From the Charleston Mercury. power, and that so far from its having yielded equivalent burthen upon another class. dress of their grievances, are constrained to tell to twenty per cent. them, as they now do, that "the protecting solved on hers!

To the People of South Carolina.

views of your present condition and future pros- an average, more than 20 per cent. and most of irresponsible majority. legislation of Congress. Whatever hopes may though not quite so much. their own will.

quivocally marked by the extended combina- will be seen, that, by the act of 1824, the pro- this anomalous action of the Government, is tion and increased strength of the manufactu- teeting duties were only raised, on an average, that reckless extravagance in the appropriation ring interests, and not less unequivocally by the about ten per cent; and even this increase was of the public money for every purpose, whethincreased protection of those interests. In carried in the House of Representatives by a er constitutional or unconstitutional, by which 1816, at the close of a war which gave an un- meagre majority of five votes only; whereas, the legislation of Congress has been characternatural stimulus to domestic manufactures, the in 1828, the amendments of the Senate, which ized for several years past, and never to a more Liberality, the gratitude, and the patriotism of raised the duties on woollen manufactures from alarming extent than during the present session. To reducing and adjusting the revenue duties of the per cent, estimating the effect of the minimums establishment of a grand pension system, emthe ad valcrem rate of twenty-five per centum, with the provision that no cotton fabric should generally, that the average of the duties impo- more than 25-per cent, when it was necessary degenerated into a mere political engine for or Baltimore.

portant and interesting documents which it has averaged at least fifty per centum. The prin- 000,000. ever fallen to our lot to lay before the public. ciple was here distinctly assumed, that the un-

solemn consideration, the following brief creased the duties on woollen manfactures on have been urged in vain upon an interested and they would fill up my Mammoth Sheet. Those

the country, and the wants of the Government, ture, and evidently destined to succeed in both, be estimated as of less value than twenty-five the recent struggle, and the measure which has to distribute annually among the States three cents per square yard, that being about the ex- resulted from it, form no exception to this re- millions of the public revenue; and, finally, by isting price of the coarse cotton manufactures mark. Indeed it may be affirmed with confi- an aggregate increase of the appropriations of then usually imported. The duty on ham- dence, that the system is, at this moment, stron- the present session beyond the estimates of mered bar iron was fixed at the rate of forty- ger than it ever has been at any former period. the Treasury; and beyond the ordinary exfive cents per hundred weight, which did not In 1816, with a vast public debt to discharge, penditures of the Government, of not less than exceed twenty-five per centum on the existing it was necessary to provide an annual revenue five millions of dollars. No one can witness value of that article, and the duty on all manu- of 24,000,000. It is not now necessary to pro- the proceedings of Congress on these approfactures of iron was placed at twenty-five per vide more than half that sum. If, therefore, priations, without perceiving indications not to centum ad valorem. In fact, it may be stated in 1816, the protecting duties did not average be mistaken, that the Federal Government has

sed upon the protected class of articles by to provide twenty-four millions of revenue, it regulating the labor and distributing the wealth ADDRESS TO THE PEOPLE. We re- the Tariff of 1816, was not more than twenty- clearly follows that, upon the principles of the of the country, upon the most arbitrary princiceived by Ssturday's mail, the subjoined "Ad- five per centum on their value, having reference act of 1816, without reference to its prospective ples, and by levying the most oppressive exacdress to the People of South Carolina," by to the then existing prices, of such as were sub- reductions, the protecting duties should now be tions on one portion of the Union, to be beboth of our Senators, and six of our Represen- jected to minimum or specific duties; while the reduced to 12 per cent, when it is not neces- stowed in prolific bounties on another. Alreatatives, in Congress. It is one of the most im- mere revenue duties upon coffee, tea, and wines, sary to provide a revenue of more than \$12,- dy have the principles consecrated by our

