LITERARY JOURNAL.

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SPECULATIONS UPON OUR TARIFFS From the London Times, Nov. 1, In allading, on Thursday last, to the official

papers relative to the American Tariffs, with which are presented a number of documents ori-ginally published in the United States, we characterized the whole collection as one of extraordinary value and importance.

The most interesting feature of this publication is, that it contains a full statement of the American case, considered in opposition to that of England, on the subject of protecting and prohibiting duties.

Nothing can in itself be more unreasonablenothing, we really think, in the mouth of an Englishman, more immodest—than the habitual use of angry and vindictive language towards other countries, on occasion of their choosing to adopt a precedent which this country has been the first to establish, (and, so long as it suited her purpose, to persist in,) for securing her own manufacturing interests at the expense of those of all other nations.

Mr. Huskisson has been spoken of as the author of what is termed "a liberal system of commercial policy," in contrast with the old system of either literal or virtual prohibitions. Now it is necessary to distinguish between those acts of Mr. Huskisson which relax the navigation laws, or affect the colonies, and those which profess only to facilitate the introduction of foreign produce or manufactures to the home-market of Great Britain. The papers before us concern themselves almost exclusively, as we shall do, with the latter branch of English liberality, and they can leave no shadow of doubt upon the minds of those who were not already aware of a fact quite obvious and unquestionable, that Mr. Huskisson, whether by removing a prohibition, or reducing an impost, gave no indulgence to the preign manufacturer, of which that manufacturer could in any instance take any practical advan-tage. Where a free competition has been offered by Mr. Huskisson to foreign dealers in the staple objects of British industry, it was in cases where the British manufacture had arrived at a pitch of excellence which sets all real rivalry at defiance; and wherever such rivalry was still probable, why then there was no relaxation .-We do not say this as any sort of reproach to Mr. Huskisson, further than having applied to his own acts a term which better fitted his professions. He professed to be "liberal" while he was merely observant and shrewd. We believe about the ears of the right honourable gentleman from that moment when he first announced his intended substitution of a duty for a prohibition in the silk trade, to that in which, under a storm of abuse and imprecation, he completed that most salutary measure. That was an act to which the name of "liberality" had by a monstrouserror of language, been appropriated; the liberality consisting in this-that the right honourable gentleman adjusted his duty for the critical purpose, (which purpose he has most skilfully accomplished) of opening foreign markets to British silks, in tenfold the degree to which he ad-

But if Mr. Huskisson be not reproachable for this practical protection of the home industry, under a professed system of general relaxation; neither can, with the least pretence to justice, foreign people be condomned for following Mr. Huskisson's example. The right honourable gentleman did nothing towards allowing either foreign minufacturers or foreign producers any access to this market, by which native goods or native produce could ever so minutely suffer; and the United States, by the tariffs of 1824 and 1828, have only gone the length of such protection to their manufactures as it was not requisite for the matured manufactures of England to protect by any new legislation. We accused France of illiberality towards England; and why? Because she effects by law those purposes which England likewise secured by law, so long as the imperfect state of her native skill and capital re-

mitted French silks in the British market.

quired such a guardian.

We find, in an exceedingly curious and instructive, though in some instances a biassed and partial document, the "proceedings of a convention of manufacturers at Harrisburg, United States"-the following description of the modern British policy, concluding with a quotation from M. St. Gricq, director of the French Customs, which is naire and just. "The British free trade system forbids the importation of every article which the British soil or labour can produce, except in some such articles as, from superior capital or other causes, she makes cheaper than any other nations. To an application from the British Minister, for a reduction of duties pari passu with that of Great Britain, the French Director of the Customs, M. St. Cricq, sagaciously replied-"The system adopted by England is admirable, because it endangers none of her manufactures; and we, when we are as forward as Bugland, will be as liberal. But until then, we must stand by our prohibitory duties."

