

# Wradford Aeporter.

Towanda, Wednesday, Sept. 30, 1846. POR CANAL COMMISSIONER,

WILLIAM B. FOSTER, JR. OF BRADFORD COUNTY

Democratic County Nominations.

DAVID WILMOT, of Towards GORDON F. MASON, of Mourot. JOHN L. WEBB, of Smithfield, VICTOR E. PIOLLET, of Wysox.

JOHN H. BLACK, of Wyalusing.

LEMUEL S. MAYNARD, of Rome. Ceneral Election, Tuesday, October 13th, 1846

Mr. CHARLES W. CUMMINS is authorized to act as our Agent, in procuring, and receiving advance payments from new subscribers. Mr. C. is also an Agent for Godey's publications.

### Another Falsehood of the Argus.

A communication appears in the last Bradford Argus headed "For the Bradford Reporter," and prefaced by the following remarks by the editors of the Argus:

The following communication was originally intended for the Reporter, and handed into that office for publication; but the editors of that print refused to give it a place, though solicited to do so, by one of the most prominent men of their party, at whose request we insert it in the Argus."

Beware

Every word of which is untrue. We were never " soficited by a prominent man of our own party " to publish it-we never refused to give it a place, and the man who handed it to us never requested the editors of the Argus to insert it in their paper. The facts are simply these-Esq. Barstow handed us the communication saying it had been given to him with a request that he would present it to us for publication—that we could do as we pleased, he cared nothing about it. We read it and informed him that we had no objection to giving it a place, but could not in this instance relax the rule we established at our outset, and which we have invariably adhered to, to know the author. Esq. Barstow replied he could not give the author for he did not know who wrote the article, and repeated " he cared nothing about it."

We laid it in our drawer, where it remained until one day last week, when one of the editors of the Argus called for it, and said they were going to publish it. He was then informed that we had no other objections to its publication in our paper than that which we have mentioned, the withholding the name of the author. This same editor of the Argus then stated that he knew the author—that he was a whig, although he had used the signature " A Democrat." We have since been informed by Esq. Barstow that he never requested the editors of the Argus to publish it-that he did not know the author and cared not whether it was published at all or

Here is a specimen of whig misrepresentation, falsehood and deception. Nothing is too base for them to carry false impressions and make undue prejudices against the Democratic candidates or their friends. A sure evidence of a desperate and sinking cause.

#### ARE YOU ASSESSED! You must be Assessed at least TEN DAYS before

the Election-next Saturday is the LAST, DAY.

Gross Deception! Falsehood & Fraud! We find, in the "Montrose Advocate," a paper controlled by Col. Lusk, who made Mr. White the candidate in opposition to Mr. Wilmot, the regularly nominated candidate of the Democratic party, an this County, on Tuesday evening, the 15th inst., in stroy Mr. Wilmot. which it is stated that the following resolutions were passed-

Resolved, That this meeting holds that rotation in office to be a cardinal feature in the Democratic shield themselves from the calumny of so vile a slander. faith, and should be carried out by a faithful adhe-

rence to the one term principle—therefore
Resolved, That the next member of Congress from this district justly belongs to Tioga county, and we therefore concede the right to our Tariff Democratic friends of that county to bring forward her man.

A most shameless perversion of truth! A deliberate misrepresentation for purposes of deception! No such resolutions were passed at that meeting: none were offered. We were present from its organization to its adjournment, and we unhesitatingly declare that no such resolutions, or any other resolutions were read, named, offered or passed; and in proof of our assertion, we will be sustained by more than one hundred democrats.

The only motion made, that savored of the form of resolution, was by Col. Bull-that the meeting proceed to appoint Conferees to nominate a Tariff candidate for Congress-and even this motion was not seconded.

For the truth of our statement, we appeal to every democrat (not disorganiser) who was present on

What should be thought of the paper or the faction that resorts to such measures to ensure its success? Deception, falsehood and fraud are their weapons-their victims the candidates of the democratic party. And such are the enemies who are waging war upon Democratic usages-Democratic principles and Democratic men, and such the means by which they undertake to earry on their unholy crusade. Will the people be duped, betrayed and deceived by them ! No! it cannot be. They will see the iniquity, and spurn the deceivers and their guilty frauds with honest indignation; and by their vote on the Second Tuesday of October, pronounce them unworthy the confidence of freemen.

