

The Democracy of Columbia County in motion!

Pursuant to public notice, the Democrats of Sugarloaf, Benton, and other parts of Columbia, Sullivan, and Luzerne counties, convened on Saturday last...

FOR PRESIDENT: Hon. John C. Breckinridge, OF KENTUCKY.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT: Gen. Joseph Lane, OF OREGON.

DEMOCRATIC STATE NOMINATIONS. FOR GOVERNOR: HENRY D. FOSTER, OF WESTMORELAND.

DISTRICT TICKET. FOR CONGRESS: HON. GEORGE SCOTT, Subject to the decision of the Congressional Conference.

FOR SENATOR: HON. REUBEN KELLER, OF SNYDER COUNTY.

FOR ASSEMBLY: COL. HIRAM R. KLINE, OF COLUMBIA COUNTY.

THOMAS OSTERHOUT, OF WYOMING COUNTY.

COUNTY TICKET. FOR PROTHONOTARY: JACOB EYERLY.

FOR REGISTER AND RECORDER: DANIEL LEE.

FOR COMMISSIONER: WILLIAM LAMON.

FOR AUDITOR: JOS. B. KNITTLE.

General Henry D. Foster, DEMOCRATIC CANDIDATE FOR GOVERNOR OF PENNSYLVANIA.

[PUBLISHED BY ORDER OF THE DEMOCRATIC STATE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.] We deem it a duty we owe alike to truth and justice, to place before the people of Pennsylvania in connected form, the tariff record of the Hon. HENRY D. FOSTER, the Democratic candidate for Governor...

But he was sorry, as he had observed, that his colleague had dragged before this assembly any question of this kind; and he knew that neither the gentleman nor any other man who might have attempted it at the last election, had been successful in misleading the people upon the question of the tariff or any other.

They had been told by the gentleman from South Carolina [Mr. Holmes] that Pennsylvania at one time introduced large quantities of imported railroad iron. For ten years prior to 1841, railroad iron had been admitted free of duty.

Mr. HOLMES interposed, and asked if he understood the gentleman to say that the tariff could now be procured here in any quantity?

Mr. FOSTER replied in the affirmative. Mr. FOSTER continued. Establishments in Pennsylvania and in Maryland were already prepared to make large contracts for the furnishing of railroad iron.

It must also be borne in mind, that during the last session of Congress, when the tariff bill was under discussion, Gen. Foster, true to his former convictions of duty was on the ground at Washington city, laboring with earnestness and zeal for the passage of a tariff bill for the promotion and protection of the cherished interests of his State.

Mr. EDWARD B. SNIDER, of Phelpsville, Sullivan county, was loudly called for, and like a noble young democrat, he took the stand and bravely responded in a neat and telling speech.

Mr. ALEM B. TATE, editor of the Berwick Gazette, was next called to the speaker's stand. He had taken some pains to prepare for the occasion, by committing his thoughts to paper, and delivered in a creditable style and clear voice, a lengthy and appropriate democratic address.

Mr. McHENRY, the venerable and honorable President of the Meeting, then addressed the audience, in "thoughts that breathed and words that burned," making—without disparagement to any of the other speakers—the strongest speech of the day.

JOHN McHENRY, Sr., Pres't. EDW. B. SNIDER, THOS. SEIGFRIED, Sec'taries.

Gen. Foster's Appointments.

Gen. HENRY D. FOSTER, the Democratic candidate for Governor, will address the citizens of Pennsylvania at the following places:

Allentown, Friday, September 21st, Easton, Saturday, September 22d, Stroudsburg, Monday, Sept. 24th, Mauch Chunk, Tuesday, Sept. 25, Reading, Wednesday, Sept. 26th, Pottsville, Friday, Sept. 28, Mercer, Tuesday, October 2d, New Castle Thursday, October 4th.

Other appointments will be made and duly announced. By order of the Dem. State Committee W. H. WELSH, Chairman.

COL. CURTIN concedes the credit due to GEN. FOSTER, his opponent, for being honestly a protective tariff man, and even stated in justice to GEN. FOSTER, that when in Congress, he had voted for a tariff for protection.

COL. SCRANTON RE-NOMINATED.—The conferees of Wyoming, Luzerne, Columbia and Montour, appointed by the Republican County Convention met in Wilkes-Barre, at the Phoenix Hotel, last Wednesday, and unanimously re-nominated Col. George W. Scranton for Congress.

for a fair, equitable, honorable adjustment of the tariff system they must not rely on the Whig party alone? What did we see now? The first movement at the present session of Congress attacking the great interests of Pennsylvania did it come from the Democracy of the North, the South, the East or the West? No; but from a prominent Whig member of this House.

