AND PUTTSVILLE



# JOURNAL.

GENERAL ADVERTISER.

"I WILL TEACH YOU TO PIERCE THE BOWELS OF THE EARTH, AND BRING OUT FROM THE CAVERNS OF MOUNTAINS, METALS WHICH WILL GIVE STRENGTH TO OUR HANDS AND SUBJECT ALL NATURE TO OUR USE AND PLEASURE"-DR. JOHNSON

WEEKLY BY BENJAMIN BANNAN, AGENT FOR THE PROPRIETOR, POTTSVILLE, SCHUYLKILL COUNTY, PA.

VOL XXII.

5 83 00 5 00

10 00

SATURDAY MORNING, JULY 4, 1846.

#### Medicines.

& Lafger Advertisements, as per agreement

Six months,
One Year,
Business Cards of Flue lines, per annulit,
M-rchants and others, advertising by the
Year, with the physicage of inserting diferent advertisements weekly.



THE constantly increasing popularity and rale of B. A. Fahnestock's Vertuinge has induced persons who are envious of its success to palm off upon the public preparations which all medical men know to be inside entire to the constant to th to be inefficacious in expeiling worms from the

This Vermituge has made its way into public favour This Vermituge has made its way into public favour upon the ground of its own intrinsic merits, more than any other medicine of the kind now used; and while many worm remedies have by dint of puffing been forced into sale, and shortly after gone into the obscurity which their worthlessness justly merited, B. A. Fhanesrock's Vermituge continues to be triumphantly sustained. It has only to be used and its effects will fully sustain all that is said of its wonderful expelling power.

#### Certificate.

Wales, Erie Co., New Y., Jan, 7, 1843. We certify that we have used B. A Fahnestock's Vermifuge in our families, and in every case it has provided a decided and effectual remedy for expeling worms from the system. We cordially recommendit to parents who have children afflicted with

that dangerous malady | ELON VIRGIL | ELON VIRGIL | WM. B. AINE, | ROB'T MAY, | OSEPH BURROUGHS.

For Sale, wholesale and retall, at the Drug Ware-B. A. FAHNESTOCK & Co. Corner of Sixth and Wood sts. Pitsburg, Pa. For Sale in Pottsville, by
CLEMENS & PARVIN, Druggists.
50—

CONSUMPTION, COUGHS. BRONCHITIS, Difficulty of breathing,
Pain in the side & breast,
Palpitation of the heart,
Broken Constitution, nne stie & Dreasi, anidenza, ation of the heart, ten Coastitution, sore Throat, ervous Debility, and all diseases of the Shroat and speedy cure ever known for any of the above diseases is Lungs; ervous Debility, The most effectual

DR. SWAYNE'S COMPOUND SYR-UP OF WILD CHERRY. Another wonderful cure of Consumption!

broken down, and nervous system very much impaired with all the symptoms of confirmed Consumption. I went to Philadelphia, and was treated there by physicians of the highest respectability, but still grew worse, until they gave me up as incurable, and advised me to go South, but being very poor after losing so much time from my work, and having spent all my money on the from my work, and having spent all my money on the various "Patent Medicines," which were recommended so high through the medium of the press. I was unable totake their advice. Being a member of the order of Odd Fellows, they supplied me with money grature of Odd Fellows, they supplied me with money of the Odd Fellows of Odd Fellows, they supplied me with me of Odd Fello ottously-do send me to my friends in Saco, Maine. I was treated by physicians of the highest standing there, but received no benefit whatever from them, but gradually worse; until my, physicians and mysiclf gave up all hopes of my ever recovering, and I felt like one who is about to pass through the valley of the shadow of death. lat this "awful juncture," I ficard of your "Compound Syrup of Wild Cherry," and knowing you to be a regular practicing physician in Philadelphia; gave me more confidence in the medicine, so I confluded, as a last resort, to make a trial of it. I sent to your agent. in Boston, and purchased one bottle, which relieved me very much.—I then procured two bottles more, which I am happy to say entirely cured me, and I am now enjoying better health than I ever, have before in my life. It seemed to have a beneficial effect at once. I gained strength rapidly, although reduced to a mere ekcleton, and I feel satisfied from its salutary effects in my own case, that Ir Swayne's Compound Syrup of Wild Cherry will cure any case of diseased Lungs, if taken according to the prescribed rules contained in the pamphlets accompanying the medicine. Even the physicians who witnessed my case are highly recommending it in similar cases—and I wish you to make this public, so that others who are suffering sall have been, may know where to procure a remedy at first, which will reach their disease, before tampering with and ruining their constitutions with the many "quack nostrums" with which the whole country is flooded, prepared by persons who have no knowledge of the sciense of medicine in theory or practice, but are got up merely with a mercenary view.

I am's Scarlet member of the Hope Lodge of I O. of O. F., in Providence R. I., and will be happy to give any information in regard to the efficacy of your medicine, and can give ample proof that my case is not exagnated in the least.

To Da. H. Swayne, N. W. corner of Eighth and Race sts., Philadelphia.

### DALE'S DOUBLE BEAM



SPRING BALANCES. 10DOZEN SALTER'S IMEROVED SPRING BALAN-OCES with and without Dishes, with a full supply of the different sizes, of Dale's Platform and Counter SCALES, just Received and for sale at the SCALE Whatehouse of

ORAY & BROTHER,
No. 34 WALNUT St., below Second.
Phi adelphia March 29,

CALES \$4 50.-DALE'S EVEN BEAM COUNTER SCALES ARE MORE DURABLE ACCU-RATE, AND CONVENIENT than any Scale inusc will weigh from one grant to loo pounds for sale at the very law price of \$4 50 each Larger size \$5, and \$5 50 with Dish, warranted to give antifaction.

GRAY & BROTHER,
No. 34 WALNUT street.

Thill idelphis March 29,

## NEW GOODS.

SPEECH OF MR. STEWART, OF PENNSYLVANIA,

In defence of the Protective Policy. Delivered in the House of Representatives of the U. S., MAT 27TH, 1846.

