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TOWANDAS

WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 3. 1847.

REMARKS OF JOHN C. KNOX, OF TIDGA COUNTY, Beselutions relative to the Tarif.

Delivered in the House of Representatives Jan. 15, 1847

Mr. KNOX rose and said :

MR. SPEAKER :- Among the various definitions of man, there is one which, though it has not yet a place in Johnson or Webster, promises well to become the standard definition : I allude to that definition wherein man is said "he an animal that makes tariff speeches." When sir, was this subject ever-introduced before a body of men, without calling forth peeches on the one side and the other, or withtheing made the occasion for introducing into the debate all the subjects embraced between. and upon which the different parties may differ. I had hoped this session might have passed without the subject having been, discussed. We assembled here, as is well known to every gentieman present, under a pledge, at least under the expectation, that this should be a short session. Economy in the expenditure of time. as well as money, was to be the order of the day ; but unless gentlemen exercise great care, they will find that their sixty days will pass 1949, and the session will extend itself to one hundred or more. On the first day of the sesnon the gentleman from Somerset. (Mr. Edie) read in his place resolutions entitled " Reso-hutons relative to the tariff." They are as fallows:

WHEREAS, the tariff act of 1842 answered all the purposes of revenue, and yield d to American industry the encouragement necessary to the development of the great resources of the country ; and whereas, a bil has since passed the Congress of the United States and the important staple productions of this Commonwealth, and retarded the great agricultural and manufacturing interests of the nation ; there-

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania. in General Assembly met, That our Senatirs in Congress be and are hereby instructed. and our Representatives requested, to use evevefort to procure the repeal of the tariff act of 1846, and the restoration of the act of 1842.

Resolved. That the Governor be requested to transmit a copy of this resolution to each of our Senators and representatives in Congress. On the third day of the session the gentleman from Schuylkill, (Mr. Leyburn) introduced the following, entitled "Resolutions rela-tive to the tariff" :

WHEREAS, the happiness and prosperity of a country depends upon the protection afforded to the industry of its citizens ; and whereas. experience, the best teacher, hath shown that been most happy and prosperous under a tariff that affords direct protection to the farmers, laborers, manufacturers, mechanics, &c. ; there-

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representutives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, in General Assembly met, That our Senators in Congress be instructed, and our Reprerentatives requested, to use every honorable

not being able to give a preference for either, interests of this country. she declared that she did'nt care which whipt. So I say in regard to these preambles, I care has shown, that under a tariff having for its ob- arts, who projected and continued it. I would expect to have a majority in the Senate of the not which of them the House may think fit to accompany the resolutions. But on this ques-tion, limited as it is, the debate has taken a or tobacco, the products of the South-or debate was commenced by the gentlemen who | foreign countries ; whilst, on the contrary, the | Originated with a tyrant, and met its fate at the have the control of the deliberations of this articles purchased and consumed by the agri-House, --who have it in their power to say culturalists, have been to a greater or less ex-apt destruction, for such a system. I know doubt that many of its duties might be increaswhat shall be done, and how much time shall tent enhanced in price; and that under a sys. not how it can be said that England has not ed, and still be within the revenue standard a be spent. It was commenced by the majority, and had it not been so commenced, the resolutions would have been disposed of without de- oppose it; not because they envy the North, her Corn Laws? Was it not in her protecbate. Hence the majority is alone responsible for this consumption of time, for it could not be expected that gentlemen should rise in their ling that the government of their common places and abuse the present administration, choice should, by its revenue laws, enrich the and use severe and opprobrious epithets to wards the Democratic party, its measures and nen, and that the members of that party should remain silent in their ceats. The gentleman from Allegheny commenced this debate, and talked about progressive Democracy, its beau-

that the Democratic party is a progressive party. I trust it will ever continue a progressive party until the rights which belong to man, are fully understood and enjoyed. I do not belong to the tread-wheel party-going round and round in a circle. I think I can see evidence of progression in the opposition party.

