rrespondence of the S. C. Temp. Adva. WASHINGTON, March 6, 1846.

At the President's Levee on Wednesday evening last, I is held one of the most brilliant scenes that human vision ever dwelt opon. anw amongst the growd, Lord Packenham, as plain as pay Remblican. A very interesting Incident occurred at this lever-ust as I was talking to the President in company with the Congress, and one of the most popular gentlemen here, a deprayed character in the shape of a man stepped up and took the President by the hands, saying "I am glad to see the two - extremes of society meet ; you as the head and Las the tail. Ahl said the victim of intemperance, I loo, was duce a man of political influence and standing." The President, who is a man of generous declings and sympathics, looked upon him with hu eve of compassion, and as he was about to speak the poor writch started At this juncture my curiosity was ex-76 17 34 cited and I followed him to a remote corner where he stood, he older to learn a part of his history-part of which he relactanly gave me. . "I am, said he, the only son of reputable and once wealthy parents. Early in life, I was but 19, li returned from my Academic, studies ; my person at that period was good, my mind polished by education, and my manners, if not graceful, were easy-I was glad of heart, and ambitious of distinction-reager for the reputation of integrity; and an enthusiast in my admiration of geblus-my life glided onward like a placid stream.

"It was within a few weeks of my 21st birth day that I became acquainted with the object of my first and last love. She was a few years my junior-ther heavy bather in the blossom than in the hud : and her intellect more remark. able for its gift of imagination than for its pow- he had dressed, gave him a hint to leave er. She had mingled little in society-knew. less of the heartlessness of mankind, and her heart was the temple of enthusiastic and ardent, but hoarded feelings. In my communing with that being. I was extremely inppy-there was enchantment in the atmosphere she breathed. When I was 22 years of age we were married -my father relinquished his business in my favour, and life glided for another while,-all sonshine and happiness. In a few years after, I became interested in politics, and thirsted for power. My family were influential, my fortune great and my talents were not of the lowest order. Political meetings and Associations es. bany Citizen of Friday. tranged me from home. Gradually I became deeply interested in political warfare-gradually I forget the spell of my wife's virtues and is before the Pennsylvania Legislature affections, and gradually there was delirium and for granting a penson to an old lady Rowan Superior Court, convened in the Court- sident further said that at the end of one joy in the wine-cup and I became one of the named Eve Cary, of Westmoreland counvotaries of Bacchus.

leave,' and went straight on to Buffalo as fast as the steam horse could whirl them there. On their arrival in that city they took rooms at one of the first Hotels, and the young man told the all unsuspecting girl that he had sent out for a Minister, who would soon tie their destinies togethin the 'hard knot' of matrimony. But then, poor creature, came a bitter disappointment-a destruction of the airy cas-Hon. Wm. Yaneey, who is an ornament to the hope had built. Under this comforting assurance, and taking advantage of her confidence in the near approach of the consummation of all her fondest anticipations and brightest dreams, the faithless villian attempted to accomplish the ruin of the fair girl, whose affections he had won, and who had given convincing proofs of her attachment to him. and reliance on her promises. But the fellow was baulked in his infamous design. The vigorous resistance of the poor girl and cries for help, brought assistance ere her strength had faild her. The landlord burst into the room, and soon received a frank and honest statement of all the circumstances from the girl. His measures were quickly taken. At his request she left the room. Then locking the door he said to the faithless, heartless fellow-"Now," you contemptible scoundrel, bring to me your baggage and open it."-The command was obeyed. "Now." he added, " strip your self of all your outer garments, and hand them to me."-This order was also obeyed. He then searched his trunk and pockets, and taking therefrom all the money that he could find, amounting to

about sixty dollars, he returned to the fellow his clothes and baggage, and when the house, that he was not slow to take. He then gave the girl all the money, and putting her in the safe charge of a friend sent her home to Cabotville. He has since received a letter from her thanking him heartily, in the name of berself and her parents, for his timely aid in rescuing her so effectually from an unmitigated villain.

The landlord hashis reward. We trust the falschearted seducer will receive the full punishment his villauy merits.-Al-

The Women of the Revolution.-A bill



Salisbury, N. C. FRIDAY EVENING, MARCH 27, 1846 FOR GOVERNOR, William A. Graham, OF ORANGE COUNTY.

