

THE RALEIGH STAR AND NORTH CAROLINA GAZETTE.

THOS J. LEMAY, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

"NORTH CAROLINA—POWERFUL IN MORAL, INTELLECTUAL AND PHYSICAL RESOURCES—THE LAND OF OUR BIRDS AND THE HOME OF OUR AFFECTIONS."

[THREE DOLLARS A YEAR—IN ADVANCE.]

VOL. 37.

RALEIGH, N. C. WEDNESDAY JULY 22, 1846

No. 30

EMORY & CO.

THE WELL KNOWN AND
FAR-FAMED LOTTERY FIRM,
OPPOSITE BARNUM'S.

"Put money in thy purse."—State paper.
"Many whose fortunes tottered on the brink of
bankruptcy have been saved by making invest-
ments at Emory & Co's."—Extract from a letter.

GLORY ENOUGH FOR ONE DAY!

Triumph after Triumph!
Cheering News for the State of S. Carolina!
Emory & Co. Enriching the Ladies—Huzza,
Huzza.

50,000 DOLLARS

Sold in a package of whole tickets to a club of
young unmarried Ladies! Bachelors awake!—
now is your chance for sweethearts! Combination
15 29 41, package No. 9, in the "Mammoth" Vir-
ginia Lottery, class 24, which was drawn on Satur-
day, the 20th day of June, and which drew the a-
bove magnificent sum, we are proud to announce to
our

50,000 CORRESPONDENTS.

We send by mail a club of Ladies in the good
old State of South Carolina. These ladies re-
sided in the city of Charleston, and were great
friends of Emory & Co. They had organized a
club for the purpose of making a few investments
in our Lotteries, and of testing whether or
not

WIDE SPREAD GAME

Is based upon "unalterable truth" or
"Like a tale told by an idiot, full of
sound and fury, signifying nothing."
The result, we rejoice to say, is truly glorious, and
richly well merited. When we line with gold
the pockets of some sorry old bachelor, we feel
some sensation akin to pleasure, but to be the
portion of supplying with "pin money" the fairest
portion of creation, those charming creatures whose
very existence is so essential to the happiness of
men, we frankly confess nearly upsets our philoso-
phy.

NOT A BAD PRIZE!

No. 6 48 49, whole ticket, the second capital
of \$1250, in a whole, was sold to a gentleman re-
siding in Annapolis, Md., in the Maryland Lottery,
class 55, drawn May 29. Emory & Co. in a stream
of luck.

TAKE NOTICE.

Half ticket, No. 7 10 64, in the Maryland Con-
solidated Lottery, class 66, drawn June 1, '46, the
capital prize of \$10,000, sold to a gentleman, a
stranger to us. We therefore take this method of
informing him that there is a sum of \$4600, for
which he can draw on at sight—the money is all
ready.

3 Cheers for Head Quarters.

No. 11 43 36, a prize of \$3000, in a package of
quarters, was sold in the Md. Lottery, class 27,
drawn June 3, this lucky holder a gentleman from
North Carolina, and Emory & Co. the luckiest men
in the world, picked the ticket out and marked it,
three days before the Lottery was drawn.

EMORY & CO.

Opposite Barnum's,
Baltimore, Md.

CAPITAL PRIZES IN EACH MONTH

60,000 DOLLARS!
50,000 DOLLARS!!!
40,000 DOLLARS!!!!
30,000 DOLLARS!!!!!
20,000 DOLLARS!!!!!!
10,000 DOLLARS!!!!!!!

Tickets and Shares and Packages in all the
Lotteries now Drawing, under the management
of Messrs. J. G. Gregory & Co. constantly for
sale at this office.

Notice. Persons at a distance who do
not receive Schemes in time to send for tickets
in any particular Lottery, by remitting say 5,
10, 15 or \$20, (or more) it will be invested in
the first good Lottery to be drawn, 2, 3, and 4
days after the receipt and mailing of the letters
enclosing the tickets.

EMORY & CO.

Baltimore, Md.

UNPARALLELED ATTRACTION.