ttes and inconsistencies. Sir, I acknowledge

They have changed their notions on the sub ject now under consideration, to wit ; the subcome a law, which has injuriously effected ject of instructions. No longer ago than last winter the resolutions on the tariff were simply in the form of a "request;" but now they come up to the mark, and the word "instruct" is in their resolutions. There is progression on the part of the Whigs. I think, sir, it you look around this hall—it you look to the different officers which are annually elected and appointed by this body to perform certain duties. you will discover that our Whig friends have become believers in the odious doctrine, that " to the victors belong the spoils." Even the women who sweep the hall, and brush the desks of the members, are gone, and others, more orthodox in their political principles, have taken their places. Here is still further progression on the part of our Whig friends. But the gentleman from Allegheny tells us that he discoved, on the first day of the session, that

the Democratic party had changed its views on the tariff, and he is pleased to refer to the vote of the Democratic members for Speaker as evidence of that change. The gentleman must be possessed of quick perceptive faculties to the entrans of the United States have always make a discovery of this kind. If it be true that the vote of the Democratic party for Speaker is evidence that they have adopted the noitions and views of their candidate, with what alarin must the friends of a certain gentleman have witnessed the unanimous vote that was

given by the Whigs for his high-minded opponent for the same office ?

But there is another thing that plagues the gentleman from Allegheny. He has been very ch troubled to ascertain who it was that

have looked through these two preambles in | speech, has endeared him to the hearts of his | the expence of the world. Thank God 1 its | ted to injure their friends, whom they love so | that those arms will continue triumphant, even order to ascertain how to vote. I have tried constituents, which neither time nor tempe t last tap in this country was heard on the plains dearly—the manufacturers of this country.— to the total overthrow of Mexico, if needs be, can efface or destroy. But to return to the of N. Orleans, beating a retreat. We want When do they expect to repeal the tarif of last the gentleman, in uttering his the total overthrow was destroy. But to return to the of N. Orleans, beating a retreat. We want the tarif of the two was question, why was the tariff of '42 repealed ? nothing to do with that splenduld English point. The first one is in to be done ? When is in to be done ? When is in to be done ? When is in the law areas of the American arms, the least chieving plat the tariff of '42 repealed ?

but because they rely upon the products of the soil for their subsistence; and they are unwilmanufacturers of the East at their expense .---The gentleman says that the new bill will ruin. or nearly so, the shoemaker, the tailor, the blacksmith and the hatter. Why ? Because French boots, coats and hats are to take the place of American manufacture-and England is to supply us with horse shoes. Sir, I live in the interior, and I can assure the gentleman that I have never seen the first pair of French boots, a French hat or coat, or an English horve shoe, offered for sale in that region. But I have seen the products of the overgrown manufacturing establishments of the East brought there and sold, to the prejudice of the

village mechanics. Why not protect against them ? I maintain that the protective system is injurious to the agricultural interests of this coun-It is injurious in more respects than one. try. In the first place it is calculated to confine the sales to the home market. It is calculated to shut them out from the market of the world .--The trade of the world is but an exchange of products ; and when any country has in operation a system of restrictive duties, it must necessarily find its own foreign trade limited in extent. Because, if you will not buy of other countries, you cannot sell to them. There is no truth better established than this; and this accounts for the fact that where the duties on our imports have been restrictive in their character for any given time, our exports have fallen off, and we have not been able to sell to oth-

er nations. But, says the honorable Speaker, we have sustained an injury by the repeal of the British Corn Laws. It seems to me, sir, that the arguments of the friends of the restrictive policy have changed with the change of times and that will take place under it, it is to soread ruin circumstances; in other words, to use the lan- all over the country. I cannot reconcile this guage of the gentleman from Allegheny, they argument. I find by referring to the amount are "progressive." Not one year since, the of importations under the tariff of 1842, that, argument was, "let England repeal her Corn in the year 1846, there was imported into this Laws ; let her admit our breadstuffs free of, or country dutable goods, to the amount of \$96.with a revenue duty, and we may then buy of 924,058, at the average of duties under the act them in exchange." But now, after this is of 1846, would produce upwards of 24,000,done, we are told that we must adhere more 000, without any increased importations.

