NORTH CAROLINA SENTINEL, AND NEWBERN COMMERCIAL, AGRICULTURAL AND LITERARY INTELLIGENCER.

POLITICAL ECONOMY.

From the Banner of the Constitution. A story is told of an old Frenchman in Pa who, from affluent circumstances had been duced to poverty, and who obtained his liv in the following manner. He took a daily sition in the neighborhood of the principal to sands of snuff takers, each of whom offered his take.

gentleman.

luntarily; whilst, in the case of the others, it is bers, at four millions of dollars. extorted by the power of law. No doubt every In these statements there is no theory .to give half of it to the custom-house," for the tradictionbenefit of my neighbors A, B, C, and D. Notwithstanding, however, they think it not to be the support of the cotton manufacturers, from much, yet we can prove it to be a good deal, \$4,200,000 to \$9,000,000 per annum. and we will demonstrate it in reference to a few of the most prominent articles of manufacture. rers, \$6,500,000 to \$13,000,000.

The advocates of the Tariff say that 200,000 bales of cotton are manufactured in this coun- \$1,350,000 to \$4,000,000. try, which, taking the average weight at 300 For the support of the sugar-planters, from tbsi, would give sixty millions of pounds. This \$1,300,000 to \$4,000,000. cotton is made into fabrics varying from three If we take the aggregate of the highest rates tour hundred thousand dollars upon the good proper conception, if he only reflects, that this

Scrap iron,			i i i	12 50
Scroll iron,	- L	- 1		78 40
Sheet iron,	-	- 1	=	78 40
Slit, or rolled for	or band	l iron,		78 40
Snikes	-	4		89 6 0
Square iron,	- † .			30 00
Weights, cast,	- 11	1	-	22 40
We shall	now	look to	the a	rticle of

bacconist, whose store was frequented by thou- and see how large a pinch the sugar-planters

replenished and variously scented box to the The consumption of sugar in the United or manufacture of the country. This doctrine together, and was afterwards sold under the ti- of which 80,000 were made at home, and 50,000 rious parts of the country, and incorporated they may think of the policy or justice of many protle of le tabae de mille fleurs, (snuff of all flow- imported. The duty on brown sugar is three with the resolutions adopted at those meetings. visions of our system. ers,) in sufficient quantity to maintain the old cents a pound, and, on white, four cents. If the It received the assent of the meeting held in

It is precisely in this way that the cotton and whole quantity only one centa pound, it amounts the tariff convention .- For some time back woollen manufacturers, the iron masters, sugar to a tax of \$1,300,000. If it raises it two cents, these people have set their faces against a replanters, and all the rest of those who live up- it amounts to a tax of \$2,600,000; and, if it vision of the tariff.-- The present scale of duties, of party politics, naturally disposed, like all minorities to on public contributions, get their living, with raises it three cents, it amounts to a tax of \$3, they said, was not to be touched, a reduction league itself to any local or partial interest which may this difference, however, that in the case of the 900,000; and if we add the additional duty on of the duty on one article might lead to a re- suffer, or thinkit suffers, under any specific provision Frenchman, the pinch of snuff was given vo- the white, it may be assumed, in round num-

polite Frenchman, as he offered his box, said They are made in such a way, as that any man to himself, "a pinch of snuff is not much," and who is capable of thinking, can see at once chance of safety was to defend every part of it. fence, and on that ground scorn all such assaults upon in like manner, every good tariff man says to whether they are right or wrong. We invite himself, "it is not much for me, every time I criticism upon them." If they are not correct, want a piece of muslin, or a suit of clothes, or a they can be disproved. If they cannot be dishundred weight of iron, or a barrel of sugar, proved, they establish beyond the reach of con-

That the people of the United States pay, for

For the support of the woolen manufactu-

For the support of the iron-masters, from

to five yards per pound, and taking the average here given, we shall have upon four articles -that is four pounds-would, consequently, alone, the enormous tax of thirty millions of make 240 millions of yards. Now, supposing dollars. If we take the lowest rates, we shall the opperation of the Tariff to occasion a rise have thirteen millions three hundred and fifty of one cent only per yard upon all that is made thousand dollars; and, if we take the medium in the country, (and if it did not do this, why between both, which is fair in such reasoning, should the manufacturers hold on so tenacious- and most unquestionably cannot be above the ly to the present duty of 8⁴ cents per square truth, we shall have \$21,675,000. Of the yard?) it would amount to a tax of two millions weight of such a burden, any one may have a

tables, and his chairs and tables, and other wood work. nent modification and reduction of our whole impost nard, once beautifully inquired, "What is there sad. who has a wile and three children, living in this city, subject can but be approached in the spirit of concili- it is but that there is something mournful in the dewill pay at least one dollar a week tax to support a ation, of candid investigation of facts and in many cafew overgrown manufacturers !- N. Y. Ev. Post.

