

The Union itself, that the protection afforded by existing laws to any branches of the national industry, should not exceed what may be necessary to counteract the regulations of foreign nations, and to secure a supply of those articles of manufacture essential to the national independence and safety in time of war.

CONGRESS.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

TUESDAY, Feb. 26. THE TARIFF BILL.

As amended, by inserting the whole bill of Mr. CLAY, in the shape in which it has been ordered to a third reading in the Senate, was read a third time, and the question being on its passage—

Mr. HUTINGTON, after a few remarks on the great importance of this question, moved a call of the House.

The House was called accordingly. It appeared that 201 members were present. Mr. BURGESS moved to suspend further proceedings on the call but the motion failed—Ayes 69, Noes 78.

The doors were then closed, and excuses of absentees received. Proceedings were then suspended, and the doors of the Hall again opened.

Mr. BURGESS remonstrated very warmly against the passage of the bill; and in course of his remarks adverted with some severity to the agency of Mr. CLAY, in originating the measure.

Mr. JENIFER replied with warmth to this part of the speech, and vindicated the purity of Mr. CLAY's motives and purposes.

Mr. FOSTER said his constitutional objections to the bill had been removed by a closer examination of its provisions. Still he did not like the bill, but was willing to take it as an experiment.

Mr. DENNY delivered at considerable length the reasons that would induce him to vote against the bill.

Mr. DANIEL replied to the remarks of Mr. BURGESS in respect to Mr. CLAY, and vindicated the general object of the bill. He demanded the Previous Question; but withdrew his motion at request of

Mr. BURGESS, who briefly, but very severely rejoined.

Mr. SUTHERLAND then made a highly animated speech in opposition to the bill.

Mr. CARSON demanded the Previous Question; but the motion failed, only 65 rising to second it.

Mr. BATES, of Maine, then gave the reasons why he should vote for the bill; and

Mr. PENDLETON stated the grounds upon which he should vote against it.

Mr. McDUFFIE, though not believing the bill proposed to make the South all the concession to which they were justly entitled, yet he believed, such as it was, it would give peace to the country, and therefore would vote for it.

Mr. SPEIGHT moved the previous Question, but immediately withdrew the motion.

Mr. HUNTINGTON asked for the Yeas and Nays on the passage of the bill, which were ordered.

Mr. BATES, of Mass. made his protest against the bill, as a total surrender of the principle of protection.

Mr. WILLIAMS now moved for the Previous Questions.

The motion was seconded—Ayes 93, Noes 95.

Mr. DICKSON called for the Yeas and Nays on the Previous Question, and they were ordered by the House.

The Previous Question was then put as follows:

Shall the Main Question now be put?

The Question was then put and decided by the following vote—Yeas 118, Nays 85.

TARIFF BILL.

The following is the present shape of the Tariff bill, as amended in the Senate—which has been substituted in the House for the original bill reported by the Committee of Ways and Means, and is now upon its passage in both Houses of Congress:

Be it enacted, &c. That, from and after the thirty-first day of December, one thousand eight hundred and thirty-three, in all cases where duties are imposed on foreign imports by the act of fourteenth day of July, one thousand eight hundred and thirty-two, entitled "An act to alter and amend the several acts imposing duties on imports," or by any other act, shall exceed twenty per centum on the value thereof, one-tenth part of such excess shall be deducted; and from and after the thirty-first day of December, one thousand eight hundred and thirty-five, another tenth part thereof shall be deducted; and from and after the thirty-first day of December, one thousand eight hundred and thirty-seven, another tenth part thereof shall be deducted; and from and after the thirty-first day of December, one thousand eight hundred and thirty-nine, another tenth part thereof shall be deducted; and from and after the thirty-first day of December, one thousand eight hundred and forty-one, one-half of the residue of such excess shall be deducted, and from and after the thirty-first day of December, one thousand eight hundred and forty-two, the other half thereof shall be deducted.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That so much of the second section of the act of the fourteenth July aforesaid as fixes the rate of duty on all milled and filled cloth, known by the name of plains, kerseys, or Kendal cottons, of which wool is the only material, the value whereof does not exceed thirty-five cents a square yard, at five per centum ad valorem, shall be, and the same is hereby, repealed. And the said articles shall be subject to the same duty of fifty per centum, as is provided by the said second section of the act, as amended by the said second section of the act of the thirty-first day of December, one thousand eight hundred and forty-two.

