

The Lehigh Register.

Allentown, Pa.

THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 27, 1849.

Circulation near 2000.

Since the nomination of Mr. Cook, it has dent of the State, a sufficient length of time, to entitle him to a seat in the Legislature, if he should be elected. We are informed that he will on this account, not be a candidate.

We are authorized to say, that the name of Mr. Agron Troxell, is withdrawn as a Candidate for the Treasury.

By a notice in another column, it will be seen, that the Seminary of the Rev. Mr. C. R. Kessler, will hold a public exhibition of singing, speaking, &c., in the Court House, in Allentown, on Friday evening next. To commence precisely at 62 o'clock. The presence of the citizens generally is politely requested.

To Assessors.

There was a law passed by the Legislature of 1848, requiring the assessors to assess all voung men between the age of 21 and 22 years. The non-fulfilment of the law does not exclude such persons from voting, but is intended, we believe, to aid in securing the collection of taxes the following year. As such is the law, assessors should know it.

Our Own Interest.

In another column of to-days paper will be Democrats and Whigs, voted for its passage, and with the exception of a single member, voted against its repeal in 1846. We do, howbut it being an able exposition of the side of occur in the first mills or grinding. the question advocated by its author, and as it is also one of great importance to the people of Pennsylvania, and to the citizens of this loss on sales in market. County in particular; we have therefore thought it but right and just, to publish it.

An Old Coon Caught

Our friend Dennis Deibert, of Lowhill township, an old Coon hunter, informs us, that he "by the light of the moon" on the 8th instant. ty pounds, being the largest of the species, he ers! Can you come it?

Agriculture, the Leading Interest.

It is supposed that three-fourths of the popplation of the country are employed in agriculture: the other quarter being divided among all other employments and professions. Besides, the mechanic, the manufacturer, the merchant and the professional man, are all mainly dependent upon the farmer for patronuge and support. When the farmers as a class are prosperous, all others participate in their prosperity. From this it follows, that whatevbenefits the other fourth.

Surely, then, the farmers have a right to demand of the government the means to sustain their agricultural societies, and sto collect and disseminate important information relative to their calling. Let the light of science and education be brought to the aid of agriculture. Let our resources be developed, and the skill. and industry of the husbandman be directed into their proper channels, and that would soon be obtained, in which not only the farmer would rejoice, but the whole community with

Such facts as the above cannot be too wide ly disseminated; and if our editorial brethren will only press the attachment of a Bureau of Agriculture, to the newly-formed Home Department of the general government, we may hope for a channel through which agricultural improvements may be made known. Is it not ridiculous that the interests of three-quarters of the whole community should be left as secondary in importance to those of one-quarter? We admire the practice of the Society of Friends, "to pay due deference to the wishes of a respectable minority," but cannot consent that our politeness should so far interfere with our interests as to permit the minority alone to be fostered by government patrolage.

Trade on the Public Works. The increase of revenue on the public works, above last year, will not meet the anticipations of many who looked towards them for much aid in lessening the State debt. This is mainly owing, we presume, to the depressions in several branches of business, as is demonstrated from the following table, exhibiting the quantity of wrought and rail road iron, and pig metal, which passed, eastward through

navigation to the first of September. Wrought and R. Pig Metal R. Iron—lbs. From open'g of Navigation to Sept. 1, '48 11,142,712 51,372,790 149 2,722,312 27,764,348

the Chesapeak and Delaware canal from Havre

de Grace during two similar periods of the past

and present year-from the opening of the

8,420,397 23,508,442 Gov. Johnston and suite, reviewed the Encampment at Bristol, on Saturday last.

Improvements in Making Flour.

Mr. D. P. Bonall, of Tecumseh, Michigan has recently made an improvement in the process of manufacturing of Flour, which is claimed to be valuable. The Indiana State Journal publishes the following extracts from a letter written by Mr. Bonall in reply to inquiries made of him in reference to the improve-

My "improved process of milling" consists in separating the starch part of the wheat from the glutinous matter, and submitting the latter to a second grinding. The way it is effected been discovered that he has not been a residis by placing an auxiliary run of stones so as to receive the entire body of the "offal," on its passage from the upper or first merchant bolts. The stones are fitted to run from 300 to 400 revolutions per minute, and the feeding of the stuffs made uniform and perfect by a very simple combination of machinery.