The meeting at Harrisburg was an assembly of delegates from all the States of the Union .-These representatives of the manufacturing interest of America sate for several days, and framed memorials and propositions for the Congress, which served in many instances as the basis of the tariff law which passed the last session. The great and almost exclusive ground on which the establishment of protecting the duties in the United States was . defended, both by manufacturers and by agriculturists, was the virtual prohibition of the corn and flour of America from the markets of Great Britain, and the impossibility of otherwise indemnifying the Ame-

for a more speedy increase and condensation of hands which might consume his corn. This is the true cause of the new protecting duties im-posed in America on behalf of native industrythis its unanswerable justification-and this, finally, a luminous hint to the landed loggerheads of the United Kingdom, who will not see that the best security for their rents is the prosperity

of the British manufactures.

Nothing, we repeat, can excuse the bitter nonsense talked in and out of Parliament, against Foreign Governments, who prefer their own dear and indifferent goods to better and cheaper articles manufactured elsewhere. Their own people, the native consumers, may-and, if they understand their own interests, will-condemn them: but what right have we, hardened sinners as we are, to bring that as a charge against American malignity, which is but an imitation of old English pigheadedness and folly?

From the National Intelligencer. DELAWARE AND RARITAN CANAL.

We are glad to observe that the expediency of the construction of a Canal from the Delaware to the Raritan, by the State of New Jersey, is at last seriously agitated. This vastly important link in the great chain of inland navigation along the Atlantic border is important, not to New Jersey merely, but to the whole Union. It connects the whole of the Middle, and Southern, and Western States, with New York and New England, and it connects New York and New England with the former by a continuous vein, through which the vital fluid of national existence will continually flow. We select, from the address of a recent Convention of the friends of this enterprize, the two following extracts, which strikingly illustrate the importance and value of the proposed Canal:

"From the unusual facilities furnished by nature, for the construction of this canal, and the very great reduction in the expense of such works, from the experience had in the neighboring States, the increased number of contractors, and consequent competition among them, and their greater skill, it can now be made of the largest capacity (as it certainly ought to be) for one million of dollars. This sum can readily be borrowed by the State, at an interest not exceeding five per cent., on stock redeemable ten or fifteen years hence, and there is good reason to believe it will not require above ten or twelve years at most, and very probably a considerably shorter period, for the tolls to reimburse the entire expense of its construction. The toll on the transit of Lehigh coal alone, for the supply of New York and other Eastern markets, will be amply sufficient to pay the interest of the that where Mr. Huskisson failed to offer a fair debt. The Lehigh coal and Navigation comand substantial reciprocity to other nations, it pany give assurances that they can and will send through it annually to New York at least one was when he had no power to act as he desired.
We all recollect what a hornet's nest was bro't on this, at the low rate of a cent a ton per mile allowing the canal and feeder to be 55 miles, would be \$ 55,000. At a cent and a half per ton per mile, (the ordinary rate for such freight) would be \$82,500, being \$ 32,500 more than the annual interest or the whole cost of the work, from this single source-so that the State would be fully justified in making the canal, were this the only source of income. But when the amount of the coasting trade is considered, not only between New York and the Delaware river and bay, but the Chesapeake Bay; that this will be greatly augmented by the Dismal Swamp Canal now completed, the great Chesapeake and Ohio Canal just commenced, and the Baltimore and Ohio Rail Road now in progress, not to mention the canals in progress in Pennsylvania, to be united with the Delaware, and that a great part of this coasting trade with the city of New fork, for greater safety and despatch, will flow through this canal-who can estimate the amount of toll it must annually produce?"

