

MAGNANIMOUS MANUFACTURER.

FROM THE ASSOCIATED CAROLINIAN. Athens, Clark Co. Feb. 18, 1853. Mr. Dearing of this paper, a few days since received a letter, signed by a large number of manufacturers of Patterson, in New Jersey, requesting him, with other manufacturers in Georgia, to send an address to Washington City, to prevent the passage of Mr. Verplank's bill, which they say is calculated to injure their interests, if not ruin them. They state that they themselves have sent no delegates, and advise all manufacturers to do the same thing. Mr. Dearing being a planter as well as a manufacturer, less anxious than the latter, I have seen the letter, and its contents are entirely public here. Mr. Dearing states that he knows personally several of the signers of this letter, and that one of them is worth a fortune of 500,000 dollars. Yet their avowed aim is to be willing to bring utter ruin and slavery on the farmers of the South, rather than yield any part of their unlawful plunder.

When this letter was received, we have seen the letter of the New Jersey Manufacturers, signed by 30 names, and published in the Southern Banner, with the reply of Mr. Dearing, who says: "Although I am interested in the success of manufacturing, and still increasing my interest, yet I am opposed to the Tariff of 1832, from principle, and if I cannot manufacture without the aid of such protection, I am willing to sacrifice all for the good of my country, and yet if possible to save this happy country!—Worthy man generous patriot! This is as it should be—this was the true reply, and if they had any feelings left it would cut them to the quick. Who would it seem from this, has the most regard for the country and the Union—the North or the South? Let the Northern Manufacturers but initiate this noble example, and there will be no danger of a dissolution of the Union."

GEN. JACKSON AND MR. CLAY.

The Washington Correspondent of the Pennsylvania Inquirer says: Washington, Feb. 18, 1853. No report from the Select Committee yet. There appears to be great difficulties in the way. The members disagree as to the details, while all manifest or express a desire that a satisfactory bill for the whole country shall be presented. A report will probably be made on Tuesday, and perhaps not before Wednesday. I incline to the opinion that no tariff will pass the present session. The time is too brief. I hold the opinion also that the President does not desire a bill to pass. His view is not to profit the manufacturers or to preserve the tariff; it is, to obtain the power granted in the Enforcement Bill, and to whip the milliners into submission. I fear that General Jackson has not the proper feelings upon this subject. He would shed blood and peril the Union for the gratification of his hatred of Calhoun, rather than advise his friends to vote for Mr. Clay's Bill, if he was convinced that the passage of that bill would forever seal the divisions of the country.

How is Mr. Clay's proposition received in your city? I am told that the manufacturers, as well as the politicians, have been sending him letters by the gross, some of them complaining and denouncing him in the bitterest terms—others giving him joy of his noble stand for the preservation of the Union, and avowing unbounded admiration of his character. He is perfectly cool and self-possessed, and I am assured by those who enjoy his confidence, that he did not take this step which has astonished the country without due deliberation. Those who are weak or malicious enough to stigmatize it as a political bargain, do Mr. Clay great injustice. They do not know the man. I listened to him in private conversation, a few evenings since, for more than an hour. He spoke with warmth of the recent conduct of some of his former friends—adverted to the state of the country—the value and the blessing of the Union. Never was man more eloquent, and never did eloquence appear to my understanding to be more emphatically that of the heart. I left the room with the most exalted notion of his genius, and with the most decided conviction of his patriotism.

The writer has undoubtedly touched the truth with the point of a needle. Jackson wants not the Tariff adjusted yet, because it would explode the visions of war and vengeance which float before his eyes. The hair apparent wants not the Tariff adjusted yet, because it would enslave Calhoun and Clay in the esteem of their country, relegate them where they stood at the close of the war with England, and terminate the troubled state of the waters, in which alone he alone can fish with success. The Van Buren Prints and Partisans are, as observes the Inquirer, in an igne fit at the prospect of the passage of the Reconciliation Bill.

Richmond Whig.

