

THE PORTER.

E. S. GOODRICH, } EDITORS.
GEO. SANDERSON, }

Wednesday, January 3, 1844.

For President in 1844,
COL. RICHARD M. JOHNSON,
OF KENTUCKY.

[Subject to decision of a National Convention.]

Revenue and Protection.

The federalists tell us that our manufactures ought to be protected against the ruinous competition brought about by the introduction into our markets of foreign fabrics. That American industry cannot be sustained without protection.—That without it the manufactures must beg or submit to the pauper wages of England. They say also, that nothing short of this will prevent our country from being drained of its specie. All this sounds well, appears plausible, and is food for popular excitement. But why do not the federalists stick to their text? Why is it that they have so generally abandoned the protective doctrine and now clamor for a revenue for protection? What has induced the change? can it be anything else than the certain impracticability of the doctrine, and its unwelcome reception by the people? Having, as we believe successfully driven the federalists from the protective tariff doctrine, they now present us with something entirely new, a revenue tariff for protection; this word protection being left on to persuade the artisan that they are still his friends.

What is the object of a revenue? is it for the support of government, or for the protection of manufactures? their answer is, both. We inquire then, which of the two is the most important, the revenue or protection? If the latter, then the tariff must be kept up; but then to keep up the tariff would impair the revenue. Such is the operation of a tariff intended for protection, rather than revenue.—The higher the rates of duties, the less will be the importation. This is obvious. The operation of the present tariff the last year has made an alarming deficit in the treasury. According to the President's Message there will be a deficit of sixteen millions of dollars; Congress called upon to make provisions for it.—How is revenue to be provided, adequate to the wants of government? The federalist would argue that Congress must increase the duties on foreign goods, in order to raise the sixteen million desired. Such a measure would be fatal indeed; it would be increasing the very obstacle which has resulted in this deficit. If in consequence of the present high rates of duties, foreigners cannot import, how much would the matter be helped by raising those duties still higher? but say the federalists, our manufactures must be protected; but must the government go a begging? it is evident that a necessary revenue, and a protection such as is asked for, are not both practicable. Protection is not afforded without high duties, and high duties are sure to prevent a necessary revenue.

The operation of this measure, if persisted in by the federalists, will ensure a two fold evil. It enables the manufacturer to secure what prices he pleases to set on his goods, a tax which the consumer will have to pay. It will suppress the revenue, and a direct tax will have to be levied to support the government. Thus we should be burdened with two taxes, one in the shape of a bounty to the manufacturer, the other a tax for revenue. What then do the federalists mean by a revenue tariff for protection? is anything more meant, than a revenue for the manufactures instead of the government; and is not this the practical result of the doctrine.

The national treasury is plundered to enrich stockholders in factories. Every vessel driven from our ports by the high duties, the government not only loses the revenue its admission would afford, but the people have to pay that loss to the manufacturer; what the government loses the manufacturer gets from the pockets of the consumer. To place our views in a light, which will enable the least observing, to comprehend them, we will suppose the duties on foreign goods to be so high as to amount to a total prohibition of them, and drive them entirely from our markets, what then would become of the revenue by a tariff? In proportion as these duties are lessened and the prohibition taken off, importations would increase and consequently the re-

venue. Does the reader want this subject made plainer? What then ought we to do save ourselves from direct taxation? The course is plain; the first thing is, a revenue sufficient for the economical and honest administration of the government. In doing this, let there be a discrimination made in favor of our own interest. If an incidental protection by way of discrimination in favor of our manufactures cannot be made without impairing the revenue, and involving the government in debt, then let it not be made. But we have succeeded by discriminating, so that the doctrine is practicable. We are first for a revenue; while the opposition, are first for paying tribute to the manufactures to the hazard of a direct taxation. This the difference between us.

The operation of the present tariff law has resulted not only in an alarming deficit, but it is at the same time enriching the rich, and grinding the poor. We observed that in New England the principal manufactures have recently declared dividends of twenty per cent, and have besides large balances on hand.—The operatives however complain that they have to submit to ruinous wages. They labor and toil to enable the rich stockholder to get twenty per cent. on his money, and have to take such wages as their employers are disposed to give. If they resist, they must do worse or starve. They are completely under the domination of those who never labored a day, but have money to buy stocks. The farmers in that section complain bitterly. The tariff has driven from them the trade by which they once could find a market abroad for their produce, and they are now compelled to sell at such prices as the manufacturer is disposed to give them. Hence the prices of all kinds of produce in that section are lower than at most any former period.

