter himself. He tells us, if the \$30,000, more for his crop than he would do if there was no Tariff. duty of three cents per lb. is taken off, that sugar will fall three COTTON GOODS.—The duties on cotton goods, particular cours in price. Is it not equally reduced \$44. by on those descriptions which are generally used by the commonal ity of the people are enormously high. The coarse and midling could if it was of \$1,400,000 as ity of the people are enormously high. The coarse and midling could if it was of \$1.00,000 as ity of the people are enormously high. The coarse and midling could if it was of \$1.00,000 as ity of the people are enormously high.

where else; and, if the Tariff duties, were reduced the wants of the government, the people would be note ished at the full of prices in such articles as merely generally yend a

Fellow Citizens, it must now be cleat to you, the you pay double taxes; one to the government, and analeast two, to the northern monopolits, for where you consume one yard of f. reign goods, you consume two the northern.

The people of the S with, at this time are more le vily taxed than those of England; for the taxes paid in England, are spent among the people; while those paid by you, are expended elsewhere. You, are literally taxed from the crowns of your heads to he soles of your feet; ever the light of Heaven, enters your houses through taxed window glass; by the new Tariff common window glass, S by 10 are taxed 3 cents per square foot. A Britis writer, some years ago, tauntingly teld the people of England, that they were taxed, from their eradies to their graves. Is it not the same with you? Yes ;-you too, are taxed from the cradle to the grave. Their when it first issues into life, is wrapped in taxed linners when transfered to its cradle, whether humble, or spiendid it is laid on taxed materials: As it advances in life. what can it do, or, where turn, to escape taxes, they gather upon it, with the progress of years. If in his we are borne down with the afflictions of this world and wish to seek consolation at the source where it can only be found, the pious books that we would read, --new the holy Bible itself, is taxed :- When the scene of the is about to close, and, we fall back in the arms of death, the last sigh that escapes us, is from a taxed of low ; our winding sheet, is taxed, and the nails that hold earth opens her bosom to receive us, the last clod that in heav'd on our grave, falls from a tax'd spade; me, like the people of England, are taxel, from the gradle to the grave :- Was it for this, that our Fore-fathers poured out their blood as free as water.

Mr. Fisher, continued his remarks; he said, while on this branch of the subject, he would state a plain case to show the unequal operation of the Tariff, or rather to show, that the manufacturors paid no part of the Here, are Davidson, and Rowan Counties Iring

adjoining each other, divided only by the River ; each of these Counties, we will say, nanually receives and consumes \$100,000 worth of foreign goods, and they pay the duties on toem, amounting to \$50, 000, to each Thus far they are any ileach consuming the same amount of goods, and each paving the same amount of taxes But, mark what follows ;-Davidson, is a manufacture ing county, while Row is no agricultural county, Dyarnsov, over, and above, what she needs for her own uso, manufactures, and sells to Roway \$100,000 worth of the same description of goods of those imported into the county and consumed, as before premised; these goods being of the same description, will by force of the Tank sell at the same prices: The question now is What does Dayroson pay !- Is, it not evident, that in the end she pays nothing, -while Rowan, pays the whole \$100. 000! True, Davidson, in the first instantee paid \$50,000 on the foreign goods, she consumed; but in the next, br means of the Tariff, she received it back in the citures prices of the goods, she sold to Rowan; So, that Rows an, pays the whole; first \$50,000 to the go then \$50,000 to Davidson : Now, add to this the fact, that the whole \$100,000 raised in the first instance out of the two counties, are regularly expended in Davidson County, in making roads, clearing out rivers, and creeks, and to foany other ways, and then you will have a ministure distration, of the operation of the Tariffsystem, on the wo divisions of the union; Rowan representing the South, and Davidson, the North.

It is certainly true, that the people of the manuficturing States, in the first instances pay the taxes of allforeign articles they consumed, except where they are smuggled in, but it is equally true, that they manufact ture thousands of articles, which by means of the Tariff. they sell to the South at enourmous profits to themselves, thus getting back all they pay, and double, and thribble ne much most

The next enquiry is, what becomes of that portion of our taxes which is collected by governmen We have seen that we pay two sets of taxes, -One to the manufacturers, and the other, to government. Those paid to the manufacturers, of course go into their private pockets,-but what becomes, of the duties paid to gorgrument ! -

The answer here is likewise a plain one :- the money is almost wholy expended at the North! yes, it is a fact which cannot be desigd, that nine tenths of all the expenditures of this government, are made in the Northern, and Manufacturing States. These states have the majority in Congress, and they get up such objects of expenditure, and pass such acts, as produce this result. Mr. Fisher, here enumerated, various ways in which the money was carried to the North, among others, were these; fortifications, ship yards, the building of ships; clearing out harbours, erecting Breakewaters, mening the mouths of Rivers, and even Creeks, roads,

Who, would not be willing to pay taxes, when by doing so, they receive al' that they pay back again, and three times more besides ! Would, not North Carolina make a good bargain with the gon'l, government, every year to pay a tax of two millions, on condition of receiving back five millions? Here, then are the great causes of the prosperity of the north, and of the Distress ses of the South; One pays, the taxes, the other receives them. (Concluded in our next.)

U. S. RANGERS.—Under a recent act of Congress six Companies of Mounted Rungers of 100 men each, are to be raised, for the defence of the N. W. frontier. They are to be paid \$30 per month, and find their own horses and uniforms. Each Company is to have four commis-sioned, and ten non commissiond officers. The officers are to rank, continue and be paid as other officers of the Army of the U.S. The men are to be raised for one year. Capt. Bean, one of Geu. Jackson's former officers, and

A New City.-We understand that the Hon. Daniel Webster, Stephen White, and Gen. Wm. H. Sumner, have purchased the Island in our harbour called Williams Island, for \$70,000, for the purpose of erecting dwelling the buildings will be commenced forthwith - Box Gat