Sec. 3. And be it further enacted, That on the thirty-first day of June, one thousand

eight hundred and forty-two, the duties imposed by existing laws, as modified by this act, shall remain and continue to be collected. And from and after the day last aforesaid, all duties upon imports shall be collected in ready money; and all credits now allowed by law, in the payment of duties, shall be, and hereby are abolished; and such duties, shall be, laid for the purpose of raising such revenue as may be necessary to an economical administration of the Government; and from and after the day last aforesaid, the duties required to be paid by law on goods, wares, and merchandize, shall be assessed upon the value thereof at the port where the same shall be entered, under such regulations as may be prescribed by law.

Sec. 4. And be it further enacted, That, in addition to the articles now exempted by the act of the fourteenth July, one thousand eight hundred and thirty-two, and the existing laws, from the payment of duties, the following articles imported from and after the thirty-first day of December one thousand eight hundred and thirty-three, and until the thirtieth day of June, one thousand eight hundred and forty-two, shall also be admitted to entry, free from duty to wit: bleached and unbleached linens table linen, linen napkins, and linen cambricks, and worsted stuff goods, shawls and other manufactures of silk and worsted, manufactures of silk, or of which silk shall be the component material of chief value, coming from this side of the Cape of Good Hope, except sewing silk.

Sec. 5. And be it further enacted, That, from and after the said thirtieth day of June, one thousand eight hundred and forty-two, the following articles shall be admitted free from duty, to wit: indigo, quicksilver sulphur, crude saltpetre, grindstones, refined borax, emery, opium, tin in plates and sheets, gum arabic, gum senegal, lac dye, madder, madder root, nuts and berries used in dyeing, saffron, turmeric, wood or pastel, aloes, ambergris, burgundy pitch, cochineal, camomile flowers, coriander seed, catsup, chalk, coculus indicus, horn plates for lanterns, ox horns and tips, India rubber, unmanufactured ivory, juniper berries, musk, nuts of all kinds, oil of juniper, unmanufactured ratans and reeds, tortoise shell, tin foil, shell-lac, vegetables used principally in dyeing and composing dyes, weld, and all articles employed chiefly for dyeing, except alum, copperas, copperas, bichromate of potash, prussiate of potash, chromate of potash, and nitrate of lead, aqua fortis, and tartaric acids. And all imports on which the first section of this act may operate and all its articles now admitted to entry free from duty, or paying a less rate of duty than twenty per centum ad valorem, before the said thirtieth day of June, one thousand eight hundred and thirty-two, from and after that day may be admitted to entry subject to such duty, not exceeding twenty per centum ad valorem, as shall be provided by law.

Sec. 6. And be it further enacted, That so much of the act of the fourteenth day of July, one thousand eight hundred and thirty-two, or of any other act as is inconsistent with this act, shall be, and the same is hereby repealed: Provided, that nothing herein contained shall be so construed as to prevent the passage, prior or subsequent to the said thirtieth day of June, one thousand eight hundred and forty-two, of any act or acts, from time to time, that may be necessary to detect, prevent, or punish evasions of the duties on imports imposed by law, nor to prevent the passage of any act, prior to the thirtieth day of June, one thousand eight hundred and forty-two, in the contingency either of excess or deficiency of revenue, altering the rate of duties on articles which, by the aforesaid act of fourteenth day of July, one thousand eight hundred and thirty-two, are subject to a less rate of duty than twenty per centum ad valorem, in such manner as not to exceed that rate, and so as to adjust the revenue to either of the said contingencies.

The Boston Daily Advertiser of the 18th instant has the subjoined account of the perpetration of a remarkable suicide in that city on the preceding night.

REMARKABLE SUICIDE.—Yesterday morning about 8 o'clock, soon after the lad opened the store of Messrs. Samuel Bradlee & Son, No 142 Washington street, he found in the first chamber, the bodies of Mr. John B. Carter, aged 23, and Miss Mary Bradlee aged about 19, suspended by a silk handkerchief, from a rope which formerly supported a scale beam. The bodies were cold, their hands clasped, and their faces and lips in contact. They had stood facing each other, one upon two shop steps, the other upon a box placed in a chair.