closely to the doctrine of protection, because, forsoeth, we are injured by her change of poli-they were under the tariff of 1842, but I do not

interests of this country. I aver, sir, that the experience of the past rather than culogize the Tudors and the Sul-can repeal the tariff of 1846 ? When do they tem of moderate duties the reverse is the fact. abolished her restrictive policy. In what did but that would not be satisfactory to the gen-This is the reason why the South and the West that restrictive policy consist? Was it not in the satisfactory to the gentive duties, in relation to her agricultural interests ? In England, the agricultural were the favored interests. Why, sir ? because they were in the hands of the few, and the arguments there was, it would promote "English never, to be restored. Sir, never came there from the lips of human being a better sentiment than that which was uttered by Robert with their heaven-daring monopoly ; yet the hardy yeomanry of England, when they come to realize the blessings of cheap food, will bless his name for all time to come. Sir, I would sooner have the feeling which finds utterance in such language, than to possess the proudest ducal coronet which England, with all her power can bestow. But I will pass on to other remarks of the gentleman from Adams. He

has told us, sir, that the tariff of 1846, is to bring ruin on the country ; it is to destroy the Pennsylvania are to cease operations ; the fires of our furnaces are to go out ; the earth is to refuse to yield her mineral wealth, and all classes and occupations are to be ruined. And how ruined ? why, by and excessive importation of foreign goods. And, yet, almost in the next breath, after having said he thinks his opinion is entitled to as much weight as the President's, or Mr. Walker's (and I will not express any opinion upon that,) in regard to the operation of the tariff of 1846, which he declares will not yield more than eighteen millions of revenue ; yet because of the excessive importations

cy. The gentleman has given us the amount believe they will be so much greater as to des-

respects, is below the revenue standard, and project-the tariff of 1842.