tariff party. They are now for repealing all duties on such articles as are not the produce

duty has the effect of raising the price on the this city the other day to appoint delegates to

party, they said, was to destroy the tariff in detail, to get rid of it piecemeal, and the only

implements of his occupation, in the few simple condiments of his food, and it would let the luxuries of the rich go free.

Let any person take the list of articles of and insulated branch of trade. Of this our own teawhich we produce or manufacture none in this trade affords a recent and signal instance. The govpeople of the United States. Should the rise sum would pay the interest of a public debt of country, and see of what they consist.-He will ernment lost some millions of revenue; several great then discover that this proposal to exempt them commercial fortunes were wholly wrecked, and others from duties on their importation into this country, is a proposal to take off the taxes from luxuries, and to leave them, as oppressive as many seamen, ship-builders & mechanics were thrown they now are, on the necessaries of life. The out of employ, and all this was caused by six years rich man will then enjoy his Tokay, his Cham- delay in passing a bill introduced, Congress after pagne, his Madeira, his Rhenish wines, free of Congress, for the reduction of the duties on the single duty. He will pay nothing to the revenue for article of teas. How portentous an evil then must be the service of porcelain or fine china, from that insecurity which can extend itself over every sinwhich he takes his luxurious repast. The gle point of a vast system, affecting directly or indi-West-India sweetmeats on his table, the dates try. It must render every investment of capital, and dried fruits that form his desert, his West- whether in plantations of the south, or the commerce India cordials, will be brought to him charged and manufactures of the north, comparatively insewith no impost. The girandoles and lustres cure; and it exposes the seaman, the operative manuthat illuminate his drawing room, and the large facturer, the mechanic, and even the common laborer, looking glass plates that reflect their rays, will to those sudden vicissitudes and suspensions of empass the custom-house unquestioned. His gold ployment which have gradually crushed down the watch will pay no duty. The pearls and rubies working classes of Europe into hopeless misery. "In addition to those general evils, and equal to any that blaze on the brows of his wife and daugh- of them in magnitude, is that exacerbation of feeling ters in the ball room, the glittering bracelets which must be kept up in South Carolina by protracted that bind their wrists, their cashmere and ca- controversy, and may spread into contiguous states. mel's hair shawls, their lages and lace veils, will Thus new power will be given to those who look to be exempted from all charges, by this ten- nullification or separation, as their only remedy, and der regard of government for the interests of greater dangers will menace the Union. the rich. The almond paste, the essences, the consumed by the effeminate and luxurious. sole of his foot to the crown of his head; taxed modification of the tariff as this? circumstances. Public policy may require that monstrous, and will not, we are sure, be sub- a secure and uninterrupted direction to their hourly The Editors of the Star take this occasion to say that mitted to.-Ib.

his house, except his animal food, his bread and vege- recapitulate, a useful, a harmonious, and a perma-From the above table, it will be found that a man system, seems to me to be no visionary hope, if the dening in the autumn leaves?" We cannot tell what ses, of mutual concession between jarring interests. the prospect embraced one wide view of the surroun.

ed. There are great and powerful interests vested un- Now, the brown and faded meadows outspread before der the existing laws; the labor and skill of thou- the eye-the far hills lift up their sober summits to a sands of our citizens have conformed themselves to the sky, over which a November wind scatters the thick direction those laws have given; and the opinion of and billowy clouds. The blast wails sad amidst the has been proclaimed at several public meetings an immense body of our electors is decidedly in favor cankered leaves-and the oak, whose shadow but a pinch. The snuff thus collected was all put timated at 130,000 hogsheads, of 1,000 pounds, of the friends of the American System, in va- of some exercise of the protecting power, whatever little while since, dotted the redolent, emerald turfed