Mr. STEWART rose, in reply to Mr. PATNE, and said that, reluctant as he was to say another word upon the tariff, he could not permit the re-marks of the gentlemen from Alabama, to pass unnoticed. After the violent assault made by that gentlemen on the Tariff and the "National Fair," the paternity of which the gentleman attributed to him, he could not resist the appeals of his friends to say something in their defence and vindication. He thanked the gentleman, however, for one thing; that whilst he denounced the 'National Fair' as a humbug, he had not included the fair ladies who graced it; by their presence, or the beautiful Factory girls, whose modesty and intelligence, he was sure, could not have failed to ex-tort a smile of approbation, and a word of commendation, too, even from the gentleman from Alabama himself. In the remarks it was now his purpose to make, he would confine himself strictly to a reply to the arguments and observations made by the gentleman from Alabama, [Mr. Parne.] And he availed himself of this opportunity of reply the more readily, because it had been given out by gentlemen here, who where authorized to speak on that subject, that as soon as the House should have gone through with the appropriation bills, the bill for the repeal of the Tariff would be taken up and passed without debate, under the previous question, and by the force of appeals to party. Mr. S., did not say that such would be the case; but, anticipating the possibility of a course so unfair and discreditable, from what had occurred on other occasions, he should embrace the present opportunity to reply to the arguments [if arguments they might be called] which had been employed by the gentleman from Alabama.-That gentleman had repeated the Southern stercotyped free-trade doctrines urged upon all occasions against the protective policy by gentlemen from

The gentleman had opened his speech by the usual appeals to party. He had treated this as a party question; in proof of which he had quoted the Baltimore Convention, and reminding those of his own party that a reduction of the Tariff had there been resolved upon he called upon them to redeem their pledges by carrying out this party

ASTIMA.

LIVER COMPLAINT,
SPITTING BLOOD;
st, Indicanza,

LIVER COMPLAINT,
SPITTING BL [Mr. PAYNE here interposed to explain, and the resolutions there adopted, as controlling the action of this House. What he had said was this: 'How far a Convention, called for one purpose, and acting upon another, ought to control the action of a deliberative body, was a question he would not discuss; but that, when a convention did approve certain doctrines, and those doctrines were afterwards taken before the people, and the elections of the country made to turn upon them the Representatives who had been elected under

> or Whigs were the strongest Tariff party. And they will tell the gentleman another thing, that if he were to fling his 'free trade' banner to the breeze, and murch through that good and glorious old Commonwealth, with his drum-major, Father, Ritchie of the Union, and the whole tribe of little free trade fiddlers and fifers at his heels, he could not get a corporal's guard to follow him.

Mr. S. regretted that gentlemen should make these appeals to party. This was no party question : it was a great American question intrinsic importance soared for above and beyond the reach of all mere party interests and party considerations. Why should gentlemen indulge in these party appeals on a great national question like this! Were they afraid to discuss it on its own intrinsic independent merits? Could that be the reason that they made these appeals to the poor, pitiful, paltry and grovelling interests of par-Was this a time or an occasion for ty politics? such appeals? No. Let the policy of protecting our national industry be discussed on great and broad American principles. It ought to be and it would be so treated by every man who had a true American heart in his bosom.

[Here an attempt was made to interrupt Mr. S. questions, but he refused to yield the floor.] notes of the arguments he gave them, and when invited gentlemen to the task. But the gentle-

would take—the American side or the British side.
That was the question. He trusted gentlemen would decide in favor of their own Country-in favor of their own farmers, mechanics and labor- gentleman, that the highest duties often produce ing men-that they would protect their own labor employed in the conversion of our own agricultural produce into articles for use, instead of impor- Here was the result of American industry, skill.

tlemen to controvert it if they could, with exultation and delight. Such a collection

chanics of the country who had reason to con-

There was a gentleman from England with specimens of British goods, now occupying the committee-room over which you, Mr. Chairman, (Mr. Hopkins, of Va., occupying the chair,) have the honor of presiding, almost in the nearing of my voice, and he has been there for months display ing his foreign goods, to influence the votes of members to favor the British; and this is all fair and beautiful in the eyes of gentlemen who look with abhorrence upon this American fair, got up to counteract this hold and barefaced British atmpt, made in this House, to influence our legislation, to destroy our Tariff, and again inundate our Country with British goods. The gentleman from Alabama had visited this British fair, and ad he complained of that ? Had he denounced putting of one of the committee-rooms of House to such a use as a bold and profligate attempt to bias and control the legislation of this House! Far from it! The British agent had been here for months past. He had conducted that duties levied on articles we could make to the extent of our own want, and with a view to profess, and gentlemen of this House, and the gentleman from Alabama himself, had gone there and contemplated he supposed, with infinite satisfaction, these products of foreign industry. For what had they been brought there? For what what had they been brought there? For what purpose, to what end, had a foreign agent been accommodated with an apartment in a house appropriated to American legislation, in the very Capitol itself? For what, but expressly for the purpose of swaying and biasing and controlling the legislation of that House on the Tariff? This

highest indignation, when the products were the works of American hands, and the fruits of American capital and skill, and when they were exhibited, not in a committe room of that House, but in a building erected by the manufacturers themselves. at their own cost, and whither they had invited their fellow citizens to assemble from every part of the land. It was all wrong that this should be done by Americans, but all perfectly right when it was done by an agent of the British manufacturers. The gentleman could gaze with infinite gratification on a committee room filled with foreign fabrics, but turned with disgust from a building put up by American hands, and filled with the splendid and varied fruits of American incenuity and skill. I his was a humbug, compared by the official paper to a 'menagerie,' a 'bagatelle,' and all those glorious and beautiful proofs of the inventive powers of our countrymen were con-temptible humbugs, the fruits of soudid interest, PROVIDENCE, R. B. Sept., 20, 1845.

