## LETTER FROM MR. ABBOTT LAWRENCE.

a: .. H. Waland

Bosron, February 23, 1846. My Dran Sm .- When I wrote to you on the 16th of last month, I proposed to present in the 16th of last month, I proposed to present in another letter some facts in regard to the pro-gress of the spinning of Cotton since the first high protective Tariff in 1816, to the Cotton year ending 31st of August 1845. These I shall offer for the special considera-

tion of those who inhabit the Cotton growing re-gion of our country ; and of those who brought forward and carried that law through Congress. The Tariff law of 1816 was founded in wismand I am ready here to make my acknowl, ted an act that has done so much to promote the the prosperity of the whole Union.

The primary object on the part of those Members of Congress representing the Cotton planting States, in establishing a high protective Tarif, was to extend the consumption of their great staple in this country, by excluding foreign made Cotton fabrics, and substituting a domestic article manufactured of American Cotton. I think the authors of the Tariff law of 1816 may congratulate themselves, and their countrymen, on the complete success that has followed from the adoption of the minimum of twenty five cents the square yard, contained in that bill. Under its beneficent operation we have been enabled to supply our own population with Cottons of the coarse and middling qualities, and to export to foreign countries to the amount of four or five millions of dollars annually-for which we receive in payment, Tea, Coffee, Sugar, Hides, Copper, &c. These goods, the product of gur own labor, have become a substitute for Coin, in the several countries to which they are shipped. It would seem that the founders of this sys-

tem of high protection to Labor, ought to be sat-lafied with its results, as the quantity of Cotton now spun in the United States is far greater than the most manguine of its friends anticipated in 1816. According to a statement made up by P. T. Jackson and John A Lowell, for the use of the Tariff Convention held in New York in 1832. the home consumption of Cotton prior to the passage of the Act of 1816, was eleven millions of pounds, being about three eighths of the quantity now spun at Lowell.

The quantity spun in Great Britain in 1916. was eighty eight millions of pounds. There are no data to be relied upon for continuous returns fhome consumption between 1816 and 1825-1828

In 1826-'27, the returns were made in a New York price current, and they have since been continued, and are deemed to be as correct as the nature of the case will admit.

In 1826-'27, the amount spun in the United States was 103,453 bales, which we may estimate at 330 lbs. each, [net of tare] equal to 31,-149.390 lbs.

In the same year, the quantity spun in Great Britain was 197,200,000 penads. From 1828 to 1830 was a period of embarrassment and distress among manufacturers, consequently the consumption of 1829-'30 was only 126,512 bales, of about 345 lbs. each, amounting to 43,646.640 lbs.; while the consumption in Great Britain was 247,600.000 Ibs. At this period some of our Southern friends. who had been foremost in advocating home manufactures, and had counted largely on the benefit anticipated by them in 1816, from the operation of the protective policy, [as greatly augmen-ting the consumption of their staple,] began to manifest dissatisfaction, with what they considered the slow progress of our Cotton manufactures. The idea entertained, and put forth, was that we should never require so much, as to bear

any considerable proportion to the consumption of Great Britain. This, as will be shown, was a false Wew of the case, and has proved a capital error.

