other such corporations, failed in '57; the banks of the country suspended specie payments—stay-laws were passed—people, counties, towns and States were bankrupted—people, counties, towns and States were bankrupt, and our government, which four years ago had an average surplus of $20,000,000, has incurred a debt of nearly $90,000,000. And yet Mr. Blair's competitor tells you he voted against the Morrill bill because he is a lawyer, and can't understand the subject of the tariff. In your and can't understand the subject of the tariff. In your case, and can't understand country I implore you to elect the name of your common country I implore you to elect to Congress a man who can read history and appreciate to Congress a man who can read history and appreciate the signs of the times—a man whose heart beats in unison with the laborers of America, and who will not prostrate them at the feet of a foreign power, or a despotic oligarchy!

Under the last thirteen years of free trade, the production of American iron, in which you and we are so deeply interested, has not increased; it is not greater now than it was in 1846, if so great. Then the railroad consumption of iron was very slight—now that consumption is immense; but it does not increase the total product. It is immense; but it does not increase the total product. It is the tariff of 1842 bears multitudes, and the demand for iron would have grown, and St. Louis would to-day have been producing half a million tons, and this city become growing faster than any of her sister cities. I see it growing faster than any of her sister cities. I see it stated in the papers, that what St. Louis needs is the establishment of a manufactory for Louis needs is the establishment of a manufactory for the general assortment of first-class agricultural implements. But suppose you had it, the demand for such things has fallen off, and it would fall for the want of a things has fallen off, and it would fall for the want of a market for its products. Let me give you the suggestions of experience on that subject, as I take them from the letter of I. P. Morris & Co., of that city, to the Board of Trade of Philadelphia, in answer to interrogatories propounded by the Board:

"Among the great manufacturing interests of this country our particular branch has been rather of a secondary character, mainly depending upon its success on the prosperity of other branches of industry, to which we may be said to have furnished the sinews of strength.

"The demand for mules power prior to 1830, was, compared to that of recent time, a very limited one. The machinery then constructed was rude, and the power required very small. As, for instance, a drying, grinding, and bleaching establishment, on Broad, near Race street, was driven by two mules, which we replaced by a six horse engine. The tariff of 1828 gave an extraordinary stimulus to manufacturing industry. At that time we had neither men nor tools to do the work, and the demand for operatives was so great that numbers of European workers were induced to cross the Atlantic to fill the requirement of our shops.

"The unprepared state of the country successfully to meet the necessity of a modification of manufactures created by the passage of the tariff of 1842. The change then made produced effects so different that there was not a total decline in the demand from our customers, the manufacturers, till in 1842 it reached the extreme limit of depression, so that in this and the succeeding year we had scarce an order for new work in our shops. In 1844 there was more activity, and orders for work came upon us; a more healthy action followed, the effects of which were felt over the country.

"First a class of Manufacturers was created; these consumed coal and iron, creating a demand for these primary articles; their existence in the interior required capital to develop them. Railroads with their attendant machinery, became necessary; coal mines were to be opened; steam engines for pumping and winding were required; this development led at a time our shops in active operation, and the consequent employment of lative operation, and the consequent employment of labor and circulation of money produced general prosperity.

"The discovery of the means to produce iron by the use of anthracite coal created another class of customers. These required machinery of the most massive character. A large company had their first blowing machine built in England. The construction of these machines has since formed one of the main supports for our machine shops.

"Our means to produce such machinery soon equalled and kept pace within the demand; no one now thinks of going across the Atlantic for machinery.

"Our own and similar establishments are placed at this time on what is apparently a permanent basis, having a capacity for any reasonable requirement of the country.

"We have knowledge, we have experience, we have judicious shops, we have tools, we have capital judiciously invested, and every appliance for a vigorous business.

"With all these we find our business depressed to a degree unexampled since 1842 and 1843, when the demand was at the extreme point of depression.

"The question arises, why is this? The only answer we can find is the total want of activity in the business of our customers, scarce any of whom it is believed are now obtaining a remunerative return for the cap (a) ital invested, and therefore, for the present be little fantemated; there can therefore, for the present be little fancied demand for new machinery. It would seem as if, if their demand for new machinery, if it now goes to rest at the present time, the means of production are equal to the consumption."

The reason that this demand has fallen off is, that in destroying all other interests we have destroyed that of agriculture; the farmers of the distant northwest raise grain; the planters of the distant south, cotton; the miners of California dig gold. The inventive of Minnesota ship their grain to Manchester; Texas and Minnesota ship their cotton to Manchester; the miners of California ship their gold to Manchester to pay for their goods for converting our cotton into fabrics that we may wear! [Applause.] Why send our grain, and cotton and gold to Manchester? Is there no man in Missouri to build a loom or make a spindle? [A voice, Yes!] Will not the skill and energy that promvoice, Yes!] Will not the skill and energy that promvoice, Yes!] Will not the skill and energy that promvo