After the "offal" is thus ground or severely scoured, it is then passed into the lower bolts, or dusters, when the flour is taken out and sent to the "cooler," or first bolts, to be uniformly mixed in regular proportions, with the superfine flour, and the remainder separated for feeds.

The advantage obtained by this mode of grinding, is as follows:-

First, It enables the miller to grind light, or course, at the first grinding, and thus avoid injury to the "starchy" portion of the wheat, and ensures free, good bolding, which is not always the case, when attempting to grind the starch and "glutin" contained in the grain to the same

consistency by one process, as the storch, which pulverizes easy, is apt to be too fine. and stick to the bohs, or else the "farina" is too coarse and goes to middlings, or adheres to the bran and is lost.

Second, It enables the miller to grind wet or found a very able essay mon the subject of Pro- damp wheat better than any other mode, as the tection, which we commend to the attentive first grinding, which is high and free, warms perusal of our readers. It is a question in the wheat, whereby elevating, cooling, airing which the members of both political parties are and bathing, the moisture is principally evapalike interested, and hence cannot be justly call- orated, and the "offal" is partially kiln-dried, ed a political one. In proof of this, we have only when, by submitting it to the quick grinding, to refer to the vote in Congress upon the Tariff of or scouring process, the flour is almost entire-1842. The entire Pennsylvania Delegation both by "whipped out" and put into the superfine barrel.

Third, It catches all the broken particles of grain that escape the first grinding, by stopever, not hold ourselves responsible for every ping and starting, or from other causes, and contiment or statement contained in the Esray, equalizes the grinding, when any variations

> Fourthly, It adds to the superfine flour that which was formerly "fine," and thus saves the

Fifthly, It saves grinding middlings, as the whole middling process is done by one continuous operation, with a great saving of labor as well as time.

Sixthly, It enables the miller to make his barrel of superfine flour from four bushels of wheat that will weigh 60 lbs. to the bushel, ported by the Democratic party of this district caught an old 'Rack Coon' that weighed then and the flour is much better, as it contains much more of the "farina" of the wheat, or ! After which Wm. Butler, Esq., the Delegate thinks, ever was captured. He challenges the glutinous matter, and will yield more good appointed by the Carbon County Convention, State to beat it? What say you old Coon hunt- bread from a given quantity of flour. Flour as a superior brand.

The double gunding evaporates more of the mission. When on motion moisture, and has a tendency to preserve the flour longer from souring.

These are the principal and distinguished if time permitted, I would write you more spe- of the Democracy of Lehigh. cific and in detail. The aggregate saving made by it will be somewhere from 15 to 25 lbs, of a candidate for Assembly, to be supported at wheat on each bbl. of flour. It is simple and the coming Election, when durable, and all the economies it combines. or benefits the agricultural class, directly ben- and principles it involves, are well understood efits three-lourths of the people, and indirectly by all common sense minds, and must be appreciated.

Assessors of 1849. By the provisions of the act of 7th of April, 1849, "for the regulation and continuance of assystem of Education by Common Schools," assessors are required to return to the Commissioners the cxuct number of taxable citizens of each school district of the county. As the amount of money received from the State Treasury for rehool purposes depends upon the number of taxables returned, assessors will see the propriety of rejurning the name of evcry person coming under that head. Wherever this duty is omitted the school fund of the township is the sufferer. There is another reason why assessors should be careful to return every taxable inhabitant at this time. The duty of apportioning the Senators and Representatives among the several counties of the Commonwealth will devolve upon the Legislature at the approaching session, and as the triennial assessment now about being made will form the basis, it is of the utmost importance that the returns from Lehigh county should be tull and complete, so that she may not be deprived of any portion of the representation to which the is justly entitled. The imperious manner in which this duty was performed, lost her a member at the last apportionment. Let those entrusted with the matter see that her representation is not slighted by a similar neglect of duty.

Manufacturers' Association.

