

From the Globe. THE TARIFF.

It cannot fail to gratify every real friend of the Union, to perceive that the patriotic and unceasing efforts of our illustrious Chief Magistrate, for reducing the duties to the revenue standard, and thus giving quiet to the country and permanence to our free institutions, are likely to be seconded even by those who have heretofore most sedulously opposed them.

We mean that middle policy, which avoiding extremes on either side, was early announced, and has been faithfully pursued by the Chief Magistrate; and we are confident that we neither mistake his own pure patriotism, nor over-value the gratitude of the American people in believing that any effort to settle this question in conformity with the views he has so often expressed, will receive his hearty co-operation, and command their warmest thanks.

To the efforts of our venerable Chief Magistrate, early commenced and fearlessly maintained, and to the high and well deserved confidence reposed by the great body of the people in his purely American and patriotic feeling, may be mainly attributed that great change in public opinion on that vital question, and the consummation which we ardently hope is now at hand.

Who does not acknowledge that the permanence of the Government must depend upon founding the administration in the affections of the people, and that to surround it with this great moral force, its measures, and this most vital one especially, must be adjusted upon a basis satisfactory to all?

The evils foreseen and predicted by the administration, and which they had seasonably and strenuously attempted to avert, speedily ensued in their full force, and finally threatened the institutions of the country. Neither surprised nor alarmed at the near approach of the danger, the President met it with becoming forbearance and firmness. The indiscretion and violence and the unreasonable demands of the enemies of the Tariff in a particular quarter, though well calculated to defeat their professed object, could not induce him to relax in those exertions which he had long seen could alone prove the salvation of the country.

On the one hand he fearlessly proclaimed his purpose of maintaining the integrity of the Union and the supremacy of the laws, by all constitutional means; and on the other he earnestly reiterated his exhortations to do justice to those who might be suffering under existing legislation. In his last annual Message, he says—

Long and patient reflection have strengthened the opinions I have heretofore expressed to Congress on this subject; and I deem it my duty on the present occasion, again to urge them upon the attention of the Legislature. The soundest maxims of public policy, and the principles upon which our Republican institutions are founded, recommend a proper adaptation of the revenue to the expenditure; and they also require that the expenditures shall be limited to what, by an economical administration, shall be consistent with the simplicity of the Government, and a necessary and an efficient public service.

In his first Message to Congress, General Jackson delivered these memorable sentiments:—

In deliberating, therefore, on these interesting subjects, local feelings and prejudices should be merged in the patriotic determination to promote the great interests of the whole. All attempts to connect them with the party conflicts of the day are necessarily in vain, and should be discountenanced. Our action on them should be under the control of higher and purer motives. Legislation, subjected to such influences, can never be just and will not long retain the sanction of a People, whose active patriotism is not bounded by sectional limits, nor insensible to that spirit of concession and forbearance, which gave life to our political compact, and still sustains it.

In his succeeding Message he again adverted, in the most earnest terms, to the expediency of modifying the tariff, and observed:

I am well aware that this is a subject of so much delicacy, on account of the extended interests it involves, as to require that it should be touched with the utmost caution; and that, while an abandonment of the policy in which it originated, a policy coeval with our Government, and pursued through successive Administrations, is neither to be expected or desired, the people have a right to demand, and have demanded, that it be so modified as to correct abuses and obviate injustice.

In his Annual Message, at the last session of Congress, however, the nobleness and patriotism of his sincere effort to remove this fatal cause of iniquity, is above all praise. Let it be remembered that this was, perhaps, the most difficult and trying crisis of his life. He was beset by an intelligent and powerful opposition, endeavoring to undermine him in his strongholds by means of this topic; while his avowed opposer, and pretended champion of the system, was building his sanguine hopes of success upon his devotion to that policy, under the auspices of which he hoped to rise to fame and eminence in the republic. The crisis, was met by the President, as has been every other in his eventful career, with a single eye to the great interests of the country, regardless of personal consequences. His recommendations on that occasion, are worthy to be remembered:

The confidence with which the extinguishment of the public debt may be anticipated, presents an opportunity for carrying into effect more fully the policy in relation to import duties, which has been recommended in my former messages. A modification of the Tariff, which shall produce a reduction of our revenue to the wants of the Government, and an adjustment of the duties on imports with a view to equal justice in relation to all our national interests, and counteraction of foreign policy, so far as it may be injurious to those interests, is deemed to be one of the principal objects which demand the consideration of the present Congress. Justice to the interests of the merchant, as well as the manufacturer, requires that material reductions in the import duties be prospective; and unless the present Congress shall dispose of the subject, the proposed reductions cannot properly be made at the period when the necessity

for the revenue arising from present rates shall cease. It is therefore desirable, that arrangements be adopted at your present session, to relieve the people from unnecessary taxation, after the extinguishment of the public debt. In the exercise of the spirit of concession and conciliation which has distinguished the friends of our Union in all great emergencies, it is believed that this object may be effected without injury to any national interest.

The Secretary of the Treasury in his Annual Reports followed up these recommendations:

At the last session, upon the call of the House of Representatives, he reported a bill, adapted, in his view, to the exigency; and though it was better for the manufacturing interest than that which he who has heretofore arrogated to himself the distinction of being their champion, now professes, yet the reductions which it recommended exposed that officer and the Executive under whom he acted to the hostility and even denunciation of the advocates of protection. Of the principles and details of this whole Report, on that occasion, Mr. Clay observed:

And as to the prospective class he (the Secretary) would make a gradual but protective reduction of the duties. The effect of this would be to destroy the protective system, by a slow but certain poison. The object being to reduce the revenue, every descending degree in the scale of his plan for gradual reduction, by letting in no more of the foreign article to displace the domestic rival fabric, would increase the revenue. I beg it a necessity for further and further reduction of duties, until they would be carried so low, as to end in the entire subversion of the system of protection.

Our readers need not be reminded of the result of the legislation of that session, and with how much difficulty the reluctant concession in the bill of 1832 was wrung from the opponents of the policy of the present administration.

The evils foreseen and predicted by the administration, and which they had seasonably and strenuously attempted to avert, speedily ensued in their full force, and finally threatened the institutions of the country. Neither surprised nor alarmed at the near approach of the danger, the President met it with becoming forbearance and firmness. The indiscretion and violence and the unreasonable demands of the enemies of the Tariff in a particular quarter, though well calculated to defeat their professed object, could not induce him to relax in those exertions which he had long seen could alone prove the salvation of the country. On the one hand he fearlessly proclaimed his purpose of maintaining the integrity of the Union and the supremacy of the laws, by all constitutional means; and on the other he earnestly reiterated his exhortations to do justice to those who might be suffering under existing legislation.

In his last annual Message, he says—

Long and patient reflection have strengthened the opinions I have heretofore expressed to Congress on this subject; and I deem it my duty on the present occasion, again to urge them upon the attention of the Legislature. The soundest maxims of public policy, and the principles upon which our Republican institutions are founded, recommend a proper adaptation of the revenue to the expenditure; and they also require that the expenditures shall be limited to what, by an economical administration, shall be consistent with the simplicity of the Government, and a necessary and an efficient public service.

This recommendation was followed up in the same spirit by the Secretary of the Treasury in his annual report.

In that report he says:

The purity and simplicity of the institutions, under which it has pleased Providence to make us a great and prosperous nation; the few objects, and those of a general nature to which the powers of the Federal Government can be appropriately applied, and the great diversity of interests which from their local and geographical position, prevail in the several States composing the Union, imperiously require that the amount of the public expenditures should be regulated by a prudent economy, and that no greater amount of revenue should be collected from the people than may be necessary for such a scale of expenditures. In the reduction heretofore recommended, the necessity of adapting the proposed changes to the safety of existing establishments, considered under the auspices of past legislation and the policy involving the interests of large portions of the Union was justly recognized, and it is still deemed to be not less imperative in the further changes which may be considered expedient.

We might well be justified in adverting to the illiberal reproaches cast upon the President and Secretary of the Treasury on account of these recommendations, by the advocates of the American System in all parts of the Union, and which held them up as forsaking their past opinions, and as destroyers of that policy under which the country had so long flourished.