> as long as every point of it is annually attacked by a united and strong minority, possessing what no man can its bosom looks ruffled and cold. There are few who deny to the South-talent, eloquence, and courage-a minority, watchful to take advantage of every mutation duction on others, and the whole system would of the existing laws, there can be no single part of that be endangered. The plan of the free trade system which will not be in constant danger of overthrow. If any of our manufacturing capitalists repose in confident security, trusting to the combined strength the vale of death-beyond the curtain-fold which of the several protected interests leagued in mutual de- vides Time from Eternity. At present, they find themselves compelled the tariff, they are not wise. Let them recollect to consent to a revision of the tariff. The ex- the reduction of the salt duties by the last congress. tinction of the national debt is approaching- In support of that impost there were combined the duties collected will greatly exceed the with the general policy of the system many local pripublic expenditure; and they know very well vate interests every where, and an immense publicone of the state of New York. That Congress was a tariff that the people will not consent to be taxed of the state of Representatives had refused to heavily on every commodity they consume, consider a bill for a moderate reduction of duties towhen the public necessity does not require it. wards the standard of 1824, reported by one of their most The friends of the Tariff, therefore, see the important business committees, who, on all subjects of necessity of a modification of the scale of du- finance and expenditure, had the full confidence of the lapse of time. How fearful is the life which we hold the ties; and they come forward with a proposal house. They had refused to consider this very ques- We have our being beneath a cloud, and are a marvel of their own to that effect. But what sort of tion of reducing the salt duties; and yet, such is the modification do they propose? A modification effect of perseverance backed by public opinion, that that favors the rich and luxurious, and leaves before they adjourned the duty on foreign salt was low-ered one half. A similar fate may befall any single last into the immeasurable and unfathomable space the burdens of the poor as great as ever. A obnoxious article of the tariff, obstinately and unwisely modification which would draw the whole re- adhered to, whilst a majority of Congress may still venue of the country from the pockets of those avow their allegiance to the protecting system itself. who are the least able to furnish it. A modi- As long as it is doubtful what that single obnoxious fication which would tax the laboring man in article may be, all suffer alike from the doubt alone. tainty, is death .- Connecticut Mirror. his clothings, in his kitchen utensils, in the Our commercial cities have learnt, by bitter experience, how fatal to all regular and profitable business is the uncertainty of legislation, and what wide-spread ruin may be caused by the constant agitation of a question of reduction of duties, even when they bear on a single seriously impaired; our monied institutions were deep-ly injured; the profits of hundreds of retailers and small dealers were cut off, and their credit shaken, whilst very But as yet I have too much faith in the destinies o washes, the perfumes, the various cosmetics of the helle and the eveninities mill be relieved my country—I have as yet too much trust-in the good sense and integrity of the representatives of the people, the belle and the exquisite, will be relieved and those of the states, to believe in such a result. from the payment of duties. There is no need Much Lamsure, very much may be done for the public of extending the list any further. Suffice it to good and the public peace, and for the private welfare say, that the modification of duties proposed of every citizen, if there can be found in the next Conby the friends of the fariff, would let in, duty gress a sufficient body of those, who, thinking that the ness of mankind. In the steady prosecution of their put free, an innumerable list of European articles constitution has vested in their hands the whole control pose to adhere to its pure and ennobling principles, they of regulating commerce in all its bearings upon other Now look at the other side of the picture. interests, will calmly and firmly assert and maintain the supremacy of their own constitutional legislation; The poor man will find himself taxed from the but who, whether from general disapprobation of the terest of Republicanism, the busy tongue of slander has principle of the restrictive system, or from the immediin every article of woollen or cotton on his per- ate observation of the evil and unequal effects of the ex- and unrelenting persecution ; and even now the heartless son-taxed in his hat-taxed in his shoe-tax- isting tariff laws upon their own constituents, are coned in the calicoes worn by his wife and children vinced that the whole code should be meliorated, ad--taxed on the very nail on which he hangs justed and reduced. It is necessary too, that they should midst of their fury, unaffected by commotion, his coat-taxed in every article of iron or lead approach this modification and adjustment is the spirit about his dwelling-taxed in his sugar-taxed great teacher of philosophy and common sense, Benof toleration, and peace, and adopting the advice of our in his salt-taxed, in short, and heavily too, in jamin Franklin, in his speech upon the final vote in That it is the wish of the people that he shall again be + almost all the necessaries of life. Will the our great federative convention; "be willing to doubt vated to the Chief Magistracy of the Union, there exe people of the United States consent to such a a little of their own infallibility." Evidence must be collected and collated, and the late conventions on We do not mean to say that no foreign lux- both sides of the question will furnish such materials uries are to be exempted from duty under any on each side to our hands-opinions must be compared -private and vested interests regarded, and even prejudices respected. Situated as things are, we must some such articles should be admitted, duty not seek to square the details of our revenue and comfree, in places where we can obtain an equiva- mercial system by the precise rules of any theory of lent. Suppose for example, we should make a political economy, clear as its abstract truth may aptreaty with P ortugal, admitting her wines on a pear to us. They must be adjusted by looking to what Legislature ; and as the next session will probably be the low duty or none at all, on condition of being is practical in the actual state of public opinion, and most important that has been held for many years, the allowed a free market in that kingdom for the of the wishes, feelings, and personal interests of variallowed a free market in that kingdom for the flour of this country—this arrangement would be decidedly a beneficial one. But the princi-ple of exempting from duty the luxuries of the intervention of the second model of the the second seco rich, and compelling the poor and middling ly to what is prudent & expedient towards establishclasses to bear the whole burden of government, ing a permanent plan of impost under which the capi- age justify it, other important improvements will ere long by heavy taxes upon articles of necessity, is tal and enterprise of the nation may be enabled to give be made in the publication of their journal.