# Look to your Votes!

We contien the republican voters of this Congress al district to look to, and examine the votes they deposit in the ballet boxes. Desperate and dishenest means, w have good reason to fear will be attempted to defeat Mr. Wilmot the candidate for Congress. This district is to he made the great buttle ground of the federal party in Permsylvania. We do know that fureign in fluences are cheedy at work! The mails have been loaded for the last two weeks with speeches and electioneering pamphiete four Washington. We call upon the unbought and independent voters of Bradford, Tioga and Sucque beams counties, to repel this interference on the part of the federalists and iron masters. The monied influence of the country is against us. Our reliance is upon the people. Let them arouse themselves to the importance of the contest. Let them stand firm by their principle علله قط الله الد المد

### Who are the Traiters !

We have had placed in our kands a hand-bill purporting to contain the proceedings of a meeting held in Fioga county sometime last week, evidently got up and nanaged by the commanding General of the disorgunzers' forces for the purpose of denouncing Mr. Wilmot and his supporters; and containing a set of resolutions which mark the character of the party that engendered them. Among them is the following:

Resolved. That we regard the faction in this county who are supporting the Tariff of 1846, as traitors to the lest interests of our commonwealth and as enemies to he great democratic party of the State.

What say the 44 delegates of Tioga who vote ! unanimously for the re-nomination of Hon. David Wilmet, and an approval of his course in Congress! Are you willing to be branded as traitors to the best interest

Pennsylvania?
What say the seventy Democratic delegates of Bradfor i, who voted in Convention unanimously for the re-nomination of Mr. Wilmot, and to sanction and support him for re-election? . Do you feel that you descree o be denounced as traitors to your constituents?

What say you, Democrats of Susquehanna, who re solved in Convention that Mr. Wilmot's course in Congress met your hearty approval, and that you would sgain cordially give him your support for re-election; are you content to be proscribed as a set of traitors to the terests of the commonwealth !

What say the Democrats of the 12th Congressional strict who prefer the tariff of 1846 to the odious, unqual and oppressive features of the law of 1842? Will u submit to the dictation and insult of a self-constitu ted tribunal of recreants from the Democratic party? shall your principles be derided, the candidates of your choice contemned, and yourselves publicly denounced as traitors and enemies to the democratic party, and you remain silent? Arouse in defence of yourselves, your principles and your posterity. Hurl back the infamou charge upon your accusers, and show to the world that you have avowed your sentiments by your delegates in regular Convention, and having avowed them, you dare

### Beware of Falsehood!

We understand a story has been out in circulation is one of the eastern townships, that Gordon F. Mason the Democratic candidate for Senator is unfriendly to the North Branch Canal, and Democrats are urged to support Mr. Tracy as the only hope of completing that improvement. We assure our friends, and the friends of the Canal that there is not the slightest foundation for such a surmise. It is a sheer fabrication to deceive and seduce democrats from the regular ticket. Mr. Mason is, and ever has been an ardent friend of the North Branch Canal; and if legislative action should be necessary in its behalf, he will be among its first and foremost friends. He is thoroughly acquainted with the situation of that work; is anxious for its completion and by his capacity for public business, his industry and talent for legislation is capable of accomplishing much more than his competitor. Democrats, you have a candidate for Senator every way qualified to discharge his duty, one whose interests are identified with your interests.-Let no device of the enemy draw you away from his support.

#### More of Gen. Patton's meeting in Tioga County.

In addition to the resolution denouncing all democrats as traitors who support Mr. Wilmot, we find in Gen. Patton's meeting the following:

Resolved, That the fact of the Hon. David Wilmot not being able to command the services of such men as William Elwell, Ephraim W. Baird, David F. Barstow, Esquires, and Gen. Patton, Democrats of his own borough, and in their stead, soliciting the aid of speakers from New York, whose interest it is to cheapen our Coal and Iron, speaks volumes against his fidelity to the interests of his own constituents.

We understand also, that the General while in Tioga county, boldly asserted that our townsmen Ira H. Stephens and Col. J. F. Means, were opposed to Mr. Wilmot's re-election. For ourselves, we had hardly deemed it important to even contradict such palpable falsehoods; believing the high political character of the gentlemen named, a sufficient refutation of all such slanders. But it is due to these gentlemen that the truth should be made public; and it is due to the public that the truth should be known in order that a propes estimate may be account of a meeting held by the disorganisers of placed upon the men and the means resorted to, to de-

We invite the attention of our readers to the following letters from the gentlemen named above, furnished S. D. Goodrich.