But a brighter day dawns on the American people, and fairer and more gratifying prospects await the patriotic chief to whom they have conided their destinies, and the administration whom he has called to his councils. What was, before, only reviled theory is now admitted fact, and is acknowledged by its open and most powerful revilers, to be the only wise safe national policy. The policy of General Jackson's administration—of reducing the duties to the revenue standard, and of adjusting the Tariff, by a gradual reduction to the just demands of all interests in the community and of all portions of the Union, is about to become the policy of the nation; it has been sanctioned by the voice of the people in his re-election; and is now more than acknowledged, and recommended by his three discredited opposer, in the halls of Congress. Against this concession, thus publicly made, to the wisdom and truth of the policy of the Administration, by him who has so long misled the supporters of the protective system it is to be presumed that pretensions will no longer be

set up in any quarter for extravagant privileges.

We will not mar the gratification at this triumph of the principles and policy of the President's Administration, by any remarks at this time upon the attitude of the Ex-Vice President. That may be the topic of future observation. He will be fortunate if he can induce those deluded men whom he has incited into almost open rebellion, to accept contentedly the same terms which he himself now promises to approve, or any reasonable terms; and we hope he may be able to inspire the same determination against "the prostration of the manufacturing interest," which has grown up under existing laws that he now professes, after having incurred the risk of civil war, to expose that interest to the hate and opprobrium of the community.

We are not to be understood, however, as yielding our approbation to the details of the bill proposed by Mr. Clay. The main object and policy of that bill we may adopt, so far as it is in accordance with those heretofore declared by the administration. But, in so far as it may be calculated to accumulate annually a large surplus of revenue in the Treasury, we hope it will be amended. It will be seen, too, that by immediately restoring the higher rate of duty upon the coarser quality of cloth, it revokes the concession which was recommended in the Treasury bill of last session, and which even the act of 1832 adopted. We like the proposition of Mr. Bouldin of Virginia, or that of Col. Drayton of S. Carolina better, as being more favorable both to the South and the other parts of the Union, and more equal, and therefore more likely to be satisfactory to all parties. It has not been shown by Mr. Clay that the existing establishments will be able at the end of 9 years to exist, with a duty of 15 per cent., to which rate, he in his remarks, concedes the duty may be reduced, if that should suffice for the wants of the Government. Neither Mr. Clay nor Mr. Calhoun have shown, that "the prostration of the manufacturing interest" will, in their estimation, be justifiable nine years hence more than at the present period; and if it be entitled to respect from having grown up under existing laws as is now declared by Mr. Calhoun, stop when he may, he will stop, we presume, at a point which will prevent their total ruin. To adopt any measure now which would certainly and totally destroy this interest in 1842, would be passing the sentence and respiting the execution, and be in direct violation of the policy avowed by him in his speech on Tuesday last.

We commend these suggestions to the attention of all parties, and we commend them in the only spirit in which we believe the matter to be susceptible of a satisfactory adjustment, the spirit of liberal concession and compromise. We are sure, moreover, that there is, in no quarter, a more earnest desire for the satisfactory adjustment of the whole subject in such a manner as will give quiet to all parts of the country than is entertained by the present administration; and that any just scheme for that purpose, from whatever quarter it may come, will receive from them a cordial and generous support.

Those of our readers, if there are any such, who have not an opportunity of seeing Niles' Weekly Register, may feel some curiosity to know how the news of Mr. Clay's defection has been received by this veteran and indefatigable champion of Domestic Industry. His article commenting on the subject, is too long for us to copy, though to use his own words he had "neither time nor heart" to express what he felt and thought on the occasion. The intelligence, he says, though not altogether unexpected by him, will come upon the friends of the American system "like a crash of thunder in the winter season." He has attentively read the speech of Mr. Clay, introducing and explaining the bill, but can perceive no necessity whatever, for the course which he has adopted; and if there were a necessity, he would much prefer the total and immediate destruction of the system, to the "slow but certain poison," which Mr. Clay wittingly proposes to administer to it. If all protection must be abandoned, he says, it would be a wiser policy to reduce the duties at once to 5 per cent. rather than 20; since all between those rates would be an useless imposition upon the consumer, without affording the slightest protection to the Manufacturer.

He also, is of opinion that the necessary result of the bill would be to increase, instead of diminishing the revenue, so long as the people retained the ability, under its ruinous operation, to purchase the foreign commodities which would be crowded into our markets.