A convention of manufacturers in Georgia was held on the 17th ult., at Stone Mountain, and an association was formed to promote their peculiar interest. The capital represented in the convention was \$1,220,000, and particular attention was given to the cotton and woolen manufactories, the proprietors of which were requested, by resolution, to reply to the following inquiries :

The time when they commenced operations; The quantity of raw material annually consumed:

The number of spindles and looms employed; The style and quantity of fabric produced; The number, sex, color and mental and moral condition of operatives ;

And all other statistical information, the publication of which would not be inconsistent with their respective interests.

Democratic Delegate Convention.

The Democratic delegates elected by the different townships of Lehigh county, met in at Fogelsville, and organized by calling JOpointing of Dr. Tilghman P. Shantz, Nathan Miller and John R. Shall, as Secretaries.

On producing credentials, it appeared that the following were the delegates elect from the several districts, viz:

Borough of Allentown-Joseph Dietrich, Nahan Miller, Charles B. Haintz, Peter Weikel, Jacob Miller, Peter Heller and Dr. T. P. Shantz. Northampton-Samuel Brown.

Hanover-Charles Ritter, Florentine Hoeley. Samuel Roth, Jacob Reichard and John Moyer. Salsburg-Henry D. Wolf, Jacob Ritter and Tenry Ritter.

Saucon-John Leith, Isaac Hartman, Jacob Haas. Cooper, William Shaffer and Thomas B Cooper.

Upper Milford-Charles [Foster, Henry Dilinger, Solomon Holder, Jacob Dietz, Henry Diefenderfer, Aaron Shaffer and Reub. Stahler. Lower Macungy-Reuben Baumer, Nathan Klotz, George Shaffer, Adrew Neumoyer and, Charles Hiskey.

Upper Macungy-Solomon Fogel, Joseph Miller, Benjamin Rupp and John. R. Shall. South Whitchall-Charles Troxell, George Brong, Solomon Griesemer, jr. Dan. Guth and Gideon Marx.

North Whitehall-R. McKee, Henry Frantz, Lowhill-Benjamin Diehl and John Zim- Snyder.

Weisenburg-Frederick A. Wallace, Wm. Stein and John Bleiler.

Lynn-Peter Snyder, Daniel Weber, Daniel Kerschner and James Sciberling.

Heidelburg-Jonas Buck and David Ross. Washington-John Rex, N. Miller, and E.

When on motion, the Convention proceeded 1 o act upon the Resolution adopted at the last! Nace. Democratic county meeting, relative to the riva voce system of voting, in making nominations at our Delegate convention. The Con- ticket about to be formed. vention then voted viva voce as follows:

For the Viva voce system 24 votes. For the Ticket system 37 votes.

The old custom of voting by tickets, was

therefore retained. The Convention then proceeded to the ap-

pointing of Conferces, when on motion it was Resolved-That Henry C. Longnecker, Herman Rupp and J. W. Wilson, be appointed conferees, to meet the conferees of Northampton county, on Monday 24th inst., at Bethle hem, for the purpose of nominating a suitable person, as a candidate for Senate to be supat the next October election.

to inform this Convention of the nomination of ground on this process is now selling in Buffalo Robert Klotz, as a candidate for the next General Assembly, appeared and concluded his

Revolved-That this Convention does most cheerfully and heartily concur in the nomination of Rebert Klotz, of Carbon county, and recharacteristics of my "improvement," and pootfully recommend him to the united support

The Convention then proceeded to ballot for

Samuel Marx had twenty-eight votes, Geo. W. Foering had twenty-three votes. Wm. Fry had five votes,

David Laury had five votes. The Convention then proceeded to a second

ballot, when Samuel Mark bad 33 votes G. W. Foering " 27 votes Samuel Marx was therefore considered duly nominated, he having a majority of the whole

The Convention proceeded to ballot for Trea-

number of votes.

surer, when			
	1st bal.	2nd b.	3rd
Jacob Gackenbach, had	4	· 0	Ö
Charles Gross, had	3	0	0
Dr. C. H. Martin, had	16	28	22
David Stem, had	16	17	1.4
Aaron Troxell, had	17	15	14
John G. Brunner, had	3	0	0
Geo. S. Meitzler, had	1	0	0
Chas. H. Martin was ding a required majority.	luly non	ninated	, ha

og a required majority.