The following Schemes will be drawn during
the month of July:

Scheme	Capital	Tickets
Sueq Canal class No 24 July 21	\$1 20,000	4
Bel-Air	79 9 12,000	4
Fred Seminary	80 5 4,000	1
Md. Consol'd	81 5 12,000 10,000	5
Bel-Air	82 7 8,000	2
Sueq Canal	85 8 40,000 4 of	4
Md Consol'd	83 10 10,000	5
Md Consol'd	84 10 7,000	2
Fred Seminary	87 11 4,000	1
Md Consol'd	88 13 20,000	5
Bel-Air	89 14 8,000	2
Sueq Canal	90 15 12,000 10,000	5
Md Consol'd	91 16 12,000	4
Md Consol'd	92 17 7,000	2
Fred Seminary	93 18 4,000	1
Md Consol'd	94 20 40,000 in 4 of 5	4
Bel-Air	95 21 8,000	2
Sueq Canal	97 22 12,000 10,000	5
Md Consol'd	98 23 10,000	3
Fred Seminary	99 25 4,000	1
Md Consol'd	100 27 20,000	5
Bel-Air	101 28 8,000	2
Sueq Canal	102 29 12,000 10,000	5
Md Consol'd	103 30 12,000 5,000	4
Md Consol'd	104 31 7,000	2

Orders for Tickets in any Lottery drawn
in the United States, will be attended to
by us on the same terms as advertised
by other dealers.

EMORY & CO.

Opposite Barnum's,
Baltimore, Md.

We are authorized to announce Mr
QUINTON UTLEY as a Whig
Candidate for the House of Commons
this 21st County.

"Suffice nature, but surfeit not."
"Sweet is the language of action."
"Sweet are the slumbers of the virtuous."

THE NEW TARIFF BILL.

We give below an abstract of the New
Tariff, taken from the New York Tribune,
together with a statement of the political
and state complexion of the vote on its
passage in the House of Representatives,
prepared by the same industrious caterer
for the public. The reader will be en-
abled to see at a glance the character of this
hybrid production of locofoco cunning and
management. It is not a revenue, a Free
Trade nor a Protective Tariff. The duties
are most inconsistent and operate as in-
juriousty upon the farmer as upon the man-
ufacturer. This Tariff is imposed upon
the people,—if it pass the Senate, as we
apprehend it will,—by the power and au-
thority of party, in opposition to convic-
tions of duty and public good.

The Tariff of 1842, which must be re-
pealed if this shall pass, is the Tariff which
has conferred the greatest good to be an-
ticipated from any measure of the kind;
on the country at large—irrespective of
vocation or calling. It is the Tariff which
restored the country to prosperity after the
depression which it sustained from the ad-
valorem Tariff under Martin Van Buren;
The Tariff which replenished the Treas-
ury, revived public confidence, gave a new
impulse to domestic manufactures, to labor
a higher reward, and to the idle occupa-
tion. The Tariff which has falsified the
predictions of the enemies of Free Trade
by the greatly increased revenue it has
afforded, and the Tariff which has again
falsified those predictions by the universal
prosperity it has spread through the coun-
try.—Mr. Polk electioneered against it in
'43 on the ground that it would diminish
the revenue, and that the country would
necessarily have to fall back on the 20 per
cent. ad valorem Tariff to raise the means
necessary to support the government. It
has proved the error of his judgment, and
the error of his principles too. When it
was adopted the 20 per cent Tariff in ex-
istence was falling to meet the expenses
of the Government, and the Treasury was
more than \$40,000,000 behind hand. The
change it has wrought is wonderful; but
that there should be an attempt to repeal
it after the favorable test it has borne, at a
time too when the expenses of the govern-
ment are so much greater than usual, and
that that attempt should be so far success-
ful, is even more surprising. But, as the
New York Tribune says, let them repeal the
Tariff, they cannot repeal the facts relative
to the state of the country when it was
adopted, and the happy change it has
effected;—they cannot repeal the fact that
with the exception of a few articles affect-
ed by an extraordinary demand—such as
iron for instance—all the protected articles
of home manufacture have been cheaper
under its operation than at any former
time; they cannot repeal the fact that under
it new branches of industry and art have
been established, and old ones increased,
and that "not less than One Hundred Mil-
lions of annual have been added to the
annual product of our Nation in manufac-
tures of Iron, Cloth, Glass Ware, Cutlery,
Silks, &c. &c. without subtracting a dollar
from branches previously in thriving oper-
ation."