It is a calm and dignified exposition of the protected articles were the more appropriate cently passed? The burthens of the protecting the people of this Union actually regard taxwrongs, and a solemn appeal to the patriotism subjects of taxation, and ought to pay higher duties are decidedly increased, estimating the ation as a public blessing. It has even become and puplic spirit, of our citizens. It briefly re duties than the protected articles, for the ob- cash duties and diminished credits, and they a proverb among them, that it would be wise views the history of the protective policy, and vious reason that the protection given by the now actually stand at an average of more than and beneficial to retain the duties although the shows that though it originated in begging, it duties on these latter articles to one class of lifty per cent, while the duties on the unpro- money should be thrown into the ocean. All has been continually acquiring and exerting American producers, necessarily imposed an tected articles, which, upon every principle of this is the natural and inevitable result of a equality and justice, should sustain the princi- system which practically exempts those who to the petitions or remonstrances of the South, But even these rates of duty upon cotton and pal part of the burthens of taxation, are, with impose the taxes from all responsibility to it is now more decidedly triumphant than it woollen manufactures, were temporary upon a few inconsiderable exceptions, entirely re- those who pay them, & which not only exempts ever was before. It briefly examines the pro- the very face of the act which imposed them, it pealed. Upon those manufactures which are the governing majority from all participation ceedings of the present Congress, and proves being expressly provided that, in three years, received in exchange for the staple productions in the burthens of taxation, but actually confers conclusively that, so far from any thing like they should be reduced from twenty-five to of the Southern States, the aggregate increase upon that majority bounties, proportioned to substantial justice having been extended twenty per cent. ad valorem. So far, there- of the burthens of taxation beyond what they the burthens it imposes upon the proscribed to the South, the Act which has just been fore, from being placed at this rate, for the ex- were under the tariff of 1828, is believed to be and subject minority. passed, is actually more beneficial to the Ta- clusive purpose of protection, those duties were upwards of one million of dollars; while the The undersigned have presented this brief riff, and more injurious to the Plantation States, actually lower than others which were exclu- reduction or repeal of the duties on those im- exposition of the actual condition of your vital than the law enacted in '28. And having made sively designed for revenue; and, so far from ports which are received in exchange for the interests and your sacred rights, that you may this review, and demonstrated these bitter and giving an implied predge that they should be productions of the tariff States, and are princi- decide for yourselves what course it is expedihumiliating truths, it leaves it to the people retained and extended, without reference to pally consumed in those States, amounts to a ent to pursue in this great emergency, to res-10 determine for themselves whether they will the fiscal wants of the Government, the act of bout four millions of dollars. While, therefore, cue those interests from impending ruin and to submit to, or resist, this aggravated system of 1816 contained an express declaration, that the aggregate burthens of taxation are diminish vindicate those rights from unconstitutional injustice and oppression. The course that even the incidental protection of the revenue ed four millions of dollars by this bill, the po- violation. They will not pretend to suggest South Carolina will pursue, however, is no lon- rates should not continue above twenty per sitive burthens of the Southern States are not the appropriate remedy, but, after expressing Commissioners to withhold such further amount, ger, we apprehend, a matter of uncertainty. — cent. for more than three years. Instead, how-diminished at all, and their relative burthens their solemn and deliberate conviction that the Before the reception of this solemn appeal by ever, of acquiescing in the provisions of the act are very greatly increased. The relief which protecting system must now be regarded as the our Senators and Delegates, the people gene- of 1816, the manufacturing interest was the first those States will derive, as consumers, from settled policy of the country, and that all hope gally had determined that the new Tariff should to disturb them, by procuring the repeal of the duties on the of relief from