

ROANOKE ADVOCATE.

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The ADVOCATE will be printed every Thursday morning at \$2 50 per annum, in advance, or \$3 if payment is not made within 3 months.

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Advertisements, making one square or less, inserted three times for One Dollar, and twenty-five cents for every subsequent insertion, longer ones in proportion. All advertisements will be continued unless otherwise ordered, and each continuance charged.

NEW ESTABLISHMENT.

THE subscribers having entered into a copartnership as

MERCHANT TAILORS,
under the firm of OUSBY & LITCHFORD, respectfully tender their services to the public. They have lately received a handsome assortment, containing a great variety of

CLOTHS,
CASIMERES, VESTINGS,
and Gentlemen's Summer Wear, from the latest Importations and of the most Fashionable Style, together with all kinds of TRIMMINGS, of the best quality.

Having made arrangements, they will be furnished regularly with the LONDON FASHIONS immediately on their arrival in this country.

They keep on hand a constant supply of
Ready Made Clothing,

of various qualities, which will be afforded on very reasonable terms.

Gentlemen are invited to call and examine their assortment.

THOMAS OUSBY,
JAMES LITCHFORD.
Halifax, April 20, 1830.

The subscriber returns his grateful acknowledgments for past favors, and respectfully invites a continuance of custom to the above establishment. It becomes necessary in consequence of the connection he has formed, to request all indebted to close their accounts by note or otherwise, which request he hopes will be promptly observed.

THOMAS OUSBY.
April 20, 1830.

NEW AND CHEAP Spring Goods

THE subscribers take this method of informing their friends and the public at large, that they are under many obligations for their liberal patronage, and hope to merit a continuance of the same.

They will endeavor constantly to exhibit a general assortment of

NEW and SEASONABLE GOODS;

which will be disposed of at such prices as can not fail to give satisfaction to the purchaser.

The following articles comprises a part of their assortment, viz:

Black It. Silk, and coloured Gros de Nap. Sinchews and Sarsnetts,
Coloured Marshlains, for ladies,
Fine Leghorns,
50 pieces Irish Linens, (very cheap.)
Linen Cambric and Handkerchiefs,
Russia and Bird's-eye Diaper,
Handsome Calicoes, (all of a new style.)
Ginghams, 3-4 and 6-4,
Barege Scarfs and Handkerchiefs,
Elegant Belt, Bonnet and Cap Ribbons,
Figured Swiss Muslin,
Plain
Foulard Muslin, (for ladies' Dresses, a new article.)
Flourteine,
Grandrills,
Rouen Cassimere,
French Imperial,
Brown and White Linen Drills,
Handsome Vestings,

and most every other article which are kept in a Country Store. The subscribers think it unnecessary to enumerate every article; but invite the people, generally, to call and examine their stock, being determined to sell low.

H. S. HAYNES & Co.
Halifax, April 20, 1830.

RITCHIE AND COOK

Will publish early in the Spring their edition of the debates—it will probably make 600 pages octavo.—The demand for the work, say the Publishers, is great, and the subscription is nearly, if not quite, equal to the impression of 2500 copies, which we are striking off.

Subscribers received at this Office.

BLANKS
Neatly executed at this office,

NEW GOODS.

HAWKINS & HARRIS,

ARE now receiving their SPRING ASSORTMENT, consisting of a beautiful selection of fashionable and seasonable

DRY GOODS,
GROCERIES,
HARDWARE,
CUTLERY, &c. &c.

all of which they will sell on their usual terms.

Halifax, April 20th, 1830. 8-3w

CHEAPER THAN EVER

NEW SPRING GOODS.

THE subscriber is now receiving from New York his SPRING SUPPLIES, comprising almost every article in the

DRY GOODS LINE;
among them, several entire new articles—a large assortment of

GROCERIES,
Crockery,
HARDWARE, &c. &c. &c.

It is deemed unnecessary to enumerate articles in an advertisement, the assortment being as general and complete as can be found. Being thankful for past favors, he solicits his old customers, and the public generally, to call and examine the assortment, as he is determined to sell as low for cash or on a credit to punctual customers, as can be purchased in the state.

R. KINGSBURY
Brick Store, Halifax, }
18th April, 1830. } 8-4f

NEW STORE.

HALLIDAY, HEATH & CO.

