

# Clearfield Republican.

J. H. LARRIMER, Editor.

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## The Republican.

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J. H. LARRIMER.

## BUSINESS CARDS.

### DENTAL CARD.

A. M. SMITH offers his professional services to the Ladies and Gentlemen of Clearfield and vicinity. All operations performed with neatness and dispatch. Being familiar with all the latest improvements, he is prepared to make Artificial Teeth in the best manner. Office in Shaw's new row.  
Sept. 14th, 1858. 172.

### DR. R. V. WILSON,

HAVING removed his office to the new dwelling on Second street, will promptly answer any dental calls as heretofore.

DR. L. LARRIMER & TEST, Attorneys at Law in Clearfield, Pa., will attend promptly to all cases, Land Agents, &c., &c., in Clearfield, Centre and Elk counties.  
July 30, 1858.

### JOHN TROUTMAN

Still continues the business of Chair Making, and House, Sign and Ornamental Painting, at his shop formerly occupied by Troutman & Howe, at the east end of Market street, a short distance out of the town.

THOMPSON, HARTSCOCK & CO.  
Iron Founders, Curwensville. An extensive assortment of Castings made to order.  
Dec. 29, 1857.

### L. JACKSON CRANS,

ATTORNEY AT LAW, office adjoining his residence on Second Street, Clearfield, Pa.  
June 1, 1854.

### H. P. THOMPSON,

Physician, may be found either at his office at Seaford's hotel, Curwensville, when not professionally absent.  
Dec. 29, 1857

### FREDERICK ARNOLD,

Merchant and Produce Dealer, Luthersburg, Clearfield county, Pa.  
April 17, 1852.

### ELLIS IRWIN & SONS,

At the mouth of Lick Run, five miles from Clearfield, MERCHANTS, and extensive Manufacturers of Lumber,  
July 23, 1852.

### J. D. THOMPSON,

Blacksmith, Wagons, Buggies, &c., &c., Ironed on short notice, and the very best style, at his old stand in the borough of Curwensville.  
Dec. 29, 1853.

DR. M. WOODS, having changed his location from Curwensville to Clearfield, respectfully offers his professional services to the citizens of the latter place and vicinity.  
Residence on Second street, opposite to that of J. Crans, Esq.  
May 1, 1856.

### P. W. BARRETT,

MERCHANT, PRODUCE AND LUMBER DEALER, AND JUSTICE OF THE PEACE, Luthersburg, Clearfield Co., Pa.

### J. L. CUTTLE,

Attorney at Law and Land Agent, office adjoining his residence, on Market street Clearfield.  
March 3, 1853.

### A. B. SHAW,

RETAILER of Foreign and Domestic Merchandise, Shawville, Clearfield county, Pa.  
Shawville, August 13, 1853.

### D. O. CROUCH,

PHYSICIAN—Office in Curwensville.  
May

### WM. P. CHAMBERS,

CHARLES on Chairmaking, Wheelwright, and House and Sign painting at Curwensville, Clearfield co. All orders promptly attended to.  
Jan. 1, 1858.

ROBERT J. WALLACE, Attorney at Law, Clearfield, Pa., Office in Shaw's Row, opposite the Journal office.  
dec. 1, 1848.—14.

### JOSEPH PETERS,

Justice of the Peace, Curwensville, Penna. ONE door east of Montell's & Ton Eyck's Store. All business entrusted to him will be promptly attended to, and all instruments of writing done on short notice.  
March 31, 1858.—7.

PLASTERING.—The subscriber, having located himself in the borough of Clearfield, would inform the public that he is prepared to do work in the above line, from plain to ornamental of any description in a workmanlike manner. Also whitewashing and repairing done in a neat manner and on reasonable terms.  
EDWIN COOPER.  
Clearfield, April 17, 1857. 7.

## YOUR TEETH.

TAKE CARE OF THEM!!

DR. A. M. HILLS, desires to announce to his friends and patrons, that he is now doing all of his time to operations in Dentistry, desiring his services will find him at his office, adjoining his residence at nearly all times, on **Fridays and Saturdays**, unless notice to the contrary be given in the town paper the week previous.  
N. B. All work warranted to be satisfactory.  
Clearfield, Pa. Sept. 22nd, 1858.