The proceedings of a meeting held at Wellsboro' on the 24th inst., has been placed in my hands. In one of the resolutions of which, it is represented that Hon. David Wilmot the regular nominee for Congress, in this district, cannot command my services n the campaign this fall. If the resolutions are to be construed so as to represent me as opposing the election of Mr. Wilmot, it places me in a false po-sition. If it was intended to assert that either Mr. Wilmot or his friends had requested me to take the stemp in his behalf, and that I declined so doing, it is equally incorrect—neither is the fact. I have not the vanity to believe that the public use of my name, with or without authority, (and in this case entirely without,) will either benefit one candidate or injure the other, still it would best accord with my own feelings, not to be dragged nolens volens into the arena of politics. I have said this much, merely for the purpose of setting forth my position in its true light.

WM. ELWELL.

Towanna, Sept. 29, 1846. Towarna, Sept. 29, 1846. "
I have seen and read the proceedings of a meeting held in Tioga county, in which my name is introduced (without authority from me) in one of the resolutions, by stating that my services could not be obtained as a public speaker by the Hon. David Wilmot, the candidate for Congress in this district.

It is true that my business engagement are such as to the state of t

render it very inconvenient for me to take the stumpthis fall, and I had some time since made up my mind not to do so. It is also true, that Mr. Wilmothas not desired me to do so for his benefit; nor am I vain enough to be-lieve that I could malerially aid him in his election in that way. But the resolution referred to has been construed way. But the resolution reterred to has been construct by many to mean that I am opposed to the re-election of Mr. Wilmot. If those who adopted the resolution entertained suchlan opinion, they were greatly in error; and I am charitable enough to believe, that my position had been grossly misrepresented to the good people of Tioga county, or they would not have made the use they did

my name in their meeting.
I hope I may not be misunderstood, when I here repeat what I have so often and at all times said-I shall support the regularly nominated ticket. I have never in my life failed to support regular nominations; and I would consider it a reproach upon my political character to even intimate that I would failer at this time. After perusing the proceedings of the Tioga meeting, I have thought it necessary to say this much, that my position might be understood. E. W. BAIRD.

GENTLYMEN: - We have been informed from the mos VENTYPEN: We was need informed fountie most reliable source, that Wwn. Patton, when at Covington, Tioga county, had the handhood publicly to assert, that we, together with Mr. Elwell and Mr. Baird, were out in opposition to Hon. David Wilmot, the regular candidate for Congress. A man who would make this assertion is capable of snything. The assertion is capable of snything. as we are concerned, is wholly groundless and faire; and from our open and active support of Mr. Wilmot, must have been known to be faire by Mr. Patton himself.— We deem it but just to ourselves and to others, to can tion the public against a man so reckless of truth.

John P. Means. Ira H. Stephens. To the Editors of the Reporter,

## The People in Motion.

We have received the proceedings of a large d tic merting held in Springfield on the 25th inst. It was a meeting of the pioneers and early settlers of that town ship. Such a meeting as will tell strongly upon the public mind. That staunch veteran of the party Theo dore Leonard was president, Wm. Gates, Amos Knapp, Predenck Leonard and Theodore Wilder, V. Presidents W. S. Grace, Lafayette Leonard and Thomas Smead acted as secretaries. Resolutions approving of the course of Mr. Wilmot, and pledging themselves to stand by the whole ticket were passed unanimously. We have not room to give them an insertion this week. Below will be found the correspondence of the citizens of Springfield with Mr. Wilmot, who was present and addressed the meeting. This correspondence shows the high esteem in which Mr. Wilmot is held by the honest farmers and laborers of the country. They know him as the bold and fearless advocate of the rights of labor against the clamors of interested capitalists.

Springfield, Bradford Co., Sept. 15, 1846. Hon. David Wilnor: Dear Sir-The undersigned, republicans of Springfield, approving your noble and patriotic stand in the Congress of the U.S., in defence of the great doctrine of Democratic Truth —of the rights of the Laboring Masses, earnestly desire to meet you at their own firesides, and tender to you, personally, their high consideration for your

Your course upon the Tariff, we regard as the highest pledge that could be given of your fidelity

to, and sympathy with the people.

We cannot but regard the Tariff question as involving in its issues the struggle between the laboring mass and the privileged few—between the "democracy of numbers," and the "aristocracy of associated wealth."

You sir, were faithful to our interest—to our declared will, and to your own solemn pledges; and when the hour of trial came, you stood with manly independence, with great and acknowledged ability, on the side of the people. In the Congress of the Nation, you were found battling for the rights of the many. Permit us to say, we admire your firmness—we honor your fidelity. Planting yourself on the great doctrine of Man's equality—standing by the sacred cause of humanity and its rights, you did not shrink from your high duty to your country and to

your constituents.
The pioneers of this township know and feel that your sympathies are with them. We shall, therefore be highly gratified to meet you on Friday, the 25th inst., at which time the republicans of our district will be assembled together, and most happy to extend to you a hearty and cordial welcome.