In 1832-'33, the quantity soun at home reach ed 191.512 bales, averaging perhaps 360 pounds each ; in 1835-36, 236.733 bales ; in 1837-'38, 246,063 hales; in 1839-40, 205,193 bales; in 1841-'42, there was deep commercial and manu-Meturing distress, and consumption receiled to 267,850 bales. In the latter part of the year 1832, and in 1843, after the present Tariff Law went into operation, a revival of the business throughout the country took place, and brought up the amount spun to 325,129 bales. In 1844-'45 [year ending 31st of August last] the amount spun was 359,006 bales. There is a quantity of cotton consumed in the interior of the States, which, never having reached the seaports, are not included in the New York stateent, that has been estimated to be at least 41 .-000 bales ; we shall therefere estimate the total quantity at 430,000 bales, of 410 lbs. each, net, making a total of 176,300,000 pounds as the consumption last year, against 11,000,000 pounds in 1816-being a period of 29 years. The consumption in Great Britain-has gone on steadily increasing, but not in so rapid a ratio as the U. States. The returns for 1845 have been received\* and amount to 560.000,000 lbs. against 176,300,000 lbs. in the U. States. Thus the increase in the United States from 1816 to 1845 has extended from 11,000,000 to 176.300.000 lbs. in 29 years, being an augmentation of sixteenfold. The increase in Great Britain in the same period of time has been from \$8,700,000 pounds; being an augmentation of less than seventeen fold, against an increase in the United States of sizteenfold. These are not only striking, but important facts and present a view of the case, which refutes the anticipations of those who entertained different opinions of the future increase of the spinning of cotton in this country, fitteen years ago. 1 cannot but hope that the views and opinions of some of the prominent men of the South may undergo a change, when they examine this question dispassionately; and that they will come to the conclusion that they are deeply interested in the spinning, as well as in the producing of cotton at home. As regards the future, if the general peace of the world be maintained, and the leading business concerns of the country are not disturbed by the Legislative action of the Federal Government, there is no reason why the increased home-demand for cotton should not go on in as rapid a ratio as during the past. This would be doubling the present consumption in a little more than eight years. There are now an immense number of Spindles under construction, in a majority of the States, (probably not less than five hundred thousand,) all of which are intended to be in operation before the first of January, 1850, and the probability is at that time the quantity of Cotton spun, will reach 650.000 bales, of 410 pounds or 266, 500,000 pounds. There will, also, be a great increase in Great Britain, but not in the same proportion ; as we possess some advantages in the manufacture of heavy goods, which are not enjoyed in England. So long as we produce better goods, and can maintain our superiority abroad, there will be a constantly increasing export demand, which is of great value to the whole country." Upon a review of this branch of industry it appears to be that its future prospects

are excellent, if not disturbed by had Banking, and (what is still more perticious to all branc of business) unstable and unwise legislation. The Tariff has already been alter es, (i bolieve aix or seven) since 1910.

If the present movement against the Act of 1842 shall succeed, in accordance with Mr. Wale ker's plan, it must be followed soon by a counter movement ;- if not on the part of the people, the Government itself will recommend it, for Rev-

It may be truly asserted that the coarse Cotton fabrics, such as are worn by the laboring classes, are sold as cheap here as in England, or in any part of the world. Of course there is no further burden imposed on the consumers of this edgements to those distinguished Statesmen of the Cotton States, who successfully consummine and that the existing duties on cotton goods predescription of home made goods. It has been vent importations of almost every kind. This is so far from the fact, that for the last three years, the amount of Cotton, and mixed cotton and worsted fabrics, printed and plain, imported, have been larger than in former years, having ranged from \$10,000,000 to 13,000,000. This large amount is of the finer descriptions, and such as are worn by the fashionable and rich. We will continue to import largely of these luxuries, so ong as our people have surplus means to expend in dress ; and the permanent revenue under the present system, will be much greater than under that proposed by the Secretary of the Treasury.

The question has often been asked, why not reduce the duties on Cotton, if you can sell them so low ? I answer, that the duty now is nearly inoperative, entirely so, ou some kinds, such for example, as are exported in large quantities. If the duties were reduced materially on the coarse goods. I should interpose no objection, provided ample protection was maintained on the middling and fine qualities. This is a matter to be careully arranged by practical men. We have now estainly nothing to fear, in the manufacture of Yarns as high as No. 14-so far we can go on without protection, but the higher numbers reourse protection, and it should be a specific duty. The Law, as it now stands, although inoperative on coarse cloth, gives confidence to the investment of capital in machinery, for the manufacture offiner fabrics,-in fact, a very large amount is already invested in Mills, which produce Yarns and cloth as high as No. 60. Without protection and that in the form of specific duties, there will be no increase of machinery adapted to the mid-

dang and fine fabrics. The great amount of the printed Calicoes require protection, and will suffer severely without it. I will not dwell longer on this subject of Cotton. I trust I have prented facts enough to satisfy the Cotton Planter, that his interests have been promoted by creating another market, and a larger one too, for the spinning of his staple. We actually consume [wear] more pounds of cotton in this country than in Great Britain-since nearly more than two thirds of the quantity spun in that country is exported in the form of yarns and cloth. We use up more than France, and quite as much as 60,-000.000 of the Germans. Our consuming ability of this, and all other comforts of life, is beyond that of an equal number of persons of any other country, and five times as great as that of Russia.