"But, say some of our citizens, let us have a Rail Road instead of this Canal, which can be used in the dead of Winter, when your Canal will be frozen up. It, say they, can be constructed for much less expense, and will answer all the purposes of a canal. Fellow-citizens, it is not so. No rail road, however perfect, can supply the place of a canal in so important a link as that between the Delaware and the Raritan. Nothing but a capacious and well constructed canal, can adequately unite the canals North and East, with those in progress South and West of our State; because, without it, there must be a breaking of the voyage, and the expense and delay of two trans-shipments, while, with a sufficient canal, vessels of suitable construction may load in New York, and proceed to any port or place, not only on the Delaware river and bay, but when the Chesapeake and Delaware Canal shall have been finished, (which it will be in a short time) to any port or place on, or connected with the Chesapeake Bay, and thereby embrace the principal part of her coasting trade to and from New York, and the various towns of West Jersey, and the ports of Pennsylvania, Delaware, Maryland, and Virginia. Were the Delaware and Raritan Canal made of a capacity corresponding with the Chesapeake and Delaware Canal, lines for transportation would presently be established extending from New York to Norfolk, Richmond, Alexandria, Georgetown, and Washington, and all the intermediate ports, through the medium of barges of from one to two hundred tons burthen, with steam boats to tow them on the intermediate tide-waters, (as is now done on the Hudson,) and borses to tow them on the canals. Experience has shown on the Hudson, that this kind of transportation is the safest, cheapest, and by far the most expeditious, and will no doubt be employed in the coasting trade, as soon as the

From the Pendleton (S. C.) Messenger.

construction of this canal will permit it."

by the encouragement of domestic manufactures, have preferred the election of Mr. Adams to | maison, and remember the library at one or other thought it a matter of very great importance much in the same style. There are only two which of them should succeed. On all the great portraits; an original of the beautiful and melanquestions which have agitated our Legislative choly head of Claverhouse, and a small full length material change of policy under the new Ad- thard's Canterbury pilgrims are on the mantelpresent elevation; and, although we do not be- bre.-There is only one window pierced in the helm of state, yet we think the precedent monizes with the books well. It is a very comdangerous; and we appeal to the history of all fortable looking room, and very unlike any other former republics to prove that our fears are not I was ever in. I should not forget some Highwithout foundation.

On the subject of the Tariff, which is now Canterbury people, nor a writing box of carved absorbing almost wholly the attention of the wood, lined with crimson velvet, and furnished Southern country, we do not know that we have with silver plate of right venerable aspect, which any change to expect. The opinions of General looked as if it might have been the implement of the United States, and by his declarations else- the lid must have belonged to some Italian prince where, to be favourable to the system. From of the days of Leo the Magnificent at the furthest. the States of Kentucky, Ohio, Pennsylvania, "In one corner of this sanctum there is a little and New York, he has received a very large holy of holies, in the shape of a closet, which portion of the support which will place him in looks like the oratory of some dame of old rothe Presidential chair, and these are the States mance, and opens into the gardens; and the which have been almost unanimous in their sup- tower which furnishes this below, forms above a port of the present Tariff. From these large private staircase accessible from the gallery and States it is probable also, that some if not all of leading to the upper regions. Thither also I the members of the new cabinet will be selected, penetrated, but I suppose you will take the bed and consequently the Administration will be rooms and dressing rooms for granted. friendly to what has been termed the "American " The view to the Tweed from all the princi-System." Mr. Calhoun, it is true, who will be pal apartments is beautiful. You look out from the Vice-President, is decidedly opposed to the among bowers, over a lawn of sweet turf, upon system, and will assuredly have a considerable the clearest of all streams, fringed with the wildportion of that influence in the Administration est of birch woods, and backed with the green to which his talents entitle him; yet we doubt hills of Ettricke Forest. The rest you must imawhether that influence will not be overpowered gine. Altogether, the place destined to receive by the voice of those members of the cabinet so many pilgrimages contains within itself beauties coming from the Tariff States.

and we hope they will be such as will tend to Frenchman called it, I hear, a romance in stone the good of the People. The prosperity of our and lime." country is paramount to all other considerations. and we think it our duty to hope for its continuance into whose hands soever the Government may be entrusted. To Mr. Adams, in his posterity will do justice to his merits, and that acceptation. his character, hereafter, will stand uninjured "the test of scrutiny, of talents, and of time."