Be so obliging, dear sir, as to give us early infor-mation whether it will meet your convenience to accept our invitation and be with us on the 25th inst. T. Eaton, Geo. E. Brooks,

Chauncey Guthrie, A, W. Johnson, John Salisbury, Wm. Sargeant, Wm. S. Grace, A. S. Cole. Benjamin Cole, Geo. Sargeant, Fanning Cole, Isaac P. Doane, G. L. Whipple, Wm. Grace, La Fayette Leonard, ohn Henry, Paul Furmao, Abraham Ward, Isaac Cooley, Daniel Cleaveland, A. B. Bently, Geo. Upham, Q. E. Cleaveland, C. H. Campbell, s. W. Burt Esdras Rich. Noah W. Bliss, ederick Leonard. Stephen Bliss, E. Brooks, F. G. Bennett, ra Woodworth. Elam Bennett, M. Chapel. Rufus Hosley, Seth Gates. David Knapp, Amos Knapp, W. Sargeant, James Satgeant. D. J. Cleaveland, Wm. Bargeant, Samuel Ketchum N. P. Stacey, Wm. H. Sargeant 8. L. Cooley, Albert Leonard,

Alvin Bailey,

Wm. S. Guthrie.

J. Q. Merrick.

James Dickinson,

Charles Phillips N. D. Reynolds, Hiram Spear, Thomas Smead, Wm. C. White, Charles Burgess J. Phillips, E. P. Chase, E. King, John Hawley, John S. Knapp, Benj. S. Toothill, Charles Guthrie, James Fuller. hn Norman, B. Newell, Eber Leonard. Waltar Mattocks, Charles Mattocks, Wm. Wilder, H. S. Grover,

L. R. Bennett, P. M. Hasley, Dexter Eaton. 8. Severane Towanda. Sept. 18, 1816. with the republicans of your township on the 25th inst., has been placed in my hands. Such an expression of confidence, and approval of my public conduct, coming as it does from the pioneers and early settlers of Spring-field, those who have broken the wilderness—is most grateful to my feelings. To enjoy the confidence of such men—to be known as the faithful representative of their

E. A. Smead.

feelings and interests, is the highest ambition to which I have ever aspired. You do me but justice in the assurance you are pleas ed to give "that you know and feel that my sympathies are with you." Yours is the lot of labor—the destiny of a vest majority of our race. Your cause therefore is the high and holy cause of humanity, in which every

heart, not callous, must sympathise.
You have been pleased to refer with approbation to my course and my vote in Congress upon the tariff. I was governed in my conduct upon that question by the highest considerations of duty and fidelity to the people inguest considerations of duty and intentity to the people I represented, and in my vote I stood side by side with the republican party of the Union. I stood by the rights and interests of the mass, against the claims of a privileged few—by the cause of labor against the sordid dimes of capital.

It will give me great pleasure to be with you on the Respectfully yours.
D. WILMOT.

To Channey Guthrie, Theodore Leonard and others

### Whom the Gods will to destroy they first make mad?

General Patton, in his madness enters fully into all the machinations of the old federal leaders to defeat the candidates of the Democratic party. The game is a desperate one, and it seems that the Gen. is resolved to play it desperately. We have been favored by a friend of his with a plan of his operations for the next two weeks, the most important part of which is that a paper is to be got out PROPERSING to be Democratic, but in fact a pirateunder false colors. In corroboration of this, it is also said he has already sent his printers to Montrose where the paper is to be printed in Col. Lusk's office, to be styled the "Bradford Settler," and purporting to be published at this place.

We caution our Democratic friends in advance, against this piratical movement. It is designed solely to distract the Democratic party, and if possible, to defeat their regular nominations. It is an enemy in disguise, A wolf in sheeps clothing. Beware of it!

THE TIOGA COURTE HOUSE,-Capt. A. M. Cos, late of the Claremont House in this place, has taken this well known tavern stand in the village of Owego N. Y. Where Capt. Coe is known as a landlord, he needs no recommend, for the fact has long since gone forth to the world, that he gets up better "fixin's and things," than can be found at any public house in southern New York or nothern Pennsylvania. Persons visiting Owego will find it their interest to give him a call, for he certainly will "do the best he can."