## Miscellaneous.

### The Seminole War.

A letter from Key West to the Charleston Courier, announces that Col. Rector, Indian Agent for Florida, had succeeded in inducing some sixty of the Seminoles to assemble at Fort Myers on the 12th February, to embark for New Orleans, for Arkansas. They will be accompanied by the friendly Indians from Arkansas, numbering twenty. The correspondent adds:

Colonel Rector's interpreter, Sampson, came passenger in the Magnolia. He was formerly owned by Colonel Gnd Humphrey, of St. Augustine. During the Seminole wars he was four times a prisoner among the Indians, and there learned their language. He was considered of so great value that the United States government purchased him from Col. Humphrey, and held him as an interpreter for some years. His freedom was given him not long since, and he now declares his intention of becoming a citizen of this place. He gives us a short account of a journey into the Indian country, made with Captain McNeil and two of the Arkansas delegation, Sampson being the interpreter for the party in all their talks with the Seminoles. Captain McNeil was ordered by Col. Rector to proceed as far south as the Kissimmee river, and if possible have a talk with the Tallahassee tribe. The party consisted of Captain McNeil, a wagoner, Kotschick, a nephew of White Cloud, both friendly Indians, and Sampson, the interpreter. They left Tampa soon after Christmas, and were a week in reaching Buffalo Ford, on the Peace Creek, a station near the hunting grounds of the Tallahassee. Near the ford they came upon an extensive field planted with potatoes, corn and pumpkins. The ground bore marks of recent tillage, and the party were notified that Indians were in the neighborhood. So they attached a white flag and an Indian flock to a pole, and moved it in a conspicuous part of the field, when they left immediately for their camp across the ford.

The next day the friendly Indians went to the field and found the flock gone. (The flock was added to the flag to assure the tribe that friendly Indians were with the whites.) In the place of the flock they left several plugs of tobacco and some pipes, and to inform them that in three days they would return, they tied to the tobacco three short sticks. Kotschick and White Cloud's nephew kept bright lookout in the vicinity of the field, and on the second day were rejoiced to hear the report of a gun, and soon after a whoop, which latter they returned with interest, making the woods ring. A young Indian came rapidly up and conducted the two Seminoles to the Sub-Chief of the Tallahassee, who is called the Raging Deer. They found him on the bank of the creek under the shade of a cypress, accompanied by three stout warriors, well armed with rifles and double-barrelled guns, and comfortably clad. The talk was short—Raging Deer and his tribe would never leave their native land. He would, however, meet Captain McNeil, and listen to what he had to say.

The following day was appointed for their appearance. The friendly Indians were suspicious that treachery was intended, and they proposed to Captain McNeil to go back to Tampa, suggesting that Raging Deer and his Chief, Crazy Tiger, were deceiving them, and would probably attack them if they remained any longer in their territory. So Captain McNeil gave orders to return, and crossing Buffalo Ford they encamped for the night, intending to leave at break of day for the settlement. But soon after they should come up to the opposite bank of the stream, Raging Deer himself, unattended and ready to treat with the Captain. White Cloud's nephew and the wagoner with axes were sent back to bring in the three warriors, that they might be witnesses to the arrangements of their Chief. They were found and brought into camp that night, and the next morning, at an early hour, the palaver commenced. Captain McNeil told them plainly that they would not be allowed to remain unmolested by the whites, that quarrels between the settlers would be frequent, and that soon open warfare would occur, and they would be exterminated; but if they would emigrate, he was authorized by the President of the United States to offer to every warrior five hundred dollars in cash, a rifle, a complete hunting outfit, clothing and provisions to last them one year; and to every woman and child one hundred dollars would be given, besides provision and clothing for a year.

Panging Deer said that if his Chief, Crazy Tiger, his sister and his brother-in-law, would consent to emigrate, he would also agree to go, and in twenty-two days would be at Fort Myers with the whole tribe of which he was chief. Capt. McNeil furnished him with a passport to use, should he meet any of the whites while collecting his band, and then the party separated. Sampson returned to Col. Rector, and there learned that efforts to treat with Billy Bowlegs' old band party were successful, and that the emigrating party would probably number sixty souls. They would meet at Fort Myers, and from thence proceed to Point Aransas, and take passage in the Magnolia for New Orleans, in charge of Col. Rector. No hopes are entertained of getting Tiger Tail's party out of the territory this season.

### Perilous Situation at Sea.

TERRIBLE EXPERIENCE—THRILLING STORY.