A letter from Gov. Tyler dated on Sunday, says: "I have great pleasure in saying that Mr. Clay's Tariff bill passed the Senate last night with a red reading, and that I anticipate its passage by a vote of 3 to 1. I regard it as the rainbow after the storm; a sign that the clouds are about to pass off, and the token of a bright and cheering day to our country." We presume that the anticipated vote of three to one refers to the Senate. It is however confidently believed, that the Bill will also pass the House, provided it be not defeated by sneer, or blown off by a side wind. We shall see every manœuvre exhausted to produce this result, by those who have clamoured loudest against the "abominable" Tariff. Will the President veto? Will the Force Bill be passed, when all pretence for its necessity, is obviated by the passage of this Bill?

Extracts of a letter, from 'The Spy' to the Editor of the Courier and Enquirer.

Washington, Feb. 19, 1853. Sir: In a former letter I announced to you the total defeat of the administration, in the House of Representatives, by the election of Messrs. Gales and Seaton as printers. Yesterday the Senate elected Day Greer. There is tension in the camp, and Blair knows it. He does not possess the confidence of his party. By his party, I mean those who manage affairs at Washington. He is to be cast off, as early as circumstances, now in train, will permit. I say nothing about the way or the wherefore's. He knows well the sources from whence his troubles to apprehend. It is not from Speaker Stevenson, nor President Jackson.

The day after Messrs. Gales and Seaton's election, Blair published a short paragraph, in which, speaking of his own failure, he says: "The causes are well known to us, and, at a proper time, we shall disclose them fully, to the country." What does this remark mean? Who so blind that he cannot perceive it contains a menace? Against whom is the menace pointed? Certainly not against the opposition. Any time would be proper, at least in the opinion of Mr. Blair to assault them, and to tell his readers, that these naughty men would not indulge the President's pet with the public printing.

During the contest in the House, Mr. Blair applied to a Virginia member for his vote. He undertook to give that member an explanation of his own political views and feelings. If I understand the explanation correctly, and of this I have no doubt, it is an amusing tale. In due time I shall give it in extenso.

When the general appropriation bill comes up, if it does not contain a clause to that effect, one will be offered, appropriating fifteen or twenty thousand dollars to renew part of the furniture of the President's house. In the whole catalogue of worse than useless extravagance, there is no item that deserves so much, and such severe reprehension, as these enormous expenditures for furniture. With any man, who has ever been at the head of a family, believe that it can be necessary? I put the question to the yeomanry of the country, whether they think the public treasury should be called upon year by year, for five or six thousand dollars to fit and repair the furniture of the President's house? Whether there is to be no end—no limitation to these unceasing drafts for money, to pamper the eye with these fantastic gew gaws, and to collect in a solid mass, the contents of whole cabinet ware houses, to the great annoyance of good taste, and at the expense of the tax paying citizen? The example is pernicious. Yet in these "piping times" of economy this is done, and no enquiry is made into the necessity or the propriety of the act. Since the year 1801, no less a sum has been expended, at different times, for furniture for the President's house, than one hundred and seventy thousand dollars; and yet more is wanted, and more will be appropriated this session.

SOUND VIEWS.

The following deserves to be applauded. It certainly speaks what was once considered to be true. The Black Cockades only will deny it! "Nullification—Governor Southard of New Jersey, in a late Message, says: "Nor does it seem necessary to have a Convention to determine the power of coercion by the General Government, and the rights of a State to resist an unconstitutional act of Congress. No such power of coercion can fairly exist, or has thus far been attempted. It has not been delegated; nor is any mode or process of coercion pointed out. The General Government does not act upon, or coerce States. It cannot interfere with the State governments." Jeffersonian.

No government—and least of all a free one—ought ever to employ a military force in behalf of an obnoxious law, which is in its nature and operation, oppressive to one portion or one section of the country, while it enriches another. Such a law is contrary to the first fundamental principle of the social compact, which is that of equal rights and equal protection to all. These reasons will be denounced by those whose consciences will not allow of a resort to force, not because they are too metaphysical.