After which the Convention proceeded and

nade the following nominations: Commissioner-Samuel Knauss, of Hanover Director of the Poor-Jonas Brobst, of Upper

Macungy. Coroner-John Erdman, of North Whitehall. Auditor-Geo. Blank, of Sancon.

Trustees-Joseph Nonnemacher, of Aller town, and Thomas B. Cooper of Saucon. On

Resolved-That Samuel Marx be the Representative delegate to the next State Convention to nominate a Candidate for Canal Com-

Resolved-That the following persons consiluto the Democratic standing Committee of the County of Lehigh for the ensuing year. Alntown, Joseph Dietrich; U. Macungy, Benj Rupp; L. Macungy, George Kayser; S. Whitehall, Chas. Hittle; Hanover, Auron Bast; Lynn, Peter Snyder; Weisenburg, Joshua Seiberling; Washington, Chas. Peter; Saucon, Charles W. Cooper; Lowhill, Benj. Dichl; Northampton, Samuel Brown; II. Whitehall, John H. Kaull Salsburg, Chas. Weaver; U. Milford, Daniel Erdman; Heidelburg, Jacob Holben.

Resolved-That this Convention support the ticket this day placed in nomination, and respectfully recommend it to the Democracy of this County.

Resolved-That the proceedings of this Con-

Democratic Whig Convention.

The Democratic Whig Delegates of Lehigh, met in County Convention, on Monday the Convention, on Saturday the 22d day of Sep- 24th of September, at the house of Elias Stettember, at the public house of Nathan Weiler, tler, in Siegersville, for the purpose of forming a County ticket to be supported by the party SEPH DIETRICH to the Chair, and the ap- at the ensuing election. Maj. JOHN SMITH, was called to the chair, Solomon Klein and Danicl A. Guth, Vice Presidents, and Peter S. Wenner, and Daniel Yaeger, as Secretaries.

The Delegates of the respective Townships were called over, when it appeared that the following were present to wit :-Borough of Allentown-Peter S. Wenner, Joseph

Hartman, Nathan Dresher, J. F. Ruhe, F. Stettler, E. Gr'm, Sol. Weaver. Northampton-George Moyer, James Kleck-

Lower Macungy-D. Yaeger, Joseph Ganmer, Henry Gaumer, Henry Jarrett, and Peter

Hanover-Sol. Keck, John H. Nace, William Yeager, Isaac E. Chandler, and James W.

Salsburg-Sol. Klein Sen., M. Kemmerer, D. Bieber.

Saucon-Geo. Wetherhold, Hezekiah Gerhard, Chas. S. Yeager, Chas. E. Christ, Sanford U. Milford-Anthony Mechling, J. Shantz,

David Klein, A. Moyer, Aaron Huber, Solomon Keinmerer. U. Macingy-F. Herst, J. Miller, Wm. Kut-

ter. D. Smith. S. Whitchall-A. J. Seagreaves, John Min-

W.J. Keck, John Erdman, and Godfrey Peter, nich, Daniel Guth, H. Strauss Sr., and John N. Whitchalf-Moses Lentz, jr. W. Leisen-

ring. Stephen Graff, Edward Schreiber, Stephen Balliet, jr. Lynn-James Rickert Geo. Bohlig.

Weisenburg-G. S. Eisenhard, D. Stettler, Jacob Werly.

Heidelburg-Major John Smith, and John

Washington-Wm. Lentz, John Reber, John Resolved-That no Delegate of this Conven-

tion, shall be nominated for any office on the Resolved .- That it shall require a majority of all the votes cast, to nominate a candidate.

The Convention then proceeded to ballot for candidates for the different offices, whereupon it appeared that the following candidates were

duly nominated: Treasurer-Amos Ettinger, of Allentown, Commissioner-John Appel, of Salsburg. Poor Director--John Shiffert, of L. Macungy.