The factories of only Massachusetts and a neighboring State, spin annually 18,000 bales of

We received one million of barrels of flour more than the whole export of the U. States to foreign countries) the last year. The amount of products of States out of New England, taken by Massachusetts the last year, amounted to \$40, (800,000, in cottons lead, wool, sugar, ceal, iron, flour, grain of all sorts, pork, beef, lard, tobacco, rice, &c., &c.; for which we paid in the products of our labor; and this is a steady and increasing market for the articles I have named. In fact, the State of Massachusetts (not to speak

of the other New England States, which are all large consumers) allords greater support to the agricultural and planting States, Southand West, they any other in the Union, and greater to the strictly agricultural States, than all foreign coun-The Tariff of 1842 was enacted as much Hes. for the benefit of the Southern and Western States, as for Massachusetts, and they have deriv-<sup>\*</sup>ed as much advantage from it in proportion to their capital. Of the truth of this declaration.

persons to the square mile and New York 74; now Virginta contains 19, and New York 53 to the square mile. In 1820 Virginis had a population of 1,055,879: in 1830 1,211,405: in 1840 1.239,797. New York in 1820 1,872,812: in 1830 1,918,005 in 1840

2,428,921. In 1850 New York will probably contain nearly 4,000,000, and Virginia say 1:260,000-these facts one would suppose, were sufficient to induce the people of Virginia to introduce new branches of industry, and to establish the modern internal improveneits for transportation, that the rich resources of the State may be developed. The condition of the two Carolinas are much the same as Virginia. The population of North and Smith Carolina in 1830 1,319,162: in 1840 1,347,817-increase 24 per cent in ten years, (principally in North Carolina

North Carolina.) Even in Great Britain the increase in the same ime was 11 per cent. In Massachusetts, although there were S14 to the square mile in 1830, against 17 in the Carolinas, there was an increase of 21 per cent from 1830 to 1840. The aggregate products of the two Carolinas in 1840 was \$59. 595,734, with a population of 1,346,817. The products of Massachusetts with a population of ess than 800,000 people, amounted at the same time to \$100,000,000 and now the products of la bor and capital are more than \$1:20,000,000.

I have introduced these statements for the purpose of exhibiting fairly the condition of some of the old States, and to awaken the public mind in those States to the importance of bringing out the productive labor, by introducing new branches of business, in order that the industrial classes may be profitably employed, and to show that the three States named, have as great a stake in protecting the labor of the country as any o. ther in the Union. They have now but little else than soil and physical power remaining .-You puesess but a small amount of productive power, in the form of Railroads and labor saving nachines. You have a deep interest in sommon with all the States in upholding the labor of the country. You seem to be satisfied that the time has come when something should be done to improve the condition of your people. The people of Virginia with South and North Carolina [particularly the two former States | have persued a policy that has brought them, so far as populaion is concerned, to a stationary condition ; and from present indications I should not be surprised to see Eastern Virginia and South Carolina with a less number of people in 1850, than they contained in 1840.

If you propose now to enter upon those pur uits that are certain in their operations to give employment, and that of a profitable kind to your copie, and to create a market at home for your gricultural products-What object can there e in transferring our workshops to Great Bri-The South and West have every mo. five to give efficient protection to the labor of he whole Union : First, because those employed in the mechanical and manufacturing arts are the best customers for your agricultural products and secondly, because you desire to engage in those departments of labor yourseles, I then, look well to this project now under consi deration at Washington, to change our whole revenue system. There is one principle upon which every Government, as every commercial community with which I am acquainted, agree throughout the world ; and that is, to establish specific duties, or a valuation of their own. Mr. Walker has reversed this decision, and recommends ad valorem duties on an alleged valuation abroad 1 deem this feature in the bill, a violation of sound principle, and such as must be condemned by men of all parties whose experience and knowledge are of value. It is co other in practice, than to drive from our foreign trade a large number of honest importing merchants, and to place their business in the hands of unscrupulous foreigners. Time may reveal the truth of this prediction.