Now, sir, as the predictions have been made on the other side, allow me to predict, that the time will never come when the tariff of 1842, will be restored. There is no gentleman within the sound of my voice whose age will be oreadstutts. The grain of other nations, must not enter her ports, in order that the prices of the sgriculturists might be greater. This has been the policy of England forcenturies. That policy, thank Heaven ! has been shelter the protonged so that he will see the tariff of \$1842 lieve the protoctive policy of this country must and will be abandoned, if it is not already. from Adams, (Mr. Cooper.) and the gentleman from Allegheny, (Mr. Bigham.) that it is the duty of Congress to levy taxes for direct pro-Peel on the abandonment of that policy; and tection. And I refer to the policy advocated it is true, as he said, although the friends of by the preamble, where it says that this counprotection may denounce him for interfering try is prosperous and happy under direct protection. I, for one, am opposed to this doctrine of protection, as the gentlemen advocate 11-I mean direct protection. I believe it is an odious doctrine ; I will not say an unconstitutional doctrine, for I know many of our ablest men differ on that point. And I take it not to contrary to the genius and spirit of our institu-tions. The doctrine of protection has been tried elsewhere, and it has been thrown overboard, after being tested for centuries. I have manufacturing interests ; the iron furnaces of no idea that now when even England has abandoned it the United States are to adopt it and incorporate it into the republican creed in this country. And I say to you now, sir, and I say to this House, if that principle should ever become a permanent one of this country-if i should be carried to the extent here that it has been in England, the condition of our people would be the same as it is there-a s endid aristocracy, but an humble and degraded yeo-manry. Gentlemen may cry "demagogue," demagogue." as much as they please ; and may abuse and revile the President of the Union for asserting that the doctrine of of protection is against the interests of the poor. I know this is the course resorted to in order to quell that kind of language, and to prevent the triends of equal rights from being heard. That talk has been heard before, and on other subjects ; and it will be heard again undoubtedly, but it will have no influence. I rejoice that the Democratic party, not only of other States, but of Pennsylvania also, has taken ground in favor of a revenue tariff fairly adjusted ; the issue is between such a tariff and one recognizing the doctrine of direct protection ; a tariff of products sold to England, and states that the troy the home manufacturer. But it appears for the few at the expense of the many. One amount will be be less hereafter. I cannot to me from the manner in which the gentleman in favor of money and monied interests against believe, sir, that, if under the new tariff, we taken it for granted that such is to be the effect riff adopting the ad valorem principle, or levypoor compliment to the industry and enterprise trade tariff. It is not a free trade tariff. It is at the same time afford the necessary inciden- virtuous population .- Lowell Courier. of the American people, to say that we shall not entirely, in my opinion, a revenue tariff.-- tal protection to our own interests. This, sir, colleague offered came from. We have only lose by coming in contact with English capital I believe that the tariff of 4846 has within it is the issue, and with this issue, in my opindiscriminations even for the purpose of protec- ion, the Democratic party have nothing to fear. blood, got more than two millions of the na-I am aware, sir, that the agricultural interest tion ; and I am authorized in believing this, by I know the power of money, and I am aware. sir, that that power has been, and will again be vantages to be derived from the abandonment sife, and the positions which have been taken used to destroy the ascendency of the Demoby gentlemen of the opposite party. I refer cratic party, because that party will not lend itto the position taken by Mr. Clay, in regard to self as an instrument in the hands of capital, is that, our own selfish and narrow-sighted the Compromise act. When he was told in policy, had so crippled our foreign commerce, the U.S. Senate, that by the terms of the Com- and it will doubtless require all the energies of the orphan's tear and hushed the cry of the ils discriminations, as evidence of its protecquestion, and although we are not now led on praises were drowned in the shrieks, of miserby a JACKSON, yet his warnings and his examstandard of 20 per cent. And vet we are told justice, we will do our whole duty, trusting in God to " preserve the right." These, sir, are my views upon the question legitimately before the House. But the gentleman from Adams, not content with denounwhich every revenue tariff affords to home cing the domestic policy of the President, has manufacturers. Why, is it not necessary in travelled out of the record, and has seen fit to offer his praver that the vengeance of a just that there should be 28 millions raised from im-God might not be visited upon this country, as post duties ? Can it be said when this sum is a punishment for the foreign policy of the prelevied, that there is no protection for home sent national administration. Mr. Speaker, mannfactures ? I believe, if the tariff of 1846 has it come to this, that in a Pennsylvania Leis suffered to remain, as I have no doubt it will gislature, by the acknowledged leader of a be, till tested by time, it will be found that all great, and at present in this hall, dominant parthe interests of Pennsylvania, and all the interty; yes, sir, by him who has been called upests of the Union are sufficiently protected .--on to preside over our deliberations, and whose When I say remain, I mean remain in princi- duty it is to check and control the passions enple. I do not mean to say it is perfect in all gendered by political conflict in debate, that its details. I do not mean to say it is so per-the acts of our general government in relation fect, that it would be sacrilege to touch it. - to our foreign policy, are denominated so pal-Time will show in what its imperfections conpably unjust, so monstrously wicked, as to threaten destruction to our country by the direct interposition of an all-wise Providence ; and that, too, when the blood and the treasure And now, here is the difference between the of her citizens is freely offered to carry to a successful termination that very foreign policy. Let me tell the gentleman that his prayer will meet with no response from the citizens of Pennsylvania. I believe, sir, that the foreign policy of this administration meets the decided approbation of a large majority of the people of this glorious old Commonwealth, and that man | be lost in carefully removing the soil from the or party that attempts to thwart it, will need the political destruction. The genueman declares that the present is

the least objectionable; but I am placed pre-cisely in the stination of the woman who wills in its period and a bear, not being able to give a preference for either, not being able to give a preference for either, between ber husband and a bear, not being able to give a preference for either, between ber husband and a bear, not being able to give a preference for either, between ber husband and a bear, not being able to give a preference for either, between ber husband and a bear, not being able to give a preference for either, between ber husband and a bear, not being able to give a preference for either, between ber husband and a bear, not being able to give a preference for either, between ber husband and a bear, not being able to give a preference for either, between ber husband and a bear, not being able to give a preference for either, between ber husband and a bear, not being able to give a preference for either, between ber husband and a bear, not being able to give a preference for either, between ber husband and a bear, not being able to give a preference for either, between ber husband and a bear, not being able to give a preference for either, between ber husband and a bear, borne ; but ah I sir, with what different feelarts, who projected and continued it. I would expect to have a majority in the Senate of the ings ; with him there must be doubt, distrust ; give my feeble tribute of praise to her Cobden, United States ? Would not the more prudent his rejoicings are mingled with feelings of cefor his patriotic and enlightened efforts for its and better policy have been, to have endeavor- gret and slam. With myself, sir, believing as abolishment, by arousing the people of Eng- ed to modify the new bill in such respects as t do, that this war is just and sighteous, that it wide range, and the whole subject of the tariff breadstuffs, the agricultural products of the land to assert their rights, and demand redress it required modifications in order to afford was forced upon us, I look upon every blow -of the respective merits of the tail of the sentence in the west, has been re-and 1846, has been brought before us. This duced in price and lessened in quantity sold in ced by a Tudor, it was abolished by a Cobden. dom, and remembering that

> "Thrice is he armed who hath his quartel just, And he but naked, though locked up in steel, Whose conscience with injustice is oppressed."