#### [For the Bradford Reporter.] Discrimination for Protection Unconstitutional.

The Argus under this head says that "Wilmot, Mercur and other free traders are skulking behind the nstitution as a last resort in their assaults upon the octrine of Protection." This sentence abounds with misrepresentations. We instance the following: 1st either Wilmot, Mercur or any other Democratic speaker has taken the ground that discrimination for protecion within the revenue standard is unconstitutional. They have indeed urged, and with unanswerable force, that a tariff (not discrimination) for protection was unonatitutional. They also urge with equal force that discrimination for protecting one class of community at the expense of another or of all others is unjust and nexpedient; but they have never argued that proper and just discriminations for the benefit of all were unconstitutional when confined within revenue limits. 2d, Wilmot and Mercur are represented as free traders. The author of that article knows this to be false. 3d, Wilmot, Mercur and other free traders" are represented as "skulking behind the constitution" when so far from that being the fact these men have stood upon that broad platform from the first and met the storm unawed by its terrors. 4th, it is represented as "their last resort"-when it was among the first, and not as the Argus intimates after they had been driven from every other. That this resort however will endure to the last and stand out in bold relief when the fog of such men as Ward, the misrepresentation of Patton and Bull and the oam of Adams and other prohibitionists shall be remembered only to be despised, we have not a doubt.-The Argus adds: "Any departure whatever from a taxed only 187 per cent., and that costing \$1 corizontal line-any discrimination in levying duties only 14 per cent. which has for its object the protection of any interest of our country, they declare as a violation of the Coustitution." Here these men are represented as the advocates of horizontal duties. This representation is without the shadow of truth. These men advocate no such doctrine. Their doctrine is, that revenue duties should and cheaper article to the same standard. While be laid to protect "all the great interests of the whole mion, embracing agriculture, manufactures, the mechathe benefits and burdens, like the rains and dews of nic arts, commerce and navigation "-thus making both heaven to fall equally and gently upon all. They contend with truth that the tariff of 1842 is so framed as to build up one class of community at the expense of all others. That it gives the benefits to capital and throws the burdens upon labor. That its specific and minimum duties are grossly and wickedly unjust. But these entiments honestly entertained and freely and often expressed, the Argus forgets to quote, and endeavors to palm off sentiments not entertained and arguments never need by these men as genuine. Having thus erected a man of straw; with pugnacious skill, the test of the article is devoted to an attempt to knock him over. Such is the boasted honesty that weekly pervades the columns of the Argus.

COAL.—The Baltimoreans are complaining of the present prices of coal. Last year at this time, coal was selling in that city for five dollars per ton. Now it commanis six, besides an extra charge for delivery. Oh! the ruin to the coal interest.

# Farmers, Laborers, and Mechanics, READ & UNDERSTAND!

Let Facts and Figures Speak!!

We publish this week, extracts from several speeches made in Congress while the Tariff bill was under discussion. These extracts embrace tables of various kinds. all of which are carefully compiled from the records and documents in the Treasury Department. These tables can be relied upon as strictly correct and authentic in every particular.

# Extracts from the speech of Mr. ue of the silks by them respectively purchased delivered July 2, 1846.

To show, beyond the power of cavil, the injurious effect of the tariff of 1842 upon the 75 cents to \$1 per yard, was twice as heavy wool-growing interest, in levying a duty of only 5 per cent. ad valorem, or three-and-a-half mills on a pound, on all imported wool costing | Thus, if the former class paid a tax of \$5 on a seven cents or under, and to show the competition of that article with the domestic product pay only \$2.50 on a dress costing from \$30 to tion, in reducing the price of the latter, he would here submit tables, showing the increasing amount of imports, for the last three years, It was, therefore, more unjust than the squareof the wool invoiced at seven cents and under, vard duty. Now, he would submit it to the GENTLEMEN:-Your kind letter, inviting me to meet | and of the decreasing prices of American wool since 1841 :

> Wool imported costing 7 cents and under a pound 1843. 9 months. 3,332,644 lbs. 23,382,097.lbs.

> Prices of American wool in the N. Y. market. July, 1841. July, 1844. June, 1846. American Saxony, 48 a 50 c. 40 a 42 c. 35 a 38 c. " merino, full bloed,

> 42 a 45 c. 38 a 40 c. 32 a 35 c. Amer. merino, 3 & 35 a 37 c. 34 a 36 c. 28 a 31 c.