The following are the most important
provisions of McKay's bill, as arranged by
the Tribune: *Rich Times*

The bill takes effect on the 1st of De-
cember next, on all goods then in bond as
well as all that may be afterward imported.
Salt Fish exported after that time will be
entitled to drawback for the amount of duty
on the Foreign Salt used in curing them,
and no other drawback or bounty whatever.
All goods imported may remain one year
in public store without payment of duty.—
(This will probably supersede the Ware-
housing bill.) Goods undervalued by the
importer more than ten per cent. shall pay
twenty per cent. additional, and if underv-
alued with obvious intent to defraud, may
be taken by the Collector at five per cent.
above the invoice price and sold on account
of the Government. All custom-house
officers to be sworn. Officers of the Navy
shall not import dutiable articles in U. S.
ships. Manufacturing machinery shall not
be admitted free under the clause which
allows a man to bring in his "implements
or tools of trade"—stopping a hole picked
in the late Tariff by official collusion with
private roguery. The duties to be paid
after the 1st of December are as follows:

Schedule A—100 per cent.

Brandy and other distilled Liquors, Cor-
dials, &c. &c.

Schedule I—40 per cent.

Fruits Preserved, Figs, Raisins, Dates, &c.
Spices, Almonds, &c. Wines of all
kinds, Imitation do, Game, Cut Glass,
Cigars, Snuff, and all forms of manu-
factured Tobacco. Cedar, Ebony, Mahog-
any, Rosewood, &c. manufactured.

Schedule B—30 per cent.

Alc, Beer, Porter, Baskets, &c. &c.—
Caps, Gloves, Mitts, Carpets, Carpets,
Clothing (ready made) Coal, Coke, Culm,
Cutlery of all kinds, Diamonds, Gems, Ear-
then, China & Stone Ware, Essences,
Perfumes, Fire Arms (all sorts) Furniture,
cabinet, Glass and Glass Ware, Hats, Bon-
nets, &c. (except of wool) Hemp, Iron, of
all kinds, Jewelry, all kinds, Manufactur-
ers of Jewelry, Metallic Pens, &c. Oil
Cloth, all sorts; Oils, Olive, &c. Paper and
manufactures, Playing Cards, Potatoes,
Sewing silk, Twist, Sugar, Molasses, To-
bacco, unmanufactured, Umbrellas, &c. &c.
Wool of all kinds, Manufactures of Wool,
Do of Cotton, Linen, Silk or worsted, if
embroidered or tamboored, Manufactures

of Wood, Do of Copper, Gold, Silver, Tin,
Lead.

Schedule C—25 per cent.

Baizes, Bookings, Burgundy Pitch, But-
tons and Moulds, Cotton Manufactures
generally, Do Goats Hair, &c. Cables,
Cordage, Calumet, &c. Borax, Feathers
and Beds, Flannels, Floorcloths, Floss
Silks, Haircloth, Seating, Jute, Sisal Grass,
Matted of flags, &c. Silk, manufactured,
States of all sorts, Woisted manufactures,
Do Woolen Yarn.

Schedule D—20 per cent.

Acids, all kinds, Bacon, Barley, Blank-
ets, all kinds, Blank Books, Boards and
Timber, Candles, all kinds, Cotton, Caps,
Gloves, Copper Rods, Spikes, Copper in
sheets, Drugs, Generally, Fish, Generally,
Flour of Wheat, &c. Gunpowder, Hair,
Moss, &c. Hemp, manufactured, Indian
Corn or Meal, Lead, Pipes and Shot,
Leather, generally, Lines of all kinds, Ma-
hogany, Rosewood, Ebony, Cedar, Mitts,
Drawers, &c. Needles, all kinds, Oils,
animal or fish, Oil of Hemp, &c. Oranges,
Lemons, Pains, dry or ground Paper,
Hangings, Periodicals, reprinted, Pork,
Pitch, Rye, Wheat, Oats, Salt, Salts, gener-
ally, Skins, all kinds, Steel, except bow-
saw, Stereotype Plates, Tar, Types, &c.
Velvet, of cotton, Window Glass, Woolen
Listings, Wool Hats and Bodies.