AUTUMN .- The gifted and pleasant spirited Brai. "But on the other hand, it is self evident that com- ding luxuriant landscape, reposing in all the gami-A new course has been adopted by the high promise and modifications are all that can be obtain-Now the beaun and folded models and glowing Summer.

Morven-through the branches of which, the melan. "The system, as a whole, may stand unshaken, but choly wind chants the requeim of the dying year. The river lapses along by the withered foliage, and can resist a sense of human decay, which autumi brings in its saddening train. We look back again upon the vale through which our youthful tootsteps moved-we call to mind the loved, the lost, the sainted dead, who have passed away from earth-and we feel that a few more fleeting years at the longest-will open to our astonished vision, the same scenes which have burst upon those who have gone before us into

> Nature in simple beauty drest Still dances round the restless year, And gazing on her yellow vest, I sometimes think my change is near. Not that my hair with age is grey-Not that my heart bath yet grown cold -But that remembered friendships say, Death loves not best the infirm and old.

Alas! our remembrances are like unto ashes, and our bodies to bodies of clay! The autumn of death however, is succeeded by an immortal spring. We exchange a perishing for an undying world, where death is powerless, and the grave waits not upon the even to ourselves. There is not a single though which has its affixed limits. Like circles in the water, of the vast unknown. We are like children in the dark; we tremble in a shadowy and terrible void peopled with our own fancies! Life is our real night and the first gleam of morning, which brings us cri-

From the Edinburgh Literary Journal. BELOVED ! WHEN I AM DEAD,

Beloved ! when I am dead, Ob ! do not weep for me in festal hours. When thr. 'the glittering dance thy footsteps tread On mimic flowers-

Nor by the blazing hearth,

MILLIONS of dollars.

dollars for two dollars' worth.

dollar only, upon an average, it shows a tax of ble estimate of 216,750 souls. thirteen millions of dollars. That this is not overrated, will appear to any one, who is told that, upon one single yard of broadcloth, even sy of the coarsest quality worn by working men. the duty is sixty-two and a half cents, and that the duty upon a single yard of flannel or baize, of the coarsest quality, a yard wide, is twentytwo and a half cents. No man nor boy puts a suit on his back that does not pay from one dollar to fifteen dollars tax. No woman or girl can be clothed with less than two or three yards of flannel in a year, and the smallest in- N fant must have some. But even supposing this M calculation to be overrated, which we do not P admit, the warmest admirer of the Tariff must acknowledge, that the woollen imitators of the R Frenchman take a pretty large pinch out of o the public snuff box, and that the tax cannot be less than fifty cents per head, or six millions and a half of dollars.