Auditor-Aaron Eisenhard, of S. Whitehall. Coroner-John Seiberling, of Lynn. Trustees-William Saeger, of Hanover, and

Owen Schrieber, of North-Whitehall... The Whig party of Northampton county not having appointed Conferees, to meet the Conlerees of Lehigh county, to select a proper person for the Senate of this District. Therefore Resolved-That we deem it inexpedient to

nominate a Caudidate for the Senate. Resolved -- That we repose the highest confidence in the administration of Gen. Taylor, believing his honesty and firmness of purpose, will actuate him in recommending and earrying out such measures, as may be most conducive to all the great interests of our Republic.

Resolved-That we rejoice with our fellow Whigs of Lehigh county, and of the State of Pennsylvania, at the successs of the measures gradual reduction of the Space debt, and a consequent diminution of the heavy taxes with which all classes are now burdened.

Resolved -- That we cordially approve of the nomination of Henry M. Fuller as the Whig candidate for Canal Commissioner, and that, believing him honest and capable, we embark in the present contest with strong confidence; that the result will be equally successful with that which crowned the efforts of the Whigs of Pennsylvania, and the union in the campaign of eighteen hundred and forty-eight.

. Resolved .- That should a vacancy occur on this ticket, by death or resignation, the standing county committee is impowered to fill the

Resolved-That the Proceedings of this Covention, be published in the Lehigh Patriot, Lehigh Herald, Friedensbote, Lehigh Register and Carbon Gazette.

For the Lehigh Register. Protection to our own People.

The arguments in favor of what is called "Free Trade" in this country, were so long ago refuted and so totally dispelled, that people of age and memory wonder at their revival. Special committees of Congress were repeatedly appointed to investigate the subject, and after examining i carefully, they became condinced of its incompatibility with our prosperity and independence and reported against it. Experience, that uncr ring test, has condemned it. The history of the world shows that most of the errors in the policy of nations have been owing to new generations forgetting the lessons and experience of longest established, would take possession of our their forefathers. Let us not despise the wisdom of the great and good men who established our independence, framed our constitution, advanced us to prosperity, and died uttering prayers for our success and happiness. There was no free trade man among them. Their maxim was that "whatever tends to increase in any country the number of artificers and manufacturers, tends to increase the home market, the most important of all markets for the produce of the soil."

Under Washington's administration this subiect was fully considered. The celebrated report made to Congress by the Secretary of the Treasury, in 1791, recommended protection to manufactures, and said-"There scems to be a moral certainty that the trade of a country, which is both manufacturing and agricultural, will be more lucrative & prosperous than that of a country which is merely agricultural. That manufacvention be published in the different papers of turing establishments occassion-1st, a division of labor, 2d. an extension of the use of ma-

business; 4th, the promotion of emigration from foreign countries; 5th the furnishing of greater scope for the diversity of talents and dispositions, 6th, the affording a more ample and various field for exterprise; 7th, the creating, in some instances, new, and securing in all a more steady demand for the surplus product of the soil.-Each of these circumstances has a considerable influence on the total mass of industrious effort in a community, and together, they add to it a degree of energy and effect not easily conceived."

Do these wise maxims require proof? Look

at Spain, Portugal, Italy, Poland, Ireland, Canada, all highly favored in soil and climate, but with their energies and prosperity blasted, by fostering foreign, and frowning domestic industry: while all nations that have protected their industry have prospered, just in proportion to that protection. Ireland was ruined by the jealousy of England. Guthrie's history says: "In 1698 the Lords and Commons of England addressed King William to employ his influence in Ireland to suppress the woolen manufactures there; to which he answered the lords, His majesty will take care to do what their lordships have desired"-and to the Commons he answered, I shall do all that in me lies to discourage the woolen trade in Ireland;' and, indeed, so successfully was this baneful influence employed, that they passed an act laying heavy duties on the export of woolens to England, where a law was also passed in the following year prohibiting the Irish exports to other countries, so that the manufacture was as completely annihilated as it could be by law. It would be absurd to pay any attention to the reasons which were assigned in justification of this proceeding. It was in fact the argument of strength against weakness and division. They (the Irish) possessed that manufacture, as has been shown, for ages before, which was the staple that employed the greater part of the nation; that clothed her people, and supplied a great and valuable export. The immediate consequence to Ireland showed the value of what she had lost. Many thousands of manufacturers were obliged to leave the kingdom for want of employment. Many of the southern and western counties were so depopulated that they have not yet recovered a reasonable number of inhabitants, and the whole kingdom