Schedule E—15 per cent.

Arsenic, Bark, generally, Diamonds,
glaziers, Silk, raw, singles, tram, thrown
or organzina, Flax and Tow, Leaf, gold or
silver, Tin, plates or sheets, Steel, in bars,
cast, Suel or German, Zinc, Spelter, &c.

Schedule F—10 per cent.

Books, Magazines, Bleaching Powders,
Cameos, Mosaics, Chronometers, Dia-
monds, Gems, Pearls, &c. not set, Eng-
ravings or Plates, Pamphlets, &c. Furs, except
dressed on the skin, Gums, Generally,
Hemp or Linnseed, Indigo, Hemp, Tine,
Maps and Charts, Music and Paper, News-
papers, &c. Oils, Palm, Cocoa, Saltpetre,
refined, Stones, Burr, Stones, Building,
Tallow, Marrow, &c. Watches and
Paris.

Schedule G—5 per cent.

Berries, Nuts, &c. for Dying unmanu-
factured, Bristles, Chalk, Bells, old, Brass,
do Copper, do Pig Copper, Chalk, Clay,
Flints, Dyewoods in stick, Grindstones,
Horns, Bone, Teeth, Ivory, manufactured,
Ivory Nuts, &c. Lastings for Shoes, Mad-
der, Mohair cloth, Silk, Twist, &c. for
shoemakers, Potash or Nitre of Soda, Pew-
ter, old, Rags, all kinds, Raw Hides and
Skins, Saltpetre, crude, Shell, unmanufac-
tured, Suncac, Shellac, Tin in pigs or blocks,
Zinc, Spelter, do.

Schedule H—Free of Duty.

Animals for breed, Bullion, Gold, Silver,
Coffee and Tea, Coins, do and Copper,
Cotton, raw, Felt, for Sheathing, House-
hold Effects of Immigrants, Guano, Planti-
na, Models of Inventions, Oakum, Junk,
Plaster of Paris, Seeds, generally, Sheath-
ing Copper, Sheathing Metal, Trees, Bulbs,
Roots, Shubs, Plants, &c. U. S. products
exported and returning, Wearing Apparel
in actual use.

Specimens of Natural History, Mineral-
ogy or Botany.

The editor of the Tribune, with his
strong common sense on the subject of the
Tariff, thus exposes the inconsistencies of
this bill:

Such is in substance the bill which has
passed the House, the details fill nearly
three columns of the Union. We ask every
fair minded, intelligent citizen to scan
it closely and judge whether it can be re-
conciled with any clear idea of national
policy whatever. Are you a Free-Trade?
Look this bill over, and see whether it is
not as faithless to your principles as ruinous
to the interests we would uphold.—
Does it not plainly recognize the principle
that raw materials should be taxed lower,
and manufactures therefrom at higher rates,
as they become more and more elaborated?
Are there not at least 100 items which can
be explained or defended only on this salu-
tary and just principle? What can you
say, then, of taxing all wood thirty per cent.,
and letting it in manufactured into woolen
or worsted yarn, fannells, bookings or ba-
zaes at 25; wool hats or hat bodies, or any
kind of blankets, at twenty? Did mortal
man ever invent or imagine a system of
political economy under which such legis-
lation as this can be justified? Rummage
your Adam Smiths and McCullochs,
Messrs. Free-Traders! and tell us what you
can find that will palliate such direct leg-
islation against long established and impor-
tant home interests, and in favor of their
foreign rivals? Cannot the hatred of Locofoco
for American manufactures be sat-
isfied by merely depriving them of all pro-
tection, and compelling them to naked riv-
alry with the strongest establishments the
world has ever known? There are mil-
lions of American property invested in the
branches of industry here struck at; there
are thousands of our people who live by
working at these branches. The raw ma-
terial of blankets is generally cheap, coarse
wool, which both British and American
manufacturers obtain from South America.
The former pay no duty on their wool, and
but twenty per cent on bringing their fab-
rics into market, the latter must pay thirty
per cent on his raw material before he
begins to manufacture. Will any body
attempt to justify this?