HAVE just received and opened a large and well selected stock of SPRING GOODS, of the latest importations and most fashionable styles, selected by one of the partners in New York and Philadelphia, and purchased with Cash. This stock of goods being all new and fresh, is offered at prices that cannot fail to please those who call to examine the assortment and prices. The following comprise a part of their assortment:

Foulard Prints and Calicoes a large assortment,
French Ginghams,
Striped Palmyrenes, a new article,
Rich Figured Swiss Muslin Robes,
Plain and Figured Swiss Muslins,
Cambric and Jackonet Muslins,
Checked Muslins,
Thread Lace and Edgings,
Thread Lace Capes and Veils,
Italian Lustring and Gros de Naps, Silk, Sinchews and Florences,
Belt Ribbons, a great variety,
Rich Fancy Silk Vestings,
Blue, Black, Brown and Olive Cloths,
Blue, Drab and Mixed Cassimere,
4-4 Irish Linens,
3-4, 4-4 and 5-4 Brown Shirts.

HATS.

A large assortment of Black and Drab Hats, of the best quality, and most fashionable shape.

SHOES.

They have a handsome assortment of Ladies' Morocco and Prunella Shoes, of the most fashionable shape; Men's Calf Skin Boots and Shoes, part square toes; Children's Shoes, a great variety—Also, Men's and Women's leather Shoes, at low prices.

HARDWARE AND CUTLERY.

They have a handsome assortment of Pen and Pocket Knives, some with 24 blades, Ivory handle Knives and Forks, in sets, Common and Buck-horn Knives & Forks, Stock and plate Locks, Brass and Knob Locks, Cast Steel Whip and Cross Cut Saws, Damascus Razors, Patent Razor Straps, Plated Castors with Cut Glass Bottles, Britannia Metal Tea Pots.

ALSO,
A great many other articles too tedious to enumerate.

They have received a part of their supply of

Groceries,

and expect the balance in a few days, which will make their assortment very extensive and complete, and have made arrangements to keep on hand a very general assortment; which will be sold low for cash—on the usual credit to punctual customers, or in exchange for Country Produce.

HALLIDAY, HEATH & Co.
Halifax, April 20, 1830. 8-4f

FLOUR.

THE subscribers have just received 55 Barrels of FLOUR, a part of which, is of superior quality. It will be offered low for cash.

Hawkins & Harris.
Feb. 4, 1830- 48-4f.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 10, 1830.

Drawback.

The following resolution offered by Mr. ANDERSON, being under consideration:

Resolved, That the Committee of Ways and Means be instructed to bring in a bill allowing a drawback of nine cents per gallon on all Rum distilled from foreign molasses, when such Rum is exported to a foreign country.

Together with the following amendment offered by Mr. POLK:

"And to allow also a drawback of four and a half cents per square yard on foreign cotton bagging, exported either in the original packages, or around the cotton bales, to any foreign country."

After Mr. MARTIN had concluded his remarks,

Mr. SPEIGHT of North-Carolina, rose and observed, that the friends of equal rights and liberty should feel under great obligations to the gentleman from Tennessee, (Mr. Polk) for bringing this subject to the consideration of the House. And, I need not tell the gentleman, said Mr. S. that I am prepared to go with him, not only in remedying the evil which he complains of, but in regenerating the whole tariff system. I view it as an imposition which is intended to be practised on the sound judgment of the people of this country, and one which, while it is intended to enslave a small portion of the Union, to profit and benefit another, requires, for its support a usurpation of power wholly unknown to the Constitution. And I take occasion to say further, that it is a policy foreign from the true interests of this country, and one which, if persisted in, will not only end in the ruin of the Southern or agricultural States, but will sooner or later demolish this empire and sink it into bankruptcy.

Mr. S. said he had not risen for the purpose of attempting to discuss the general principles of the "American System;" for if his abilities were sufficient to do justice to the importance of the subject, his health would not permit it; he, therefore, asked the indulgence of the House but for a moment, whilst he, as a Southern representative, and one whose constituents felt the injurious effect, not only of the duty on cotton bagging, but of the whole system, expressed his opinion in relation to the amendment of the gentleman from Tennessee.