The female operators in some of the New York mills, have recently made a strike for higher wages, and have left their work; and this too, while their employers, who are not operatives, but stockholders, are receiving twenty per cent. on their money. This is the kind of protection, which the federalists ask us to give to American industry. It ever has, and ever will prove the bane and curse of all classes but the rich stockholder. It gives to the rich the power to crush the honest and industrious operative; to paralyze the labors of the husbandman, while he riots in wealth.—Such are the beauties of a tariff for the protection of American industry. In addition to all this we are modestly asked to pay a bounty on American goods that the stockholder may have twenty per cent. on his money, while the farmer and mechanic must go without bounty.

DESTRUCTIVE FIRE AT WILKESBARRE.—We learn from the Wilkesbarre Farmer that a most destructive conflagration occurred at that place on Friday afternoon, Dec. 22d. The fire commenced in a two story frame building, a couple of doors below the south west corner of the public square, occupied by a Mr. Russell as a shoe store. This building formed the extreme wing of a block of frame buildings, occupied as stores, shops, and dwellings, extending to about the centre of the south side of the public square, terminated by J. J. Slocum esq's law office.

The following is a partial list of the property destroyed, with the names of those to whom it belonged:

- W. W. Loomis, dwelling house, \$1000—no insurance.
 - Mr. Leggett, furniture and money stolen, loss about \$300—no insurance.
 - George Russell, loss about \$200—no insurance.
 - L. D. Shoemaker, loss trifling.
 - John Long Jr., fancy dry goods store, loss not ascertained.
 - Samuel How, building, tools &c., loss \$600—no insurance.
 - Johnson & Lathrop, merchandize, loss about \$500—no insurance.
 - Caleb Atherton, dwelling, three store houses and furniture, loss \$2000—partly covered by insurance.
 - Martin Long, loss not ascertained—insured for \$3000.
 - J. J. Slocum, office &c., loss \$500—covered by insurance.
 - Joseph Slocum, loss in out buildings, grain &c. \$400—no insurance.
 - Isaac Wood, building, loss about \$800—insured for \$800.
 - Mary Wood, loss about \$400—insurance \$300.
 - James A. Gordon, loss about \$50.
- The fire was caused by a stove pipe, placed in contact with and running thro' the roof.

ARRIVAL OF THE HIBERNIA.—The steam ship, Hibernia, arrived at Boston on the 20th inst., bringing sixteen days later intelligence from Europe.—She made her passage in sixteen days. The news received is not, however, of interest.

The Queen and Prince Albert have been upon a visit to Sir Robert Peel.

The state trials in Ireland have been adjourned to the 15th of January, and O'Connell has returned to his residence at Derrynane. Reports are in circulation that these trials will be abandoned. Sir Robert Peel, it is said, seeing the protracted time over which the trial will extend, several months probably, and the uncertainty from the nature of the circumstances respecting a conviction has determined to apply to parliament for summary powers to put down the agitation. England already manifests a disposition to redress all practiced grievances. O'Connell still continues to address Repeal Associations and urges, upon all forbearance and pacific measures.

Rev. Sidney Smith still continues his abuse of Pennsylvania. He is owner of a large amount of Pennsylvania State Script.

Wales continues in a disturbed condition. Riots and outbreaks are of frequent occurrence.

The King of the French has received a letter from the President of the United States, congratulating him upon the Prince of Joinville's marriage.

The inhabitants of Messina were in a constant state of alarm, at the latest accounts, from the repeated shock of earthquakes. Mount Etna was in a state of unusual commotion. An eruption was daily expected.

SCENE IN CONGRESS.—About four hours of the 21st December was occupied by J. Q. Adams, in presenting an abolition petition and urging its reception and reference. Much discussion arose on various questions connected with the paper. We learn from the correspondence of the Philadelphia Ledger that in the course of the debate, the remarks became personal. Mr. Saunders interrupted Mr. Adams and called him to order, when Mr. A. requested him to state his point of order. Mr. S. replied it was *irrelevancy*.—Mr. Adams, much incensed, rejoined, "there are some skulls so thick that that an idea of *relevancy* cannot penetrate them," and turning to the Chair he continued, "and the Speakers skull may also be of this description." The Speaker—"I will not tolerate such language in reference to myself or any member of the House. The gentlemen from Massachusetts will take his seat." Mr. Adams, accordingly sat down.—The question of reception was laid on the table; Yeas, 98, Nays, 80.