Capt. Windsor, of ship Challenger, at New York, makes the following report:—On the 1st day of February, had a strong breeze from E. S. E. and thick rainy weather, with a heavy head sea on. About 2

30 P. M., I noticed a bank rising up to westward; it continued calm until 3 P. M., and then a light breeze sprang up from the W. N. W. Hauled around the yards square, and stood on her course E. S. E.; noticed this bank again, and found it rising fast, then lowered down upper top sails, and hauled taut the braces both sides; this brought the ship under close reefed topsails. At 3.30 P. M., the wind came with terrific violence, taking the water up like a whirlwind in all directions; it struck the ship with such force that it made everything crack fore and aft; ran the ship a few minutes, but finding the wind increased, let the topsail sheets fly fore and aft. In less than ten minutes there was not a single stitch of canvas to be seen aboard the ship, portions flying as far as the eye could reach.

The wind increased to such an extent, that it took crossjack and mizen topsail yards off in the slings; being bare of canvas at the time, ran the ship before it for about an hour; during this time she pitched into the heavy head easterly sea, running herself under forward, and tearing and ripping everything about her bows to pieces, completely filling the decks with water, and washing away every movable article. Thought it impossible to keep the ship above water much longer; the wind increasing so unusually. Held a consultation with the first officer, who thought the ship was settling in the water, and subsequently reported the ship was going down fast. Tried the pumps, and found some water, but they became choked with coal and were useless.

In this state of affairs, believing the ship would run under and go down head foremost, got ready to cut away the masts—luffed her up slowly to the wind, and as she came, she was hove so far down on her beam's end that it was impossible for her to right, the ship being so completely filled with water, and every thing down in the lee scuppers. Cut away the fore and main topmast backstays. When the main topmast went, it took the head of the mainmast off close to the eyes of the rigging; everything went on the mizen except the lower mast. It was then about 6 P. M., still blowing a perfect tornado, and the sea making a perfect wash over the ship, fore and aft, and she lay in the trough of the sea, unmanageable. Went to work to clear away the wreck, which was hanging under the lee bow, so as to keep the spars and iron work on them from making a hole in the ship, as they were then thumping and making fearful work on the ship's side.

It came on dark which made it impossible to get the wreck clear from the ship's side, so much gear of the top hamper hung over the forecast head, and foreyard, that we could not get clear of it without cutting away the foremast, and letting everything go clear. Did so rather than run the risk of having a hole made through the ship by the spars and iron work on them hanging alongside all night, thumping and gouging the ship up in a horrid manner. We succeeded in getting the wreck clear from under the lee bow. Put a sufficient gang at the port pump; got some water out of the port pumps through the night, the starboard pump being choked with coal, so that it became useless; tried to get the main topmast wreck clear of the ship, but could not, as portions lodged in the main rigging and over the main yard; could not get it clear until daylight came, when we succeeded in getting the wreck clear of the ship; the mainmast being the only stick left except main and mizen masts.

At 6 A. M., the wind moderated, watched a chance and sounded to port pumps; found between three and four feet water in the ship; then went to work pumping, and occasionally the pumps got choked with coal so that the boxes had to be drawn often to get the coal out of them; finally succeeded in about two hours and a half in getting most of the water out of her, after which turned to and secured everything about decks that was afloat. At 11 A. M., set the spanker with one reef in it, and mizen stayail, to keep the ship to the wind. On the morning of the 2d, bent it, got the ship so that she would steer, then rigged a jury mast forward, got a foretop stayail set, and bent a topgallant sail for a foremast and set it. On 5th Feb., set up a piece of a crossjack yard, and bent a sail upon it, and set it double reefed, that being all the sail that could be made. Then made Western as fast as possible; determined to reach New York again, but had little hopes of doing it, as the pumps were in such bad condition—the starboard pump being choked with coal, and totally useless, and the other one occasionally getting choked, and liable to become useless at any moment; the ship making water fast, and liable to sink any time. Since the 1st day of February, experienced very heavy weather.

From the Gleaner, 1811.

### Essay from the Desk of Poor Robert the Scribe.

"IT HAS A FINE GLOSS, BUT IT WON'T WEAR WELL."

My cousin Jacob you must know, keeps up the good old custom of his ancestors, of making New Year's presents to his family. So on the 1st day of January, Anno Domini, 1793, according to immemorial usage, precisely at 12 o'clock, "not a minute earlier, nor a minute later," he called his family around him, in the parlor, opened his budget, and gave to each one the pre-bid he had provided. The whole family were in a right good humor. Jacob well knew how to hit the fancy of every one of his family, and no one was dissatisfied. But it was admitted on all hands that Dolly's new gown was the pretiest. It was right should be, for Dolly was to be married, that day two weeks. My grandmother, who was trying her new spectacles, which had been presented to her, hearing so much of Dolly's new gown, begged to see

it. She is a pretty shrewd old lady, and has a manner of saying shrewd things, which makes one remember them. Looking at the chintz: "It has a fine gloss," (said she,) "but it won't wear well." It struck me very forcibly, and I have often thought of it since.