The President and his Secretary of the Treasury have stated that the operations of the present Tariff law oppressed the poor. I confess this assertion surprised me, coming from high functionaries of the Government, who have the means of obtaining correct information. I assume the ment. God keep us from both !" Lord Effingresponsibility of stating, that a laboring man may ham, who was appointed governor in 1683, was be, and is, clothed with American manufactures they will be satisfied after a year's experience from the crown of his head to the sole of his foot, printing press on any occasion whatever." and that he is as cheaply clothed as a laboring man in Great Britain, or any other part of Europe, who wears the same comfortable garments ; and that the revenue is raised principally from articles consumed by those classes of society who are in easy pecuniary circumstances. I beg to refer Mr. Walker to the reports from the customs, and ask the favor of him to present them to the President, and he will there find the only article on which the poor man is taxed to any extent, is sugar, and that cannot be deemed very onerons when he obtains his tea and coffee free of duty, and with a favorable prospect, if the present duty be maintained, of very soon being supplied from our own soil with sugar, at a price much below that now paid. It is an error of the President and Secretary to put forth a statement that the Tariff of 1842 oppresses the poor man-when the principal part of the revenue is derived rather from the uxuries, than the necessaries of life, When we hear from high source, of transfer-ing our workshops to Manchester, birmingham and Leeds, I should be glad to know if it be proposed to transfer our intelligent working men with them, and whether a farmer in Ohio can be made to believe that these men will eat more of his beef and pork in Old than in New England. This is a strange doctrine, and sounds to me quite anti-American, and are just such sentiments as were uttered by the old Tories previous to the Revolutionary War. There is one other point to which I shall allude n the Report of the Hon. Secretary. He sava that the wages of labor are lower now, than previous to the Tariff of 1842. If he means the wages of labor in the manufacturing portions of the country, I will state a fact which, I think, completely illustrates the incorrectness of his assertion. In the State of Masschusetts, the Institutions or Savings are obliged by law to make returns to the Legislature. In the annual returns just an inch below it ?" published, I find the following :

feel its effects. We use, I hold, one great family and indissolubly inshed together, and the chain cannot be touched without the vibration being feit at either extremity. I entertain and cherish a strong American feel-ing ; although born and bred in Massachusetts, I have a feeling of pride in the honor and obaracter of every State in our Union. I desire to see our whole population go onward and upward in a course of prognerity and happiness. My affec-tions for this country are not hounded by geographi-cal lines, and whether I find myself in Maine or in Georgia, still I am an American Citizen, proin Georgia, still I am an American Citizen, protected by the same Constitution and Laws of one of the most prosperous and happy Countries upon which the Sun ever shone. With all our party strifes and bickerings the country goes on pros-pering, and I trust to prosper. I have only to ask of those who are now the actors on our great political stage not to experiment upon the prosperity and destinies of a happy and contented People. With sentiments of the highest respect and regard, I remain, dear sir.

Your friend and obedient servant,

ABBOTT LAWRENCE. To Hon. WM. C. RIVES, Castle Hill, Albemarle County Virginia.

## IREDELL SUPERIOR COURT.

At the Spring Term of this Court, his Honor udge CALDWELL presiding, the great matter of interest was the State against James Underwood and Benjamin Duncan, charged with the murder of William W. Peden, in Wilkes County. They were both tried last Fall Term : the first as Principal, and the other as Accessory to the crime, and being both convicted, they appealed to the Supreme Court. That Tribunal decided that there was no error in the proceedings against Underwood, and at this Term his Honor proceeded to pronounce sentence of death upon the Prisoner, which is to be carried into execution on the 24th of April next. In the case of Duncan, the Supreme Court awarded a new trial upon the ground that the Judge below admitted the record of Underwood's conviction to be read in evidence most amusing contradictions. One day he hangs against Duncan, before final judgment wao pro. out his banner on the outer wall of fifly four fornounced spainst Underwood. As Underwood's ty; the next, fearing that he may be there left in appeal vacated the judgment below against him, a minority, (dreadful of old to all his sensibilities,) until it was re-pronounced at this Term, it follows, according to this opinion, that the Accesso- with forty-nine ; then, alarmed at the idea of conry, Duncan, never could have been properly put upon his trial before this Term. The Supreme and talks even of sixty one. Thus, in a painful Court, in their opinion, notice the fact, that in incertitude as to the ultimate action of the Pres-England this formal difficulty was got rid of long ago, by an Act of their Legislature, and suggest at no point, but a mere thermometer, indicating the propriety of a similar amendment by our Le. from day to day the varying temperature of the gislature. Duncan has removed his cause to Oregon feeling and prospect. Davie County, which will set week after next.

FIRST NEWSPAPER IN VIRGINIA.

Carobna Watchman.

It was said in a Virginia newspaper, some cars ago, that the first newspaper in that State as printed in 1780, at Williamsburgh, the seat government. The conditions were conspicuousplaced at the head of the paper, and ran thus : All persons may be supplied with this paper at FIFTY DOLLARS a year, and have advertisements of a moderate length] inserted for ten dollars the first week, and seven dollars for each week after. The paper was issued once a week-which made its cost to subscribers about ninety-six cents a number !