As regards the consumption of iron in the United States, we have no certain data to reason upon. The testimony given before the Com-Glass, about 50 do. being 1-6th of the cost here. mittee on Manufactures. in 1828, represented the Woollens, cloths, coarse for quantity to be 60,000 tons, of which about onehalf was imported, and the other half made at home. The iron masters, however, in a representation made to Congress last winter, insisted Do. do. do. of a finer quality, upon it, that 100,000 tons of iron were produced in the United States, and we have no objec- Flannels and Baizes, 18 inch, 11 1-2 cents do. do. tions, in this argument, to take their own words Do. do. 27 inches wide, 163-4 cents do. do. for it. Now, as the importation exceeds 30,000 Blankets, 35 per cent ad votons, (having been 35,000 on the average of the Do. do. 11 quarters, three years ending with 1829,) we have, then. Do. do. 12 quarters, 135,000 tons as the total quantity of iron con- Bombazetts, 25 per ct. ad. vo. sumed. If, then, we suppose that the protec- Stockings, woollen & worsted, ting duty on iron has the effect of keeping up Ditto, colton, 25 per cent. the price on the whole quantity, only ten dol- Cottons, average 75 per cent. lars a ton, it amounts to a tax -of one million ad volorem. three hundred and fifty thousand dollars; if of Do 36 inches Jo. twenty dollars, to a tax of two millions seven Do thread, hundred thousand dollars, and if of thirty dol- Linens, shirtings, lars, to a tax of four millions of dollars. That All other linens, 25 per cent. the reader may judge how far one or the other of these taxes is imposed, we lay before him Leather, 30 per cent. ad vo. the actual rates of duties, which the iron mas- Do. shoes, ters say are so necessary to their support that Do. boots, they cannot consent to a reduction of them. Anchors, \$44 80 per ton. Anvils, 44 80 Band iron, 78 40 " Bars or bolts. hammered. 22 40 " Bars or bolts, rolled, 37 00 " Chain cables, 67 20 " Casement rods. 78 40 " Cast vessels-not otherwise specified, 33 60 " Castings-all other ditto, 22 40 " Hoop iron, 78 40 " Mill cranks of wrought iron, 89 60 Nails, viz. battins; brads, sprigs, and tacks exceeding 16 oz. clout, hob, horse, rose, scupper, cut, or wrought, of all sizes, 112 00 " 12 50Pigs, Round iron of three-eighteenths to eight-sixteenths of an inchin 78 40 6 diameter.

be two cents, it would amount to a tax of \$4, four hundred and thirty three and a half mil-800,000, and if it were three cents, it would lions of dollars, at five per cent. Is it not, amount to \$7,200,000, besides the duty paid therefore, wonderful beyond imagination, that upon about seven millions of dollars worth im- a whole nation, which is making such a racket ported, equal to about \$1,800,000, more, ma- about the extinguishment of a paltry public king, in the whole, the moderate sum taken debt of thirty millions of dollars, as if the infrom the people, a pinch at a time, of NINE terest upon it was going to ruin them, should calmly, and contentedly, not merely submit to,

Of the actual extent of the woollen manufac- but absolutely court a burden of fourteen times ture in the United States, there have never yet greater amount? Verily, it may be said of appeared any statistical statements. One thing, our wise and discerning people, that they strain however, is known, that, upon woollen cloths at a gnat, and swallow a camel. It is time for and cassimeres, flannels, and baizes, the duty is them to shut up the public snuff-box. If the from 45 to 225 per centum, and as importations Frenchman in Paris had been as unconscionahave been made, and are still making, upon ble as our monopolists-if every time he had which, within our knowledge, duties have been taken a pinch of snuff, he had used with his phid of eighty per centum, it will be very evi- thumb two fingers instead of one, the contribudent, that the domestic article must command tors to his support would probably have cut off in the market at feast fifty per centum more his supply. Such a fate undoudtedly awaits than it would do if there was no duty. In oth- our gentlemen, for, it is altogether impossible er words, there is no cloth, cassimere, flannel, to conceive how a whole people can be much or baize, now worn in the United States, foreign longer cajoled by a handful of men, particularly or domestic, for which we must not pay three when they reflect, that the tax they pay for the support of the four manufactures we have men-

Every man, woman, and child in the United tioned, besides the full value of the articles States, wears some of the manufactures of wool purchased, is equal to a bounty of one hundred we have mentioned, and if the high duty have dollars a head upon every man, woman, and the effect of increasing the cost of clothing of child, concerned in the whole of them, even if each individual in a year, to the extent of one we fix their aggregate numbers at the incredi-

A TABLE

howing the amount of	T.1.	XES	paid o	nart	icles
of daily o				1	=
Articles.		ľax.			
ugar, brown, powdered, loaf, ea, black,	4 12 34	ents pe do do do	r 15.		-
green, Coffee, Salt, Holasses, Hustard, Pepper, black.	56 3 15 10 12 8				
cyenny, Currants, – Raisins, Dil,	15 6 4 16	do do do do	do do do do per gall	on.	
Rum, Gin and Brandy, lardware, an average of and one fourth per cen or one-third of the cost an upwards at the play	33 t. 1d	to 90 c	ents pe	r gallo	n.