was reduced to the greatest poverty and distress." This was the policy of England, and she still pursues it, wherever her influence can reach. Her manufactures are the great source of her wealth and strength, and she would, to protect them, sacrifice the interest of every other nation. The late address of the British League in Canada to the inhabitants, says: "Unprotected by an adequate tariff, we have continued to consume a vast amount of British manufactures, while our produce—the principal source upon which we rely for their payment, has rarely entered the British market, except at a sacrifice. The result has been a monetary pressure, extensive bankruptcy, and general distress."

Such has been the cry of every nation that has had to do with England; and she is now exerci sing her baneful influence on these United States

It may be taken as granted, that certain articles necessary to the independence of a nation should always be manufactured at home; especially when the raw materials are abundant, and laying waste. In our last war with Great Brit ian we were reduced to great anxiety and distress for blankets to clothe our troops; for iron to make instruments of wars for salineire and brim sione to make powder; and for many other articles essential to our success. We failed in our attack on Canada, we lest our whole army noder General Hull, for want of munitions of war which our country could not supply. The Secretary of War reported to Congress that he was soldiers. What a condition for our great Republic! We are again told we should put no restrictions on trade, but open our ports for all nations to enter them freely. This is recommended as good policy. But what would now be our condition if we had practised it! We should be dependent on England, as we were fifty venrs ago, for articles neccessary to our existence: for ploughs, harrows, spades, scythes, and all agricultural instruments; for all articles of clothing; for arms to defend ourselves; and for nearly every thing that we now manufacture at home. We should scarcely have a ship on the ocean; for while all ships would be free in our norts, our ships would be subject to duties and restrictions in foreign perts, and could not compete with others in the carrying trade. We have gone quite far enough, in allowing ships of foreign nations to enter our ports on the same footing that our soips are allowed to enter theirs.-Even this lost us the carrying trade with the Han seatic towns, and some of the Baltic ports, whose ships are built and sailed cheaper than ours.

The doctrine of free trade may be very pretty in theory, but practical men cannot entertain it. the nation. Nearly all our people, farmers, me-Nations must be protected by laws and restric-

tions as well as individuals. Suppose we were to tell farmers they should tear down their fences and leave all their fields and pastures free for strange caule to feed on. They would think it the folly of madness. He who had most cattle would fare best; and so with markets to the exclusion of our own fabrics, and the ruin of our own workmen. It is said "England cannot take our produce unless we take an equivalent in her manufactures, or she would have to pay the balance in specie, and would be can understand and will admit. It is, to make drained in a few years." Nobody acquainted with commerce could entertain such an idea, which excludes all consideration of exchanges with other parts of the world. There are hundreds of channels through which she could pay us. Suppose we send England a cargo of cutton, and we buy a cargo of coffee in Brazil; we can pay for the coffee by bills on England, and she can meet the bills by her goods to Brazil. China takes little or nothing from us but specie in payment for her teas and silks, and yet we have imported them for more than sixty years. business. It has been placed under the charge It is argued, that a low tariff will afford to Gov- of R. R. Bryan, E.q. a gentleman whose integrity, ernment the largest revenue. This is not the energy and industry, added to considerable excase-but suppose it were so, it would be by en- perience in the business of banking, eminently couraging larger imports; and the people, to pay | qualify him for the responsible post.

chinery; 3d, additional employment to classes our government 20 per cent duty, would have to of the community not ordinarily engaged in the pay foreigners 80 per cent for the goods. This would indeed be an extravagant method of pro-

cuting revenue; any other system would be better. We should consider, that what we spend abroad is lost; but what we spend at home remains among us, and continues to be a part of the wealth of our country. All experienced commercial nations have as far as possible avoided duties ad valorem; but we have adopted the principle in defiance of experienc, and we already feel its pernicious effects. Our government and people are defrauded by false invoices made out by foreigners purposely; while our own merchants, who disdain to cheat their country, are unable to compete with them, and are suffering great loss in their legitimate business. More than three fourths of our foreign commerce is now in the hands of strangers, and the amount of goods we import and pay for is greatly more than our custom house returns, because they are undervalued to evade duties.