N. Y. Cos. & Eng.

BRITISH INCOME AND TAXATION. A question is often asked, What proportion of a man's income is taken from him in taxation? Now, the total income of the people of Great Britain may be estimated on data which we have not room to specify, at \$250,000,000. That of Ireland we may assume at \$50,000,000, making in the whole United Kingdom \$300,000,000. Of this sum more than one sixth is drawn directly by Government. But that is not the whole. The local taxes amount to a very large sum. The poor rates in England exceed \$3,000,000 more. Then, as we have already explained, the higher and richer classes are exempted in a great measure from contributing their proper share of the national taxation. When these different circumstances are taken into view, it will hardly be disputed, that one third part of every man's income, in the middle and lower classes of society, is taken by the tax collector. Every man who works nine hours a day, is employed during three of these hours to enable him to pay his taxes. Taits Magazine.

very large number of the Freeholders and voters of this Town, that the Commission have resolved to contract for a loan of \$300,000, to be loaned in the stock of this Company; this with the individual subscription already made, will be more than sufficient for the organization of the work during the spring, may be reasonably calculated on. We hope to be able to show that the probable amount of transportation of produce, merchandise, &c. over this road, will be no great sum to demonstrate that the stock in this Company will be a profitable if not more so than the stock of any other company in the State.

North C. Journal.

From the Albany Gazette.

FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 13, 1853. Mr. Clay rose and addressed the house about two hours in support of the bill which he introduced. Mr. Clay spoke with great eloquence and animation, and was listened to with the most profound silence and unwavering attention. The provisions of the bill appeared to take nearly all the Senators by surprise, except Mr. Forsyth, who promptly expressed his disapproval of it, and Mr. Webster, who could not consent to be a party to a quasi surrender of the power of laying discriminating duties on imports. Other members appeared to be at a loss as to what course they would eventually pursue. Mr. Spencer in reply to some observations of Mr. Forsyth, accused him of having met conciliatorily by sarcasm. Mr. F. denied that he had said anything sarcastic or personally disrespectful to the Senator from Kentucky. Mr. Clay rose with much dignity, and said in a marked and impressive intone, "It mattered not whether the remark of the Senator was intended as a sarcasm or not. He (Mr. Clay) had marked out for himself a course of action in this affair, from which he would not suffer himself to be disturbed. He had resolved that while engaged in this work of peace, nothing which might be thrown out in the heat of debate, no allusion to him, however personal, should provoke him to any warmth of reply."

When Mr. Calhoun rose to speak, there was a perceptible aversion of the head in the whole audience—what in the French chamber would be called a *reaction*,—"who by his conduct has rendered, by stating that there were persons in the hall who were not his constituents, and that all such persons were to be treated as enemies, and that from points of minor details, a great deal of trouble would be settled without the necessity of a convention"—the general feeling of the audience could not appear to be increased, but broke out into an expression of applause.

METHODIST GENERAL CONFERENCE.

The Annual Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church, commenced in this Town on Wednesday last, and yet continues. We learn that there are upwards of one hundred Ministers of the various grades in attendance, comprising individuals in almost every period of life, from "heartless youth to venerable age." On Sunday, the Preachers of this denomination occupied the pulpits of the Episcopal, Presbyterian, Baptist and Methodist Episcopal Churches, and addressed very numerous congregations. On the termination of the conference, we shall endeavor to obtain for publication, a list of the appointments to all the different stations in Virginia and North Carolina for the ensuing year.

Petersburg Times.

We copy from the Boston Transcript, the subjoined account of the melancholy death of two brothers, who hung themselves because there were obstacles to their marriage. It is the first instance of double suicide that we recollect to have heard of in the United States; though such things have occurred in other countries.

Boston Feb. 18.

Yesterday morning about 8 o'clock soon after the lad opened the store of Messrs. Samuel Bradlee & son, No. 142, Washington street, he found in the first chamber, the bodies of Mr. John B. Carter, aged 22, and Miss Mary Bradlee, aged about 18, suspended by a silk handkerchief from a rope which formerly supported a scale beam. The bodies were cold, their hands clasped, their faces and lips in contact. They had stood facing each other—upon two shopsteps, the other upon a box, placed in a chair.

Mr. Carter and Miss Bradlee were engaged to be married to each other, with the approbation and consent of their several parents. During the autumn of 1841, Mr. C. who had long kept the store of Mr. Bradlee, went to New Orleans, to do business there, and Mr. B. having the intention to live his son, his junior partner, wrote to Mr. Carter, as his future son-in-law, that if his prospects were not very good, he would like to have him return to Boston, and assist him in his business. Mr. C. returned last autumn, & entered the store of Mr. B. accordingly. During the present winter, Mr. Bradlee proposed to sell his stock to Mr. Carter—upon definite arrangement was concluded between them, owing to their not precisely agreeing upon the terms, although no unkind words or feelings resulted from the transaction.

daughter and expressed the same aversion that any father would, of having his daughter to reside so far from home, and in an unhealthy climate. But an interruption of the kindest feelings towards each other were excited. At this time, also Miss Bradlee expressed to the father of Mr. Carter, that they proposed being married, and going to New Orleans, when the latter expressed his disapprobation of doing so until his son should be established in business there.