To We are authorised to announce Hezekiah Turner, as a candidate for sheriff at the ensuing Au-TT We are authorised to announce John L.

August election.

Trial of Volentine & Husket .- These persons arraigned on the charge of murdering Mrs. West, were tried at this place, last week, before his Honor Judge Caldwell. The case occupied the whole of Friday and Saturday. Counsel for the defendants, James E. Kerr, J. W. Osborne, J. A. Lillington, and John W. Ellis; for the State H. C. Jones, (Solicitor) and Nathaniel Boyden. The arguments were brought to a close late Saturday evening; and after the Judge's charge, the Jury retired. At nine o'clock, P. M., they brought in a verdict of not guilty.

The prisoners were remanded to prison until they should pay the jail fees. But on Wednesday last they were taken before his Honor, Judge Caldwell, under a writ of habeas corpus, with a view of ascertaining whether there was any further ground for imprisonment; and on yesterday were re-committed to answer other. charges not specified in the bill of indictment upon which they were tried last week-the murder of Mrs. West's grand- to offend any one. son, we believe; and perhaps, for setting

fire to the house.

The members of the bar in attendance at be made" ought to be accepted. The Prehouse on Thursday of the term, for the purpose year the time would come when we must of adopting resolutions expressive of their feel. either assert or abandon our claims to the ings on the occasion of the death of Jon's GILES, Esq., late of Salisbury. On motion of J. B. Lord, Esq., which motion was seconded by his Hon. Judge Caldwell, the meeting was organized by the appointment of Col. E. Shober, Chairman, and D. Coleman and J. E. Kerr, Secretaries.

lent man and a valued citizen had fallen. | that the President and the world could un-Uis Honor, Judge Caldwell, in a few remarks attested to the unblemished character of the dec'd., with whom he had of the Senator from Georgia,-but he held been long acquainted. Other gentlemen his vole subordinate to another question. of the bar did the same. The foregoing proceedings were then ordered to be -entered upon the docket.

Incendiaries .- We notice in the late Raleigh, Wilmington and Savannah papers, accounts of attempts, (in some cases successful,) of evil persons to fire those cities. At Raleigh there have been several unsuccessful efforts, and at Wilmington, the last one, on the 17th inst., was a failure. What all this means, or how it Graham, as a candidate for sheriff at the ensuing can be accounted for, we should be pleased to know. It is believed these incendiaries are persons who have no interest in the South-perhaps they are abolition fanatics-who glory in beholding the flames, that rise from the burning homes of slave owners. Let our own citizens keep a sharp eye out, lest they should be suddenly visited by one of these calamities.

Mr. Calhoun on the Question of Notice.

Knowing the anxiety of our readers to see Mr. Calboan's remarks on the question of Notice, we have devoted the space usually occupied by our editorial matter, to the following sketch of his remarks derived from the Baltimore American :- Pet. Intelligencer.

THE OREGON QUESTION.

This subject now came up, when Mr. Calhoun rose and said-

The question was whether notice should be given at the end of the year. Having been connected with the negotiation he should say nothing of title, as it would be exceedingly indeligate for him to do so .--He should say nothing either calculated

All must perceive that the aspect of this question had changed since the meeting of Congress. The President's message de-

clared that "no compromise which might

derstand what was meant by it. He was inclined to give the notice in such a form as was recommended by the Resolutions which was that the question should be settled peaceably and without an appeal to arms. He was resolved to do nothing which would prevent an amicable adjustment of the question.

Mr. Cathoun then vindicated his con- ually reduced, twe sistency and the position he took in 1843. He was then for adhering to the conven- 1842 there were on tion and thought the time had come for ration. The tariff abiding by it. Oregon was easy for us to restored the business colonize, and difficult for England to compromise. To England the territory was of comparatively no value, not so much as New Zealand, while the colony itself was 20.000 miles off, or nearly the circumference of the globe. We emigrated like the Tartars, by families, and at compara. They give the follow tively no expense.

All was going on well, but the times glass at the periods had changed. The people of Ocegon went there to avoid high duties, and would be alienated from us by any other principles than free trade. Our laws should be most cautiously extended over this people .--They had an indefinite capacity to govern . 'themselves, and it was highly proper that they should do so.