It has been sneeringly asked, "if our manufacurers are still in their infancy, after being established for sixty years?" Certainly for most of them are in their infancy, for they have not been allowed to grow to maturity; but have had protection withdrawn from them repeatedly before they could stand alone. Take, for example, the manufacture of iron Attempts were made to commence it when we were colonists, but the English manufacturers complained to parliament that we were interfering with the market, and orders were sent from England to the British Governors here to shut up our furnaces by force. After we became Independent, the iron manufacture rose and feil just in proportion to the protection it received; but it never was supported long enough to gain a firm footing. At length the tariff of 1842 was passed, as a compromise tariff, with assurance to the people that they may depend on its permanence. They again commenced operations though with fear and trembling. Sites for iron works were purchased; buildings were crected, machinery constructed, materials in the earth sought, mines opened, millions of dollars were expended, and immense contracts made. But before the works could get fairly into operation, the tariff of 1846 was enacted, and our people were again entrapped. What could they do ?-It was as fatal to stop as to go on; and they had to struggle for existence against the old and wealthy establishments of Great Britain, that could afford to make sacrifices to break them down, and gain possession of our markets. Our Atlantic cities are now filled with British iron, offered at prices less than it cost. In 1842 English railroad bars were selling at \$70. Our iron works can now furnish better rails at \$55, and offer them at \$50; but the English have come down to \$40, at which neither they nor we can afford them, but they know if they can but break down our works the market will again be theirs, and

the price what they please. The English are watching the death struggle, and have their agents traveling among our works to ascertain the price and the amount of sacrifice necessary to accomplish their design. Last year the importation of iron amounted to twelve millions of dollars, and the present year they are expected to amount to more than fifteen million of dollars. Most of our rolling mills are already prostrated. Without rolling mills, furnaces will be useless, and they are now lingering in hope of relief from Congress. Furnaces and rolling mills are the chief consumers of coal. and as they step, the coaf business must suffer greatly; and it is now suffering. Several important canals and rangonds are supported by reage of cost, and over the familiations, and iron, and mugi be sere only regired, it not ruined.

ery other business will teel the shock. Hundreds of thousands or manufacturers, machinists, meunable to procure six thousand blankets for our chances, miners, boatmen, and laborers of all kinds, will be thrown out of employment, to suffer in idleness and poverty, with their wives and children. Trace the consequences a fulle further, and behold these workmen and their families without food, their children without clothing. and, what is worse, without schooling, exposed to ignorance, and vice, and ruin, and then tell these poor laboring men-elf you can not work as cheaply as the wretched serfs of Europe, you shall have no work at all," Is this American pohey? God forbid! What has caused the hue and outery against these poor men? What have they done, that they shall not be allowed room in this country for their feet to stand on ? We must have manufacturers, mechanics, and laborers, and they must live somewhere. Shall it be in Eucope, and we pay them wages there to support royalty, and nobility, and institutions immical to our own? Or shall we establish them on our own soil, and under our own republican institutions, and have them to spend their wages among us in the purchase of our agricultural products ?. The laboring population are the bone and sinew of our country-the very wealth and strength of chanics, and manufacturers, are laborers, and we honor them for their industry. We look on idleness as a vice. Why then should we deny encouragement to our manufacturers and mechanics? It is absurd to suppose they can all become farmers, separated and scattered over the face of the country, without cities and without free trade: that nation with most manufactures, the proximity and intimacy necessary for improvement and the promotion of science. It would make all producers and no consumers; and the great farming interests of the country would also be ruined. In matters of economy, there is a plain and simple rule that everybody more and buy less. This rule applies to individuals and families as well as nations. The policy of protection recommended by our forefathers cannot be wrong. It is founded upon wisdom; it is proved by experience, and should be held as Gospel. The people have but to say it shall be-and it will be.

Agency at Holidaysburg .- The Farmers hank of Lanca ter has established an agency for the transaction of a general banking and exchange