When I see a young, finely dressed, but very indolent girl, who curls her hair and cuts a pigeon wing in the newest style, yet, who could not dress a fowl, nor mend her husband's stockings, I can't help thinking with my grandmother—"She has a fine gloss but she won't wear well."

When I see a dashing young fellow, spending much of his time in dress or at cards; talking largely of what he is going to do, yet doing nothing profitable—whispering fine things in the ladies' ears, and dancing after them like their shadows, neglecting his business, and pursuing no regular employment, I would advise the girl he makes love to, to remember the saying of my grandmother—"Though he has a fine gloss depend upon it he won't wear well."

Should I ever live to see a set of politicians, professing great regard for the people's rights, and yet neglecting or trampling on them—declaring their attachment to economy, and yet squandering the public money on foolish favorites, or useless projects—taking measures avowedly to coerce foreign states, and yet every measure invariably recoiling on our own citizens—no matter what party it should be, or how fair their professions, I should be very apt to think with my grandmother—"Though they have a fine gloss, it is very evident they don't wear well."

But should I see politicians professing well, and practicing what they profess, expending the public money liberally on great objects of national improvement—maintaining the public rights, with a spirit and dignity that appeals and checks the first approaches of insult or aggression—neither flattering the prejudices of the people, nor neglecting their interests—such politicians, I should say "had a fine gloss," and their fame should long wear in the plaudits of a grateful and happy people.

### SPEECH OF HON. WILLIAM BIGLER, On the Tariff Question.

Delivered in the United States Senate, February 24, 1859.

The following abstract and extracts cover the leading features of Senator Bigler's great speech.

No question, save one connected with our form of government has led to so much controversy, in and out of our Congress, or given existence to such an abundance of conflicting and dissimilar opinion as that of the tariff, as well as the theoretical principles involved, as on the practical workings of given details. Nor is this at all singular; for in its very nature, it is, to a greater or less extent, a subject of conflicting interest, real or imaginary, between different sections of our common country, and interests, pursuits, and classes of people within the same section, each having like claims upon the justice and favor of the Government; whilst the close and well-balanced relations of producer and consumer, operative and capitalist, to the subject, have very naturally excited the utmost vigilance on the part of each of these classes in the maintenance of their rights and interests as involved in its operation. Nor has any measure so uniformly baffled the foresight and judgment of public men. Its practical operations upon the Treasury, and upon those industrial interests encountering severe foreign competition, has been all the while a problem—a grand mystery. No one of the sixteen regular laws adopted since 1789 has met the expectations of its advocates in every particular, nor has there been one which did not, at some time, seem to produce effects which no one had anticipated, and thereby controverted the most universally accepted theories on the subject, the results fluctuating to great extremes under the same rates of duty.

He then proceeded to illustrate from the figures the fluctuations in the receipts of the Treasury under the same Tariff, ranging from five to ten or twelve millions in different successive years. He then remarked there has never been a tariff law, and I do not believe there ever will be one devised, against which plausible, if not well founded objections may not be made by some interest or class of people, on some point or other of its operations; and no public man need be reproached because he did not foresee, with accuracy, what a given tariff would do, for the most sagacious have failed to do this. I have myself no faith in the cure all school of doctors on this subject; nor do I believe the tariff can do much for home interests as is claimed by some; nor sympathize in the unreasonable doctrines of extreme protectionists, or respect the policy of some who are constantly saying what they know cannot be granted; and still less in the efforts of others to persuade large classes of the people that they should rely rather upon the Government and the laws for prosperity, than upon their own enterprise, energy and industry. But I believe that in meeting the Constitutional obligation to provide revenue to defray the expenses of Government, we should endeavor to distribute the burdens incident thereto as equally as may be; giving all the incidental protection and aid we can to such manufacturing and other interests as encounter vigorous competition from abroad.