It had come to a point that we must lave compromise upon this question. The time had come, in a word, when the basis of this compromise must be fortynine. He tried to resist this in 1843, and to pursue the American policy that every man must see now ought to have been pursued. His triends who were for extreme measures had been forced into this question without due reflection.

I am for compromise and against war. I have no unmaniv fears upon the question, and I may appeal with confidence to my past history that I am governed by no Lamp Glasses, such fears now.

Though ways are necessary, I regard peace as a positive good, and war a post- Octagon Dishes, 6 tive evil. As a good I defend peace, and will oppose war as long as it would be honorbide. If we writ to yar for the whole Oregon, or rill or none, the end might Bar Decanters be that we should come out with none.

If we went for Oregon it would be a gaage-much more contest for empire, and Oregon would be true, than the stat

From the I THE TARIFF-P The effects of the the prices of protecte wages of labor are a statistics of Glass There are ninel the manufacture of

States, la 1832 but the duties on f tablishments were what have been the

The Messrs Swe from whose letters Stewart, member of sylvania, the forego are estensive man prices of different

p't pressed Tumbler, va 1 p't pressed Tumbler

All other descrip similar reduction The following ative prices at th manufactured at

in Boston:

No. 2 Lamps 3 do. 5 oz. Tumblera 4 oz. Salts, various kinds, Cut Mirror Dishes, Fluted Lanterns,

Press'd half-pint or. Tumblers,

Do 12 oz. Tumblers, Cut Lamps,

Castor Bottles, Copplates,

"I cannot pourtray how insidiously the charm has woven into my senses and frittered away my faculties.

"My unsuspecting wife could scarecly bring herself to the conviction that I was a dronkard ; I, that had come to her in her youth and beauty; I, that had called forth and broken up the deepest relesses of her soul; I, that was applauded for my integrity, honored for my virtues. she deem me a drunkard, a loathed and con-I endeavoured to shut out from my senses the blackness of my guilt.

"Oh Ged I how that being clung to and worshipped me even amidst the contumely of my degradation,-how she threw her white arms around me, and besought me with earnest looks and pure caresses, to remember my early vows, her peace of mind, and my father's care for his only son, and heir to his hitherto unspotted fame ! Then for a moment melted and overcome, 1 would promise her to reform ; but I would not! The curse was upon me and in vain I endeavoured to shake it off. After a long season of mental agonies, my poor wife grew sick and died.

tent of the evil I had inflicted : but in the hor. leans, that appointment of the Attorney particularly our younger brethren, profit by his rors of the moment, there was but one resour. General of the State by the Governor of example. He is gone-as a man, like all othce-the bowl-the accursed bowl-again and the Senate was illegal, because the mem- er men, he may have had his faults-let his again I sipped of its deep domnation? "A little while longer and I was a spectacle disgusting to the philanthropist, a beggar and a drunkard. I wandered through the streets of my native city, an object of contempt and of hame. My father spurned me from his door; but alas! the old man was but a little while for this world; my infamous career soon hore his gray hairs with sorrow to the grave-he be-

queathed his fortune to a distant relative "At the time of his death 1 was a tenant of the alms house, being a victim of mania a potu and a maniac. There I remained for some time. At length, one of the friends of my ear. Governor of Louisiana, for the surrenly youth called, with tears in his eyes, to see der of a fugitive from justice. The heart, I forget the state to which intemperance small or inconsiderable importance. had reduced me, and I left with my friend and promised him to reform, but all to no purpose ! I am, as you see, the most abandoned and degraded man in the world.

* Oh I would that I could liver over my young life again-would that I could hear the glad invoke the past hours.

ty, and from the following interesting facts, she richly merits it.

It appears that during a tremendous attack upon Hannahstown fort, in Westmoreland county, by a large party of Indians, British and Torics, in the summer of 1778, Eve Cary distinguished herself by extraordinary bravery.