We are pleased, though not surprised, to find that the worthy Editor of the Register, to whom the friends of Domestic Industry are not less indebted, than to Mr. Clay himself, for their past success, has so boldly and promptly assumed the independent stand which his judgment dictated to him, and which none will be better able to maintain.—Baltimore Gazette.

From the New-York Courier & Enquirer.

OMISSION SUPPLIED.—We neglected to announce yesterday among the deck passengers of the ship Orpheus from Liverpool, the arrival of a pair of thorough bred Grey Hounds and Pointers, from the keep of Lord Stanley. They are beautiful animals, and as conspicuous for their symmetry of form as their high blood. We are informed that we shall also receive by the next arrival, two Springers and two Coach Dogs from the same source. The principal agent of Lord Stanley says, in his letter of 3d January.—The United Kingdom cannot boast of dogs of better pedigree than those now forwarded; and the gentlemen who kindly shipped them for us writes as follows!

LIVERPOOL, January, 4th, 1833.

Dear Sir— Lord Stanley's Keepers have just brought in for you, four beautiful Dogs—two Grey Hounds, the male called 'Doctor,' the female 'Fly,' and two Pointers, male and female, called 'Spivy' and 'Die,' all in excellent health and condition. These shall be shipped by the Orpheus, Capt. Cobb, who has kindly consented to take charge of them, and the Springers and Coach Dogs will come to hand by the same vessel, should the keepers arrive with them in time. The male grey hound (the Doctor) is considered quite a crack dog, and of the rarest blood; and such was the anxiety about him, that the under steward and three keepers have come to Liverpool to see the "rare chap" as they call him properly disposed of, and to say to me "to be sew to tell the tekk, kear o'him, for hees sik a felley for runnin and loupin that sealurs to he'll soon be oor-bourt, for he's not fricken wi' wetur." The universal favorite has always lived at the under steward's house instead of the kennel, where I learn his breakfast has usually been buttered toast, and his bed the parlour sofa; and he has been so generally beloved for his distinguished feats in the field, that the paring scene between him and his biped friends this morning, was not only very affecting, but somewhat poetical! We appreciate most highly, the valuable present which has been forwarded us, and we shall endeavor to extend the benefits of it to our sporting friends, by holding at their command the offspring of such rare and valuable animals.

set, should the keepers arrive with them in time.

The male grey hound (the Doctor) is considered quite a crack dog, and of the rarest blood; and such was the anxiety about him, that the under steward and three keepers have come to Liverpool to see the "rare chap" as they call him properly disposed of, and to say to me "to be sew to tell the tekk, kear o'him, for hees sik a felley for runnin and loupin that sealurs to he'll soon be oor-bourt, for he's not fricken wi' wetur."

The universal favorite has always lived at the under steward's house instead of the kennel, where I learn his breakfast has usually been buttered toast, and his bed the parlour sofa; and he has been so generally beloved for his distinguished feats in the field, that the paring scene between him and his biped friends this morning, was not only very affecting, but somewhat poetical!

We appreciate most highly, the valuable present which has been forwarded us, and we shall endeavor to extend the benefits of it to our sporting friends, by holding at their command the offspring of such rare and valuable animals.

Latest from England.

The packet ship York, Capt. Nye, arrived at New York on Sunday from London. She left Portsmouth on the 12th, and Capt. Nye has furnished the editors of the Mercantile Advertiser with London papers to the evening of the 14th ult. They contain no news of importance. The new parliament, it is said, would meet in the first week of February. In the list of Irish members elected, 38 are named as pledged to advocate the repeal of the Union with England.

The report is revived of a Congress of the European powers being about to assemble at Frankfort. It is stated "that the negotiations of the Great Powers on the affairs of Portugal are already considerably advanced. The mission of Sir Stratford Canning to Paris and Madrid is connected with the subject; and should the negotiation opened by France and England succeed, the rights of Donna Maria to the Portuguese throne will be acknowledged by all the powers; Don Miguel is to remain in possession of all the treasures, and after abdicating the crown, to reside as a private individual at Vienna. The pacific disposition of the French Chamber of Deputies towards the government, and the result of the elections in England, have allayed all apprehensions of a general war."