The last time they were seen together previous to the discovery of their bodies, was when crossing Summer street apparently to attend Trinity Church where the family of Mr. C. attended public worship. No reprehension was felt on account of this absence from each other's home, as Miss B. not unfrequently visited and sometimes slept at the house of Mr. Carter's father, and it was thought Mr. C. might have remained at Mr. B.'s house. Mr. Carter stepped into the apothecary shop of Mr. Smith, two doors from Mr. Bradlee's shop about 6 o'clock on Sunday evening, but remained there but a few minutes.

Four letters were left by them; two in Miss B.'s dressing room, one of which was written by herself; and two were in the room where their bodies were found. These letters were submitted to the coroner's jury, but contained nothing which could throw any light upon the transaction, except that the act was voluntarily with both, and deliberately resolved upon. They did not, (as indeed the case could not justify their so doing) convey the slightest reproach to their parents; but bade them adieu, in terms like those of affectionate children upon their death-bed.

Miss Bradlee was of a mild, dutiful and affectionate disposition, nor, so far as we can learn, of a romantic turn of mind. Mr. Carter was of pleasant disposition, honest and honorable in his dealings, but somewhat remarkable for eccentricity in his manners and conversation. Their parents are among our best and most esteemed citizens, and the consternation which the strange calamity which has befallen them excited in this community was great in the extreme. Most of the forenoon, a great crowd was assembled in front of the store where the coroner's inquest was held.

Mr. Bradlee has been singularly afflicted within a few years past. Two sons, one of whom his son & five boys of 12 years old was taking an excursion with his mother in the country, the tire of the wheel burst as he was looking out of the stage-coach window, struck him on the head and caused his death in a few hours. During the last summer, when Mr. B. was just recovering from a long and severe illness, he was called upon to part with his son, and partner in business.

CONGRESS.

IN SENATE.

Monday, Feb. 25, 1853.

The hour of 12 having arrived, the bill to modify the act of July 14th, 1832, and all other duties on imports was read a third time.

On the question of the final passage of the bill, Mr. FORSYTH asked for the Yeas and Nays, which were ordered.

Mr. WEBSTER then rose, and in a speech of more than two hours opposed its passage.

Mr. CLAY rejoined at length, and was followed by Mr. SMITH until near 5 o'clock, when a motion for a recess till six, prevailed.

At 6 o'clock, the Senate again assembled, and Mr. Bell addressed the Chair for some time in favor of the bill. He was followed by Mr. DICKERSON in opposition to it, who concluded by moving that the bill be recommitted to the Select Committee, with certain instructions.

Mr. SPRAGUE next addressed the Senate, and gave the reasons why he should vote in favor of the bill, though he felt strong objections to many of its provisions. He disavowed the idea of pledging either himself, his constituents, or his successors on the subjects embraced in the bill.

Mr. HOLMES next took the floor on the same side of the question, and after a speech of about fifteen minutes, was succeeded by Mr. DICKERSON, who again explained his views in opposition to the passage of the bill. He continued his argument for about half an hour; when Mr. CLAY arose and stated that inasmuch as it was represented that the House of Representatives had just now passed a bill, similar, if not identical, in its provisions to the one before the Senate, and it was believed it would, to-morrow, be presented to the Senate to sanction; it would obviate the reasons for a longer continuance of a laborious day's session of this body, and also supercede the objections of some Senators who believed the Senate was not the proper place for the origin of this bill. He therefore moved the Senate adjourn.

The motion was carried, and the Senate adjourned until to-morrow morning at 11 o'clock.

Tuesday, Feb. 26.

THE TARIFF.

The Senate then took up the bill from the House of Representatives, "to modify the act of 1832, and all other acts imposing duties on imports." There being no objection made, it received its first and second reading.