SIR WALTER SCOTT'S LIBRARY. A gentleman who, not long since, visited Sir

lished the annexed account of his library. "The library is really a noble room. It is an Contemporaries. oblong of some fifty feet by thirty, with a prominating in a grand bow-window, fitted up with books also, and, in fact, constituting a sort of chapel to the church. The roof is of carved oak Roslin, and the bookcases, which are also of rich- convict, have just been published in Paris. ly carved oak, reach high up to the walls all around. The collection amounts, in this room, to some fifteen or twenty thousand volumes, arranged according to their subjects: British his- is announced. tory and antiquities filling the whole of the chief miscellanies, one end; foreign literature, chiefly French and German, the other. The cases on as containing articles very precious and very portable. One consists entirely of books and MSS, relating to the insurrections of 1715 and 1745; and another (within the recess of the bow-window) of treatises de re magica, both of these being (I cerone pointed out in one corner, a magnificent set of Mountfaucon, ten volumes folio, bound in There are few living authors of whose works pre- time of his death, in 1792. sentation copies are not to be found here. My friend showed me inscriptions of that sort in, I kirk, who died in 1723; containing the real incibelieve, every European dialect extant. The dents upon which the Romance of Robinson Cru-Books are in prime condition, and bindings that | see is founded. would satisfy Mr. Dibdin. The only picture is Sir Walter's eldest son, in hussar uniform, and De Lisle, or the Sensitive Man. holding his horse, by Allan of Edinburgh, a noble portrait over the fire-place; and the only bust is a rich stand of porphyry, in one corner, reposes a tall silver urn filled with bones from the Piræus, and hearing the inscription, 'Given by George Gordon, Lord Byron, to Sir Walter Scott, Bart.' It contained the letter which accompanied the gift till lately: it has disappeared; no one guesses who took it, but whoever he was, as my guide observed, he must have been a thief for thieving's sake truly, as he durst no more exhibit his autograph than tip himself a bare bodkin. Sad, inamous tourist, indeed! Although I saw abundance of comfortable looking desks and arm chairs, yet this room seemed rather too large and fine for work, and I found accordingly, after passing a double pair of doors, that there was a sanctum within and beyond this library. And here you may believe was not to me the least interesting, though by no means the most splendid, part of the suite.

"The lion's own den proper, then, is a room furniture nothing but a small writing table in the beautiful publications .- Nat. Gazette. centre, a plain arm chair covered with black leafran grower for this rejection of his grain, than fully abstained. As an individual, we would have been both at the Elisee Bourbon and Mal-

that of General Jackson; yet we have never of those places, I forget which; this gallery is Councils for the last few years, we believe they of Rob Roy. Various little antique cabinets coincide, and consequently there will not be any stand round about, each having a bust on it: Stoministration. Our objection to General Jack- piece; and in one corner I saw a collection of son is grounded entirely on the fact, that he is in- really useful weapons, those of the forest craft, to debted to his military achievements alone for his wit-axes and bills, and so forth, of every calileve that any danger is to be apprehended, at very thick wall, so that the place is very sombre; present, from having a "military chieftain" at the light tracery work of the gallery overhead harland claymores, clustered round a target over the Jackson are known by his votes in the Senate of old Chaucer himself, but which from thearms on

not unworthy of its associations. Few poets ever We shall be willing to judge of the coming inhabited such a place; none, ere now, ever cre-Administration as of all others, by its measures, ated one. It is the realization of dreams: some

LITERARY INTELLIGENCE.

Tales of Woman, designed to exhibit the female character in its brightest points of view, retirement, we wish the happiness which con- are announced for immediate publication. It is scious integrity bestows. We doubt not that said to be a work peculiarly worthy of female

The Garrick Correspondence, has, it is said, been placed in the hands of an experienced literary character and dramatic amateur, to be prepared for publication.

We understand that Mr. T. Roscoe is enga-Walter Scott's dwelling at Abbottsford, has pub- ged in writing the life of Ariosto, with Sketches of his most distinguished Literary and Political

> In the press, and will be published in the of Daniel De Foc.