I confidently rely that the guardian anget of this country will

> "Hover in the sulphur imoke, And ward away the battle stroke."

And that we shall omerge from this war with victorious arms and an unsullied national honor.

GRAVE OF JOHN RANDOLPH, - A writer in the Norfolk Beacon describes a visit to the grave of this remarkable man. Speaking of the former residence of Mr. Randolph. he says;

After a ride of two or three hours, we ed a forest of tall oaks. and were told by Mr. Cardwell that we were on Mr. Randolph's estate Shorily, the houses that were occupied by the great and eccentric genius appeared thro the intervening trees, built up in the midst of the woods. Not a stump to be seen, not a bush grubbed up; all standing, as if the foot of man had never trodden there. Mr. Randolph would not suffer the primitive aspect of things to be disturbed in the least. Not a tree, or branch, or a switch, was allowed to be cut.-During his absence in Europe a limb of an oak. myself to give an opinion, but I believe it is projecting forwards a window of one of the houses, grew so near that old Essex. fearing the window would be broken cut the limb off. On Mr. Randolph's return he at once discovered the mutilation ; old Essex was called up, and the reasons demanded, for cutting off the limb. The old negro told his master he feared the window would be broken. "Then," said Mr. Randolph, " why did you not move the house.

THE NEWSPAPER.-It is a great mistake in female education to keep the young lady's time and attention devoted to the fashonablo andpolite literature of the day. If you would qualify her something to talk about-give her an acquain-tance with this actual world and its transpiring events. Urge her to read the newspapers, and be familiar with the present character and movements of our race. History is of some importance, but the past world is dead, and we have nothing to do with its. Our thoughts and our concern should be for the present world, to know what it is, and to improve its condition. Let her have an intelligent opinion, and be able to sustain intelligent conversation concerning the mental, moral, political and religious movements of oug-times. Let the gilded annuals and and poems on the centre table be kept covered with weekly and daily journals. Or, if they are left in the book store, and the table is well supplied with newspapers, her mental and moral baracter and nmon sense wi on account of their absence. Let the whole family-men women and children-read the newspapers. And if any body has a fact or a ing a duty according to the value of the article, | thought worth communicating, let him not try A COMPARISON .- Wellington, the hero of tional money ; and half the cities of the empire are decorated with pillars and statues raised to him whilst living. Who could compare a Wellington and a Mathew ?-the victor of blood, and the victor of peace ? Who could the Democracy to meet their wily and unscru- widow, and him whose glory was erected on pulous foe; but the same battle, or one of like crushed and writhing limbs-on thousands of character, was fought and won upon the Bank stark, ghastly, mangled corpses, and whose able mothers, wives and daughters ? Who ple are before us, and, aided by the conscious- | could contrast the man of blood with the mesness that we are battling for the triumph of senger of peace ? Why, then, let it be written now, to be remembered in after ages, that a Wellington received a hundred times more from his country than a Mathew ; the one for slaughtering thousands of Frenchmen, the other for elevating and purifying millions of his own people. How posterity will scorn our boasted civilization. AN ENEMY'S COURTESY .--- When the Ciusaders, under King Richard of England, defeated the Saracens, the Sultan, seeing his troops fly, asked what was the number of the Christians who were making all this slaughter ? He was told that it was only King Richard and his men. and that they were all on foot. " Then," said the Sultan, " God forbid that such a noble fellow as King Richard should march on foot," and sent him a noble charger. The messenger took it, and said, "Sire, the Sultan sends you this charger, that you may not be on foot. The king was as cunning as his enemy, and ordered one his squires to mount the horse in order to try him. The squire ob-yed; but the animal proved fiery ; and the squire being unsble to hold him in, he set off at full speed to the Sultan's papilion. The cultan expected he had got King Richard, and was not a little mortified to discover his mistake.

r to reneal the anti-American tariff bill of 1846, and substitute in heu thereof the glorious American protective tariff bill of 1842.