This was 173 years after the settlement of irginia ; 64 years after it had been settled, Gov. Wm. Berkley, who exercised the magisterial office for 38 years, in his answer to the enquirers of the lords of the colonies, said. "I thank God that we have not free schools, nor printing, and I hope we shall not have these hundred years; for learning has brought disobedience and heresy and sects into the world ; and printing has divulged them and the libel against the govera-

The effect of Mr. Harwoop's late speech on | VALUABLE LAND AND MILLS FOR SALE the ultra Oregon party has been compared in some of the papers to the unexpected explosion of a bombuhell. Upon no one was the effect of that speech more astounding than on the editor of the Executive organ, the Union. Him it seemed (to use a quaint Wostern figure) absolutely to have "knocked into a cocked hat." Reposing so long on the President's declaration of maintaining at all hazards fifty four forty ; scouting all idea of compromise ; denouncing as British bought trait-ors those who did not toe the mark of "all of Oregon or none ;" then all of a sudden to hear it proclaimed in the Senate-house, authoritatively and confidently, by a fast friend and supporter, that the PRESIDENT had ceased to occupy the extreme ground of " all of Oregon or war ;" that he was actually willing to compromise, and no mistake ; willing to come down to forty-ninealmost to " Cape Flattery ;" that the organ of the Executive, the keeper of his counsel if not his conscience-that he should be in darkness as to the Presidential mind ; that he should be left in the lurch! It was not to be believed; "Mr. Haywoop must be mistaken;" "he was not so understood ;" " nobody had a right to speak for the President ;" "Did not Mr. ALLEN contradict

Mr. HAYWOOD ?" " Did not Mr. HANNEGAN interrogate him !" " The President would defend the rights of the country;" "he would never yield an inch." [" We won't run, Sir Lucius."] All very true ; but still that ugly silence of Mr. Haywood, and the still more ugly silence of Messrs. HANNEGAN and ALLEN since! Have they not yet ascertained whether Mr. HAYWOOD spoke with authority ? Do they still doubte Alas, no. Their editor of the organ would fain believe so. but his heart fails him ; he hopes, but it is "hope mix'd with a killing fear." In short, the state of the organ, since that fatal Thursday, has been painful to witness: his "sufferings" do indeed seem " intolerable," and they betray him into the he descends a little, and seems willing to coquet cession, abuses the Whigs, bounds off to the north, ident, he vibrates between the extremes, settling

National Intelligencer.

BALTIMOBE, March 13, 1846. DREADFUL AND DISTRESSING TRAGEDY .- A lady named Wight, who resided in New Church street, induced, as is supposed, from mental alien ation, during the absence from home of her husband, took a butcher knife yesterday afternoon and deliberately cut the throat of her infant child about nine weeks old, causing, its death almost instantly. She next caught a small bey who was in the house at the time and cut a deep gash in his throat, which is said to be very dangerous, but had not proved fatal at the last accounts .-Not satisfied with this, the unfortunate manuac (for she can be termed nothing else) applied the fatal knife to her own throat, cutting it almost from ear to ear, and passed into eternity a wretched suicide. This is truly a distressing case, and has been caused by a powerful derangement of

ANCIENT FABLE .-- In Dounce's illustrations of Shakspeare, we find the following fable, taken from Ode de Ceriton :--

mind - Patriot.

There is a kind of wren named after St. Martin, with very long and slender legs. This bird, sitting one day in a tree, in the fullness of his pride, suddenly exclaimed :- " It matters not to me though the heavens fall ; for, with the aid of my strong legs, I shall be able to support them." Presently a leaf fell upon the foolish boaster, who immediately flew away in great terror, exclaiming, " Oh, St. Martin, St. Martin, help your poor bird ?" The moral compares St. Peter denying Christ to this wren ; which it also assimilates to certain pot-valiant soldiers, who boast, in their cups, that each of them can beat three of the stoutest Frenchmen.