DR. SWANNE—Dear Sir :-1 feel called by a sense of duty I owe to the suffering humanity, to acknowledge my grateful thanks for the wonderful effects of your my grateful thanks given. "I my grateful thanks for the wonderful effects of your my grateful thanks given." Mr. Stewart. Very well: the gentleman how said, in substance, that the Democratic party had pledged themselves to repeal the Tariff of 1842; and that nine-tenths of the Democratic members of this was a matter of taste: he went to the American, other gentlemen to the British fair; a mere difference in taste. But this was a matter of taste: he went to the American of the yould find no place in an American heart.—

But this was a matter of taste: he went to the American children how said, in substance, that the Democratic party had pledged themselves to repeal the Tariff of the Bentish fair; a mere difference in taste. But this was a matter of taste: he went to the American heart the devices of avarice and cupidity. He envied a mere difference in taste. But (Mr. S., said) he had seen, in the last hour, with emotions which he would not describe; a collection of a thousand ed britise, the product of American skill and inmany of the future mechanics and manufacturers and not a few of the future legislators of our country. He rejoiced that they had learned a better lesson than to prefer the prosperity of foreigners to that of their own parents, brothers and countrymen. It the gentleman would step to the window behind him, he could behold those beautiful children on their march to the Capitol. Was this American sight offensive to the gentleman Would he destroy these American products also, and import them from abroad? (Great merriment.) He hoped not. But he had done with

ted by patriotic feelings, and whom he should be to hear in reply to what he was now about The first argument of the gentleman had been was oppressive, especially on the poor, and on the interests of agriculture and labor. How was it oppressive on these? No other interest in the country was half as much benefited by the tariff as the farmers, and mechanics and workingmen. The gentleman said that it injured them by in-Gentlemen would, he hoped, have a full oppor-tunity to answer all in good time: Let them take for the gentlemen's assertion was, that protection did invariably increase the price of the articles prothey had heard him through, answer him, and tected. Now, in reply, Mr. S. would distinctly show that he was in error, if they could. Am put forth this assertion, to which he challenged ple time for the investigation would be afforded contradiction, viz: that there never was a protection the coming up of the Tariff Bill, and he tive duty levied in this country, on any articles which we could and did manufacture extensively, man's appeal had been made not to reason, not to which had not resulted in bringing down the price To Da. H. Swayse, N. W. corner of Eighth and stace
star. Philadelphia.
CAUTION.—The public should be on their guard
against the many "Balsams" and "Mixtures" of Wild
Cherry, which have sprung up in all parts of the countyr, purporting to be prepared by physicians, all of
which will be count to be "false," by a little inquiry in
the towns and cities where they originate. All certificates and statements in regard to Dr. Swayne's Compound Syrup of Wild Cherry are "strictly true," and
the proprietor is daily receiving them from persons who
have been eured by the "celebrated remedy." The
(original and only) genuine article is only prepared by
Dr. SWAYNE, N. W. corner of EIGHTH and RACE
streets.

Man 's appeal had been made not to reason, not to
have been made not to reason, not to
have been made not to reason, not to
such appeals had been made not to reason, not to
have been made not to reason, not to
have been made not to reason, not to
such appeals had been made not to reason, not to
such appeals had been made not to reason, not to
such appeals had been made not to reason, not to
such appeals had been made not to reason, not to
such appeals had been made not to reason, not to
such appeals had been made not to reason, not to
such appeals had been made not to reason, not to
such appeals had been made not to reason, not to
such appeals had been made not to reason, not to
such appeals had been made not to reason, not to
such appeals had been made not to reason, not to
such appeals had been made not to reason, not to
such appeals had been made not to reason, not to
such appeals had been made not to reason, not to
such appeals had been made not to peals appeals had been made not to peals the such appeals had been made not to peals the such appeals had been made not to peals the such appeals had been made not to peals the such appeals had been made not to peals the such appeals had been made not to peals the such appeals had been made not to peals the such appeals had been made not to peals the such appeals had bee streets.

For sale in Pottsville, by DANIEL KREBS, and J. G.
BROWN; in Orwigsburg, by H. VOUTE

Nov. 8th

Were the parties? Americans on the one side and the British on the other—American labor against the pauper labor of Europe. These were the real houn, eighty-five cents a work for its protection by Mr. Lowindes and Mr. Calthe pauper labor of Europe. These were the real houn, eighty-five cents a yard, now ready to be and only parties in this great contest for the Amer- delivered in any quantity, and of better quality, ican market-Americans against foreigners: and at seven cents; and woollen jeans, sold in 1840 at the true and practical question for every gentleman sixty-five cents, now selling, of much better qual-to decide; each for himself, was, which side he ity, for thirty-five; and these articles were subject to the very highest duties in the whole catalogue we can supply to the extent of our own wants.ting them from sbroad; for it was demonstrable and improvement, when left free to act out their This was the anti-American policy now advocated the general doctrine, showing that the minimum was true, to a greater or less extent, with respect The gentleman from Alabama next spoke in a to every protected article in the entire list. Mr. ery disparaging manner of the 'National Fair,' S. stated incontrovertible matters of fact. He and skill of the people of our own coun. he had asserted. And, to put this truth in the try. The gentleman, in the face of an American strongest light, he repeated that the highest and House of Representatives, spoke with contempt of most obnoxious duties, those abhoried minimums, such a display. Had the gentleman been to see it! against which gentlemen had wasted such furious He spoke as if from information only. Had he denunciations, presented precisely the very cases

might change; and, of course, as the price went was well fitted to be the boast and glory of the country. Who that had a heart within him to feel for the honor, the independence, the strength, and the prosperity of his country, could look on such a sentential and the feel for the honor, the independence, the strength, and the prosperity of his country, could look on the strength and the prosperity of his country could look on the strength and the feel for the price went down the duty became equal to the price, then it became greater