Resolved, That the Speakers of the Senate and House of Representatives of this Com-Representatives in Congress, with a request to by the same before the respective bodies of which they are members.

The resolutions of the gentleman from Somerset were made the order of the day for fuesday last. On Monday, and during the absence of the gentleman from Somerset, the gentleman from Schuylkill moved to proceed gentleman and his colleague. to the consideration of his resolutions. The

But, sir. I have said that the whole subject llouse proceeded to the consideration of the of the tariff has been opened by this discussion. The gentleman from Adams, (Mr. Cooper) in resolutions. They passed through Committee a speech of considerable length, and of great ut amendment, and were of the Whole, with reported to the House. When they were ta- eloquence, has gone into the subject and disten up for consideration again, the gentleman cussed it generally. He commenced by tellfrom Greene, (Mr. Boughner) offered an ing us that the question was now settled to amendment. I have not that amendment be- which party belonged the honor of passing the act of 1842. He said that it is now conceded ore me, but the purport of it was, that our Senators be instructed, and our Representa- that to the Whig party belonged the honor of utes requested, to vote for an increase of the passing that tariff. I think the gentleman is Thes of duties on iron, coal, and other staple correct. He admits himself, I believe, (if he products of Pennsylvania, provided, that in has not made the admission, the record shows.) her opinion, such an increase of duties would that the act of 1842 could not have been passincrease the revenues of the country. This ed without Democratic votes. Yet I am wil mendment was voted down by a strict party ling to concede that the honor of passing the The, with the exception of the gentleman from bill of 1842 belongs to a Whig Congress, yea, Armitrong, (Mr. Klingensmith). The Demo- the hard cider Congress of 1842. And they alic members voting for the amendment-the may take along with it the honor of passing Whige against it. An amendment was then the bankrupt faw, and the honor of attempting offered by the gentleman from Allegheny. (Mr. to palm on the country another United States Bank. The gentleman, after telling us to whom belonged the honor of passing the act of Bigham) to the resolutions of the gentleman trom Schnylkill, and I believe was accepted by whom belonged the honor of passing the act of vor of the protective policy. I cannot join him him as a modification of his resolutions. That 1842, asks why it was repealed, and answers in his eulogy of England, and her policy ; alamendment, I thick, was in the exact words his own question by saying that the South deof the resolutions offered by the gentleman from manded it, and the North, like servile slaves, Somerset. When the resolutions had passed obeyed their behests. I was sorry, sir, to hear a gentleman of his acknowledged urbanity inecond reading, and the preamble came before

the House for its consideration, the genileman tom Green?, (Mr. Bonghner) offered an dulge in such language. Let me refer the gentleman to the fact that the Great West had amendment to that, and the gentleman from something to do with the passage of the new Allegheny offered an amendment to the amendtariff. It was not a Southern or a Northern, nent, to strike out the amendment of the genan Eastern or a Western measure ; but, sir, it lleman from Greene, and insert his amendwas a Democratic measure, supported by the ment, which, I believe, was precisely the pregreat body of the Democratic party, and posed by the almost united action of the Whig mble of the gentleman from Somerset. And the real question before the House-(the House party. It is true that all of the Pennsylvania having adopted the amendment to the amenddelegation, with one exception, voted against

the bill. That exception was the member from ment)-is between the preamble of the gentleman from Schuylkill and that of the gentleman the district which I have the honor in part to from Allegheny, originally belonging to the gentleman from Somerset. That is the real restion before the flourse. If the vote is in have sent him back to Congress to war against life ? I know that to use the quotation of the for the tariff of 1842, opposing all modifications avar of the amendment as amended, the preamble of the gentleman from Somerset, bealthough it may adopt for its motto, " protec-

tomes the preamble to the resolutions. If the tion to American industry." I cannot refrain purpose does it beat? To protect the rights ference to the opposition party, I feel bound to mendment is lost, the preamble of the gentle- from saying, that that solitary vote of his, sup- of man? No, no, but to injure and destroy say that their course is allogether impractical an unjust war, but assures us that he rejoices The from Schuylkill would stand. Now, I ported as it was by an able and statesman-like them. To increase the power of England at ble, and not only impracticable, but is calcula- in the success of the American arms, and trusts ed at the suddenness of its renovation.