THE Subscriber offers for sale, on accommoda-ting terms, that Valuable Tract of Land, together with the Mills and other improve-ments situate on the Yelkin River, at the mouth of Etk Creek, in the upper end of Wilkes County, N. C. horetofore generally known as Howard's C. heretofore generally known as Roward's Mills. This Tract of Land, contains about Nine Hundred scres, a fair proportion of which is cleared and in cutivation. The improvements consist of a two story Brick House and Brick Kitchen, with Stables, Oribs and other necessary out buildings. There are also on the premises a Grist & Saw Mill, operated by a water power which is not surpassed by any in the Country. To men of enterprise and capital, de-siring to engage in Manufacturing, this site offer strong indocements. A more particular description is deemed unnecessary, as persons wishing to pur-chase are requested to call and examine for them-selves. A liberal credit will be given if desired. Ap-plication made to the Subscriber by letter or other-wise, directed to Elkville, N. C. will be duly sten-ded to. JOHN WITHERSPOON. ded to. JOHN WITHERSPOON. February 13th, 1846.

16-4 HARRIS' HOTEL, CONCORD, NORTH CAROLINA.

The Subscriber has the pleasure to inform his old The Superities has the pleasure to inform his old friends and customers, and the public generally, that he has recently purchased the large-BRICK HOUSE adjoining the North-west corner of the Court i one, in the Town of Concord, and has fitted it up in a fashionable and comfortable style as a HOUSE for the accommodation of the public. His house has been thoroughly repaired—his rooms are large and been thoroughly repaired—his rooms are large and conveniently arranged, and his furniture is entirely new. His Hostler is not eurpassed by any in the State. He flatters himself that from his long experience in the business, he is able to give satisfaction to all who may favor him with a call. All I ack is fair triat. Call and judge for yourselves. KIAH P. HARRIS.

Concord, N. C. May 13, 1845. 40 tf

Twenty-five Dollars Reward ANAWAY from the Subscriber, about the last of July, 1845, a negro man, by the name of ACOB.

The said negro was purchased by me from HENRY F. Bown, of this County, in the month of January 1845, and taken from here to Brunswick County, near Willington in this State, where he was kept at work in Turpentine until he absconded,

Jacon is black, about the ordinary height, rather thick and heavy, has so ill look out of his eyes, and appears a good deal cast down. He left the neighorhood in which he worked, soon after he left my service, and has not been heard of since. I am in clined to believe that he has gone over to Scotland Neck, on Roanoke River, where he was raised, and has a great many acquaintances. For the apprehension of said Slave, and the s

curement in any Jail, so that I can get him again, will pay the above reward of Twenty five Dollars. JAMES E, METTS.

Kinston, Lensir County, 7		
January 27, 1846. 5	10	ł

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA .-- BUN-COMBR COUNTY .-- Superior Court of Law, Fall 'erm, 1845.

Elizabeth McEntire.

ta. Bevel McEntire,

Petition for Divorce, Upon the return of the Sheriff, that the defendant annot be found, and proclamation having been made at the door of the Court-house by the Sheriff, under the order of the Court, for the defendant to appear and answer as commanded by the subpons. Thereore, ordered by the Court that publication be made in the Highland Messenger at Asheville, and the Raleigh Register, at Raleigh, for 3 months, requiring of the defendant to be and appear at the next term of this Court, to be held at the Court-house at Asheville, on the 2nd Monday after the 4th Monday o

March next, or that judgment will be taken pro con fesso, and the petition heard. Witness, J. H. Coleman, Clerk of said Court, a

office, the 2nd Monday after the 4th Monday of September, 1845. J. H. COLEMAN, Clerk.

Dec. 19, 1845. [Prs. fee \$6] 102-30 STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA .- Chayas Court of Law, Fall Terr aperior

Wesley Gray,

23.

Narcissa Gray.

Petition for Divorce. It appearing to the Court that a subperna and sliss

ubpœna have been duly issued in this case, an

hat the defendant, Narcissa Gray cannot be four

and that proclamation hath been publicly made the Court House door by the Sheriff of Graven Court

ty, for the said defendant to appear and answer

commanded by the said subpæna : it is ordered

the Court, that notice be given in the Newberni

and Raleigh Register, two newspapers printed in th

State, for three months, for the said defendant

Narcissa Gray, personally to be and appear at the Superior Court of Law to be holden for the court of Craven, at the Court house in Newbern, on the

fourth Monday a'ter the fourth Monday of Matt

next, then and there plead and answer to the petit of Wesley Gray for Divorce, or the same will be take

pro confesso and be heard according to the act of #

General Assembly in such case made and provide

Superior Court of Law for the County of Craven.