Mr. Carter and Miss Bradlee were engaged to be married to each other, with the approbation and consent of their several parents. During the autumn of 1831, Mr. C. who had long kept in the store of Mr. Bradlee, went to New Orleans, to do business there, and Mr. B. having the misfortune to lose his son, his junior partner, wrote to Mr. Carter as his future son-in-law, that if his prospects were not very good, he would like to have him return to Boston, and assist him in his business. Mr. C. returned last autumn, and entered the store of Mr. B. accordingly. During the present winter, Mr. Bradlee proposed to sell out his stock to Mr. Carter; but no definite arrangement was concluded between them, owing to their not precisely agreeing upon the terms, although no unkind words or feelings resulted from the transaction. Mr. C. remarked to Mr. B. about this time, that if he did not purchase the stock, he should be married and go to New Orleans to commence business.

Mr. Bradlee remonstrated against his doing so, in consequence of the feeble health of his daughter, and expressed the same aversion that any father would at having his daughter reside so far from home, and in an unhealthy climate. But no interruption of the kindest feelings towards each other were excited.—At this time, also, Miss Bradlee expressed to the father of Mr. Carter, that they proposed being married and going to New Orleans when the latter expressed his disapprobation of so doing, until his son should be established in business there.

The last time they were seen together, previous to the discovery of their bodies was when crossing Summer street, apparently to attend

Trinity Church, where the family of Mr. C. attended public worship. No apprehension was felt on account of this absence from each other's homes, as Miss B. not unfrequently visited and sometimes slept at the house of Mr. Carter's father, and it was thought Mr. C. might have remained at Mr. B.'s house. Mr. Carter stepped into the apothecary's shop of Mr. Smith, two doors from Mr. Bradlee's shop, about 5 o'clock on Sunday evening, but remained there but a few minutes.

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

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

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

The Atlas adds a coroner's jury was immediately summoned and an inquest held upon the bodies of the deceased. Their verdict was, that they came to their death by hanging themselves by the neck, by mutual agreement.

A strong sensation has been excited at Boston by the recent self destruction of Mr. David H. Ackers of that city. He had been for ten years the chief clerk in a large importing house, and to the day of his death enjoyed the unbounded confidence of his employers. His character for integrity, and purity was unsullied. Modest and amiable in his manners, temperate and domestic in his habits, he was endeared to all who knew him, as one without a vice.

The catastrophe bears a near and melancholy resemblance to one that spread such consternation in this city about seven years ago; and like that referred to, carries with it a solemn warning against yielding to the seduction of hazardous speculation. In the short space of between seven and eight months, Ackers embezzled the enormous sum of EIGHTEEN THOUSAND DOLLARS every cent of which was lost on Lottery Tickets. His dying declaration, found in his desk after his death, whence we subjoin, was probably written a few moments only before he committed the awful act, to which he was hurried by the goadings of remorse. It is a picture of human woe. In its untutored language we see to what depth of wretchedness one false step reduced a man, upon whose whole life before not a blot had rested.—N. Y. Com. Adv.

I have for the last six months gone fast down the broad road to destruction. There was a time, and that too but a few moments since, that I was happy, because I was free from debt and care.

The time I note my downfall, or deviation from the path of rectitude, was about the middle of June last, when I took a share in a company of lottery tickets, whereby I was successful in obtaining a share of one-half the capital prize, since which I have gone for myself, and that too, not on a very small scale, as you can judge from the amount due J. R. & Co., every dollar of which have been spent in that way.

I have lived or dragged out my miserable existence for two or three months past. Sleepless nights and a guilty conscience have led me on to the fatal act.

Only the hope of making Messrs. J. R. & Co good for the defalcation has postponed it till the present time; a smaller amount I did hope would be the result, for the worse luck I had the more I bought.

Since I have reflected on my rashness, I cannot look back and see how it is possible I could have conducted in this way. When the situation I occupied, and the confidence reposed in me, and the long time I have been engaged, and the reward for my poor services by —, that all should be lost in one moment—but the loss is too much for me to bear.

Oh that seven or eight months past of my existence could be blotted out; but no, I must go—and ere this paper is read, my spirit is gone to my Maker, to give an account of my misdeeds here, and receive the dreadful sentence for self destruction and abused confidence.

[Two or three lines erased.] Relations and friends I have, from whom I do not wish to part under such circumstances, but necessity—

Oh, wretch! lotteries have been thy ruin. I can add no more.

LAFAYETTE.