There is no dispute as to the right of Congress to levy impost duties. That power is expressly conferred in the Constitution. Nor need it be seriously denied that, in the exercise of that power, it is not as well the duty as the right of Congress to take into consideration the effect of such

exercise upon the general welfare of the whole country. It is in the details of this work that the problem is involved; and they are in no way proscribed in the Constitution. Revenue to sustain the national Government being the expressed object, the rates of duties to be assessed on the various articles of importation, and the incidents to flow from such rates, affecting any or all of the industrial interests of the country, are matters for the wisdom of Congress. In the exercise of this discretion, whilst seeking to promote the general good, the utmost care should be taken to do no injustice to no class of the people or branch of industry. Certainly, no attempt should be made to build up one of these at the sacrifice of the others; nor to burden, unequally one section of the country to advance the prosperity of another. No true friend of the manufacturer will seek to do these things, or insist upon the right of "protection for the sake of protection merely." Such policy would be alike weak and unwise. What we want, and all that is necessary, is the exercise of a wise discrimination in fixing the rate of duties on each article of importation, so as to do the most we can for the manufacturing interests, without oppressing improperly, on any other branch of industry. This we may properly do, and this it is our bounden duty to do.

The specific things it is right and proper for a nation to do, in its efforts to foster its domestic welfare, must depend, to a great extent, upon the elements of such country; the nature of the climate; the character and extent of its resources, as also the pursuits and inclinations of the people. If it be true that the wealth of a nation consists in the productive labor of its citizens, then it follows that the wealth of the nation is involved to some extent in the direction that labor; for the extent of its rewards must depend upon its fitness to the end to which it is devoted.

It must be obvious, too, that that country is most prosperous and independent which can profitably produce the greatest variety, and the largest relative quantity of the greatest staples of life, comfort, and means of military defence. Our country is blessed above all measure, in these particulars. She is possessed of the elements of prosperity for all the great branches of industry, agriculture, manufactures, and the mechanic arts, of which commerce is the natural off-spring.

No far as our revenue system may effect any or all of these interests, Congress should see that the beneficial incidents flow to such branches of industry as are best suited to the resources of our country, and to the inclinations and capacities of our people. No artificial, or unnatural interest should be considered in the action of Congress. No system of hot house horticulture to produce the fruits of the tropics, or *monna mulina*, for schemes of growing silk, should be sustained at the cost of five times the labor necessary to produce the flour, beef, pork, iron, cotton, wool, sugar, hemp, &c., necessary to exchange for these. But the great interest naturally suited to the country, should be considered and cherished, for in the pursuit of these the labor of our people is wisely directed. It is also the manifest interest of our nation to prepare its great staple productions, as early as may be for consumption, that is, vest the raw material with the greatest amount of value before sending it abroad. For instance the statistics of manufactures for 1850, show that the value of raw material used that year was enhanced from \$554 783 947 to \$1,010,628,170 by the process of manufacturing and at this rate the raw cotton exported in 1851, being of the value of \$131,355,051, would have equaled in value nearly the whole amount of importation. The less we buy of iron, cotton, hemp, wool, sugar, and other great staples, which we can produce as well as we can do anything else, the more ability we will have to buy those things which we cannot produce, and the better we shall be prepared to sustain the Treasury in this way.

So much for generalities; and now, sir, let me proceed to declare to the Senate, without reserve, just what I would do, and how I would do it, had I the power to dispose of the subject. I have always held to the doctrine of a tariff for revenue only, and in shaping a law to this end, I should conform it to no arbitrary rule or principle, but compose it of different modes, and, in some instances, the better to equalize the rate of charge upon similar articles, and at the same time to discriminate against inferior goods, I should compound the two modes, applying the charge as well upon the quality as upon the value of the same article. I should discriminate in fixing the rates of duty, so as to maintain our great branches of industry in their competition with similar pursuits in foreign countries, so far as that can be done without imposing improper burdens upon other classes of the people. I should do this on the ground that there is a well-balanced reciprocity between all departments of industry, acting and reacting on each other; the prosperity of one being beneficial to all, and *vice versa*; the manufacturer employing the laborer and mechanic, and consuming the products of the farmer, and they return taking the manufacturer's goods the farmer being directly interested in having his manufactures produced in his own vicinity, rather than at remote points, to which he cannot transport his products in payment.

I hold, also, that the manufacturer has strong claims to the incidental aid flowing from our revenue system, because of the positive damage resulting from his business from our unrestrained system of paper currency, over which he can have no effective control, and to which I shall presently allude. I should also be careful that the higher rate of charges fall upon the luxuries, rather than the necessities, of life, for the reason that the consump-

tion of the farmer has no beneficial incidents, and is in no way calculated to advance the general prosperity and welfare of the country, and is, beside, a principal cause of the heavy commercial balances too often found against our country. If there be those able to indulge in such consumption, let them pay accordingly.