Newbern, the fourth Monday after the fourth Mouda

Witness, William 8. Blackledge, Clerk of it

under Mr. Walker's plan of low ad valorem du-

The notion is prevalent, I am fully aware, that the Northern and Eastern States, those engaged in Manufacturing, enjoy the principal benefits from the present Tariff. But this is not the case. By reference to the following quantities of pro-tected articles, produced out of New England, almost wholly, you will see that there are other great protected interests in the country, besides the manufacture of cotton and wool. The duties on these are from 40 to 100 per cent, and on spirits to a greater extent. There are produced from.

450 to 500,000 tons of iron. 220,000 pounde of Sugar.

- 20,000 pounds maple sugar.
- 9 to 12,000,000 gallons of molasses. 5 to 7.000.000 tons of coal.
- 50 to 60,000,000 pounds of wool,
- 10,000,000 bushels of salt. 60 to 70,000,000 gallons of spirits, mostly from

12 to 15.000.000 yards of cotton bagging. 20,000.000 pounds bale rone and twine S0 to 90,800 tons of Hemp and flax.

To this list might be added twenty minor arcles, worth in the aggregate more than the whole amount of cotton fatrics produced in the United States.

Iron, we still import 70 to 80 000 tons, includng nearly all used on Railroads, which can and will be produced at home, as soon as increased capital is acquired. We now produce more iron han France or Russia, or any other country, save Great Britain, whose product is now 1,500,000

Within a few years there can be no doubt that the product of iron will be doubled, provided the prosperity of the country is not interfered with by experiments, made by Congress on the labor and currency of the country, which is a greater discouragement to branches of business requiring large fixed capital, than is imagined by many our legislators who make and unmake Tariffa

It is estimated that at the present prices of s gar, the cultivation in a very brief period of tit will be extended to the required home consum tion, now about 300,000,000 lbe, which in t years may be 500,000,000 pounds. I have doubt that the best interests of the nation, requ that the present duty should be maintained with other protective duties. This extension of sugar cultivation will employ a large amount of labor, now devoted to the production of the cotton.

It would seem that several States of the Union might with profit multiply the occupations of labor. It appears to me, they require new sour-

ces of support, and the progress and condition of their population with the amount of production, present to the reflecting portion of the people a strong argument in favor of such new sources; I will state a few facte. ate of Virginia contains 64,000 square

BAVINGE BANKS IN MASSACHUSETTS.				
	umber of epositors	Amount deposited.	Incre'e in De- posit- ors.	Ingrease in amount deposited.
1841 1842 1845	39,832 41,102 54,256		1,270	\$190,453 23 2,539,076 02

Being an increase from 1841 to 1842 of about 3 per cent. on depositors, and about 82 per cent. on amount deposited, and an increase from 1842 to 1845 of about 32 per cent on depositors, or nearly 11 per cent. per annum, and about 38 per cent. on amount deposited, or nearly 13 per cent. per annum.

I shall make no comments upon this extraordinary exhibition of the increase of depositors and deposits, further than to state that all the world know for whom those admirable Institutions were inhabitants, being established, and by whom they are used. I will not trouble you with more facts, argu-

-t Anestion.

orderly expressed "to allow no persons to use a

This violent opposition to the printing press has been shown more recently upon the same spot. It will be remembered that the Hop. H. A. Wise thanked God that there was not a newspaper in that (his) district.

A Goop Stony .- The Louisville Times tells the following :- A hoosier walked into a country store on the Ohio river, and asked the owner if he had any good powder, and was answered in the affirmative.

' Is it first rate ?'

' It ain't anything else,' was the reply. He got his powder, stepped out of the store, aded his rifle, and looked around for an object to shoot at, when the storekeeper pointed to the opposite bank of the river, which was about three undred yards wide, where there was a goose icking grass.

'There, shoot that goose,' said he.

The hoosier levelled his rifle, fired, and over umbled the goose. A boy jumped into the boat, and soon brought

he goose across the river-the ball had passed through his head. The hoosier shook his head, walked into the

store, threw the powder down and demanded his money back.

"You sold me the powder for first rate, and isn't worth a cent." for the Spring trade is now complete ; comprising the various qualities and styles of Fur and Mole-

'How so ?' inquired the storekeeper ; ' you have made a most excellent shot,' pointing to the g0088

'That be hanged for a shot ! If the powder had been good, I should have shot it through the eye ! Don't you see the ball is full a quarter of

The storekeeper at once returned the hoosier his money.