The garrison were frightened and about and envilated for my character. How could to yield, but Eve declared they should not give up. She inspired the men with courtemptible sot, a disgrace to my name and a dis. age, and the women with fortitude, asdisgrace to humanity ! She closed her eyes for sisted in loading the guns, made bullets a weary period upon a truth so horrible, while for the men, and by her active exertions, contributed largely in successfully resist- you for the honor conferred on me, in calling ing the murderous assault, by which ma- me to the chair, on this mouraful occasion. ny were saved from a horrible butchery. Eve's father and two brothers had been killed by"the Indians, only a few days before the attack on Hannahstown fort. Her conduct throughout, showed that she possessed the most indomitable -courage-a quality, however, by no means rare among the women of Revolutionary times. Eve is now old, infirm and poor.

The State of Louisiana in a Difficulty.-The decision of Judge Canonge, recent-"I had humanity enough left to know the ex. ly given in one of the courts in New Orbers of the present legislature were not sworn into office legally, involves that State in a most singular dilemma. By that same legislature, the votes for Governor and Lieut. Governor were counted and the individuals chosen by the people declared elected. By this decision there is at present no Governor in that State.-

We are curious to know, in this state of of things, whether the Executive of this or any other State would be bound to comply with a requisition from the (quasi) me-has pathetic appeal found its way to my point, we think, has assumed a form of no

> THE NEW COLLEGE. The Trustees and Faculty of Greens- factor.

boro' Female College have been assiduously engaged this week in making the roice of my doating wife, and again behold the proper arrangements for opening the innocent smiles of her affections. Would that school at the time specified, in April en-I could call up the shade of my murdered sire, suing. The spacious and airy rooms of and whe away my shame and anguish, in tears the building are being furnished in a style of blood ! But in vain are the agonies of my of great neatness and comfort for the acremorse-in vaia do I repeat of early error and commodation of pupils; and we understand that the prospect of a full and suc-"Had I, Oh! young man, been temperate cessful commencement of the operations these proceedings to the 'Carolina Watchman' hitherto cherished by its friends. The, for publication, with the request that they be gentlemen of the Faculty here are evi- copied by the other papers in this State. their vocation. Every preparation going on Jeremiah Clark Esq., addressed the meeting, appears to be with a view to permanencu. not mere display. Provisions are making not for a few years, or for a life-time only, but also for generations to come. Greenshord' Patriot. The Texas Senators .- Gen. Sam. Hous- mously adopted. ton and Gen, Thomas J. Rusk have been elected U.S. Senators by the Legislature of the State of Texas, now in sessionboth of them receiving nearly a unanimous vote. . If John Randolph were now alive, he would admit that some men may "ride both sides of a sapling" without danger. After using every exertion, covertly and openly, to defeat annexation. Houston is the first to reap the reward of its consummation. Let other Eccofoco aspirants for the next Presidency look well to their interest.

dently those who understand the duties of

On taking the chair, Col. Shoher addressed the meeting in the following short, but pertinent and appropriate manner :

"Gentlemen of the Bar: I am obliged to We have convened to pay our respects to the memory of our deceased brother John Gileswe all knew him-we all loved him. While as a gentleman he was courteous in his deportment as practising the law, and in his professional duties generally, he was beyond praise. He sought not to advance the interests of his client by undue means, or unprofessional bearing; yet boldly, but in the most respectful manner to the Court and opposing Counsel, asserted his client's rights. May we all, but more many virtues blot them from memory, and we shall but do justice to his character."

G. A. Miller, Esq., then arose, and after maceased, offered the following resolutions :

Resolved, That it is due to the memory of our late friend and brother, John Gilles, Esq., that we should give some testimonial of the reing his useful life.

Resolved, That in his death, the Bar have promise-upon this question. lost a pattern of devotion to his profession, and a model of professional deportment.

Resolved. That in all the relations of life, his character was most exemplary. He was sound and corteous lawyer, and a public bene-

Resolved, That we his brethren, who knew him best ; and appreciated him most, will wear the usual hadge of mourning for thirty days.

Resolved, That to his afflicted family, his loss cannot be supplied-we can only fender to them our most sincere and heartfelt sympathy. Resolved. That the Chairman of this meet. ing he requested to transmit a copy of these amicable compromise of this question. proceedings to his surviving family.

Resolved, That the Secretary send a copy of was no hope of compromise, but there was The foregoing resolutions having been read, and in a feeling and eloquent manner portray. ed the peculiar kindness and affection of the deceased towards the younger members of the profession.

whole of Oregon. He was obliged to admit, however, that there was a fair inference to be drawn that if the British Government would renew the offer of 49 degrees, direct or substantially, it would be accepted.