GEN. JACKSON.—The New York Evening Post has received a letter from Nashville, from a gentleman who has been paying a recent visit to Gen. Jackson. He speaks as follows of the feeble health of that distinguished man.—"Gen. Jackson, I regret to say, is in every infirm health. He never leaves his room, and is emaciated to mere skin and bone. He has a severe cough and pain in the back and side, but his voice and intellect appear unaffected, and the lightning fire of former years yet flashes in his eye."

BURGLARY AND ROBBERY.—We learn from the Berwick Star of the North, that the dwelling of L. B. Rupert, Esq., Treasurer of Columbia county, at Bloomsburg, was broken open on Wednesday night, 20th inst., and robbed of about \$220 in cash, and \$8000 in Commissioners orders which he had redeemed, but which were not marked as cancelled. The burglar entered through the cellar.

ACCIDENT.—We learn from the York Democratic Press, that a man named Nicholas Howe was killed by the accidental discharge of a rifle, near Petersburg Adams County. One of a hunting party was printing his rifle, when it was discharged and lodged its contents in the chest of the unfortunate man who was standing a few rods in advance, causing instant death.

BERKS COUNTY NOTES.—We are informed by our County Treasurer, that he has been notified by the State Treasurer that the relief issues of the Berks County Bank are no longer received at the State Treasury, and instructing him no longer to receive them for State dues.

MESSES. EDITORS.—An erroneous paragraph is going the newspaper rounds, (which I first saw in the Philadelphia Ledger of December 14th, credited to "a southern paper," under the caption *LETTER TO KNEXTER*) that "in the grave-yard at Winchester, Va., within a grave overgrown with grass, without a stone or an inscription to preserve the ashes of its inhabitant from insult, repose the remains of the brave General Morgan, whose name ranks in the annals of the Revolution second only to that of Washington."

I send you a printed inscription which I copied in 1830, sitting upon the tomb of the illustrious dead, and subsequently published with the accompanying remarks. I have compared it, for accuracy, with the copy then made and now before me. The inscription is worthy of the hero—whose no stone can be, much less the humble slab, like Franklin's, which covers in repose the Hero of the Riflemen. E. W. MORGAN.

GRAVE OF GENERAL MORGAN.—On the hill south of Winchester, in the valley of Virginia, is a quiet village of the dead—the church-yard—just beyond the gully and bustle of the town of the living. There rest the mortal remains of the gallant Morgan, whose name figures, in the heroic, in every legend and tradition of the surrounding country. The grave is on the same hill where Braddock's army took position, when advancing on the French and Indians, at Fort Duquesne, and the weatherworn entrenchments are still distinctly traceable. Appropriately is the grave of the warrior among the memorials of his country's perils. In the repose, which surrounds the mouldering fort and the veteran's resting-place, we find the germ of hallowed and patriotic aspirations, which, on occasion, may blaze into glory in the maintenance of the cause to which his living energies were consecrated,—rational liberty and national independence.

The inscription, on a plain marble slab elevated about two and a half feet over the grave, reads thus, as we literally copied it on the time-honored spot.

MAJOR GENERAL DANIEL MORGAN
DEPARTED THIS LIFE
ON JULY THE 6TH, 1802,
IN THE 67TH YEAR OF HIS AGE,
PATRIOTISM AND VALOUR WERE THE
PROMINENT FEATURES OF HIS CHARACTER;
AND
THE HONORABLE SERVICES HE RENDERED
TO HIS COUNTRY
DURING THE REVOLUTIONARY WAR
CROWNED HIM WITH GLORY AND WILL
REMAIN IN THE HEARTS OF HIS
COUNTRYMEN
A PERPETUAL MONUMENT
TO HIS
MEMORY

DEATH OF JUDGE THOMPSON.—The New York papers announce the death of the Hon. Smith Thompson, one of Justices of the Supreme Court of the United States. He died at Poughkeepsie, on Monday evening last, in the 76th year of his age. Judge T. has held many important offices—he was secretary of the navy in 1818, and was in 1823 appointed to the bench of the Supreme Court, where he has ever since been. Upon the receipt of the intelligence in New York all the courts in session immediately adjourned.