Congress is irrecoverably gone, not be enforced within the limits of this State. clause which provided that in three years, the exchanges of the North, will not be more than they leave it with you, the sovereign power of When, therefore, their faithful public servants, ad valorem duties on cotton and woollen man- equivalent to the increased burthens imposed the State, to determine whether the rights and after having done their utmost to procure a re- ufactures should be reduced from twenty five on the exchanges of the South. On the other the liberties which you received as a precious hand, those increased burthens on the exchan- inheritance from an illustrious ancestry shall But, still unsatisfied with the protection so ges of the South operate as bounties to the ma- be tamely surrendered without a struggle, or system is the settled policy of the Government, generously yielded to them, the manufacturers nufacturing States to the amount of more than transmitted undiminished to your posterity. and that all hope of relief from Congress is continued to clamor for a yet greater increase a million of dollars, and the reduction and reponse of the great body of our people, from having them raised on woollens from 25 to 351 the seaboard to the mountains, will be, "We per cent.; on iron to 90 cents per hundred; while, millions more. It results from all this, that are determined to preserve the rights and liber- on cotton manufactures, the minimum was rai- the manufacturing States are relieved and beneties which we derived from our ancestors, and sed from 25 to 30 cents the square yard, being fitted, by the provisions of the new tariff, to the to transmitthem undiminished to our children." equivalent to an average increase of 10 or 15 amount of four millions of dollars annually, Let, the manufacturers, therefore, now begin to per ct. ad valorem; and, on most other manu- while the unequal and oppressive burthens of consider whether they will yet relax the chain, factures, a very considerable addition was made the planting States are not only undiminished, and instruct their representatives, at the next to the duties. The tariff of 1824 was passed but greatly aggravated by their increased ine- SCHUYLERS COURT OF F session of Congress, to do substantial justice to with the almost unanimous opposition of the re- quality. Their burthens are precisely the same the South, or whether they will or can main- presentatives from all the Southern States; and now that the Government requires only twelve tain the system, as it now stands, against the nothing, induced the people of the South, at millions revenue, that they were when it reunited and determined resistance of the South: that time, to acquiesce in it, but the solemn as- quire'l double that amount. The extinguishfor as surely as our next Legislature meets, a surance of its leading advocates that no further ment of the public debt, to which they looked York Lotteries next in order. I have lately Convention will be called to nullify the act, call for protection would ever be made in be- forward with the most cheering anticipations, (I am determined the public shall not forget it) and as surely as South Carolina nullifies, her half of the manufacturing interest. This pledge brings them no relief. On the contrary, it position will be supported by every other was most distinctly made in Congress during gives them the most unequivocal assurance of of \$20,000, one of \$15,000, two of \$10,000, one Southern State. Let the Tariffites, therefore, the discussion of that measure. But this was their hopeless condition and final destiny, so of \$5,000; in the lottery that drew the 9th inthink on their course. South Carolina has re- soon forgotten or disregarded, and in 1826, re- far as these can be fixed by Congress. It may newed efforts were made to extend the protec- be said, with perfect truth, 'that even "hope, ing to a young man of this city; and in the veting duties, particularly on wool and woollen which comes to all," comes not to them. There ry last lottery, the Third Capital in a whole The undersigned, a portion of your Representing manufactures, efforts which were persevering never will occur again a period so propitious ticket No. 3 21 30, \$2,000, was sent by mail tatives in Congress of the United States, feel it ly prosecuted until 1828, when they were as that which has just gone by for arging upon to one of my customers in North Carolina—the to be their painful, but indispensable duty, crowned with complete success by the enact- Congress the claims of the planting States to in the present extraordinary crisis of your ment of what has been appropriately denomiberelieved from the burtliens of unconstitutionaffairs, to submit for your grave and most nated a "bill of abominations." This act in- al and oppressive taxation. Yet those claims