Negroes in the Southern States, fifty inches wide, 31 cents per yard. Cloths worn by Farmers, 55 70 cents per yard. 60 inches wide, 137 1-2 cents per yard 77 cents per pair. 90 do, do. 103 EXTRACTS 2 to 3 cents per yard. 9 to 18 do. db. From a letter addressed by 'GULIAN C. VER-6 to 9 the pair. 4 to 6 cents the pair. Cottons 27 inches wide, 6 1-4 cents per yard. of Protecting Duties. 83.4 do. do. " The near extinction of the public debt imposes on 16 per lb. the Congress, which will assemble next month, the 12 1-2 to 25 cts. per yard duty of reducing the present tariff to the measure of ad volorem, or 1-5th of the cost here. the revenue wants of the country. Something of this Hats, mens, 30 per cent. 50 cents to \$1 50 may doubtless be effected by a reduction of duties on 1-3d the cost. such imported articles as do not enter into competi-50 cents per pair. tion with our own productions. But this reduction \$ 1 50 to \$ 2 25 do. has its limits, and must chiefly be confined to commo-Hats, women's Leghorn, 50 cents to \$ 3 50 a piece 50 cents to \$ 8 50 do. dities of very general consumption; since the common Do. do. straw, sense and common feeling of the people will revolt at Beer or ale, 150 per cent. 15 cents per gallon. The above estimate may not be quite accurate, but luxurious expenditure of the rich, whilst articles of uthe inaccuracies will be generally, in not having fixed niversal necessity are left highly taxed. the taxes high enough. For instance, as regards "The experience of some years has now brought woollen cloths, the duty is calculated at 45 per cent. home to the vast body of agricultural producers and upon the minimum price they come under, which is consumers, the disadvantages and burdens of several the nominal duty in the tariff. Take a cloth costing parts of our protecting system, of which, in general, exactly 4s 6d sterling, or one dollar the square yard, a majority of them may still approve. Other provisthe duty would be 45 per cent; but if it should be ap- ions of the existing tariff are confessedly injurious to praised to have cost 4s 61d sterling, or one dollar and the manufacturers; and there are not a few of those one cent the square yard, the duty would be 110 per capitalists who now begin to believe that stability and cent; and this has been the case with three-fourths of certainty would be bought cheaply by some sacrifice the dollar minimum of woollen goods imported this of the amount of protection. year, so that all the woollens imported have paid an "The desire of conciliation towards our southern average of 70 per cent, and cottons still more. brethren, and the disposition to equalize the burdens

nen mingled voices swell i Oh ! chequer not that hour of holy mirth, With thoughts of me

Beloved ! when I am dead, Think not of me in bright and verdant bowers When the full pride of summer's noon is shed, On all its flowers :

When the rich rose's breath Is caught in every aspiration, there; When the laburnum's bloom illumineth The glowing air!

For, midst the festal glee, By the glad hearth, and where the roses bloom No spirit, love, would sympathize with thee In kindred gloom

But, where the low sweet strains Of winds and waters, blended with the sound Of village echoes, borne from distant plains, Are breathing round-

If there thy feet should rove, When twilight dimly falls ou flower and tree, Oh ! then, my first-my last-my only love ! Remember me!

Glasgow, August 22d, 1831.