Wednesday, Feb. 27.

THE TARIFF.

The bill from the House of Representatives, "to modify the act of 1832, and all other acts imposing duties on imports," was read a second time. Mr. Clay stated that in the present stage of the session, he believed no amendment would be offered to the bill. It was

his intention, however, to press a bill which seemed to be so favorably accepted by the Senate, and he supposed that it would be proper that it should have its final reading to-morrow.

Mr. Grundy asked whether the Senator from Kentucky (Mr. Clay) had examined the bill, and found it to be the same, in all its parts, as the one heretofore before the Senate.

Mr. Clay replied that he had examined it, and found it essentially the same.

With this Mr. Grundy said he was satisfied.

Mr. Dickerson then rose, and said that however unpleasant might be the situation in which he placed himself by his duty in order to amend the bill. He did not believe it could endanger its passage, and it appeared to him to be so essential as to demand attention. It was a provision, that the rule by which the graduation of duties shall be made, shall be "the Annual Report of the State of Commerce and Navigation for the last year." He read a letter which he had written from a highly respectable commercial correspondent of New York, which expressed not only the same ideas but the identical words which he had himself made use of on a former occasion, when speaking upon this subject. He was aware that it would be objected that this amendment could be passed at an early day in the next Session of Congress; but he was unwilling to trust to such precarious expectations.

Mr. Clay said it was with extreme regret that he rose to oppose the amendment offered by his friend from New Jersey. He would be gratified if he could see the possibility of incorporating any amendment with the bill at the present Session of Congress without endangering its passage. He did not, however, believe the amendment of the Senator at all essential to the object intended. He urged the necessity of immediate action upon the bill both from the shortness of the time left of the Session, and the multiplicity of business before the other branch of the Legislature. He believed the objections to the bill to be founded in mistake; and if the Secretary, (as he believed he could,) would take up the act in the spirit in which it was framed, no difficulty could arise and no amendment would be necessary. He said he should ask for the yeas and nays.

Mr. Webster. Although he believed this, and several other amendments were desirable, expressed a wish that his friend from New Jersey [Mr. Dickerson] would withdraw it.

Mr. Smith said he did not rise to speak on the amendment, but he gave notice that he should to-morrow move to lay this bill upon the table until the Enforcing Bill should have passed the other branch of Congress.

Mr. Dickerson gave the reasons why he deemed it his duty to persist in having the question taken on his amendment.

Mr. Clayton made a few observations, and the question was then taken and the amendment rejected without a division.

Friday, March 1.

THE TARIFF.

The bill to modify the act of July 1832, and all other acts imposing duties on imports, was taken up for its third reading. The yeas and nays having been ordered on the motion of Mr. Dickerson.

Mr. Robbins gave his objection to the bill.

Messrs. Calhoun and Frelinghuysen addressed the Senate at length in favor of the bill.

Mr. Smith begged of Senators to take the question, and not consume the little time remaining to the Senate for the transaction of the mass of important business before it.

Mr. Dallas spoke some time in opposition to the bill. He was followed by Messrs. Ewing, Mangum and Clayton, on the other side of the question.

Mr. Webster recapitulated the objections he entertained towards the bill. He was followed by Messrs. Frelinghuysen, Sibley, Clayton, Forsyth, Sprague, Holmes, Bibb, Wright, Clay and Smith.

Mr. Wright made an explanation, in reference to some remarks which fell from Mr. Clay.

After a short rejoinder from the latter Senator, the question was taken on the final passage of the bill, and decided in the affirmative.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Mr. WICKLIFFE moved that the House take up the special order of the day—the Tariff bill, upon which he demanded the yeas and nays which were ordered.

The motion was carried, yeas 119, nays 55.

Mr. LETCHER moved to strike out the whole of the bill before the House, and substitute the bill now before the Senate in its stead.

The CHAIR said this could only be done by unanimous consent.

Mr. DICKERSON objected.

Mr. LETCHER then moved to recommit the bill to the Committee of the whole with instructions to report the Senate bill instead of the present bill.

VIS called for the yeas and nays, which were ordered.

Mr. J. DAVIS then moved a call of the House, on which he asked the yeas and nays, which were ordered.

The call was negatived yeas 78, nays 48.

The question was again stated upon concurrence with the amendment of the Committee.