If, said Mr. S., upon an examination of the tariff of 1823, it can be shown that no article which the Southern States imported has been taxed, but such as the manufacturing States can furnish us with as cheap as we can import it, there might at the first glance of the subject be some justification to plead for its passage. But if it should on examination, appear that not only those, but such as they cannot furnish us with at all, have been taxed, the inquiry will naturally result, how under heaven has it come to pass, that under a government which professes to secure to each portion of the country equal protection in enjoyment of life, liberty, and property, a law has been passed which must act as an engine of oppression, and rob one portion of the Union, and take its just earnings out of its pockets and put into others? Without intending or wishing to go into the general merits of the tariff, if I do not shew in a very few words, that the duty on cotton bagging is the effect of what I have stated, I am greatly mistaken.—If the manufacturing States could furnish a supply of the article in question as cheap as the Southern States can import it, why then there might be some pretext for laying the duty; but it has been shown in the course of this debate, that the very small portion of the country which manufactures hemp, can, for all the bagging they manufacture, find a market beyond the mountains; and the only effect this duty of four and a half cents per square yard has on the article at the South is to take out of the pockets of the honest, hard working farmers nearly \$200,000 annually, to squander on objects in the manufacturing States, and to support their extravagance. It has been shewn by the gentleman from South Carolina, (Mr. Martin,) in the strong view which he took of this subject, that, at the adoption of the present tariff, those who advocated the duty on cotton bagging were requested to show the advantage it could possibly be to the manufacturing States. This, sir, was not done, nor can it be now shown, only that it is necessary to make the system complete, and to effect the ruin of the South. So far as my knowledge extends, I have not, in all my life, seen one bolt of it consumed in my country; and I venture to say, if the truth could be ascertained, there has not, since the war, been one hundred bolts of it used in the whole Southern States. Sir, I undertake to say, that

notwithstanding the high duty we have to pay on the article, we can import it, and sell it cheaper in our market, than the domestic bagging can be purchased for from the manufacturers. Let any gentleman make the calculation what it will cost to bring domestic bagging over the mountains into the Southern States. Or if the gentleman please, ship it to us, and he will readily see the truth of the position which I have stated. Yet, sir, with this strong evidence before the face of the manufacturers we are made to pay the high duty, to enable New-England to buy up Kentucky, and get her to vote for the tariff. The South then have a right to demand a repeal of the duty. And if a majority of this House have any magnanimity, or sense of justice, the appeal must be irresistible; for no gentleman, however blinded he may be, by self-interest, can help seeing the injustice and iniquity of the duty.

The effect that it has on the Southern States is highly injurious, and may be shown in a very few words. It amounts to this: The manufacturing States, in order to carry out the system of taxation complete, have imposed an unjust tax on a certain article of prime demand in the Southern States; and the tax is no advantage to the manufacturing States. It takes out of the pockets of the honest hard working farmers of the South, at least \$150,000 annually, for the single article of cotton bagging. Sir, in order to prove the truth of the position I have advanced, let us suppose the Southern States consume, annually, 4,000,000 yards of cotton bagging, 43 inches wide; a duty on that quantity of 4 1-2 cents per square yard, would amount to almost \$200,000, but I have no doubt that the amount consumed exceeds that quantity. Now I ask, (and hope to be answered correctly), can any person desire more conclusive proof of the injustice and oppression of the tariff system, than is here afforded on a development of the duty on this one article? Here is a tax of near \$200,000 annually on the South for the consumption of an article, which they, of necessity, are compelled to have; and not having the means to manufacture it at home, are compelled to seek it in a foreign market. And what is most iniquitous of all, the tax does not afford a protection at all for the manufactures of the article in the United States. I profess to be no admirer of the Drawback System; I should have preferred a resolution to have abolished the duty at once. Drawbacks I conceive to be one of the many follies which we have borrowed from other countries. And, sir, my objections arise from a belief that there is concealed behind it much mischief, and often great frauds are practised on the government. But I cannot see any good or substantial reason why the Southern States should not be allowed a drawback on cotton bagging exported from the United States, as well as the Northern States on salt, used in saving fish, or in other words, a bounty on fish exported. Now, sir, I take it the object of drawbacks is to prevent the duty from being paid on articles which are imported, not with a view of consumption in the country, but of exporting them again; as for instance, the people of New-England urge as a reason why they should have a drawback on salt, that they do not consume a large quantity of it at home, but use it for the purpose of saving fish, which are intended to be exported.

This, sir, was the cause of the drawback being allowed. And I have no doubt, upon examination of the custom house books, in New England, it would be found that scarcely any duty is paid at all on the article of alum salt. It is quite an easy matter so to manage the business as to prevent the appearance of exporting, when in fact not half the quantity that is imported is again exported. Suppose, sir, we were to ask for an account of the quantities of fish taken by the citizens of New-England. I hesitate not to say, that upon an examination it would be found, that all the salt which is pretended to be exported, would amount to more than two pounds to each fish.