The London papers contain the proclamation of President Jackson relative to the conduct of South Carolina, with many comments. The Courier of the 11th has these remarks:

The Proclamation of the President of the U. States, which appears in our journal of this day, will no doubt be perused with great interest by all who are aware of the importance of the great political problem, which is now in progress of being solved, of whether the various Presidencies of the United States can be held together by the Republican form of Government. It may be said that no man, perhaps, was better fitted by mildness of demeanour, power of argument, and decision of character, for the performance of the arduous duties of the chief of a republic than General Jackson. We had occasion not many days since, to lay before our readers the address of Gen. Jackson to Congress; an address not less valuable as a specimen of sound reasoning and extended general views, than as a document of State.—The present argumentative proclamation is of a still more important character; it is the first time that a President of the United States has had occasion to address his fellow citizens in such terms on the momentous question of domestic disunion.—We recommend this address to the serious consideration of our readers; and especially at the present time, when we are threatened with an attempt at the separation of England and Ireland.

Our readers cannot fail to observe that, in like manner as the Address of the President to Congress embraces questions of trade and policy at present under discussion in this country, so this proclamation applies in a remarkable manner to the present position of England.

The same reasoning is precisely applicable to the Old as to the New World. The argument which the President of the United States makes use of to show the danger of disunion, is not less cogent to prove the disastrous consequences which would ensue from the separation of England and Ireland.

Neither is the necessity for the prompt decision of the Head of the State in America less urgent than in this country; nor a firmness of purpose, and vigour of action less required.

LONDON, Jan. 11, P. M.—All is still doubt in the city relative to the answer of the King of Holland—the private letters received yesterday evening not containing any information of decisive character. On that account the Consol market has been in a very inactive state during the morning. At the opening, the quotation was 87 7-8, after which some business was done at 87 7-8, but it has since declined, and is now at 87 for the opening, and 87 7-8, buyers for the next account.

Dutch stock is at 42, and other securities nearly the same as yesterday.

The new Russian loan taken, at Amsterdam, is stated in the Dutch letters, already to bear a premium.

BRUSSELS Jan. 9.—The report of intended hostile movements on the part of the Dutch is still kept up, but practised men, as well as the better informed politicians, are very loth to believe that offensive movements will take place. Some partial attacks may perhaps be made on the Polters near Doel, some wanton attempts to burn the farms or cut the dykes, again be renewed, but it is highly improbable that the King of Holland will attempt any serious attack in the face of a superior army of Belgians, in the highest condition for taking the field, and backed by a French force ready to spring to its assistance.

ADVENTURERS ATTEND!

HURRA FOR SYLVESTER! On last Thursday, we had the pleasure of selling to one of our patrons, (a gentleman of Baltimore) the Capital Prize of

\$5000.

In the Delaware and North Carolina Lottery, Class, No. 6.

AGAIN TRIUMPHANT!

In the Grand Consolidated Lottery, Class No. 5—Drawn one week since, we sold the two Capital Prizes of

\$3,389.

To a gentleman in Pennsylvania. Also, in the New York Consolidated Lottery, Class No. 3, drawn Feb. 6th. we sold, Combination 14 62 65 - - - \$1000 14 31 62 - - - \$1000 Making 4 Grand Capital prizes sold in the course of two weeks. Thus it is SYLVESTER shows to the world his brilliant deeds, an recommends all those who are suffering under the keen lash of adversity, to make quick application to Dame Fortune's ministering agent the Unrivalled SYLVESTER, who will heal their wounds and make them happy.

ALL PRIZES

NEW YORK LOTTERY,

Extra Class No. 1—to be drawn March 6th, 30,000, 12,000, 8,000, 3,106, 2,000, 1,050, 10 of 1,400—45,760 prizes Whole Tickets \$10, Shares in proportion.

NEW-YORK LOTTERY,

Class No. 4—to be drawn March 13th, 1833: 60 Number Lottery, 10 Drawn Ballots. \$20,000, 10,000, 8,700, 10 of 1,000, 10 of 500 amounting to \$18,104—Tickets \$5.