RASCALITY.—Some villains, as yet unknown, entered the Printing Office of the Montrose Star, on Saturday night week, and *pied* the two forms of that paper, just ready for impression; tore down and carried off a portion of the press; and not content with this endeavor to set fire to the office. We trust that the perpetrators of this diabolical outrage will be discovered and their villainy punished as it deserves. Hanging is quite too good for them.

FOUND GUILTY.—Samuel Mohawk, a Seneca Indian, of Cattaraugus county, N. Y. has been found guilty of Murder in the first degree, in Butler county, Pa. He was arrested for the murder of the family of James Wigton, consisting of a wife and five children. The defendants counsel set up the plea of insanity, but the jury thought he was sane. He was proven to be a habitual drunkard.

INFORMATION WANTED.—Benjamin T. Cox, a lad of 15 years of age left the residence of his parents in Montgomery Co. Pa., on the evening of the 10th ult., without any known cause. Any information of his whereabouts will be thankfully received by Abraham R. Cox, Upper Providence Montgomery county.

HORRIBLE DEATH.—A young man named Lewis File, in the employ of Mr. Evans of the Glue factory at Lansburgh, N. Y., on Sunday last fell head foremost into a large cauldron of boiling glue, and was so severely scalded that he died in a few hours.

ADAM HORN.—The son of this person visited his father in his cell in Baltimore county jail. The meeting is said to have been quite affecting. Both son and father wept bitterly. They conversed over an hour on various subjects.

PAPER FROM CANE.—A citizen of the State of New Jersey has lately taken out a patent from the office at Washington, for manufacturing paper from the cane which grows in such abundance in the swamp land of the Southern States. The process to remove the outer coat by a very simple chemical process, when the remainder of the cane is easily converted into a pulp, of which paper is made.

MURDER BY A LUNATIC.—A lunatic living in Harrieville, Harrison county, (O.) named Isaac Aty, considered harmless, as his disease had never been violently manifested, murdered his wife a few days ago, during one of his paroxysms, by beating her on the head with an axe. He was placed in confinement.

NEW BED FOR A RIVER.—The Government engineers, have completed a survey for letting the Missouri river into the Mississippi, about four miles above Alton with a view of preventing the latter stream from taking a direction which might possibly make St. Louis effectually an inland town.

GREAT FALL.—A colored man fell asleep in the gallery of the Bowery Theatre New York, and did not wake up until after the performances were over and the house closed. Gropping about in the dark, he fell over into the pit, striking a chandelier in his descent, without serious injury.

SUSPENDED.—The publication of the *Owego Gazette* published by Thomas Woods, has been suspended, though he assures the public that measures are being taken to establish it upon a more firm foundation, and the suspension is but temporary.

STATE DEBTS.—A cotemporary state, the State debt, per head, of the population of Pennsylvania, is \$23.17—Of Maryland, \$42.75.—Of Louisiana, \$57.75.—Of Illinois, \$39.35.—Of Indiana, \$22.00.—Of Ohio and New York, \$10.25.

MR. CALHOUN.—It is stated in some of the papers, that Mr. Calhoun intends to withdraw his name as a candidate for the Presidency, and that his friends will support the nominee of the Baltimore Convention.

THE BIBLE NOT SECTARIAN.—The New York Board of Education decided by a vote of 20 to 7, that the Bible, without note or comment, is not sectarian, within the meaning of the act of Legislation of that State.

SUICIDE.—Samuel Boothby, of Buxton, Me., considered the worthiest man in that town, committed suicide December 3, in consequence of some perplexity in business. He leaves a wife and five children.

DECLINATION OF MR. BUCHANAN.—It will be seen by a letter which we publish in our columns to day, that the Hon. James Buchanan has withdrawn his name from the list of candidates for nomination for President.

ACCIDENT.—A person named Chaffee, was on Monday last, shot through the body, at a shooting match in Sheshequin, by the accidental discharge of a rifle in the hands of a bystander.

ARRIVAL OF MONKS.—The New Orleans Crescent City of the 6th inst., says:—"We see quite a number of monks lately arrived in our midst, but are not advised whence they come."

THE EXPRESS ROBBERY.—Nothing has yet been heard from the trunk alleged to have been stolen from Pomeroy's Express. The amount of money in the trunk was \$50,000.

