

PUBLISHED WEEKLY BY

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TERMS.

Two Dollars if paid in advance; Three Dollars and Fifty Cents if payment be delayed three months...

Political.

Speech of Mr. Boyce on the Tariff.

Mr. Boyce. Mr. Chairman, I desire to make some remarks on the subject of the Tariff. It appears from the report of the Secretary of the Treasury, that the surplus balance on hand, September 30, 1853, was \$28,217,887.78.

It is important to observe what the free list does not contain and what it does contain. It does not contain articles of foreign manufacture, which may come in competition with our manufactures.

As regards the uniform duty of twenty five per cent, it rests on the radical error that all imports can pay the same rate of duty, whereas the fact is exactly the reverse.

After a brief history of the revenue system, prior to the adoption of the protective policy in 1816 - of the protective policy, and its necessary tendency to its logical result of prohibition on the one hand and bounties on the other...

enhanced to the extent of the duty on the foreign article. Five-sixths of our cotton crop is exported to Europe to be exchanged for their products...

That the protective policy is in violation of the Constitution is so obvious, that I will not stop to enlarge upon it.

The protective policy being thus in violation of the great principles of taxation and the Constitution, should be abandoned. So far as manufactures may be consequently protected by a strict revenue tariff, I have no objection...

Having seen what the principles of taxation repudiate, let us see to what they lead. They lead, I conceive to the lowest rate of revenue duties, universality of imposition and discrimination against luxuries.

By taxing only a portion of the imports, as is proposed by the Secretary of the Treasury, and admitting a mass of articles free of duty through the exercise of a little legislative benevolence...

As regards luxuries, the duties should be higher on them than on necessities. Because the rich who consume them are able with less burden to themselves, to pay a higher duty.

This protective policy is manifestly unequal to classes, but its inequality to sections is still more obvious. The manufacturing interests are in a great degree confined to the northern section of the Union.

was only one hundred and seventy-one thousand eight hundred and thirty-eight gallons per annum; in 1825, the duty was reduced to seven shillings three pence, and during the subsequent four years, the average annual consumption rose to three hundred and sixty thousand four hundred and fifty gallons.

Such a tariff as the one I have recommended would, I think, carry out as near as may be, the principles of taxation I have indicated as desirable.

The difficulty from a revenue tariff is not that we will have too little revenue, but too much. As an evidence of this, I would refer to the results of the present tariff.

To prevent these future surplus accumulations, I would authorize the Secretary of the Treasury to reduce the duties a regular percentage every six months, after a surplus began to accumulate, until the receipts only equalled the wants of the government.

From such a tariff as I have recommended, the material advantage would be incalculable. We would approximate as near as possible to free trade - the great privilege of selling where you can sell dearest, and buying where you can buy cheapest.

I have no doubt there are some around me who will dissent from this picture, and consider any departure from the protective policy as a calamity. To all such I would in 1816, the only parallel to it was to be found in the repeal of the edict of Nantz.

I appeal to the signal progress of the country since then, though we are far from having free trade yet, as the best commentary on these protective prohibitions. I would, however, particularly refer to the increase of imports and tonnage, the best possible thermometer of the prosperity of the country.

as would be the material advantage resulting from an adjustment of your tariff strictly to the revenue standard, the moral advantages would be greater.

It cannot be denied that the taxing powers of this government have been exercised unjustly to the section to which I belong. We are not ignorant of our wrongs, whatever may be the patience with which we endure them.

I have thus endeavored to put forward these great principles upon this subject which have been so long and so ardently cherished by the State of South Carolina.

Miscellaneous.

Japan and the Japanese.

In their social and domestic life the Japanese are truly Asiatic. Their females occupy but a subordinate position, although they are permitted to share in all the innocent recreations of their husbands and fathers.

Children are brought up in the habits of implicit obedience, and all of every rank are sent to school, where they learn to read and write. Beyond this degree of education, however, the children of the rich are instructed in morals, and the whole art of good behavior, including the minutest forms of etiquette.

At the age of fifteen years the boys have their heads shaved, and they then become members of society. They also receive a new name at this time, and invariably upon every advance in rank the old cognomen is changed for a new one.

In marrying, equality of rank between the contracting parties is the first requirement, and when no obstacle of this sort stands in the way, the youth declares his passion by attaching a branch of a certain shrub to the nosegay of the young lady's parents.

How they Bury their Dead in Naples.

N. P. Willis, in an account of his visit to Italy, speaks of the burial vaults in Naples in the following manner:

An old man opened the iron door, and we entered a clean, spacious, and well paved area, with long rows of iron rings in the heavy slabs of the pavement. Without asking a question, the old man walked across to the farther corner, where stood a moveable lever, and fastening the chain into a fixture, he raised the massive stone cover of a pit.