Mr. J. DAVIS opposed the amendment at length.

Mr. LETCHER supported the amendment.

The debate was continued by Messrs. H. EVERETT and DICKSON. The latter gentleman moved the postponement of the subject until to-morrow.

On which he demanded the yeas and nays, which were ordered.

Mr. FAYLOR moved the House adjourn; which was lost.

The substitute proposed by Mr. LETCHER was concurred in, and the bill (bearing the same which has been ordered to be engrossed in the Senate) was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time; yeas 105 nays 71.

Tuesday, Feb. 26.

The engrossed bill to modify the act passed 14th July 1832, and all other acts imposing duties on imports was read a third time. Upon the question of passing the bill being propounded by the Chair.

Mr. Huntington moved a call of the House which was carried, 201 members answered to their names.

On motion of Mr. Ward the call was then suspended.

Mr. Burges made an earnest appeal against the bill, and commented with great severity upon the motives of the Senate [Mr. Clay] who had originally introduced the measure into the other House.

Mr. Jenifer vindicated the course of Mr. Clay at length.

Mr. Foster said he had proposed putting a part of the bill, and had intimated the intention of voting against it if the motion failed—but upon further examination, though not perfectly satisfied with some of its provisions, he had concluded to give his support.

Mr. Donny expressed his views at length in opposition to the bill—he lamented the entire destruction of the protective policy contemplated by it under which the country had been so prosperous—a high he said had been murdered by its own father. The industry of the country was hereafter to be secondary to the pauper system of England, and the slave system of South Carolina.

Mr. Daniel went into an elaborate defence of Mr. Clay, whom he pronounced the Saviour of the Union.

After a brief and sarcastic reply from Mr. Burges.

Mr. Sutherland opposed the bill at length—when Mr. Carson moved the previous question, which was not sustained.

Mr. J. Bates supported the bill in a brief speech, and Mr. Hendleton opposed it. When Mr. McDuffie said, the bill did not make all the concessions which the South was in justice entitled to; but believing it would give quiet to the country, he should support it.

Mr. J. C. Bates stated the grounds of his opposition to the bill, when Mr. Williams moved the previous question, which was seconded, yeas 93, nays 55.

Mr. Dickson demanded the yeas and nays upon the previous question, which were ordered, and was carried, yeas 105, nays 85.

The question, Shall this bill pass? and then stated and carried in the affirmative.

MR. CLAY'S TARIFF BILL.

We furnish the following Table of Votes, arranged according to the States represented; which shows that the South and South Western delegations, were nearly unanimous in its favor.

IN THE SENATE.

Maine. AYES—Haines, Sprague. N. Hampshire. AYES—Doak, Bell. Massachusetts. AYES—Webster, Childs. R. Island. NAYS—Robbins, Knapp. Vermont. NAYS—Seaborn, Prentiss. Connecticut. AYES—Foot, Tomlinson. New York. AYES—Wright. NAYS—Dudley. New Jersey. AYES—Frelinghuysen. NAYS—Dickerson. Pennsylvania. NAYS—Dallas, White. Delaware. AYES—Clayton, Naylor. Maryland. AYES—Chambers. NAYS—Smith. Virginia. AYES—Tyler, River. N. Carolina. AYES—Manning. N. Y. Cos. & Eng. AYES—Horton. S. Carolina. AYES—Calhoun, Pickens. Georgia. AYES—Forsyth. ABERNETHY—Troup. Alabama. AYES—King, Moore. Mississippi. AYES—Black, Poinsett. Kentucky. AYES—Clay, Bibb. Tennessee. AYES—Grundy, White. Ohio. AYES—Ewing. NAYS—Ruggles. Louisiana. AYES—Waggaman, Johnson. Indiana. NAYS—Tipton, Hamilton. Illinois. AYES—Robinson. ABERNETHY—Kane. Missouri. NAYS—Benton, Buckner.

Ayes 29—Nays 16—Absent 3—Total 48.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Maine. AYES—Anderson, James B. McInyre, Holland, Kavanaugh, Jarvis. NAYS—Evans. New Hampshire. AYES—Brainerd, Harpor, Hubbard, Weeks. NAYS—Chandler. Absent—Hampden. Massachusetts. NAYS—Wheeler.