Mr. Calhoun said he was opposed to notice, because it would not produce compromise, while others were ready to oppose the notice if it would produce compromise. Between war and compromise, Senators upon the one side chose the former, while he and his friends were in favor of compromise because they did not regard our title to the whole of Oregon as clear and unquestionable. He thought the subject was a proper one for compromise and for a fair adjustment of the territory in dispute.

Mr. Calhoun thought the construction of the message did not warrant any conclusion of a pacific character. The President in his message had directed that we should vindicate our claim to the whole of Oregon by an appeal to arms and not in any other form whatever. He did not believe that the President intended to intimidate England by recommending the notice, for his own good sense must have taught him that it would have produced as directly different effect.

Nor did he concur with Senators who thought it unwise that the Convention should never have been entered into at king a few remarks, bearing testimony to the -all. That Convention was to be made elevated character and many virtues of the de- or war would have ensued. England would not compromise the question upon 49, and we were obliged, therefore, to make the offer.

He hazarded nothing in saving that spect and affection we entertained for him dur. there was a large majority in this body who were for compromise-honorable com-

The British Government and the Prime Minister of England were undoubtedly in favor of compranise, and upon the basis of the line which had been once proposed an honest man, a devoted, faithful brother, a by p- and declined by England. The de-4 claration of Sir Robert Peel ought to produce its effect upon Government and lead to a renewal of negotiations which, was now the great obstacle in the way of an amicable settlement of this question. He trusted indeed information had gone to Europe, though he had no official information of the fact, which would lead to an

When the message was delivered there

lost sight of. No good would come of war | Treasury when he a to the people of O egon or to any body else. Should we lose the territory the people in Oregon would suder beyond calculation. If we compromised upon 49, not one of our people would lose their property. But as a national measure he was for compromise. Though war should give us

Canada and all of Oregon, still he should be opposed to war. The work of war would accomplish a mighty social and political change. There was no power which could do us so much good in peace and so hands of the impter much harm in war as England, and the wages of the work good and evil were every way reciprocal. meats may answer t

The believed that a war would plunge from the Boston at us deeply in debt. Seven hundred and ny, under date Feb. lifty millions of dollars would be its cost at least, and all to most the cost of this complete pay roll of useless war. We should be overwhelmed with debt as we were in the Revolution.

A war would be the death of State rights, and for ver establish a military despotism. Lesses of property and losses of life would come also from war,-but these were nothing, for time could remedy ail this. As the friend of humanity, persons selected an civilization and progress, he was for peace. just average of the How then could men who were Democrats par excellence be in favor of it, when Gafer, No. 3, pr week banks and paper money were its smallest consequences.

Scam and Electricity were the modern inventions not before applied to war, The United States and England were now, when they are in through their mighty conductee, diffusing 1849 until the new blessings over the world. The world as they did no work for well as we were to be safferer: from war, therefore their pays Let peace continue and the time would it is given above." come predicted by poets and philosophers when there should be war no more.

Peace was pre-eminently our policy; son of wages at speother nations might resort to war to ob- tablishment, for the tata greatness, but we were great already -a nation covering twenty three degrees pany. We worked a of latitude. Our great mission was to occupy this wide domain with a virtuous population-to spread towns and cities over the whole surface. War was but an impediment in this great work. Establish Peace, and time under the guidance of a wise and cautious policy would effect all.

A " wise and masterly inactivity" would to the glass manufact prove prolound wisdom with us. Time operation of the same would effect everything. We had a grow- es of American ind ing population of 600,000 a year, and it number of establishme would be a million soon. Before some of than four years, from the young Senators were as gray as he how the prosperity of was we should have a population of 15. 000.000. Before anoth r generation we activity as far as its i should have eighty in monsextending from ample, the nineteen occan to occan.