Notwithstanding the multifarious avocations of the good General, it will be seen by the following letter from him, published last week in the Baltimore American Farmer, that he is actively engaged in agricultural pursuits, as was his patron and friend General Washington, to the time of his death:

"Lafayette, Oct. 9.—We had lately a departmental cattle show in the presence of the Prefect and a deputation from the Paris Agricultural Society, to the Society formed at Rosay. A jury of twenty members had been se-

lected from the several parts of the department of Seine and Marne. Of the four prizes awarded to me, there was a first one to a boar, coming from your present of your fine breed of hogs; and another first prize to my merino females; two others for a cow, issued from Mr. Patterson's Holkambreed, Devons, which has increased in size on my farm, and a ram, rather a small one, of excellent wool. You see that America has a distinguished part in this department; but farmers set value by the size of the animals, too much so perhaps, as the forms and qualities are the important points.—Yet you see justice has been done to my flock. No race of hogs that I know of, are equal to your black breed."

In a letter of subsequent date, by ten days, the old General displays again his American partialities: "Would it," says he, "my dear friend, be possible, without giving too much trouble, to procure for me some more wild turkeys, some partridges, some deers and terrapins; this is a great deal indeed. But I have but one American deer—Americanus servus, and am afraid to lose him. My full blooded turkey wild cocks are living, but some of their kind, male and females, would do. Mr. Morris's steam machine works admirably." This was a costly and highly finished steam apparatus, presented to the General in the most delicate manner, by our fellow citizen, J. B. Morris, Esq. On taking out the old veteran to see the Hon. R. Smith's Orange Farm, with its hundred cows, its extensive and well arranged dairy, its apparatus for preparing and steaming their food, the General inquired "whether it would be practicable to get a model of the steam engine." Mr. Morris replying, "that he had no doubt of it," caused a very perfect machine, upon the largest scale, to be finished in the highest style of workmanship and efficiency, and sent it out at his own expense to the General.

PETER & GEORGE LORILLARD SNUFF AND TOBACCO MANUFACTURERS.

No. 42 Chatham street, New-York. Have constantly for sale the following articles. FINE BROWN SNUFF.

- Genuine Maccoboy, } Rose flavored.
Imitation do.
Sicily do.
Maltese do.
Curacao do.
American Rappee, } Strong, not scented.
Holland do.
Tuberose do.
St. Omare do.
Strasbourg do.

COARSE BROWN SNUFF.

- Demigros,
Pure Virginia, } Superior flavored.
Copenhagen,
Bourbon,
St. Domingo,
Nachtisches,
French, Rappee,
American Gentleman, } Strong, not scented.
Pure Spanish,
L. Mixture,

YELLOW SNUFF.

- Scotch,
do. Half Toast, } Fine.
do. High Toast,
Irish Blackguard,
or
Irish High Toast, } Coarse.

SWEET SCENTED FINE CUT CHEWING TOBACCO.

- Small papers, labelled P. A. L.
do. do. do. P. & G. L.
do. do. do. P. & G.
1 lb. papers, labelled P. A. L.
1-2 lb. do. do. P. A. L.
1-4 lb. do. do. P. A. L.
1-4 lb. papers, labelled Sweet scented Oronoko—Extra Superior, manufactured only by P. LORILLARD, Jr.

FINE CUT SMOKING TOBACCO.

Spanish, Kitefoot, Canaster, Common, Stems, in 1-4, 1-2 and 1 lb. papers.

All articles sold at the above store can be returned, if not approved, and the money will be refunded.

N. B.—A liberal discount made for Cash by Wholesale.

Brown snuff packed in 1-2 and 1 lb. bottles, and 3, 6, 12, and 18 lb. Jars.

Yellow do. do. in 1-2 and 1 lb. bottles and small and large bladders.

Cut tobacco packed in 1-2 barrels, barrels, and tierces.

The Genuine Maccoboy Snuff, is manufactured only by P. & G. LORILLARD, who have also the imitation do. do. from 20 to 30 per cent lower, the same as manufactured in many places and sold under various names.

A constant supply of the above articles may be had of the principal dealers in NEWBERN

BEWARE OF DECEPTION,

Several persons are in the practice of using a Label on their snuffs in imitation of the subscribers' which they have used upwards of 30 years, and can be for no other purpose than to deceive.

Some are also in the practice of mixing inferior Snuff with their Genuine Maccoboy Snuff and selling it as first quality.

Others are also in the practice of filling empty jars with the subscribers' label on them with inferior Snuff, and selling it as their manufacture.

