

COMMUNICATION.

FOR THE READER. Mr. Editor:—Enclosed I send you an article relative to the Tariff, with Statistical information, concerning the prices of Staple Goods, under the low Tariff of 1841—

A READER. (From the N. Y. Tribune). THE MERCHANTS and Business Men of Richmond, Virginia, who do not believe that the present Tariff is either degrading or taxing the Country, have made out a statement of the Wholesale Prices in that market of all the staple articles of import and consumption under the Tariff of 1841 and the High Tariff of 1843 respectively.

There is nothing like this in the history of our Country. In 1834 and in 1835 we imported threefold as much, but we were borrowing money abroad heavily, so that this amounted to nothing while in 1843 we have not only made a net gain of Twenty Millions in Specie but we contracted no debt abroad.

A COMPARATIVE STATEMENT. Of the wholesale price of Goods in the various branches of trade in the City of Richmond, carefully made up from actual sales in the year 1841, when the Tariff, under the Compromise Act, ranged at the very lowest rates of duty; and in 1843, the first year after the oppressive Tariff, as designed to be passed by a Whig Congress, went into full operation, viz:—

Table with 2 columns: Commodity Name (e.g., Back Salt, American Bar Iron, English, Swedes, Tredegar Richmond Manufactory) and Price in 1841 and 1843.

Statistics showing the relative prices of leading staple of Dry Goods Jan. 1, 1841, and Jan. 1, 1843. Domestic Goods, Jan. 1841, Jan. 1843.

The prices of Staple Goods have varied less during that time than upon other Goods, yet there was a considerable difference. In 1843 the Tariff, 42 per cent duty of 24 per cent, and in 1843 they paid a duty of 25 per cent on each article, and in 1843 they paid a duty of 20 per cent on each article, and in 1843 they paid a duty of 20 per cent on each article, and in 1843 they paid a duty of 20 per cent on each article.

ANECDOTE OF THE FLOGGING TIMES.

The master of the grammar-school of a burgh in the central district of Scotland, about seventy years ago, was a worthy Trojan of the name of Hacket, a complete specimen of the thrashing pedagogues of the last age.

Amongst Hacket's pupils was a boy who had come from a distance, and was boarded with a family in the town. His name for the present is Anderson. This youth, placed far from his friends, felt the ruthless severity of Hacket very bitterly, and as he was by no means a genius, he was both well strapped himself, and probably the cause of many a reserved and reflecting character.

ALBERT H. PORTER has been appointed by the Whigs of Niagara and Orleans counties, forming the thirty-fourth Congressional district, their Delegate to the Baltimore Convention.

WILLIAM L. GOSSIN has been nominated, and has accepted the nomination, as the Whig candidate for the vacancy caused in the representation in Congress from Virginia by the resignation of Mr. GILMER.

A SOR in the FAR WEST.—The St. Louis (Missouri) Republican of the 1st instant says:—“We find it impossible to keep up with the various Whig meetings, which have been held in Missouri for the purpose of organizing for the coming elections.”

THE OREGON QUESTION.

In the course of the Speech of Mr. MILLER, of New Jersey, in the Senate, on the Oregon Question, he said:—“He had heard, during the present debate, England called our ancient enemy.”

Let gentlemen reflect on the attitude in which the two nations would stand before the world; the two freest nations on earth united in upholding the principles of freedom, united in spreading Christianity, civilization, the arts and sciences throughout the world.

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Attention Guards! The largest and most splendid assortment of Watches and Jewelry in the City, to be found at the Subscriber's, in the City, to be found at the Subscriber's, in the City, to be found at the Subscriber's, in the City.

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“GUARD” OR “NO GUARD.”

The General Assembly of North Carolina, at a Session of 1842-'43, passed an Act, authorizing the Intendant of Police, and the Commissioners of the City of Raleigh, to levy a special or Guard Tax on said City, of which Act, the following is the material provision, viz:—

“Be it therefore enacted, by the General Assembly of the State of North Carolina, and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same, That the Intendant of Police, and the Commissioners of the City of Raleigh, shall have power to levy a Tax on more than twenty-five acres on the One Hundred Dollars worth of property, and One Dollar on each taxable poll, for the purpose of hiring a Guard to look for said City, to be levied and collected as follows:—

“Resolved, That the Intendant be requested to cause a Poll to be opened at the Court House, for the purpose of ascertaining the force of the citizens of Raleigh, as to the propriety of hiring a Guard for the present year, as provided for by an Act of Assembly, passed at the Session of 1842-'43.”

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