pects, as they are affected by the unconstitutional the protecting duties to a considerable extent, They have now made their ultimate concession, and even that was yielded with great re- plainly addressed to the subscriber. I scarce lave been indulged at the commencement of Such is a brief history of the progress of the luctance, and accompanied by the declaration ever (out of the many hundred letters directed the session, that a returning sense of justice on protecting system since the late war—a history of their leading advocates that the protecting to me every week by post) hear of a miscarriage, the part of the majority would remove or ma- which the people of the Southern States can duties would be hereafter increased, particular- and in all cases, the answers are promptly made terially mitigate the grievous load of oppres- contemplate with no other than the most melan- ly on woollen manufactures, if fifty per centum by the return mail: as regards my integrity and sion under which you have so long labored, choly reflections. They cannot but perceive should be found an insufficient protection, with responsibility, I am priviledged to refer to the and of which you have so justly complained, that, what was modestly solicited and gener- cash duties, that are equivalent to ten per cen- firsthouses in this city, including the Managers; the undersigned are now, reluctantly con- ously granted as a temporary protection against tum more. What, then, is the boasted compro- and also in Philadelphia, Baltimore, Richmond, strained to declare that those flattering hopes, the sudden change, produced by the act of mise offered to the Southern States by this new too long deferred, and too fondly cherished, the Government itself, is now imperiously de- tariff? It is nothing more nor less than such have finally and forever vanished. A dispas- manded, with a more than twofold increase, an artful arrangement of the duties upon imsionate review of the history and progress of as a matter of right, and as a measure of perma-ports, as throws the entire burthen of federal the protecting duties and of those kindred nent policy. They cannot fail to perceive, al- taxation upon the productions of these States, measures, which, in their combination, consti- so, that, after the progress and improvements of while the tariff States are not only exempted tute the "American System" has brought their forty years—sixteen of them under a protection from any portion of that burthen, but actually minds to the deep and deliberate conviction, of from twenty-five to fifty-five per cent.—du- gain more than they lose by the entire operathat there is no principle of re-action in the ring which our manufactures have had full time tion of the system. Nothing is more obvious tures, but they must never despair, as there is system itself which will warrant the belief that to reach their maturity, a rate of protecting du- to those who look through the whole scheme, Congres will ever voluntarily grant to the ties is now established as the permanent policy in all its bearings, than that the manufacturing are rolling from the Court of Fortune every planting States a restitution of those sacred of the country, four times as high as that which States would not consent to an entire repeal of rights, without which property has no value and was recommended by Alexander Hamilton, the federal taxes, viewed in the light of a mere liberty itself is the mere mockery of an empty when those manufactures were in their infancy. question of pecuniary gain, and without refername. On the contrary, experiennce has con- Upon every principle of reason and justice, and ence to the fiscal wants of the Government .clusively demonstrated that the system is es- upon the avowed principles of Mr. Hamilton, Their whole course evinces, what is undoubtedsentially progressive, each successive advance the author of the protecting system, uo manu- ly the fact, that they have a proprietary intercreating additional motives and supplying ad- facture can have any claim to protection which est in the taxes, instead of feeling them as a ditional means for future acquisitions. There cannot dispense with it after a few years of burthen. As a necessary consequence of this is no principle of human action more steady in probation. But these principles are entirely state of things, the productions and the properits operation and more boundless in its desires, disregarded and reversed by the present advo- ty of the planting States, are absolutely subject than the thirst for pecuniary gain, not even ex- cates of this system. The experience, matu- to the control of an irresponsible and despotic cepting ambition. And it would be just as ra- rity, and improvements which, according to majority, who have converted the whole fiscal tional to expect that a military conqueror those principles, should induce the manufactu- operations of the Government, into the merc would voluntarily arrest his own career of con- rers to dispense with even the original protec- means of levying contributions from the indusquest, and retreat before his quailing adversa- ting duties, have had no other effect than to in- try of those States, to nourish and sustain the ries, as to hope the irresponsible majority who crease their demands. The infant which was industry of the manufacturing States. The control the legislation of Congress on this sub- generously nourished in its feebleness, now substantial right of property, in the plantaject, will voluntarily arrest their career of legis- grown up to maturity, proves to be a gigantic tions of the South, is in the majority who excrlative exaction, urged on as they are by the in- monster, which turns upon its benefactors and cise this irresponsible power of exaction, and stinct of self interest, under the guise of patrio- devours their substance, with an appetite in- those who vainly imagine they are the proprictism, and subject to no human restraint but creasing with its stature, and which nothing can tors, are in truth mere stewards, receiving just such proportion of the annual income, as this In the history of the protecting system, Adverting to the several steps by which this proprietary government, the majority, may there are three distinct eras, each of them une- system has attained its present dimensions, it choose to allow them. The natural effect of