sented in that fair? Far from it. It was the me What horrible profits! How the duty must raise the price!' when, all the while, the duty remained gratulate themselves on this great assemblage of the same, and its effect had been, not to increase, heir works. Let the gentleman go to the me- but to bring down the price just three hundred per their industry, invention and enterprise were all a humbug. If he did, Mr. S. feared greatly that a humbug. If he did, Mr. S. search greatly that they might consider the gentleman's doctrine, that the lower the price. Now, Mr. self. Was that the gentleman's doctrine, that the interest of the mechanic arts and the interests of American sgriculture were a humbug? Would specified and its manufactures do the specific and its manufactures of the mechanic arts and the interests of the mechanic arts and the interests of American sgriculture were a humbug? Would be speedily independent the solution of the mechanic arts and the interests of the solution at home? Was not this true? Was it independent to solution the solution at home? Was not this true? Was it independent to solution the solution at highly profitable and productive operatives. Take West, and thereby securing a monopoly to resied hold, then, on the same industry which had made capital, wherever it existed, and present high profitable and productive operatives. Take West, and thereby securing a monopoly to resied hold, then, on the same industry which had made capital, wherever it existed, and present high profitable and productive operatives. Take American agriculture were a humbug! Would the gentleman tell our farmers that that was democratic doctrine! Mr. S. fancied not.

There was a gentleman from England with

and its manufactures were increased to morrow increased to morrow petition at nome! Was not this true! Was it to every man's the production of capital into that business and the vast increase of supply would be such, and the consequent reduction of the production of the such and the consequent reduction of price so great that the United States would soon price so great that the united States would soon price so great that the united States would soon price so great that the united States would soon price so great that the united States would soon price so great that the united States would soon price so great that the united States would soon price so great that the united States would soon price so great that the united States would soon price so great that the united States would soon price so great that the united States would soon price so great that the united States would soon supply the world with iron, its capacity for its production being unlimited. He had stated facts, showing that high duties had produced low prices. Can the gentleman deny them! There they stand on impregnable foundations, firm as the hille!— Let the gentleman and this friends disprove them as they can. That such is the practical operation of the system is fully established by the fact, that whilst manufacturers of various kinds had declined to one-fourth of their former price, sericultural to the practical operation of the protective portation of the protective policy, he would take, by way of illustration, the neighboring iron works at Mount Savage, near Cumberland. That establishment has been built grief and envy that New England was enjoying profits of from forty to fifty per cent. What olders are under twenty for thirty dollars; and mineral lands had lately been sold at hundreds of dollars for Carolina to look at was; not what New England made but what she charmed. The needs the neighboring iron works at Mount Savage, near Cumberland. That could not now be purchased in the neighboring iron works at Mount Savage, near Cumberland. That could not now the profits of from forty to fifty per cent. What is he dollars an acre, which could not now be purchased in the neighboring iron works at Mount Savage, near Cumberland. That could not now the peritary that New England was enjoying profits of from forty to fifty per cent. What of the new States.—

Then let her address herself to manufacturers with the virgin soil of the new States.—

Then let her address herself to manufacturers with the virgin soil of the new States. supply the world with iron, its capacity for its procreasing home demand for both, resulting from

But he wished to be understood correctly.

Mr. S. did not say that the effect of all duties was to diminish prices; on the contrary, he did not deny that it was the effect of some duties to increase prices.

But what he said was the affect of some duties to increase prices.

But what he said was the affect of some duties to increase prices.

But what he said was the affect of some duties to increase prices. would generally increase the prices, because they did not increase the supply by increasing home competition. His position was this: duties levied for revenue on articles we cannot produce increased prices; whilst protective duties, levied on articles we can and do produce, diminished price. The truth of both these propositions was proved by undeniable facts, and by all experience. And the reason was just as obvious as the fact. When the sur ply of an the gentleman had denounced in terms of the article was not equal to the demand, he admitted the immediate effect of a high duty might for the moment increase the price and profits of its man-ufacture, but this very increase induced capital to rush into it, and the competition and increased supply resulting, soon brought down the price and profits to the lowest rates, proving the truth of the proposition, that the higher the duty, the lower the price.' The imposition of a duty on an an article produced here gave an impulse to American enterprise; the machinery employed in its production was studied and improved; an increased supply was the natural consequence, and in-creased supply, while the demand remained the same, must always diminish prices. Would the gentleman undertake to deny that the proportion between demand and supply regulated price? Mr. S. hardly thought he would go so far as that.—But, as the gentleman has asserted that duties raised prices, he was bound to prove the truth of his position by quoting facts. The man who asserted a thing to be a fact was bound to prove it. But this was a matter of taste: he went to the in court or out of court. As a lawyer the gentlement of the British fair; man knew this to be so. Now, Mr. S. challenged however high, had been first imposed for its pro tection ? Mr. S. challenged the gentleman and all his friends to point to one. Name the article-a pin or a needle. The gentleman had not; he could not do it. And yet he stood up in the face of the country and the world, and advanced the position that protective duties always increased p rices.— Mr. S. made his appeal to facts. Let the gentle-man meet him with facts. He could not; he dealt ltogether in assertions against facts. Now if, as Mr. S. had proved, protective duties had not increased, but reduced prices, what became of all this clamor about high prices, robbery, oppression, and plunder? It vanished into thin air; it 'had not foundation to stand on, and the gentleman and the fair; and he now turned to consider some of his followers were bound by their own principles the arguments which had been adduced by the gentleman from Alabama, for whom he cherished a high personal respect, who was doubtless actuation and the cherished by the control of the price of manufactured goods by increasing the supply; whilst, on the other hand, it increased the price by increasing the demand for agricultural produce, and enhancedthe wages of labor by in-