COUNTERFEITER.—A man was arrested in Reading on the 21st ult., upon whom was found \$600 in counterfeit relief notes of the Monongahela bank of Brownsville.

CANDIDATE FOR GOVERNOR.—We learn that the Tioga County Convention recommended Hon. J. N. CONYNGHAM, as a candidate for nomination for Governor.

FAT HOGS.—A Mr. John Dorrance, of Bristol, Bucks county lately killed four hogs, which weighed, when dressed, as follows:—633, 515, 362 and 300 pounds—together 1810 pounds.

THE INFLUENZA.—This gripe which visited us so generally last spring, is prevalent in the Eastern States.

POEMS, BY MRS. JANE H. SCOTT, WITH A MEMOIR, BY MISS B. C. TOWN, BOSTON: PUBLISHED BY MRS. B. C. TOWN, 15 NASSAU ST.

Such is the title of a book long and much looked for in this neighborhood, by the most costly moving in their society, and in whose time is very near, the whole mechanism of it executed with much taste, and does credit to the publishers. It contains a volume of poems, taken from a portrait by B. C. Town, which bears in some respect a striking resemblance to the original in her days of health and hope. With the book others are not satisfied. We know it does not meet the expectations of those who were nurtured in society from childhood to womanhood, and who were the first by her side in all the trials of childhood, and the last when she distinguished the fire of her genius. We will be said, that this little volume was written for general circulation, and that the expectations of the companions of her life and her home could neither be completely gratified. Very true; but we cannot but be capable of deciding upon the merits of her supervision. Its editor had no such notions as they had of knowing fully the early and what were "the genuine emanations of her mind" as well as a Christian she desired too sustain as a Christian.

Scarcely an indication of the power of genius in poetry; the aptitude of her mind, with vivacious in prose the great truth, religion and humanity; subjects which to her mind more than all others, and which the dearest to her heart, is to be found in a pretty little book. It does not do justice to the world almost weekly the production of her pure thought and fruitful imagination, was not merely a poetess; but also an accomplished writer. In the latter branch she was effective, and had acquired much celebrity, reader can scarcely learn from this book. Mrs. Scott, ever wrote a prose article, in correspondence with the compiler of the book; we say compiler, because there is nothing about it. Mrs. Scott, must have and published more poetry than would such volumes as this, of equal, and in instances of superior merit. There are excellent pieces omitted from this volume, which Mrs. Scott enforced valuable to a most humorous and pertinent style.

Mrs. Scott belonged to the denizens of Universalists. She was distinguished zeal in that cause. She believed in only religious system that harmonized beautifully with the teachings of Christ; that while it was the whole of her life to be a Christian, she at the same time not ashamed of the gospel, but she privilege to be called a Universalist; for her injustice could be done her, that of any course, which would be likely from the recollection of her friends the branch of the position she occupied in respect. Her example, was ever a word to those, who had neither the courage, honesty to own a cause they had led. But this book, as we said before, intended for general circulation, and her religious pieces, such as distinguished peculiar faith, are withheld, in order to make the book more acceptable to others of a different faith. How well edifies like this treatment of heretofore her denominations so fastidious that they hold from publication their peculiar preferences their general circulation be prejudiced? we have yet to see this person, who had been distinguished for her and evasion practiced in the case of the cause of any other denomination benefit to the world that the writings of Mrs. Scott might be, as it were, lost, for aught this book can do.

The letters of Mrs. Scott, which most of the Memoir, were written rapidly declining health, many of them the energy of her mind from severe contracted sickness, had passed away, and to have been omitted. Indeed the book indicates that the fair compiler had a variety of materials, so much as to be selected from others not expecting herself to book worth fifty cents; whereas a little perseverance, might have had the life, genius, and spirit of the Memoir might have been imparted to other nomination, already numerous, have an interesting, instructive and valuable. This book is not such an one. It is at which she worshipped in death. We to see another edition, enlarged and we have said thus much because we to say it, and because it is but justice. However the volume before us is well priced; indeed the likeness is worth the

RELEASED.—The Newark Advertiser learns that the grand Warren county, after a laborious investigation of several days, without finding any bill against Parke, for the murder of the family.

SOMETHING NEW.—A house built by J. S. Abbot, Esq., in the village of Norridgewock, Maine, is dedicated to Thanksgiving. A choir was in attendance. There was an abundance of comforts.