All manufacturers whose staple material
is Wool or Iron are taxed at least as much
duty on their raw material as is allowed
on the manufacture, while the chance of
undervaluing the latter is immensely great

er than in case of the former. But, as if
this were not enough, while Iron is charged
30 per cent Steel is admitted at 20 and 15.
Is there even a Pennsylvanian so stupid as
to suppose that the wool grower is protec-
ted by a 20 per cent. duty while Wool in
fabrics are admitted at 25 and 20? or
Iron at 30, when certain forms of Iron
manufactures are admitted at lower rates?
What matters the form in which a bale of
Wool or a ton of Iron is admitted, so that
it enters into the consumption of the coun-
try?

Salt, after a fierce struggle, is not enu-
merated, and will pay 20 per cent. Now
let us see how much cheaper Salt will be,
and how much better our Western Beef
and Pork will be cured on account of it.—
We apprehend those who, as the Free
Traders tell us, have been putting up Beef
and Pork for a distant market with bad
Salt, because good Salt cost them five or
six cents a bushel more, will not be likely
to mend their hand now. Perhaps it will
be found that curing Meats to be sent from
Ohio round by New Orleans to England,
and keep it all sweet to the end, is not so
easy a matter; perhaps it will be found that
Foreign Salt is not all perfection. But we
will see.—Our New York Salt Excise
must of course be given up, at a heavy loss
to our State Finances.

Perhaps the Rhode Island Calico Print-
ers, who have been filing the ear of the
Journal of Commerce with their complaints
will now be satisfied. In place of six
cents the square yard on plain and nine
cents on Printed Cottons, they have twenty
five per cent on all, when British and
French Calicoes command, all over the
country, more than twenty-five per cent
over the price of American fabrics of equal
cost and intrinsic value. If there are not
three yards of Calicoes imported where
there is one of Printing Cloth, and if A-
merican Calico Printing is not made to
sweat for it, we shall be agreeably disap-
pointed.

Those who fancy the passage of this bill
will damage New England especially, are
grievously mistaken. It will injure some
branches of Eastern manufactures, but fall
with far greater severity on the younger
and less hardy enterprises of other sections.
New England will buy her iron, her coal,
her steel cheaper than she has done; Great
Britain and Nova Scotia will profit by the
change at the expense of Pennsylvania.—
The Wool-grower must suffer, and the
wool-grower will suffer with it. Print-
ing Cottons will also be shaken. We ap-
prehend a reduction of the wages of man-
ufacturing labor, but trust it will be averted
if possible.—We do not doubt that the cap-
ital now embarked in manufactures will
generally take care of itself, either in pro-
secuting those enterprises or in some other
undertakings. But the new States have
punished themselves far more seriously
than they have New England. They need
manufactures to furnish markets for their
vast agricultural surplus, and enable them
to give a more profitable direction to their
industry than the production of grain and
meat for distant consumption. This want
had begun to be supplied under the present
Tariff, and would have been much more
generally and rapidly but for apprehensions
of its repeal. Every machine shop in the
Union has been as full of work as it could
desire for three years past, and at this mo-
ment a single establishment in this State
has orders for three hundred thousand dol-
lars worth of manufacturing machinery,
entirely for the South and West. Does
any one believe it will have half so much
work on hand at this time next year?