Now, as he had before observed, a duty of 30, or even 25 per cent., would operate a suf ficient protection on the finer wool, the price being as high in England as here. It was not from that quarter that the farmer had experienced any injury, or had any to lear. The manuwool' over the farmer's eyes, and to draw his attention from the true source, whence his interest was injuriously affected, he was pointed to the duty of 30 per cent. and three cents a said in regard to the importation of the Smyrna, Barbary, and South American wool, at the mere nominal duty of 5 per cent., or three-ands-half mills the pound, which was daily undermining his interest. The importation of the latter kind of wool had increased from 3,332,-644 pounds, for nine months, in 1843, to 13, 808, 645 pounds, in 1844, and to 23,382,097 pounds in 1845. All that kind of wool was worked up by the woollen manufacturer, displacing the American production, and depressng the price of the latter, as would be seen by he table-32 per cent., from 1841 to 1846, and

25 per cent., from 1844 to 1846. As the duty upon the great body of the woollen goods was, by the existing law, 40 per cent., and on that kind of wool only 5 per cent., it gave the manufactured article composed of it a protection, over the raw material, of 35 per cent. It was true that the woollen manufacturer was gathering a rich harvest from such a system, which, at the same time, was rapidly sapping the prosperity of the domestic produer of the raw material.

It seemed to him that the interests of the woolgrower and woollen manufacturer were well provided for by the bill. It taxed all alike with a duty of thirty dollars on the hundred, which afforded a protection of a least forty dollars on the hundred. Such was the

discriminating duties as would afford reasona-

ble incidental protection?" ble incidental protection:

But there were some important manufactures
of woollen not embraced in the ad valorem duties by the act of 1842, to which the remarks he had made did not strictly, in all respects, in the first place, the cost of manufacturing apply : they were carpetings, flannels, baizes. and bockings. The former was among the comforts, the latter three were among the necessaries, of life. Upon those articles, that act imposed specific duties, discriminating in States, was 484,136 tons, and the number of an odious manner against the comsumer of the an odious manner against the comsumer of the the employees increased in the sum operation, cheaper article. On the importation of carpet- was 30.497. Allowing the number of mention of the complex of the complex operation, and the complex operation of the complex operation, and the complex operation of the complex operation operation of the complex operation ings for the year ending June 30, 1845, the employed to have increased in proportion price per yard and rate of duty reduced to ad valorem, were-

\$2 74 per yard; duty 23.7 per cent.
2 26 per yard; duty 28. per cent.
1 95 per yard; duty 28 per cent.
1 36 per yard; duty 40 per cent.
89 per yard; duty 73 per cent. Preble ingrain Venetian. 70 per yard; duty 421 per cent.
Flannels, baizes, and bockings, were taxed by the existing law with a duty of 14 cents the

square yard, regardless of the quality and val-ue. The average value per yard of flannels, on the importations for the year ending the 30th of June, 1845, was 37 cents. and baizes and bockings, 36 cents. The former paid an average duty of 37# per cent., and the latter about 387 per cent. But, as there was a great difference in the quality of the article, so in the cost and consequently in the rate of duty.-While that costing but 20 cents the yard was taxed with a duty of 70 per cent., that costing the same ratio as the production, which he be 50 was taxed 28 per cent.; that costing 75 was

The present bill proposed a duty of 30 pe cent., on all carpetings, and of 25 on flannels. baizes, and bockings; thus bringing up the rate of duty on the more costly and rich articles to those points, and reducing it on the coarses these rates, in his humble belief, afforded ample protection to the manufacturer, they at the same time approximated the standard of equal

He would ask, in the name of all that was honest and just, what class it was that consumed the Wilton, the Saxony, and Turkey carpetings—the fine and costly flannels? the handicraftsman-the shoemaker, the black smith, the mechanic, or the farmer, in moderate circumstances, for whom gentlemen had expressed such strong sympathetic feeling; and over whose condition-should this bill become a law—such bitter lamentations had been made. and so many tears shed in anticipation? Surely not. Why was it, then, that these classes should be compelled to pay a higher rate of within its prohibitory shield, compared with duty on articles of a less costly texture? Were they to be ruined if they refused to be thus ed costs of manufacturing? That was an intaxed ? They had, in substance, been told so. Did gentlemen suppose they would be able, by their eloquence—their sympathetic declamation—so far to stultify thoseintelligent classes as to make them believe that they were to be ruined because higher rates of taxation were not to be imposed upon what they consumed. than were imposed upon articles consumed by of domestics whilst the price of cotton, at the him worth his thousands and hundreds of thou sands ?