Their motive in making this publication is to guard their customers against the deception practised upon them.

P. & G. LORILLARD. February 20, 1833—6m.

MOLASSES.

62 hhd's. Prime retailing molasses—now landing from Schooner Perseverance, from Martinique, and for sale by J. C. & M. STEVENSON. March 1, 1833.

GARDEN SEEDS.

A general assortment of Fresh Garden Seeds, warranted good, received and for sale by WILLIAM SANDERS. January 25, 1833.

GARDEN SEEDS.

THE subscriber has just received a general assortment of FRESH GARDEN SEEDS, which he will sell at reduced prices. H. LOOMIS. Newbern, Feb. 22.

For Sale,

A light four wheel PLEASURE WAGON, with seats for four. On Commission, 11 cases common quality fur HATS, which will be sold at New York cost. JOHN L. DURAND. February 15.

Grape Vine Cuttings.

ABOUT six years ago, I planted a vine yard of about five acres, and have succeeded well in raising the vines and grapes. Having understood that persons in this part of the State frequently procure vines from the North, and believing that a preference is due to those cultivated here, I have thought it advisable to give notice that I can spare a large quantity of Cuttings at three dollars per hundred, put up in boxes. They consist of more than twenty different kinds; among which are the following:

- Catawba, Isabella, Constantia, or Cape of Good Hope Grape, Bland, Madeira, Schuyllkill, Muscatell, Scarlet Perfume, Garden grape, Noble, Thick Blue, Scuppernon, and several other kinds, both native and foreign. The time of planting being near at hand, orders for the quantities and kinds wanted, should be furnished in the course of the ensuing month. The process of planting and of cultivation, and the advantages of vineyards, have become so generally known, that I deem it unnecessary to add any thing respecting them. WILLIAM P. BIDDLE. Craven County, Feb. 12, 1833.

N. B. Orders left with T. Watson will be duly forwarded.

BANK OF NEWBERN,

JANUARY 7th, 1833.

AT the late annual meeting of the STOCK-HOLDERS of the BANK OF NEWBERN on the first Monday of this month,—It was

Resolved, That a Dividend of twenty-five per cent. on each and every Share of the Capital Stock of said Bank be, and the same is hereby declared and made payable to the Stockholders, or their legal Representatives, on and after the first day of March next, under the following rules and regulations, to wit: First—all payments shall be made at the Principal Bank to the Stockholder, or his Attorney, duly appointed, on production of the original certificate. Second—Payment of Dividend of Capital shall be evidenced by the receipt of the Stockholder or his Attorney, in a Book prepared for that purpose. Third—All payments of Dividend of Capital shall be endorsed on the Certificate of Stock, by the Cashier at the time of making payment. Fourth—The transfer Book shall be closed on the twentieth day of February next, and remain closed until the first day of March following, and no Share on which a Dividend of Capital may be paid, shall thereafter be transferred on the Books of this Bank. Extract from the Journal of the Stockholders. JNO. W. GUION, Cashier. January 18th 1833.

NEWBERN PRICES CURRENT.

- BEEWAX, lb. 16 a 18 cents
BUTTER, do. 20 a 25
CANDLES, do. 12 a 15
COFFEE, do. 13
CORDAGE, cwt. \$ 15 a \$ 18
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
Wheat, bushel, \$ 1
IRON—Bar, American, lb. 5 a 6 cents
Russia and Swedes, do. 6 a 7
LEAD, lb. 7 a 8 cents
LATHER—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. 150 a 2
Staves, W. O. hhd. do. 16 a 20
Do. R. O. do. 10 a 12
Do. W. O. barrel do. 8
Heading, hhd. do. 18 a 22
Do. barrel, do. 8 a 10
MOLASSES, gallon, 2 7/8 a 30 cents
NAILS—Cut, all sizes above 4d. lb. 64 a 64 cents 4d. and 3d. do. 9 cents Wrought, do. 15 a 20 cents
NAVAL STORES—Tar, bbl. 80
Turpentine do. 1 90
Pitch do. 1 40
Rosin do. 1
Spirits Surpentine, gallon, 25 cents
Varnish, gal. 25 cents
OILS—Sperm, 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—Bacon, lb. 6 a 8 cents
Beef, lb. 3 a 4 cents
Pork, mess, bbl. \$ 11 50
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—Branly, 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 16 cents
Do. Brown, do. 7 a 9 cents