Congress all conspired to recommend, that in 33 1-4 per cent to an average of more than 50 This has been strikingly exemplified by the war to the requirements of a peace establish- and other protecting duties in proportion, were bracing all the volunteers and militia who ment, the manufacturing interests, which had carried in the House of Representatives by the served six months during the revolutionary generously sustained the Government while overwhelming majority of 117 votes to 67! It war, without any regard to their pecuniary other interests had deserted it, should be is thus apparent that the system is not only circumstances, and involving the annual exsaved from the ruinous shock of a too sudden progressive, but that each successive advance penditure of several millions of dollars; by transition, by making the reduction gradual and has been greater than the preceding, and that new and extravagant appropriations for interprogressive. Accordingly the duties upon cot- the number of its supporters has steadily in- nal improvements of a mere local nature, to an ton and woollen manufactures were placed at creased at every successive struggle in Congress. extent altogether without example; by an at-Considered in reference to the condition of tempt, successful in one branch of the legisla-

ancestors in the revolutionary struggle, under-Yet, what are the provisions of the act re- gone a radical change, and a large majority of

ROBERT Y. HAYNE, STEPHEN D. MILLER, GEORGE McDUFFIE, WARREN R. DAVIS, JOHN M. FELDER, JOHN K. GRIFFIN, W. T. NUCKOLLS, ROBERT W. BARNWELL.

More Chances for touching the leaders. NEVER DESPAIR.

Information for my distant patrons—I heréwith annex a list of the brilliant classes of New sold the highest Capital of \$30,000, also, one stant, the \$4,270, was sold on the day of draw-\$1,000, and \$500 prizes, are of such every day occurrence, that they scarcely receive a passing notice, and were I to furmish a list of them, wishing tickets, are informed that money goes perfectly safe by mail enclosed in a letter, if Charleston, S. S. Savanah, and Augusta, Geo. It may not be generally known that the lotteries in this state are speedily to be brought to a close, and I hope all who are in want of a Capital Prize, will embrace the present golden opportunity. I extremely regret that there are some among my numerous customers, who have been partially unsuccessful in their advenstill "a shot in the locker, (as the large prizes week) for those who are determined not to give up the ship." When \$10 is remitted to my office, the postage need not be paid. NEW YORK

CONSOLIDATED LOTTERY,

To be drawn in New-York, August 15th, 1832. SCHEME. 812,000 \$12,000 5,000 5.000 2,000 2,000 1,500 1,500 1,300 1,300 1,000 500 5,000 4,000 300150 56 111 2240 15400 61,600 rer.

10,040 \$137,280 prizes, amounting to Tickets \$4; Shares in proportion.

New-York Consolidated Lottery.

be drav	vn on V	Vednesday, A	lugust	22d, 1832
		SCHEME.		
1	oî	\$30,000	is	\$30,000
1		15,000		15,000
1		7,500		7,500
. 1		3,500		3,500
15		1,000		15,000
15		500		7,500
15		, 300		4,500
71		200		14,200
56		80		4,488
56		60		3,360
56		40		2,240
113		20		2,24
2240		12		26,88
15,400		6		92,40

18,040 Prizes, amounting to \$228,800

first-rate Lotteries, please be particular to address all orders, by mail or otherwise, directed to ANTHONY H. SCHUYLER, New-York

LIVE OAK TIMBER. NAVY COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE.