creasing its employment. But the gentleman had also said, that while the the position, that the effect of a protective tariff tariff was oppressive on the interests of agricul-was oppressive, especially on the poor, and on the ture and of labor, it was highly beneficial to invested capital, to the rich monopolists, the lords of the loom. Now, Mr. S. said that just the revers of this was true. While protection benefited both agriculture and labor, it was but a small advantage, if any, to rested capital. The gentleman and his friends, without knowing it, were in fact doing more for the benefit of rested capital by keeping up this agitation and opposition to the tariff, and thereby establishing a monopoly by checking competition, than all the tariff men in that House put together. In the case of vested capital the tariff had done its work; it had builtthe manufactories up; it had introduced improved machinery and increased skill; it had done all that fixed capital required. Vested capital was now on its feet-it could get along without help,-They had exported during the last year between four and five millions of dollars worth of cotton cloth; they had beaten the British out of their own markets. The great manufacturers of these goods feared no foreign competition; they had overcome that. All that they now feared was American competition at home. The protective taniff raised against them that very competition. While advocating, therefore the continuance of our existing tariff, and resisting its reduction, Mr. S was working in the most direct and efficient manner for the interests of American labor-he was resisting foreign; he was going for the interests of the American farmers and the American laborers, and not for the interests of large vested capital; he went -proving, beyond all contestation, the truth of the proposition denounced as an absurdity by the ments and competition—the only thing that could ments and competition—the only thing that could destroy it. It was the gentleman, and those who the lowest prices, when levied on articles which acted with him, by keeping up this tariff agitation -it was they who were aiding capital. This agitation operated to check new investments, and of course to promote and secure monopoly. Those that more than one-half of the hundred millions own energies, and occupy, fully and freely; their who were contemplating the investment, of new of dollars annually sent abroad to purchase for own appropriate markets, without the disturbing capital would defer it. One would say to anotheigh goods were sent to pay for foreign agricultural and destructive competition of the pauper labor of er; "Don't build a new mill or furnace now, the eign goods were sent to pay for foreign agricultural and destructive competition of the pauper labor of er; "Don't build a new mill or furnace now, the produce worked up into goods by labor emp'oyed and fed in foreign countries, instead of our own:

ton, because it afforded a striking illustration of this to be true. He had heard of twelve large companies who had intended to build furnaces in by the gentleman and his friends upon this floor. the highest protective duties, had produced the This he affirmed feerlessly, and challenged gengreatest reduction of prices. But the same thing purpose till they should see what Congress would purpose till they should see what Congress would do with the tariff at the present session. Did this hurt those who already owned: manufacturing establishments? Certainly not; it was the very which was now being holden in this city for the challenged contradiction—he courted investigation thing to aid them. This gave New England a molisplay of the ingenuity and talent, industry, en- - he defied gentlemen to disprove an atom of what | nopoly; it secured in her hands that which the people of Pennsylvania and the people of the uth most wanted. They wanted protection-New England could do without it. Virginia wanted it, North Carolina wanted it, so did South Carolina and Georgia, and all the West. They seen this splendid fair for himself? If he had, where the reduction of price had been the great- wanted protection to build them up; in New Engand would but give fair play to his own good est. Those duties, it is said, now amounted to sense and good feelings, Mr. S. was very sure that two and three hundred per cent. ad valorem.— its office. New England might now say to this such a spectacle must have filled his American And why! Because they were fixed specific du-beart, if he had one—and he did not doubt it— ties. They remained stationary, however prices my own feet; I can make my way through the

the country prosper by following her example; when the South and West supplied, as they could, the country prosper by following her example; when the South and West supplied, as they could, the coarser goods, she would go to work on the labor without wages, perfectly available for such finer fabrics. Did not the gentleman see that by reducing the tariff he was checking investments in his own country and in mine, in the South and To show the practical operation of the protect-

to one fourth of their former price, agricultural per acre, which, a few years before these improve-produce and the wages of labor had underwent ments were made, were comparatively worthless. produce and the wages of labor had underwent ments were made, were comparatively worthless. little or no reduction, owing to the constantly in-Was this system hurtful to agriculture? Then let gentleman look at the Laurel Factory, not far to increase prices. But what he said was this at fifty and could not get it. This was the effect of giving the farmers a market. Manufacturing establishments multiplied the value of farms in their vicinity often (en, twenty, and sometimes mineral lands, an hundred fold. And what was its effect upon labor! Did it not increase the price What raised prices but an increased demand ! What depressed prices but the destruction of emloyment! The projective policy, by increasing the number of manufacturing establishments, of course increased the number of persons employed in them, thereby creating a greater de-mind and higher wages for labor. Laborers of all descriptions flock to the furnaces—coal diggers, choppers, teamsters, and a thousand others! Now. suppose the gentleman should quit his agitation, make no more appeals to party, and no anti-tariff speeches, what would be the effect? Would not others go to building up new establishments?—And would not that furnish new markets for farmers, and employment for labor ot all sorts? The Mount Savage works employed in various ways from four to five thousand men. Let three or four more such establishments go up in that counity, and you would have at once a demand for three or four times as many hands, and four forts of agricultural produce in the same proportion. How, then, could gentlemen assert that the pro-

tective policy was oppressive to labor and agri-Mr. Holmes, of S. C., put a question to Mr. STEWART, whether all this was not done by taxing the South for the benefit of New England? The gentleman asked whether all this benefit did not grow out of a tax upon the South ? Mr. S. would answer the gentleman; if these factories were built by Government, then this might, to some extent, be true. But they were built, not by Government, but by individual enterprise; and what sert of a tax was it upon the South, to give them better goods, for one fourth the price they formerly paid? Mr. S. said he was very sorry that his excellent friend from South Carolina lew England. If he thought that New Eng land was getting richer upon manufactures, would advise him to go home and do likewise; to follow the example, and grow rich also. The gen-tleman said that the planters of the South were working a whole year for a profit of four or five per cent, while the manufacturers of New England were getting forty or fifty. Was it not a free country! Who gave New England exclusive privileges? Why did not the South engage in he same forty or fifty per cent. business, instead of working on at four or five? Why did not they commence with coarse fabrics, made from their own cotton, just as New England had done before them? But New England was now passing from that stage, and going into the higher and finer branchies. The South, he was glad to learn, were now commencing. True, they were yet, in the A B C of the business; they were in their infany; they wanted the fostering care and protection of Government. The tariffon the cours fabrics was now for their benefit. New England wanted it no longer on the coarse, but only on the higher and tiner fabrics, in which they were now struggling with foreigners, who were endeavoring to break them down by flooding our markets with these articles at an under value, hoping to indem-