The tariff of 1842 levied a duty of \$2 50 per pound on silk goods, regardless of quality, value, or measure. The bill under consideration proposed a duty of 25 per cent., ad valorem, thus graduating the tax upon the consumer, according to the value consumed. The duty of \$2 50 per pound on the importation of silk goods for the year ending June 30th, 1845, was equal to an ad valorem duty of 24½ per of the raw material? cent., on the gross value. But was that tax of 24 cents on the dollar paid by the different classes of consumers in proportion to the val-M. Norris, of New Hampshire, and consumed ! Far, very far from it. The coarser and more substantial silks, generally worn by the wives and daughters of the farmer, mechanic, and artisan, and costing from as the fine French silks, costing from \$2 to \$3 a yard, worn by the rich and fashionable only. dress costing from \$12 to \$15, the latter would \$45; because the tax was by weight, and not according to the quality, value, or measure.committee and the country, whether such a system of taxation was either reasonable of honest?

The following extract will show to the people the enormous amount they are paying to the protected and privileged Iron master.

To show further, and beyond the power of cavil, the enormous protection, and consequent fallen 61 per cent., the price of domestics had profits, afforded the iron manufacturer by the advanced 28,8 per cent., showing an advance existing tariff, he would here submit a table he mon to 1 blood 25 a 30 c. 27 a 29 c. 22 a 24 c. had prepared, based upon the actual average import value for the year, as shown at the existing tariff, he would here submit a table he in price of the manufactured over the m treasury, and upon the prices current in the city of New York. He had taken the years 1840 and 1841, (during which time the duty on iron was about as high as under the tariff of 1842, the great reduction of the duty under the Compromise act not taking place till December facturer well knew that; yet, to "pull the 31, 1841, and June 30, 1842.) and the first since 1843, giving to the cotton manufacture three years under the existing tariff. It would be seen at once that the price had been augmented in our market, both on the foreign article and domestic manufacturer, upon an averpound upon wool. Nothing, of course, was age, just about the amount of the duty impos-

ed including the cost of importation :								
BAR IRON.								
Years.	Average import price per top, of rolled bar iron. (Duty, \$25 per ton.)	Average import price per ton, of hamnered bar iron. (Buly \$17 per ton.)  Price, per ton, in N. York market, July 1, of common English bar iron.  Price, per ton, in N. York market, July York market, July in O. American bar						
1840	\$52 00	\$58 62 \$721 to 73 \$90. to 100	0					
1841	34 45	54 53 62 to 65 85 to 81	73					
1843	32 44	52 36 - to 55 671 to 76	D O					
1844	28 12	49 31 62 to 65 - to 86						
1845	33 04	47 98 77½ to 80 — to	95					
PIG IRON.								

Av'age imp. Price of English Price of Ame price, p. in. pig iron, pr ton, (Duty, \$9, July 1, in New per ton.) York. rican pig iron per ton, July per ton.) \$20,75 \$32 50 to 35 00 \$32 50 to 35 00 18 20 32 00 to 33 00 30 00 to 32 50 12 45 22 50 to 24 50 22 50 to 27 50 13 42 35 00 27 50 to 30 00 18 40 35 00 35 00 to 37 50 1841

Again, according to the most authentic data there were now manufactured annually in the United States 745,072 tons of pig iron, and about 300,000 tons of bar iron. The former, to make the poor poorer, and the richer to render the dependant more dependant more dependant. strong protective feature of the bill touching in the market from \$25 to \$30 a ton. The enable corporate power to fatten and bloat upon wood and woodlens. He would sale state a state of the bill touching in the market from \$25 to \$30 a ton. wool and woollens. He would ask, did it not | gross value, then, at the medium price, was \$20.- | the industry of the toiling millions !

come fully up to such a standard of " moderate 489,480. The American bar iron wis went in the same market from 875 to 890 a ton the gross value of which, at the medium price, was prices 845,239,490. That sum went to pay and the balance remained to pay the expens of transportation and the profits on capital

By the census of 1840, the number of total of pig and bar iron, manufactured in the United men employed, including mining operation, the increase of production, and the number would now be 65.832. Now, allowing \$26 month, or \$1 a day, for each hand of every description employed, which he believed a high average, and it gave \$20,605,416 paid for laber. The gentleman from Pennsylvania, Mr STEWART.] who was largely engaged in the manufacture of iron, and who was violently opposed to the bill, had informed the commi tee that ninetenths of the whole cost of mann. facture consisted of labor. In that, he supposed the gentleman to be correct. Well, then add one-tenth to the price of labor, and it gas \$22,665,957 for the gross cost at the place o manufacture. That left a balance of \$22,573. 523 to pay the expense of transportation and the profits on capital. The capital invested, according to the census of 1840, was the \$20,432,131. If that had been increased lieved was not the fact, it would now amount to 844,105,474 Thus, after paying the who expense of manufacturing, there was left about one half the gross value at the New York pri ces, or 50 per cent., for the cost of transport. tion and for profits on the capital investment. He would ask, then, was not a duty of 30 per cent., which afforded a protection of at least 40 per cent. sufficient? Was it not as much as was consistent with the rights of the consuming interests? Would it not come fully up to the doctrine of the Kane letter? H thought so.