But what care they for argument or pub-
lic prosperity whose votes have driven
McKay's bill through the House? Here is
the list of them:

YEAS—For passing McKay's Bill.
MAINE—Dunlap, Hamlin, McCrate,
Sawtelle, Scammon, H. Williams—6
NEW HAMPSHIRE—J. B. Johnson, Moul-
ton, Norris—3
MASSACHUSETTS, RHODE ISLAND, CON-
NECTICUT, VERMONT—none
NEW YORK—Anderson, Benton, Collins,
De Mott, Ellsworth, Goodyear, Gordon,
Hough, P. King, Lawrence, Maclay, Ni-
ven, Rathbun! Strong, Wood—16
NEW JERSEY—none. Delaware—none.
PENNSYLVANIA—Wilmot, (Bradford and
Sueq. Dist.)—1
MARYLAND—Giles—1
VIRGINIA—Atkinson, Bayly, Bedinger,
W. G. Brown, A. A. Chapman, Droom-
goole, Hopkins, Hubbard, Hunter, Jo. John-
son, Leake, J. McDowell, Seddon, Tred-
way—14
NORTH CAROLINA—Biggs, Clarke, Dan-
iel, Dobbins, McKay, Reid—6
SOUTH CAROLINA—J. A. Black, A. Burt,
Holmes, Rhett, A. D. Sims, Simpson,
Woodward—7
GEORGIA—Cobb, Haralson, Seaborn
Jones, Lumpkin Townes—5
ALABAMA—R. Chapman, Dargan Hill-
iard (Whig), Houston, McConnell, Payne,
Yancey—7
MISSISSIPPI—S. Adams, J. C. Davis, Rob-
erts, Jacob Thompson—4
LOUISIANA—Harmonson, La Sore,
Moree—3
TEXAS—Kaufman, Pilebury—2
OHIO—Brinkshoff!!! Cunningham,
Faran, Fries, J. J. McDowell, Morris,
Parish, Perrill, Sawyer, Starkweather, St.
John, Thorman—12
MICHIGAN—Chipman, J. B. Hunt, Mc-
Clelland—3
INDIANA—Cathcart, Henly, Kennedy,
Thomas Smith, Wick—5

ILLINOIS—Douglass, Ficklin, Hoge, Mc-
Clerand, R. Smith—5
KENTUCKY—Boyd, J. P. Martin, Tib-
batts—3
TENNESSEE—L. B. Chase, Cullom, A.
Johnson, G. W. Jones, B. Martin, Stanton
—6
MISSOURI—Bowlin, Phelps, Relfe, L. H.
Sims—4
FLORIDA—Brockenbrough, I. ARKAN-
SAS, None.
NAYS—Against passing McKay's Bill.
MAINE—L. Severance—1. NEW HAMPSHIRE—None.
MASSACHUSETTS—Abbott, J. Q. Adams
Ashmun, Grittwell, Hudson, D. P. King,
J. Rockwell, B. Thompson, Winthrop—9
CONNECTICUT—Dixon, S. D. Hubbard,
J. A. Rockwell, Truman Smith—4
RHODE ISLAND—Arnold, Cranston—2
VERMONT—Cullamer, Foot, Marsh—3
NEW YORK—W. W. Campbell, Car-
roll, Cutler, Holmes, O. Hangerford, W.
Hunt, Jenkins, Lewis, Miller, Moseley,
Russell, Seaman, A. Smith, Wheaton,
White, Woodruff—16
NEW JERSEY—Edsall, Hampton, Runk,
Sykes, Wright—5
PENNSYLVANIA—J. Black, Blanchard,
Brothead, Buntington, J. H. Campbell,
Daragh, Erdman, J. H. Ewing, Foster,
Garvin, C. J. Ingersoll, Leib, Levin, Mc-
Lean, McVane, Pollock, Ramsay, Ritter,
Stewart, Strieman, James Thompson, Yost
I. J. Ingersoll—23
DELAWARE—Houston, I. VIRGINIA—
Lendleton, 1
MARYLAND—Long, Pefy—2
NORTH CAROLINA—Barringer, Dockery,
Graham—3
GEORGIA—Stephens, Toombs—2
SOUTH CAROLINA, ALABAMA, MISSISSIPPI,
FLORIDA, TEXAS, MISSOURI, ILLINOIS,
MICHIGAN, ARKANSAS—None
OHIO—Dehno, Giddings, Halper, Root,
Schenck, Tilden, Vance, Vinton—8
INDIANA—McGoughy, C. B. Smith, 2
KENTUCKY—Bell, G. Davis, Grider,
McHenry, Thomason, Trumbo, Young, 7
TENNESSEE—M. Brown, Cocke, Crozier,
E. H. Ewing, Gentry—5
LOUISIANA—Thibodeaux, 1
Total 95; 71 Whigs, 18 Locos, 6 Na-
tives.