BRINGING UP .- Major Jack Downing who immortalized himself at the Capitol's few years since, doing things for "The General," has located in New York city, and commenced letting off his superfluous "animal magnetism" by writing for the papers. The following hit at the nater of things" is not bad :

"I s'pose it'll make considerable talk, my gong into fashionable life, and pretty likely some persons will say I shall only expose my bringing up. But I can tell 'em folks that ain't brought up, put 'em where you will, shine a great deal better than them that is bronght up. You go a-round among your colleges, and look at the pro-feasors, and you'll find that the one that chopped logs the smartest when a boy, will chop logic the martest when he is a man. And so 'tis in fashionable life; you may take a man out of the woods, who has lived among bears and wildcats all his life, and fed on potatoes and hominy, give and lot him notale right down mg be-

EDGEWORTH EXAMINATION.

T the close of Prof. Monoan's first year, will be held on Wednesday and Thursday, the 13th and 14th of May, before a Committee of Visitors. Parents and Guerdians of Pupils, and friends of

learning, are respectfully invited to attend. The Pupils of Edgeworth, are arranged in four Departments, the First, Second, Junior and Senior : The Graduating Class of each year, receive DIFLONAS as a permanent memorial of a liberal education. Young LADIES, desiring to finish their Education

at this Seminary by entering the Janior or the Senish Class, will be allowed the full benefit of their former Studies.

RETAIL

The next Term of 23 weeks, will open on Thurs-day, the 2d of July. March 14, 1846. 22-1a of September, A. D. 1845. WILLIAM S. BLACKLEDGE, C. S. C. Dec 23, 1845.

(Pr. Adv. \$10.) STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA, -CANTER WHOLESALE AND Consys.-- Superior Court of Law, Fall Ten A. D. 1845.

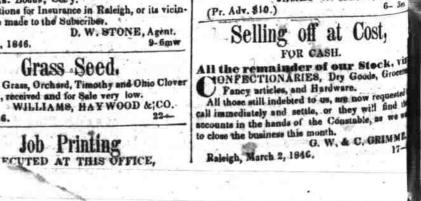
A. D., 1845.

James Tarbox.

"In this case, it being made appear to the satisfie tion of the Court, that a subpose and alias superal had regularly issued as directed by law, to the defer dant, commanding his appearance in this Court plead or answer to the petitioner's petition, and the a copy of such aforesaid subporta had been left at last place of the abode of the said defendant in 1 State more than fifteen days before the day return of each of said subpornas, proclamation therefore made by the Sheuff, st the door o Court-house, for the said defendant to appear answer as commanded by the said subpœnas the said defendant being so called, made default is is therefore ordered that the Ulerk cause notice of pendency of this petition to be published in Newbernian and Raleigh Register for three moni and that at the next term of the Superior Court Law, to be held for the county of Carteret, at a Court-house in Beaufort, on the third Monday is

the fourth Monday of March next, an issue or isst be submitted to a Jury to ascertain the worth of material facts, charged in the petitioner's petition. Witness, James W. Hunt, Clerk of the Super Court of Law, for the county of Carteret at Beauty the third Monday after the fourth Monday of S ember, A. D. 1845.

JAMES W. HUNT, C. S. C.



1.1.1.1

Fire Insurance Company OF NEW YORK, Office No. 63, Wall Street,

Capital \$150,000-all paid in, WilLL effect Insurance on Dwellings, Stores and other Buildings, and on Furniture and

skin Hats, together with a very large assort-ment of Leghorn, Panama, and Palm Leaf Hats. I assure my old Customers, and others who may

visit the Petersburg and Richmond Markets; that

March 15th, 1840. The Hillsboro' Recorder and Milton Chronicle will publish the above for 4 weeks, and send in their

THE NATIONAL

Sycamore Street, Petersburg Virginia.

was never better prepared to serve them. FRANCIS MAJOR,

WN. JAS. Bouss, Sec'y.

January, 1846.

March 16.



March 15th, 1846.

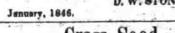
bills for payment.

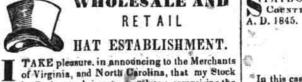
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## chandize, on the most favorable terms, JOS. W. SAVAGE, Pres't.

Applications for Insurance in Raleigh, or its vicin-ity, will be made to the Subscriber. D. W. STONE, Agent.

Job Printing





Mary Tarbox,

4-1

Petition for Divorce.