Mr. Calhoun closed with some remarks ence, which the graw personal to hims, history Texas. He consupplies; they must lended tha Texas was not a Southern guestion in any respect. But if he had pursued a weaver, dyer and taile policy different in the one case than the other base houses to live it er, he had acted with a view of securing the here there is need of greatest good of both. In both cases he the industry of the cases desired to avoid war. Time would have lost Texas to us, while it would have giv- the various articles of en us Oregon. part there is required :

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I might be one of the favored few here to night. blest with a wife, lovely, hevond her sex, and surrounded with sons and daughters to cheer and comfort my old age. If ever a human being has suffered for the crime of drunkenness, that being am I. I have often resolved to launch myselfinto another world, but I seem doomed rather to hear the agonies of my reflections, and the horrors of my condition as an atonement for my crimes.

feel as I linger on the confines of this world, that I have murdered the wife of my borom-that I have sent my too-loving father to his silent tomb. Forgive me, I beseech thee. O God I in this my languishing state of torment -forgive me sainted spirit of my injured wife. and billowed shadow of my mudered father ! Angels of Heaven, I pray forgive me, and ere I depart, O ! young man, let me entreat you to shun-O, shun the intexicating bowl."

The old man departed, whither, God only knows, and 1 mixed with the gay and busy crowd, with a mind filled with painful reflections. Adieu. "PHILO."

An Elopement .- In consequence of fair promises of marriage, a young lady of Caroad.) was induced to elope with a young

It is a popular delusion to believe that hotville, Mass. (a manufacturing town on powder on a lady's face has the same efthe line of the Boston and Albany Rail- fect as in a musket-assists her to go off. road.) was induced to clope with a young GARDEN SEED-A large and fresh supply man at that place. They took 'French G just received by Mr. Enniss. [Mar 27-48:14

The question was then taken upon the adoption of the resolutions, when they were unani-

sent the proceedings of this meeting to the Court, with a request that the same belentered upon the Minutes.

Whereupon, B. Craige, J. W. Ellis and G. A. Miller, Esqrs., were appointed by the Chair. The meeting then adjourned.

E. SHOBER, Chairman. DANIEL COLEMAN, Secretaries. JAMES E. KERR.

The presentation of the foregoing pro- the whole of Oregon ? He appealed to ceedings to the Court in pursuance of the last resolution above, was a deeply interesting moment. A gloom of profound

hope now. All must see it-all must feel it. It was the highest consistency now to compromise this question. There were different ideas of consistency. Some gentlemen would adhere to one thing always. no matter what the circumstances. Some would adhere to men whether their principles changed or not. But what would you think of the physician who would prescribe calomel and nothing else through all stages of the disease. You would pro-

Burton Craige, Esq., moved that a commit. nounce him a quack, as you must those tee of three he appointed by the Chain to pre- men who would not moderate their action by the circumstances that time had brought.

> He hoped that his friends who went for the whole of Oregon had themselves changed these opinions since the meeting of Congress. They saw a divided party, and a divided people, and a divided opinion. Did it then become them to give the notice, to refuse compromise, and to claim

his friends as patriots to decide this question. In regard to notice he should oppose it unless given in a modified form. The House Resolution he could not vote sorrow seemed to settle upon the face of for because it was equivocal in its charevery member of the bar, and all present acter. If notice was given, let it be givshowed that they felt that a most excel. en in a plain and meaning manner, so slaves."

Mr. Berrien of Ga., now obtained the materials-such as coa floor and moved an adjournment.

The Philadelphia Gazette has the following explanatory paragraph in regard to the vessel which was lately captured on the African coast whilst engaged in the slave trade :

"We are informed upon good authority that taxious interests of in the barque Pons was sold at Rio de Janeiro as a trader by her owners, and that all interest in her on the part of Philadelphians ceased some time since. Her former commander, Captain Graham, under the Philadelphia owners, was at last advices lying sick at Itio de Janeiro, and intended to return to this city by the first opportunity. He could not, therefore, have been on board at the time of her capture.

"This statement is necessary to do away fires pro extinguished with the suspicion that might arise of Philadelphians being engaged in the infamous traffic in dreds of men, with

fae clay, iron, brass, salipetre, magnesia an such articles as these teen Glass Manufactor much short of a milli These various anicles duction, and the conport them to the placeused in manufacture as tured articles to the p quires the constant w thousand tons of coasts pal tennage. Let us suppose that i tective duty on Glass a where the tariff of 18 now flourishing estal thrown out of employn