Whole number voting 200, seventeen
less than a full House. Deduct vacancies,
New Hampshire 1 (no choice); Massachusetts
1 (do); New York 1 (Herrick, dead);
and Speaker Davis of Indiana, who does
not vote except in case of a tie; and there
were 13 absentees, as follows:

Vermont, Dillingham [Loco], probably
dodged.
New York, Woodworth of Dutchess,
do do.
Maryland, G. G. Chapman [Whig]
paired off with Ligon [Loco] of do, com-
pelled to be absent by the sudden illness of
his wife; Constable [Loco] of do, absent.
Georgia, T. Butler King [Whig], ab-
sent.
Ohio, Cammins [Loco] do.
Indiana, Owen, Pettit, [Locos] absent.
Illinois, Baker [Whig], Wentworth
[Loco], absent.
Missouri, Price [Loco], started for San-
ta Fe.
Arkansas, Yell [Loco], also soldiering,
13.

"TAKING THE POOR."

The following remarks of the Commer-
cial deserve the serious consideration of
every sincere Democrat:

What will the democratic editors now
say of Mr. McKay's new Tariff bill—the
Polkite Tariff. We saw, some time ago,
deep contemplations about taxing the
poor men drink, and this was
held up as an instance of the aristocratic
tyranny of the whigs, as exhibited by the
Tariff of 1842. By this new bill, Madai-
ra, Burgundy, Hock, &c. drank by the
rich, is taxed 40 per cent. while Kim,
Brandy, Gin, drank by the poor, is taxed
100 per cent. Leather pays 20 per cent.
and boots and shoes the same—so that
those dandies who cannot wear boots ex-
cept those made in Paris or London, may
gratify their whims at a much cheaper
rate than they could under the "whig
Tariff." We shall find, on strict exam-
ination, that the very words in many cases
urged by the democratic presses against
the Tariff of 1842, will apply to the Tariff
of 1846. Will the Editors have the can-
dor to use them now? We guess not.

A writer in a Northern paper has the
following severe and just remarks: "Cun-
ning and cowardice are conspicuous ele-
ments in the composition of this bill. To
crouch to the strong and oppress the weak
are the cardinal maxims of its contrivers.
No man can tell why Wool growing, a
well-established interest, should have a 30
per cent. duty, (neutralized, indeed, in
part, by admitting large classes of Woolen
fabrics at 25 and 20 per cent) while Silk
growing and the simpler styles of Silk
manufacture have but 15 per cent. except
on the naked ground that the Wool growers
cast One Million Votes and the Silk grow-
ers hardly Five Thousand. The richest
Silk manufacturers pay but 25 per cent.
while Woolens pay 30. Does any man
live who believes this difference is made
for Revenue purposes or any other but
vote catching purpose? On what Re-
venue principle can you justify duties of 30
per cent. on Iron, sugar and Woolens,
while Silks, Suel, Linens, &c. &c., pay
15, 20 and 25 per cent!"

NOT BAD.

Among many good things said on the
occasion of a public dinner at Matamoros
on the presentation of the sword to
Gen. Taylor, from the New Orleans
Committee, was a little story related by
Lieut. Britton. A very brave soldier in
the ranks was in the habit of drinking too
much. His Colonel remonstrated with
him—"Tom, you are a bold fellow and a
good soldier, but you will get drunk."
"Colonel," replied Tom, how can you
expect all the virtues of the human
character combined for seven dollars a
month?"