18th July, 1832. THE Commissioner's of the Navy will receive Proposals untill the 15th September next, for furnishing Live Oak Timber, cut to moulds (which they will furnish) for one frigate and one sloop of war, with 3000 feet of promiscuous timber cut to dimensions for the frigate, and 1000 feet for the sloop of war. The timber must be cut from trees grown in situations within the influence of marine air, and not more at farthest than 25 miles from the sea. The frigate frame and promiscuous timber to be delivered at the Navy Yard Washington, and that for the sloop at the Navy Yard Portsmouth. N. H., on or before the 31st December, 1832

Persons offering will state their prices per cubic foot for the frame and promiscuous timber separately. Bond with two or more sufficient securities for the faithful performance of the contract, will be required, and as an additional and collateral security, ten per centum on the amount of each delivery will be retained until the contract is completed to the entire satisfaction of the Commissioners, unless otherwise specially authorized by the Board. In all deliveries of timber, a due proportion of the most difficult parts of the frame must be delivered, otherwise it shall be at the option of the in addition to the ten per cent., as they may judge expedient to secure the public interest, until such difficult proportion shall be delivered.

Persons offering must state their residence and the names and residence of their securities. Any bid not made in conformity with this advertisement, or that may not be received within the time herein limited for receiving offers, will not be considered.

July 27-t15Sep.

Post Office, Newbern. August 1st, 1832 CHANGE IN MAIL ARRANGEMENT .-Beaufort Mail-due every Sunday a 7 P. M.

and Friday at 5 P. M. Closes on Sunday at 8 P. M. and Friday at 7 P.M. THOMAS WATSON, P. M.

New York Consolidated Lottery. Class, No. 30, for 1832.

To be drawn on Wednesday, August 29th, 1832 Yates & M'Intyre, Managers, 66 Number Lotte ev,-10 drawn ballots

oo mann	JUI IN	,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,	14 11 11	ballots.
1. 1. 1		SCHEME.		
1	of	\$ 30,000	is	\$30,000
1		15,000	4	15,000
1		7,500	7.5	7,500
1		3,580		3,580
5	170	1,000		5,000
5	(00)	400		2,000
10		200		2,000
96		100		6,600
56		50		2,500
56		40		2,240
56	(# I	30		1.650
112		24)		2,240
2240		10		22,400
15400		. 5		77,900
18040	Priz	es amountin	g to	\$183,040

Tickets \$5, Shares in proportion. NEW YORK CONSOLIDATED LOTTERY

Class No. 28, for 1832. TO BE DRAWN ON WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 15.

66 Number Lottery-9 drawn Ballots. YATES & M'INTYRE, Managers. **\$20,000.**

		SCHEME.		
1	of	820,000	is	820,000
1	1	6,000		6,000
		2,500		2,500
1		2,270		2,270
10		1,000	12	10,000
10		500		5,000
20	1	250		5,000
40	1	100		4,000
51	Ì	50		2,550
51		40		2,040
51	i	30		1,530
51	Ì	25		1,275
102	10	20	3.8	2,040
639	1	10		15,250
475	1	5		61,600
395	Prizes.	Amounting	to	8136,880

Tickets Five Dollars each.

To ensure attention, all orders from the country must be addressed to S. J. SYLVESTER, Baltimore.

When one or more tickets are ordered, postage need not be paid. When a certificate is ordered, it is only re-

quisite to remit the difference between the cost 2,240 and the sum warranted to be drawn. Letters will receive the same attention

2,240 as on personal application, and a statement of 17,920 the drawing will be forwarded to each adventu-

. The BULLETIN will be sent gratis to all who patronize Sylvester.

CHEAP DRY GOODS. HE subscriber has removed from Pollock Street, to the Brick Store lately occupied by E. Moran, & Co. on Craven Street, where he offers for sale

A general assortment of fresh in. ported FANCY AND STAPLE

DRY GOODS. At the lowest prices.

J. VAN SICKLE. Newbern, 27th July, 1832. COLLECTOR'S OFFICE,

Ocracoke, July 17, 1832. NOTICE.

OR the information of Masters of vessels and others, notice is hereby given, that the For the Capitals in any of the above Light Boat has been removed from her station at the mouth of Neuse River, for the purpose of undergoing repairs, and will probably be absent four weeks. Notice will be given of

her return to her station. JOSHUA TAYLOE Super't