nify themselves for temporary losses by future exorbitant prices, extorted from us when American ompetition is put down and destroyed. How was it that Southern gentlemen could shut heir eyes to the result of their own unwise policy? Let them look how they stood, and then look at the North. The North applied their shoulder to the wheel; they went to work to better their andition; they husbanded their own resources; they employed and diversified their labor; they ived upon their own means; kept their money at home to reward their own industry, instead of oolishly sending it abroad to purchase what they could so well and so profitably supply at home. But South Carolina and her Southern sisters would touch neither hammer nor shuttle. They sent away their money to New England, or to old England. And what was the consequence of these two opposite systems? South Carolina was poor and dependant, while New England was indepenlent and prosperous. South Carolina, when the Federal Constitution was adopted, had five representatives, North Carolina five, and Virginia ten representatives on this floor They all cherished a deadly hostility to every thing connected with the manufactures, internal improvements, and progress of every kind. They denied to this Government the power of self-protection and self-improve ment; they went for the stand-still, lie-down, go to-sleep, let-us-alone, do-nothing policy; they had tried to live on whip syllabub political metaphysics and constitutional abstractions, until it h nearly starved them to death, while the Northern States had wisely pursued the opposite policy; and what had been the effect on their relative prosper ity! New began with six representatives in that hall; now she had thirty-four. Pennsylvania be gan with eight, now she had twenty-four. Virginia, with North and South Carolina, had com menced with twenty representatives, and New York with six; now they nave, altogether, thirty, and New York alone has thirty-four. Such are the fruits of the opposite systems of policy adopted by the North and the South. Judge the tree by its fruits. Will men never learn wisdom from experience? He would rejoice to see the South as prosperous and as happy as the North. They had all the elements of wealth and prosperity i profusion around them—the raw materials and bread-stuffs, minerals, and water-power in abundance running to waste. If they would allow him to offer them advice, it would be to abandon an exploded and ruinous policy; follow the example f the North, and share in their prosperity. In-

and patriotic; she wished to see other portions of the advantages enjoyed by the North for manufacpurposes; the hands of the young and old, now useless for the field, might in factories, become highly profitably and productive operatives. Take

man wanted his State to go to old England fo all she required. We were all to depend on Europe for our manufactured articles. Foreign countries were to enjoy exclusively the profitable business yielding forty or fifty per cent. while we were all to turn farmers, and join the

gentleman in working, as he said for a profit of four and five per cent, and again give old Eng-land twenty-five cents a yard for what New Eng-land now offered them for six. Was not this pa-Was it not a noble, an enlarged American policy? England was to be allowed to mo-nopolize all the profitable business, the result labor aving machinery, while we were to content ourselves with the plough and the hoe, and profits at the rate of five per cent. Was that the policy for America to pursue! They might be Americans who recommended it but they were certainly playing into the hands of our transaltlantic competi-tors. If manufacturing was such a profitable ousiness as these gentleman represent it to be, why not let Americans have it rather than foreigners? Why not keep our money and our profits to ourselves, instead of giving both to the labor of Great
Britain? The profits of manufacturing were
chiefly owing to the use and constant improvement of labor saving machinery. The saving of labor and the increase of human power produced in this manner was almost incalculable. By its aid one feeble woman was enabled to accomplish more in a day than would pay for the productions of forty able bodied, hard-handed men without it. Did gentlemen desire, and was it their policy to let England enjoy all this benefit, and keep it herself as a monopoly? It was this, and this alone that kept the British Government from bankrupt-cy. This prolific source of wealth and power en-abled the British people to stand up under a delu

of four thousand millions of dollars, and to pay taxes to the Government amounting to more than two hundred and fifty millions every year. This was the result of her immense labor-saving machiwas the result of her immense tabor-saving machinery. Was it the policy of gentlemen to let England have this profitable, business of manufacturing all to herself? That seemed to be the policy of the Secretary of the Treasury. Indeed he had avowed it in his report to be his settled policy to break down the manufacturers of our country, and derive his revenue from British and other foreign goods. His policy was to increase revenue by in-creasing importations; and, as he would reduce should feel such deep regret at the prospe is cf the average of duties to one-half, of course, to get imports. This was manifest and undeniable .-Our present imports amounted to one hundred out present into the Secretary's plan we must raise them to two hundred millions. Our exports were about one hundred millions, and of course one humifed millions in specie would be required annually to pay the ballance. The whole specie of the country had never been estimated at more than eighty millions. How was his policy to work? How was he to make up this deficit? Not from the banks, for they would be broken up within the very first year of such system; and then what was Mr. Secretary going to do for his revenue ?. The duty on foreign iron was now 75 per cent. He was for reducing it to 30 per cent. less than one-half. We must of course, limpor more than double the amount foreign iron, and to that extent break up American supply. it was impossible to make our people double their consumption, and so the result must necessarily he to get them to take foreign goods where the now took domestic, thus reducing the demand, and of course destroying the domestic supply to that extent Was not all this plain? Could any man in his senses deny it ! And then besides where was the Secretary going to get the money to pay for all the foreign goods ? There was the rub. The gentleman from Virginia (Mr. BATLT) talked about exporting potatoes to Ireland. On the contrary, last ye r we imported 211,327 bushels paying a duty of ten per cent., per bushel-15,045 from Ireland, whilst Ireland took of all our grain only 790 bushels of corn, not a barrel of flour, corn-meal, a bushel of grain, or its produc tions in any other form. The whole of our export of breadstuffs to England Scotland, and Ireand amounted to less than \$224,000; less than one fourth of a million-less than could be furnished by a single Western county. Potatoes were cheaper in Ireland than in the United States. ent. 'This was the effect\_of "free trade"

yet the people are starving, because they had no protection against England, no money, no employ-England, and it was precisely the condition into which "free trade" with England would soon bring this country, if it were adopted. "Free trade" with England reminded him of an anecdote of an Irishman, who, when complaining of tarvation in Ireland, was asked whether potatoes were not very cheap ! He answered, 'cheap ! the ord love ye, they're but a saxpence a bushel."-"How is it then you are starving?" "Just because we have no work, and can't get the saxpence.' [A laugh.] Such were the fruits of exchanging gricultural products for manufactured goods roducts of manual labor for the products of machinery—working the Loe against the loom.— Such had been and always would be the result of this miserable system of policy, whenever and wherever adopted.