NEW YORK LOTTERY,

Class No. 5—To be drawn April 3d, 1833. Sixty-six number Lottery, 10 drawn ballots. SPLENDID CAPITALS: \$40,000, \$10,000, 5,100, 3,000, 2 of 1,000, &c. Tickets, \$10, Lowest prize \$12.

MARYLAND STATE LOTTERY,

Class No. 4—to be drawn at Baltimore, on Saturday, March 4, 1833: \$20,000, HIGHEST PRIZE.

5,000, 2 of 1,600, 2 of 1,500, 2 of 2,270, 20 of 1,000.—Tickets \$10, shares in proportion.

Orders from any part of the U. States will receive the same attention as on personal application. When \$10 and upwards are remitted, postage need not be paid.

SYLVESTER is regularly licensed by the several States in which he has offices, (at New York, Baltimore, Pittsburg, and New Orleans) thus all tickets issued from his office are genuine and guaranteed by the Managers.

For capital prizes, orders from the country must be addressed to S. J. SYLVESTER, Baltimore, Md.

NEWBERN PRICES CURRENT.

(CORRECTED WEEKLY.)

- BEEFWAX, lb. 16 a 18 cents
BUTTER, bbl. \$6 a 25
CANDLES, do. 12 a 15
COFFEE, do. 13
CORDAGE, cwt. \$15 a \$16
COTTON, do. 9 a 9 25
COTTON BAGGING—Hemp, peryd 15 a 20 cts. Flax do. 10 a 15
FLAX, per lb. 10 a 15 cts.
FLOUR, bbl. \$6 a 6 50
Corn Meal, bushel, 50 a 60 cents
GRAIN—Corn, bbl. \$2 40 a 2 50
Wheat, bushel, \$1
IRON—Bar, American, lb. 5 a 6 cents
Russia and Swedes, do. 6 a 7
LARD, lb. 10 a 12 cents
EATHER—Sole, lb. 15 a 25 cents
Hides, do. 12
LUMBER—Flooring, M \$12
Inch boards, do. 8 a 9
Scantling, do. 8 a 9
Square Timber, do. 17 a 18
Shingles, Cypress, do. 15 a 20
Staves, W. O. hhd. do. 16 a 20
Do. R. O. do. 8
Do. W. O. barrel do. 8
Heading, hhd. do. 18 a 22
Do. barrel, do. 8 a 10
MOLASSES, gallon, 2 7 a 30 cents
NAILS—Cut, all sizes above 4l. lb. 6 a 6 1/2
4l. and 3d. do. 9 cents
Wrought, do. 15 a 20 cents
NAVAL STORES—Tar bbl. 85 a 90
Turpentine, do. 1 75 a 1 85
Pitch, do. 1 40
Rosin, do. 1
Spirits Surpentine, gallon, 25 cents
Varnish, gal. 25 cents
OILS—Speru. gal. \$1 a 1 20
Whale & Porpoise do. 35 a 40 cents
Linsed, do. \$1 20 a 1 30
PAINTS—Red Lead, lb. 15 a 18 cents
White Lead, ground in oil, cwt. \$10
PEASE—Black eyed, bushel, 60 a 65 cents
Grey eyed, do. 45 a 60
PROVISIONS—Baron, lb. 6 a 8 cents
Beef, lb. 3 a 4 cents
Pork, mess, bbl. \$14
Do. prime, do. 11 50
Do. cargo, do. 9
SALT—Turks Island, bushel, 50 a 55 cents
Liverpool, fine do. 60 a 70 cents
SHOT—cwt. \$8 a 10
SPIRITS—Brandy, French, gallon, \$1 50 a 2
Apple do. 50 a 60 Peach do. 80 a 100 cents
Rum, Jamaica. 120 a 150 cents
Do. Windward Island, 80 a 90 cents
Do. New England, 35 a 40 cents
GIN—Holland, gallon, 150 a 160 cents
Do. Country, 40 a 50 cents
Whiskey, 35 a 40 cents
STEEL—German, lb. 16 a 20 cents
Do. English, 10 a 12 cents
SUGARS—Loaf, lb. 16 a 18, Lump, 14 a 15 cents
Do. Brown, do. 7 a 9 cents
TEAS—Imperial, do. 160 a 180 cents
Gunpowder, do. 190 a 200 do.