THE STAR. AND NORTH CAROLINA STATE GAZETTE,

DUBLISHED in the city of Raleigh, by Lawrence Lemay, is devoted to News, Politics. Agriculture, 'ommerce, Literature, Science and Morality. It is printed weekly, on a large imperial sheet, with good type, at three dollars per annum. one half payable in advance, and the

remainder at the end of the year. In politics, the STAR is decidedly Republican, and the Editors, without presumption, are proud to believe that they have contributed a mite to the advancement of a cause so vitally connected with the freedom and happiwill continue to give their firm, but temperate support to the administration of that well tried and faithful public servant, Andrew Jackson. For his sterling integrity, his poured upon him torrents of the most vindictive abuse adherents of adverse partisans are waging a fierce and malevolent war around him; but he stands firm in the

" Like some tall cliff that lifts its awful form, Swells from the vale and mid-way leaves the storm ; Tho' round his breast the rolling clouds are spread,

not a reasonable doubt; and the Star will advocate his re-election. as a means of promoting the strength and stability of those sound political principles and institutions upon which are founded the liberties and independence of the Republic, and under the solemn conviction that it will thereby assist in securing the perpetuity of that Union

In the Star, every subject connected with the public interest is freely and impartially discussed; and great pains are taken to edify and amuse its readers. Particular attention is bestowed on the proceedings of our State Editors have engaged a competent Stenographer, to attend the sittings of that body as a reporter; which will nable them to publish full, fair and impartial reports of is debates and proceedings. As this will incur a heavy expense, and be of great utility to the citizens of the State, the Editors with great confidence call upon the public to sustain them. Should their increase of patrou-

augmenting energies. Wherever there is a grievous they are aware that desperate efforts have been made different parts of the State to break down their press and it is probable there are those who are still laborin; in this despicable vocation. If, for this contumacious treatment of the dictum of inflated demagogues, and otstinate refusal to become mere party lools, they are to be dulge for a moment a single foreboding frar. But what ever shall be the final sentence of the public on their labors, they will have the consolation to reflect that they have at least endeavored to deserve the kindness which has hitherto been so generously extended to them. While they tender the only tribute they can return for past favors, their sincere thanks, all they ask for the future is the indulgence due to the imperfections of human nature and a little assistance from their friends in the way of procuring additional subscribers. By exertions which would perhaps afford them a pleasure, they are satisfied present number. Subscribers in other States cannot hereafter be alloued to remain in arrears longer than one year, and per sons resident without this State, who may desire to be come subscribers, will be strictly required to pay the whole amount of the year's subscription in advance The remoteness of their residence and the experience of several years, speak to the Editors imperiously on this subject. Our brothers of the Editorial corps throughe sertion.

A tolerably correct rule by which a person may of the nation on some equitable scale, will not be withknow the amount of tax he pays, will be to set down out its weight with many representatives of the north. one-third of the cost of every thing which comes into From these and other causes, which I need not now

and pressing burden, I doubt not that it can be relieved; and above all, I trust that a pledge will be given, if not in form, at least substantially, that Congress will cease from incessant legislative interference, PLANCK, one of the Representatives in Con- whenever an accidental over-production or misdirećgress from the State of New York, to Col. tion of capital may embody a party to demand that pirants, the Editors will fall with the spirit and feelings DRAYTON, of South Carolina, on the subject the price of their commodities on hand should be of a martyr. But they have too much confidence in the raised by the aid of prohibitory law-an aid surely justice and intelligence of their fellow citizens- hey liste destined again to tempt over production and wild too solid an assurance of their increasing favors-10 Ininvestments of capital, and to be as surely followed by the ruin of the last adventurers, and renewed clamors for additional protection.

Riotous Proceedings in Hudson.-We learn that a most unaccountable excitement, leading to acts of violence and the disturbance of public worship, has existed in Hudson, in this State, for some days past. The facts as far as we have learned them are these. an indiscriminate repeal of all imposts bearing on the The Rev. John N. Maffitt, of the New England Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church, has been their subscription list might be increased far beyond its preaching for a few weeks in that city; an awakening has followed his labors, and the number of hopeful conversions, are estimated at about thirty. Matters proceeded on quietly until Wednesday evening of last week, when a large mob surrounded the church with intentions evidently hostile to the Rev. Mr. Maffitt. His friends, saved him him from violence with much personal hazard. The next day the city was in much commotion, and the authorities expressed their fears that they should not be able to protect the the State, will confer a favor by giving the above an in Rev. gentleman from harm, He however persevered, and preached in the evening; but the house was surrounded by thousands; the meeting interrupted, and he was attended to his house by a strong guard of gentlemen who volunteered to protect him from the exasperated and passion-tossed multitude. Badger's Weekly Messenger.

FOR SALE. New York made SIDE BOARD, nearly A new. Enquire at the Sentinel Office. Nov. 9.-3t.