Next the gentleman complained of taxation .-What tax did farmers and laborers now pay the United States ? Nothing. Many of them used othing but domestics. They bought no foreign gods except tea and coffee, and they were free .housands and hundreds of thousands of our deople don't pay a dollar a year into the National highest rates of duty on the luxuries of the rich; and not on the necessaries of the poor. Encourourdens of the Federal Government would fall on farmers and laborers more heavily than the heavi-est State taxation. Under a system of direct tax est State taxation. Under a system of direct tax fle. He wanted no foreign commodoties but his the proportion of Pennsylvania would be three millions a year—more than double her present heavy State taxation. But all these burdens put for a full suit from head to foot for less than one together are nothing compared to the taxes impod on us by the Brilish. To form an idea of its extent, let every gentleman ascertain the number of stores selling British Goods in his district. so much salmired that more than a dozen mem-These merchants are all tax gatherers for England, bers had applied for similar garments, and they its office. New England might now say to this Government, "Father, I am now of age; I am on my own feet; I can make my way through the world; I have met John Bull and beat him; I thank you very much for what you have done in the south realized but four or five uer cent. profits, and go to work at forty or fifty. If the tariff was confined to the south realized but four or five uer cent. profits, and go to work at forty or fifty. If the tariff was confined to the south realized but four or five uer cent. profits, and go to work at forty or fifty. If the tariff was confined to the south realized but four or five uer cent. profits, and go to work at forty or fifty. If the tariff was confined to the south realized but four or five uer cent. profits, and go to those very materials on their hands retting the south realized but four or five uer cent. profits, and go to those very materials on their hands retting the south realized but four or five uer cent. profits, and go to those very materials on their hands retting the south realized but four or five uer cent. profits, and go to those very materials on their hands retting the south realized but four or five uer cent. profits, and go to the south realized but four or five uer cent. profits, and go to the south realized but four or five uer cent. profits, and go to the south realized but four or five uer cent. profits, and go to the south realized but four or five uer cent. profits, and go to the south realized but four or five uer cent. profits, and go to the south realized but four or five uer cent. profits, and go to the south realized but four or five uer cent. Profits and go to the south realized but four or five uer cent. Profits and go to the south realized but four or five uer cent. Profits and go to the south realized but four or five uer cent. Profits and go to the south realized but four or five uer cent. Profits and go to the south realized but four or five uer cent. Profits and go to the south realized but four or five uer cent. Profits and go to the so taking millions and tens of millions of specie had been supplied to Senators and others; yet from our farmers for British agricultural produce; we are told the Tariff taxes and oppresses the and sent here and sold to our farmers, who have those very materials on their hands rotting for man diel not want. Take off the duties from the my own feet; I can make my way through the world; I have met John Bull and beat him; I to the North, you might complain; but it was tree to the North, you might complain; but it was tree for me, and I will be a burden on you no longer; now take care of the youngest branches of the family."

The rest of the country was comparatively young if manufactures. The rest of the country was comparatively young if manufactures. The farmer who sells more than the farmer who sells more than the duties from the want of a market; and this is the rûinous system recommended to our farmers by these 'Proc tem recommended to our farmers by these 'Proc the North, you might complain; but it was free tem recommended to our farmers by these 'Proc tem recommended to our f NEW GOODS.

The subscribers having purchased of Charles Mill.

Ier, his entire stock of Goods, will continue the business at his old established stand, on Centre street, next door to Fox & Morringer's Hotel, and will enter the price of the article; as the price of the strength, response of the public generally. A supply of new and the public generally as of the form of the family."

The rest of the country was comparatively young such as spectacle and not feel all his national pride assorted Bry Goods, Groceries and Queensware, have just been added to the stock.

AMES M. BEATTY & Co.

The subscribers having purchased of Charles Mill.

The subscribers having purchased of Charles Mill.

The strict stock of Goods, will continue the country. Who that had a heart within him to gentleme, know what they think or country. Who that had a heart within him to feel for the honor, the independence, the strength, not doesn't price of the article; as the price declined, the duty was, say, half the country. Who that had a heart within him to feel for the honor, the independence, the strength and the prosperidis in your true. All these blessings are within your teach; if you had the form of the for

JOBBING OFFICE IN connexion with our Establishment, we have upen I a large Jobbing Office, for the printing of Books, Large Posters, Pamphhets, Handbills, Bills of Lading, Bill Heads, Circulars, Cards, Time Books, &c Together with all kinds of Fancy Printing, all which will be executed at short notice and in a beautiful style.

His stock of Type for Jobbing is very large, which was selected with a view to give effect to hand-bills—

His stock of Type for Jobbing is very large, which was selected with a view to give effect to hand-bills—and his type for Book and Famphlet Printing, is equal to any used in the cities.

As he keeps hands expressly for Jobbing, he flatters himself that his facilities for executing work is greated than that of any other office, and that the public will find it to there advantage to give him a call.

5. All kinds of Books printed, ruled, and counct to order, at short notice.

We are also prepared to bind all kinds of books, in the most durable manner, at short notice.

Blank Pooks always on hand—also made to order, and ruled to any pattern.

Ruling Machine. We have also provided ourselves with a Ruling Ma-thine, of the most approved kind, which enables us of the paper to any pattern to order.

ory is true in regard to nations; they know than to sell more and buy less, is the way to wealth, and that the opposite course is the road to bankruptey and ruin.