The Baltimore Patriot having inquired
of the Union what Mr. Hannegan said
now, about the settlement of the Oregon
difficulty, the Columbus Journal says:
The Union will not give the Patriot
the desired information. But we can
answer its inquiry on the best and highest
authority. In conversation recently in a
mixed company, Mr. Hannegan, without
any attempt at concealment or disguise,
intending it for the public ear, remarked
as follows:

"Mr. Polk is a greater traitor than ever
John Tyler was! His treachery to the
Democratic party is ten thousand times
more base, infamous and unexcusable, than
that of John Tyler was to the Whigs! He
is utterly unworthy of confidence! The
truth is not in him, and he can never, here
or again, secure the support of any con-
siderable portion of the Democratic party!
The morning after Mr. Haywood made his
speech in the Senate and made the asser-
tions which I denied, the President sent
for me. It was his own voluntary act.
The interview was unsolicited on my part.
He then declared to me most solemnly and
unequivocally that Mr. Haywood had no
authority whatever for the declarations he
made—that they were entirely gratuitous,
unjust and unfounded—thence would we
FER HIS RIGHT ARM TO FALL, should we
KET, HIS HAND TO BE WITHHELD, UNLESS
HE WOULD CONSENT TO A TREATY ON THE
54TH PARALLEL, OR ON ANY LINE SHORT OF
54 40!!!!"

We may not have given to the very let-
ter and point, what was said by Mr. Han-
negan, but it is as near as the recollections
of gentlemen of undoubted veracity and
well particular to note every word in
their memories can approach. The in-
quiry of the Patriot answered correctly.
Mr. Hannegan himself will, we think, ad-
mit without hesitation.

We have no time to dwell upon such
a revelation. If really made by Mr. Han-
negan, it must cover Mr. Polk forever
with a terrible obloquy, and stanch a la-
mentable reproach to the office he holds.
That it is true, no one who has observed
the frank, though impetuous, course of
the Indiana Senator can doubt. The U-
nion is now assuredly, called upon to say
something in regard to this matter, or the
statement of Mr. Hannegan must be im-
plicitly adopted. We undertake to predict,
that unless that Senator can be silenced as
easily as the redoubtable Brinkerhoff, the
investigation will prove a troublesome end
to the administration.

BREVITY.

Gen. Taylor's "brief but lucid des-
patches," as they are characterized by
the Liverpool Times, seem to have at-
tracted universal admiration abroad.
Although disliking the idea of Military
Presidents, and not wishing to suggest
any man's name for that office, we can't
for the life of us, help thinking what
capital President's Message Gen. Tay-
lor would write! He could tell in five
minutes what would consume two hours
with a politician. There would be a vol-
ume in every sentence. The printers
would bless his name, for we venture to
say, none of his Messages would be
more than a column in length. But, if
he can't be President, he can at least be
a model for Presidents and Governors,
who could perform no act more grateful to
their country and creditable to themselves,
than to imitate his "succinct energy," his
"brief and lucid" style.

ATTACK UPON A FORT.

It is stated in several of the public pa-
pers, upon the authority of from on board
the United States ship St. Mary's, off
Tampico, that an attack was made on the
5th ult., by the vessel mentioned, on a
Mexican fort at this place. The firing con-
tinued with little success on both sides dur-
ing the day, and at night the boats of the
St. Mary's were manned to attack three
gun boats which lay under the walls of the
fort. The darkness and the alertness of
the enemy defeated the design. On the
morning of the 9th (it is so said) the firing
was resumed between the vessel and fort,
with no better result.

A Correspondent of the "Greensboro"
Patriot reviews the following *jeu d'esprit*,
which, he truly says, is unequalled, un-
less by some of SHAKESPEARE'S Epitaphs:
Four Lawyers practiced in the same
Court in North Carolina—their names
were Hillman, Swain, Deas and Dodge.
While the last named was making a
speech, in a case, the three that wrote
on a strip of paper an Epitaph, and cast
it directly before Mr. Dodge, where he
must necessarily see it, as follows:
"Here lies a Dodge, who dodg'd all good,
And dodg'd a deal of evil;
But after dodging all he could,
He could not dodge the Devil!"