drew the amendment of the gentleman from Greene, and where it came from. He thinks subscribe to his argument or his doctrine. 1 from Adams treated this question, that he has the interests of labor. On the other side, a ta-

it must have come from some caucus, some are to buy more of English manufactures, of the tariff of 1846. He has assumed that podeliberation on the part of the Democratic members ; for he assures us that he could see it had coupled with the change of her policy, she sition to be true. Sir, we deny the correct thus basing taxation on property. not consumpt to make a big sleepy book, but speak to the been well digested. Sir, allow me to say, in will buy more of us. To the same extent that ness of any such position, and time alone is to time. A tariff that will raise revenue sufficient world through the newspapers. This is the monwealth, be directed to forward a copy of been well digested. Sir, allow me to say, in will buy more of us. 'Fo the same extent that the present is a free to pay the expenses of government, and will, way to make an intelligent, republican and we are not at all troubled to ascertain from what source the amendments that he and his

op-

to refer to our files, and we find that they came and English labor. from the gentleman from Somerset, and that,

in his absence, they were copied, word for of this country has not, as yet, realized the ad-word, and made use of as the property of the vantages to be derived from the abandonment riffs, and the positions which have been taken of the protective policy by Great Britain, to a great extent. And the reason why it has not.

and had so limited the number of our vessels promise act he had abandoned the protective engaged in the foreign trade, that we have been system, he denied it, and pointed Senators to unable to procure vessels except at exorbitant rates, to convey our produce across the Atlan- tive features. And what, sir, were those distic. But sir, when under a more liberal and criminations ? Discriminations below the perfect system, our commerce shall have attained to that perfection and extent to which it that the bill of 1846, although the duties vary is capable ; when the canvass of American ves. from 5 to 100 per cent., is a free trade tariff, sels shall have whitened every sea ; and when and is without protection for our home manuthe means of internal transportation shall have factures. It is true it is based on the revenue been so increased, that the farmer of the West principle. That is the primary object in the can send his crops to the shores of the Atlan- | tariff of 1846. Its protection is incidental, and

tic, without paying for their carriage more than one-half of their value: then, sir, and not till then will we fully understand the benefits to order to pay the expenses of this government, be derived, and the blessings to be felt by a free and unrestricted trade with the world.

The genileman from Adams, (Mr. COOPER) has pointed us to England, as evidence in fathough that policy may have been adopted by her Tudors, continued by her Stuarts, and perpetuated by the house of Hanover. I wish not to see that policy perpetuated in this country. And the very reason that makes it so lovely in the eyes of the genileman from Adams, is the fect, that it would be sacrilege to touch it reason which induces me to oppose it with all my might. I know, sir, that England is a sist, and to other hands will be committed the task of removing those imperfections. powerful nation, and that her restrictive policy has much to do with her present condition. But, I ask whether the condition of England two parties. The whig party have rallied is so attractive as to allure, us to pursue her round the standard of 1842, and rothing else.

policy in order to arrive to the same condition ? They go for the restoration of the tariff ot 1842, It is true she is a powerful nation : but is it and the entire repeal of the act of 1846. They not equally true, that side by side of one of the are unwilling that the tariff of 1846 should be most luxurious aristocracies in the world, is to tried. They are unwilling that we should have represent on this floor. (Mr. WILNOT.) and his be seen more than three millions of her popu-time to give it a fair trial; but they go, as they constituents have passed upon that vote, and lation deprived of the absolute necessaries of say. for the immediate repeal of the act and

monopoly in every shape it may assume, even gentleman from Adams, the "tap of her drum to perfect the bill. They go for the restora-although it may adopt for its motio, "protec-does beat round the world." But, sir, to what tion, and that alone. New, with all due de-

RENOVATION OF PEACE TREES .- The peach tree in this climate, is liable to several diseases. When it is observed to sicken, no ti ne should roots, and supplying its place with charcoal .pravers of their friends to save them from A friend informs us that during the past season, a very healty tree in his garden, suddenly sickened, and began to cast its foliage. He adopted

the measure above prescribed, and was surpris-