The true American policy was Protection and Independent of all the world. That was sound independent of all the world. That was sound American policy; and he trusted no man would suffer himself to be so carried away by mere party politics as to advocate 'Free Trade' and starvation, twin-sisters, 'one and inseperable.' Protection was the policy which would appread comfort and happiness over the face of a smiling land. Its effect would penetrate our forests, and reach to the remotest hamlet in the West. This would keep our money at home, instead of sending it across the ocean to enrich British manufacturers at our expense. at our expenses

What was the theory of our learned Secretary We must reduce duties to increase our revenue. Now, Mr. S., said, and he defied contradiction, that as truly as the thermometer indicated the in rease or dimunition of best in the atmosphere, ust so truly did the increase or dimunition of the Tariff mark the increase and the dimunition of revenue. He appeared to the record, and defied his opponents to the test.

The Secretary recommended a reduction of du-The Secretary recommended a reduction of duties to an average rate of 20 per cent,, and in support of this recommendation behad accompanied his report with a table, at page 956, showing the revenue under different Tariffs for the last twenty-live years viz:—four years immediately before the Tariff of 1824, four years under the Tariff of 1824, four years under the Tariff of 1824, four years under the Tariff of 1828, ten years under the Tariff of 1828, and what was the result t he result t

For the four years preceding the Tariff of 1824 the average gross revenue was \$22,753,000. Under the Tariff of 1924, which its opponents at the time predicted would ruin the revenue and ompel a resort to direct taxation, the average for the four years of its duration was \$29,929,000; Next came the 'bill of abountations,' the 'black tariff of 1823,' which it was said would bankrupt the treasury beyond all question, and what was the result? The average revenue during the four years of its operation increased to \$30,541,000.—Then came the compromise bill of 1333, which brought the tariff down by biennial reductions to its effect upon the revenue! The revenue de-clined part past with the tariff, yielding for ten years an average of \$21,496,000, and the last year of its operation under the 20 per cent, duty only \$16,636,000 gross revenue, netting \$12,758,000 while our expenditures were more than double that amount. Then came the present tariff, which yielded more than \$32,000,000 gross—\$27,500,3 yielded more than \$32,000,000 gross—\$27,500,3 000 net revenue. Now what does our profound Secretary of the Treasury propose to do to improve the revenue? Mark it! He proposes to reduce the tariff to an average of about 20 percent, which 'experience proves,' he says, will give the highest revenue, and yet this very report shows the fact that a 20 per cent. tariff in 1842 yielded only \$12,730,000, while the present tariff last year yielded \$27,528,000. Thus, according to the Secretary, tredie is more than the strength. iff last year yielded \$27,528,000. Thus, according to the Secretary, treelre is more than twenty-screen! A new discovery in arithmetic. The new 'free trade' system of finance says 'roduce the daties to increase the revenue.' a doctrine not only urged upon Congress by the Secretary and the Union,' his organ, but by all the advocates of this new Tariff on this floor. 'Reduce the duties to increase the revenue!' Can'any thing be more absurd—urged in the face of the fact, proved by every official report on the finances from the foundation of the Government, that the revenue has always gone up and zone down the revenue has always gone up and gone down s the Tariff has gone up or gone down! Yell we are told, 'reduce the duties to increase; the evenue. Are not duties the source of revenue, and would it not be just as sensible to say To-duce the revenue to increase the revenue? Duties and revenue are convertible terms. You want twenty-five millions from the Tariff—that ann must be raised, no matter how you impose the duties; and why not so arrange them as to protect and sustain your own national industry, thus making taxation itself prolific of benefits and blessings to the people?

On the subject of revenue, he would venture predict that if the system of measures recomded by the Secretary-the reduction of the aritl, the change from the specific to to ad valorem uties, the Subtreasury, and the warehousing sysm were adopted the revenue next year wou at be half the amount it will be this year. Mark ne prediction, "not half."

Who could deny the fact that with the raising f the tariff the revenue increased, and with its imunition the revenue fell off, till at last under 20 per cent., which the Secretary considered the, very bean ideal—the very perfection of a revenuo system - the nett revenue sank down to less than hirteen millions? There was his theory-and there, alongside of it, stood his proof; and his proof utterly subverted his theory. Did it prove that reducing duties to 20 per cent. raised the revenue to its highest point? - Just the reverse. It reduced it to the very lowest point of depression, While his theory said that 30 per cent. would give the "highest," his proof showed that it gave

And was not this a pretty time to select for the eduction of duties ? Now, when we had just entered into a war whose duration no man could oredict or calculate? When we went to war in-1812 we doubled the duties: now it was proposed to cut them down one half! What a consummate proof of political wisdom and financial ability was here exhibited!

There was another thing of which the tariff was an iodex, and that was the public prosperity. When the people were poor they could not afford to consume luxuries; imports fell off, and down went the revenue. But when duties were high and competition was excited, agriculture having abundant markets, and labor full and profitable employment, the people became prosperous; they lived in comfort; they could afford to pay for fine goods and luxuries and up went the revenue.-Reduce the tariff, break up American industry, and you clothed the people in rags, and your treasury became bankrup. The national revenue and the national prosperity went up and down together, and werealways concident with national

Mr. S's system was this ! Select the articles you can manufacture to the full extent of our own wants, then, in the language of Thomas Jefferson, impose on them duties lighter at first, and afterwards heavier and heavier as the change of the ch nels of supply were opened. This was Jeffer-son's plan; the reverse of modern democratic 'Free Trade. Next Mr. S., went for levying the the under a system of direct taxation? The age American manufactures, and while on the one hand the poor man found plerty of employment, on the other hand he got his goods cheap. He could clothe himself decently for a mere tridollar of substantial American manufacture.-He had himself worn in this ball a garment of poor. Put high revenue duties on wines, on brandies, on silks, on laces, on jewelry, on all that