And again, sir, there are large quantities of these fish consumed in the United States, and a large quantity of the salt which is used in saving them, is again brought back. But this is not the fact as regards the cotton bagging. It is imported into the United States, and immediately exported, and never again returns; so that there is not that strong probability of fraud being practised on the Government, by allowing the drawback on that article, as on salt used in saving fish. If it were in order to go into a general discussion of the American System, it could be easily shown, that it is a system of fraud and deception, and, in its effects, fatally calculated to reduce any portion of the country to utter ruin. Sir, we were promised, when this system was adopted, a home market which would

consume our products, and give us better prices than we could obtain abroad. The farmer was always to find a ready market for his produce, and money was to be put into every man's pocket. But I ask the gentleman if this has been the effect of the system? Have they found it to come up to their expectations, or has it not rather, on the contrary, produced a different result? Sir, the fact is notorious, while the manufacturing states themselves, have not realized the promised benefits, by one hundred per centum, the Southern States are sinking into ruin under the system. The beautiful and flourishing prospects of agriculture, which but a few years back adorned the South, are made under the American System, to present all the appearance of havoc, destruction, and ruin.

We had entertained strong hopes, that at the present session of Congress, the tariff would have been so modified, as to have united all parties. The South, Sir, have never advocated a total repeal of the measure.—But we had hoped after the party contest had subsided, that a measure got up to answer party purposes, and arising party feelings, would have been so modified as to have put the South on an equality with the manufacturing States. I do not wish to be understood as laying the passage of the tariff to the charge of the late administration. The fact is undeniable, that the measure was seized on by both sides for the purpose of answering their ends in certain portions of the Union. And it is a fact beyond contradiction, that certain individuals voted for the tariff for the express purpose of furthering the cause of their favorite candidate for the Presidency.—The South has, therefore, a right to demand of this Congress, and of this administration, a repeal of the obnoxious system, and in return is bound in good faith to give it. But, Sir, if we are to judge from the former conduct of this House, what have we to hope for? A deaf ear has been turned to all our remonstrances.—And whenever a measure has been brought forward, which proposed a reduction of high duties, they have been indignantly treated. They have, in fact, been denied the usual courtesy which parliamentary usage has assigned to them. Even the State from which I come, one of the old thirteen members of the confederacy, and the first to declare themselves of right free and independent, has been refused to be heard in a remonstrance against the high and oppressive duty on salt. And to prevent a reference of her memorial to a committee, who had prejudged the subject, and who had reported that it was inexpedient to make any alterations of the tariff, the memorial was laid on the table.

When the tyrannical acts of this Government become so oppressive on the citizens of any state, as to move the humanity of the Legislature to interpose in their behalf, it should be a matter of serious concern to those who administer the Government. It is not an irrational inference to suppose that the Legislature of the States are composed of talents sufficient to judge of the powers of this Government, and we may fairly presume they will never speak but on extraordinary occasions; and when the Federal Government transcends its power they should interpose. Sir, let me remind gentlemen to beware of the consequences that may arise from the indignity with which they seem disposed to treat the sovereign States. I ask the friends of the American system, what must be the indignation with which North Carolina will look on the proceedings of this House in relation to their remonstrance against the high and oppressive duty on salt, and what must be her feelings, when she comes to learn that, instead of its receiving a respectful reference, it has been indignantly laid on the table? I have no doubt she will view it as I do, with contempt and indignation. Sir, in the schemes of speculation that are generally going on, North Carolina has remained a silent spectator, and has taken no part in them, nor will she do it; but however humble she may appear, I will inform the friends of the tariff, she is not entirely lost to a sense of her injured rights, and when all hope is lost, and the day of trial comes, she will not be hindmost in the ranks to resent with just indignation the insults which have been offered her. We are told of *disunion*. Sir, my state repudiates such an idea.

But let me ask gentlemen, what they suppose such treatment as they have received this session is calculated to lead to, when a majority of this House become so lost to every principle of justice and reason, as to refuse to bear the remonstrance of the minority?—What hope have we of this republic? Can we expect a Government which is composed of delegated powers from the state sovereignties to last, when it attempts by almost every act of a general nature it passes