I should be careful, too, that the Government collected whatever its demand might be, whether counted on quantity or on the value of the article, so that the honest importer might stand at least equal with the unscrupulous adventurer.

After an allusion, in justification to himself, to his views upon this subject twelve years ago, Mr. Bigler proceeded at length to discuss the necessities for a prompt readjustment of the tariff, pointed out the wants of the Treasury, present and prospective; the elements which composed them, and arguing at length from admitted data the utter impossibility that the estimates of revenue made by the Secretary, could or would be realized.

He then remarked, it is too obvious, therefore, Mr. President, that the alternative of an increase of the public debt, or increase of the revenues are before us; and for one, sir, I am emphatically in favor of the latter and against the former. I am utterly opposed to the creation of public debt in time of peace. It is against the settled policy of our Government, and should not be indulged, even to a moderate extent. It has been said the present tariff has not had a fair trial; that it may hereafter bring the necessary revenue. But, suppose the Secretary's estimates to prove entirely correct, it will require over ten millions annually, for three years, above his estimates, to meet the deficit which he himself shows. Such a case leaves no room for doubt or dispute.

It is proper that I should remark at this point, Mr. President, that I dissent from the estimate of the Secretary of the Treasury with the utmost reluctance, and in all kindness to him, for I am his personal and political friend.

But, sir, it is said that there is not time sufficient to accomplish the work at this session—and it must be conceded that the time is short, but we can have much more time than we had on the present tariff, which was discussed in this body only a few hours. But, sir, if we can not have a complete revision of the tariff, applying different rates and rates to different articles, as may seem best, then gives us four or five or six per cent. on the rates of the present law. Either of these propositions could be understood and disposed of in a few hours.

The Senator then proceeded to notice briefly the views of the President, and those of the Secretary of the Treasury on this subject, and discussed at some length the difference between specific and *ad valorem* duties. The aim of both was to raise from this source the amount of customs; they differed only in the method of doing it. A tariff for revenue was the Democratic doctrine, but the mode of assessing the duty, whether upon the value or quantity of the article has never been made an article of our party faith. Our faith was to deal justly with all in the use of either mode.

Mr. Bigler then continued:

But, Mr. President, the manufacturers of iron would be perfectly satisfied with a very moderate specific duty on the several kinds of the foreign article. They are quite willing that we should ascertain what the aggregate duty, per ton, has averaged for a series of years and fix that as a specific rate. They would be content with six dollars per ton on pig metal, twelve on railroad iron, and fifteen on rolled or hammered bar, which would not exceed the average that has been paid under the *ad valorem* principle for the last eight or ten years. Now, sir, if no greater average sum is paid, I do not see that it can make an essential difference to the consumer or to the treasury, whether the charge is made by a fixed sum on the quantity or the value; but it is of great importance to the domestic manufacturer; for the specific duty tends directly and effectually to the exclusion of the inferior article from the country; for it is seen that when a fixed sum is charged upon the quantity the rates becomes highest upon the poorest article, and whilst the better will stand the charge, the inferior is excluded, which a benefit as well to the consumer as to the American producer, and must result in the general good. With a moderate rate of duty, the American iron-maker can compete with the foreign manufacturer in the production of the best article; but he cannot sell good iron as low as the English can had and brittle trash, and he can make the best nearly as cheap he can the worst. He may stand fair competition, but he needs protection against fraud and deception. The experience of the Pennsylvania Railroad shows that the wear and tear of American iron, under the amount of tonnage on that road, is from five to six per cent., whilst on the foreign article of the average quality, it would range from eight to twelve per cent. It is the importation of the inferior article that has embarrassed the American manufacturer, as well as deceived and defrauded the American consumer.

The effect of duties upon articles competing with our principal staple productions on the interest of the consumer is, and a ways has been, a subject of controversy. The Senator from Georgia, (Mr. Iverson,) a few weeks since, in discussing the policy of using American iron in the construction of the Pacific Railroad, submitted a calculation based on the erroneous assumption that iron of equal quality could be had twenty-four per cent. below the usual price were the tariff taken off, and the home production, in consequence, should cease; in other words, that if we had no duties and no home production, foreigners would supply us twenty-four per cent. below the present rates. This