It was some time before we could distinguish anything in the darkness of the abyss. Fixing my eyes on one spot, however, the outlines of a body became defined gradually, and in a few minutes, sheltering my eyes completely from the sun above, I could see all the horrors of the scene but too distinctly.

His right heel lay on the forehead of a young man emaciated to the last degree, his chest thrown up as he lay, and his ribs showing like a skeleton covered with skin.

People were often brought in handsome grave clothes, but they were always stripped before they were left. The shroud, whenever there was one, was the prerogative of the undertaker.

Woman's Rights Vindicated.—Edward H. Jones having advertised his wife Sarah A. through the columns of the Stamford (Connecticut) Advertiser, as absent from his bed and board, she carries the war into Africa in this style:

Whereas my husband, Edward H. Jones, has falsely advertised that I have left his bed and board, and that he will pay no debts of my contracting, etc., this is to inform the public that the aforesaid Edward H. Jones had neither bed nor board for me to leave, he having been living at the expense of my father; and further, under the false pretence of procuring money to pay his way to Birmingham, Connecticut, he borrowed a dollar of my father, and with that paid for his lying advertisement against me, and even after this dastardly act, he took all the money I had and borrowed every cent in my mother's possession, and left the town.

FIGHTING ON THE WRONG SIDE.

In the Creek war, a portion of those Indians were friendly to the whites, and have received bounty land warrants for their services, but occasionally one on the wrong side of the question puts in his claim most ignorantly, but with great faith in getting it.

A short time since a renowned Hojo of the Creek nation requested the services of one of our attorneys while traveling in the Indian country, in procuring his land warrant from the department. The lawyer was delighted at the prospect of a good fee - the Indian promising him half the worth of the warrant in the event of it being obtained.

ANOTHER GREAT SALE OF NEGROES.

Saturday, the New Orleans Delta says, 46 negroes, belonging to the estate of the late D. F. Burthe, were sold by Messrs. Beard and May, for the sum of \$37,470. The sale was to close the estate, and consisted of old and young, women and children.

ARCHBISHOP HUGHES.

The New York Freeman's Journal has the following in relation to the health of this prelate. We are happy to learn that letters have again been received from Archbishop Hughes, and that his health is again firmly established.

THE GAMBLER.—The testimony of gamblers as to their own callous hearts is very abundant and conclusive. Not intemperance, not licentiousness, not highway robbery, nothing short of murder so blunts the sensibilities and sears the conscience as the habit of living on chance.

A BEAUTIFUL MIND.

A beautiful mind is like a prolific seed, the mother of loveliness, the fountain of bliss, the produce of many treasured and estimable flowers, which no cancer can efface, nor time destroy.

The Millerites in this city have renewed their zeal of late, and confidently predict the end of the world this year.

They do not name the precise day. That has been done several times, and of course failed. The general plan is to speak of the times as to occur sometime during the present year. Some, however, fix the time to be on the 26th of May, when the great eclipse occurs.

SEBASTIAN'S NEBRASKA BILL.

Had, Feb. 12.—REV. E. N. KIRK, in his sermon at the Mount Vernon Church, this morning, pointedly condemned the Nebraska Bill. The Christian Church, he said should not close her eyes to the reckless ambition of trading legislators, nor cease to pray for their conversion to honest and enlightened principles.

THE REV. THEODORE PARKER ALSO MADE THE NEBRASKA BILL THE SUBJECT OF HIS MORNING DISCOURSE, DENOUNCING IT AND ITS AUTHOR WITH SARCASTIC.

SALE DAY.—Monday last was quite a busy day in Sumterville. Our streets were thronged with a goodly number of persons, and it was somewhat remarkable that every one seemed to have more business to attend to than could be comfortably crowded into one day's operations. An unusual amount of property changed hands, principally negroes.

WELL, WHO DID YOU FIGHT UNDER?

"Me fight under log," said Hajo. "No no; but who was your captain?" the lawyer inquired. "Me big man, me captain too," answered the Indian.

WELL, WHAT DID YOU SHOOT AT?

"Well, what did you shoot at?" asked the lawyer, thinking that he would defer further questions till an interpreter could be procured. "Me shoot at General Jackson, tree, four times," replied the warrant seeker.

GIRLS BEWARE OF THE MAN WHO BOWS AND SMILES.

Girls beware of the man who bows and smiles, and says so many soft things to you; he has no genuine love; while he who loves you most sincerely struggles to hide the weakness of his heart, and frequently appears decidedly awkward.