The extracts which follow, fully establish the iniquitious effect of the high tariff of 1842 on mann factures of cotton, showing con clusively, that while cotton has declined, the manufactured goods have advanced.

But how had the system of minimums affer ed the price of the domestic manufacture faling teresting inquiry. He would here submittable. showing the prices of cotton, and also of domes tics, in July in each of the years 1841, 1842, and 1845. The tables were made from the New York Shipping List of Prices Current. Ther would show, most conclusively, the operation of the minimum in greatly enhancing the presame time, had been much reduced.

- 1				
ļ		July 1, 1841.	July 1, 1843.	July 1, 184
	Alabama,	8 a 12 dts.	5 a 10 cts	. 5 a # c
	Florida,	83 a 11	5 a 7 a	5 a 71
	Upland,	8 ja 11	5] a 8]	51 a 8
	do fair,	103	7 a 7.∮	7 a 7
i	N. Orleans	,8} a 12}	51 a 101	5 a 9}
į	Average p	rice, 91-7	7	6 9-1
į				

New, how did the prices of the manufact ed article correspond with the decreased pro

r		•									
	,	July	July 1,			1843.					
t	,	1841.									
•	*2*	Cen	ıs.	,	Ce	n	5.	C	n!	15,	
	Bro. shirtings, 3-4 w	·d									
1	per yard,	5	а	6	3}	а	41	9	3	. 6	
9	Bro. shirtings, 7-8 w	rd									
7	per yard,	6	2	8	5	a	6	7	2	9	
	Bleachd shirtings, 3									•	
3	wide, per yard,		a	9	4	а	7	7	a	3	
	Bleach. S.J. shirting	s,									
7	per yard,	10	а	12	7	a	11	7	a	11	
3	Brown chestings 4.										
	wide, per yard,	63	a	81	5	а	7	6	2	7	
3	Hrown sheetings, 5-	-4									
1	wide, per yard,	12	а	15	10	а	12}	103	2	12	
- 1	Bleached sheetings	5,									
)	4-4 wide, pr yard	, 8	a	14	7	a	12	7	2	1:	
t	Bleached sheetings										
-	5-4 wide, pr yard							12			
•	Calicoes, blue, yard						12	7			
	" fancy, yard	1, 7	а	20	4	а	18	6			
	Satinets, per yard,							40			
9	Checks, 4-4 wd, yd,	8	а	11	7	a	10	8		11	
r	Plaids, per yard.	7	a	10	7	а	10	7	a	10	
	Stripes, fast colors,	рr									
	yard.	7	8	10	7	а	10	7	a	1u	

From the foregoing tables he deduced the inportant facts that, while the price of the ray material, from July, 1841, to July 1845, in fallen about 32,4 per cent., the price of the man ufactured had fallen only 19,4 per cent., and that whilst from 1843 to 1845, the cotton ha material, from 1843 to 1845, of 35,3 per emi

The gross value of cotton goods mannfacture in the United States in 1845, was estimate from authentic data, to be \$55,157,048. Nov. the price of domestics, which constituted the value, had risen, on an average, in the New York market-laying out of the account the fall of 61 per cent. on cotton-28.8 per cent of the country an aggregate increase of profit over and above that of 1843, of \$15,885.229. Such enhanced prices and bloated profits were the legitimate result of the minimum duty. But besides that, it was a well-established fact that whilst the wages of labor had remaine about the same-perhaps they had been. 10 few instances, slightly raised—the amount labor performed by the same number of operaure

had, of late, been considerably increased.
To establish the fact, he would submit statement of the number of yards produced. the number of persons, male and female, empion ed in all the cotton mills at Lowell in years 1812,1843, and 1845. It would be percei ed, while the number of yards manufactu 1845 exceeded that of 1842 by 2.109,200, the the number of males employed had been incress only 128, and that the number of females h

actually fallen off 1,110. Number of yards of cloth, Number of males employed Number of females employed, Number of yards of cloth, Number of males employed, 70,275.1 Number of females employed, Number of yards of cloth, Number of majes employed. 75,073.21 845. Number of females employed,

Now, as he had set out with the inquire what was just, what honest? he would close this branch of his remarks by asking, was in just or honest thus to tax and grind down masses under the load of oppressive minimum