Mr. Gleig has a volume of Sermons in the press. The Memoirs of the notorious Vidocq, lately ngain-a very rich pattern-I believe chiefly ala an agent of the French Police, but formerly a

An Annual printed in gold, and called the Golden Lyre, being a poetical selection from the works of English, French, and German authors,

An elegant volume of a novel character, dewall; English poetry and drama, classics and voted to the most elegant recreations and pursuits of young ladies, is in the press.

Historical Account of Discoveries and Travels the side opposite the fire are wired, and locked, in North America, Voyages in search of a Northwest Passage, &c. by Hugh Murray, Esq.

Sailors and Saints, a new work by the Author of The Naval Sketch Book, will appear in the course of November.

The interesting Memoirs of the Empress Joam told, and can well believe,) in their several sephine, a translation of which will be ready in ways, collections of the rarest curiosity. My ci- a few days, are understood to be written by Madame Ducrest, the niece of Madame de Genlis. Memoirs of Paul Jones; compiled from his the richest manner in scarlet, and stamped with Original Journals, Correspondence, and other the royal arms, the gift of his present Majesty .- papers, brought from Paris by his heirs at the

The Life and Adventures of Alexander Sel-

The Second Series of the Romance of History, to comprise Tales founded on facts, and ilthat of Shakspeare, from the Avon monument, in Justrative of the Romantic Annals of France, a small niche in the centre of the east side. On from the reign of Charlemagne to that of Louis XIV. inclusive.

The Life and Times of Francis J. of France. Purcell's Sacred Music is now, we perceive, to be collected and edited, and by a gentleman whom we should think fully adequate to the duty .- Mr. Vincent Novello.

Mrs. Belzoni has issued a prospectus for publishing a complete series of lithographic engravings, from the original model of the Egyptian Tomb. - London, Nov. 1, 1828.

Mr. Irving .- The Philadelphia U. S. Gazette announces that another work of Mr. Irving's is about to be published in this country, entitled, "A Chronicle of the Conquest of Grenada."

We learn that the aggregate of the London Annuals for 1829, which have been imported into this country, is not less than forty thousand copies, and that the supply does not exceed the of about five-and-twenty feet squre by twenty demand. There is much truth in the following feet high, containing of what is properly called observation of an English critic concerning these

"I think they are doing a great deal of good ther-a very comfortable one though, for I tried in accustoming our public, and especially our it-and a single chair besides, plain symptoms youth, to a correct taste in the arts. They have that this is no place for company. On either afforded more real encouragement to painters side of the fire-place there are shelves filled with and engravers, and have done more to improve duodecimos and books of reference, chiefly, of the eye of the People, than fifty exhibitions of course, folios; but except these there are no the Royal Academy. They call excellent lite-Now that the contest for the Presidency is no books save the contents of a light gallery which tary talents into exertion; their elegancies incite longer doubtful, we will venture a few remarks runs round three sides of the room, and is reach- thousands to read and study who would be occuon a subject from which we have hitherto care- ed by a hanging stair of oak in one corner. You pied with some frivolous luxury or childish bau-

## MISCELLA NEOUS.

From the United States' Gazette.

True Devotion .- The following figurative description of the effects of real and pure religion upon the conduct, was uttered in a sermon of the Rev. Mr. Furness, of this city. Its remarkable aptness and beauty made a strong impression on the mind of one of his hearers, who committed it to paper on his return from church, with entire accuracy, as he believes, viz:

"True devotion, like the Being whom we vorship, is visible only in its effects; in the activity which it prompts us to develope, or the penevolent affections it urges us to exercise. Its existence is proved, not by its being brought forward in its own shape, but by the diligence and uprightness that it aids us to exhibit. Like the rain which cometh down from Heaven, which tirst bides itself in the bosom of the earth, and then is seen no more, until verdure springs up where it had fallen, the fresh and beautiful witness of its influence: so, religious feeling proves. its genuineness and vitality, not by a direct demonstration, but by the beauty in which it clothes the life, the purity it imparts to the lips, the energy and usefulness it gives to the whole cha-

Stings of Conscience .- Mr. J. Taygart was elected a Senator from the county of Columbiana, to the second General Assembly of the State of Ohio. He appeared and made the necessary oaths, and took his seat; in a few days he became melancholy, which soon progressed to insanity. In his insane ravings he disclosed that he was not thirty years of age when he took the oaths of office and his seat; and that his conscience upbraided him with the commission of perjury, in taking an oath to support the Constitution, and at the same moment taking a seat in violation of its provisions. From this insanity he never recovered, and survived its commencement but a few months .- Cin. Gaz.

A dreadful accident occurred at Newmarket. Dorchester county, Maryland, on the night of the 25th instant. From a paragraph in the Cambridge Chronicle, it appears that some persons were amusing themselves with exploding fire-crackers, when one of them fell into a keg of powder, in the store of Mr. Charles Smith, Jr. The house was instantaneously blown to atoms, two persons were killed, and one so much injured that his life is despaired of. There were but four persons in the house at the time of the explosion, one of whom, the owner, escaped un-

NORTHAMPTON, Dec. 24.

About 12 o'clock on Sunday night, a son of Mr. Theodore Lyman, of this town, 11 years of jection in the centre, opposite the fire-place, ter- course of the ensuing winter, the Life and Times age, suddenly rose from bed in his sleep, and without dressing himself, raised one of dows of his chamber, leaped out upon the ground about 12 feet, ran with all speed 80 or 100 rods, and unperceived, entered the back part of Mr. A. Pomeroy's house, and secreted himself under a great coat. Mr. L. pursued, but not being able to find the lad, the bell was rung, and the village alarmed. Mr. Pomeroy's family get up, supposing there was a fire, and one of them accidentally espied the naked boy, partly covered by the great coat. He was not injured by the leap and race. He had been frightened in a dream.

> Potato Farina .- The farina obtained from potatoes is now an article of commerce in Scotland, where very fine samples of it are brought to market. It is stated to be quite equal to genuine arrow-root, and is sold at about half the price of that preparation. Mixed with wheaten flour in the proportion of one-third, it is a great improvement to household bread, and is light of digestion. Sir John Sinclair's mode of preparing the farina is perhaps generally known; but the following short account of the process for domestic use may not be uninteresting:-Into a pail of clean water place a fine colander or coarse sieve, so that it may be two inches in the water? grate the potatoes, when pared, into the colander, taking care from time to time to agitate the The Trials of Life, a Novel, by the Author of pulp in the colander so that the farina may fall to the bottom of the pail. When the fibrous part which remains in the colander, or sieve, has accumulated so as to impede the washing of the farina into the pail, remove it. About one gallon of potatoes is sufficient for a pail of water .-After the water has remained in an undisturbed state for 12 hours, pour it off-the farina will be in a cake at the bottom. It is to be dried slowly before the fire, being rubbed occasionally between the hands, to prevent its becoming lumpy, and it is then fit for use. The French prepare an extract from the apple in the same way; but this is expensive, as the farinaceous part of the apple is very small.

> > Characteristic Anecdote .- When Dr. Ehrenbergh (the Prussian traveller) was in Egypt, he said to a peasant, " I suppose you are quite happy now; the country looks like a garden, and every village has its minaret." "God is great!" replied the peasant; " our master gives with one hand, and takes with two."

> > Original Anecdote.-At a wedding a few evenings since, in this village, after the clergyman had united the happy pair, an awful silence ensued, which becoming rather irksome to a young gentleman, he cried out " you need not be so unspeakably happy."-Buf. Pat.

JUST RECEIVED-AND FOR SALE AT S. HALL'S BOOK STORE THE ATLANTIC SOUVENIR.

A Christmas and New Year's present for 1829. Beautifully boarded, with gilt leaves, and enclosed in an elegantly ornamented case. With numerous embellishments

North-Carolina Almanacks. OR 1829, BY THE GROCE OR-SINGLE DOKEN.