Now when his colleague undertook to say that 170,000 of the people of Pennsylvania had been deluded, he told him that he did not know that people. If the gentleman confined his remarks to the people of his own district, it is very probable that he might have some personal reasons therefor.

But he was sorry, as he had observed, that his colleague had dragged before this assembly any question of this kind; and he knew that neither the gentleman nor any other man who might have attempted it at the last election, had been successful in misleading the people upon the question of the tariff or any other.

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ed, one cent per pound; on all other castings of iron not otherwise specified, one cent per pound; on glazed or tin hollow ware and castings, and irons or smooth irons, latter's and tailors' pressing irons, and cast iron butts or stings, two cents per pound; on iron or steel wire not exceeding No. 14, four cents per pound, and over No. 14, and not exceeding No. 25, six and one-half cents per pound; over No. 25, eight cents per pound; silvered or plated wire, 30 per cent ad valorem; brass or copper wire, 25 per cent ad valorem; cap or bonnet wire covered with silk, ten cents per pound; when covered with cotton or other material, seven cents per pound; on round or square iron or brass rods of three-sixteenths to ten-sixteenths of an inch in diameter, inclusive, and iron in nail or spike rods, or nail plates, slit, rolled, or hammered, and on iron in sheets, except tagger's, rolled, or hammered, for band iron, scroll iron, or case metal rods, iron iron, scroll iron, or case metal rods, iron cables, or chains, or parts thereof, manufactured in whole or in part, of whatever diameter, the links being of the form peculiar to chains for cables, two cents per pound; and on all other chains of iron not otherwise specified, the links being either twisted or straight, and when straight of greater length than those used in chains for cables, 30 per cent ad valorem; on anchors or parts of anchors, manufactured in whole or in part, anvils, blacksmiths hammers and sledges, two cents per pound; on cut or wrought-iron spikes, two cents and one-half per pound, or on wrought-iron nails or axletrees, or parts thereof, mill iron, and mill cranks of wrought-iron, or wrought-iron for ships, locomotives, and steam engines, or iron chains other than chain cables, and on malleable iron or castings, three cents per pound; on steam, gas, or water tubes or pipes made of band or rolled iron, four cents per pound; on mill saws, cross-cut saws, and pit saws, eighty cents each; on tacks, brads, and sprigs, not exceeding sixteen ounces to the thousand, four cents per thousand, exceeding sixteen ounces to the thousand, four cents per pound; on taggers' iron, five per centum ad valorem, provided that all articles partially manufactured not otherwise provided for shall pay the same rate of duty as if wholly manufactured. And provided also, that no articles manufactured from steel, sheet rod, hoop, or other kinds of iron, shall pay a less rate of duty than is chargeable on the material of which it is composed, in whole or in part, paying the highest rate of duty either by weight or value, and a duty of 15 per centum ad valorem on the cost of the article added thereto.

On all old or scrap iron eight dollars per ton, provided that nothing shall be deemed old iron that has not been in actual use, and fit only to be re-manufactured, and all pieces of iron, except old, of more than six inches in length, or of sufficient length to be made into spikes and bolts, shall be rated as bar, hot, rod or hoop iron, in the case may be, and pay a duty accordingly: Provided, also, that all vessels or cast iron, and all castings of iron not rough, or from the mould, but partially manufactured after the casting, or with handles, rings, hooks, or other additions of wrought iron, shall pay the same rates of duty herein imposed on all other manufactures of wrought-iron not herein enumerated, if that small amount to more than the duty on castings. On muskets, one dollar and twenty-five cents per stand; rifles, two dollars each; on axes, axes, hatchets, plane irons, socket chisels, vices, drawing knives, cutting knives, sickles, or reaping hooks, scythes, shovels, squares of iron or steel, plated or polished, steel saddlery and brass saddlery, coach and harness furniture of all descriptions, steelyards, and scale beams, and all firearms other than muskets and rifles, and all side arms, 30 per centum ad valorem. On square wire, used for the manufacture of stretchers for umbrellas, when cut in pieces not exceeding the length suitable therefor, 12 per centum ad valorem. On screws made of iron, called wood screws, ten cents per pound, and on all other screws of iron not specified, 30 per centum ad valorem; on brass screws, twenty-five cents per pound; on sheet and rolled brass a duty of 30 per centum ad valorem; on brass battery or hammered kettles, ten cents per pound; on cast, shear, and German steel, in bars, one dollar and twenty-five cents per hundred and twelve pounds; and on all other steel in bars, two dollars per one hundred and twelve pounds; on solid headed pins and all other package pins not exceeding five thousand to the pack of twelve papers, thirty cents per pack; and in the same proportion for a greater or less quantity; on pound pins, fifteen cents per pound; on sewing, tanning, darning, netting, and knitting, and all other kind of needles, a duty of 20 per centum ad valorem; on common tinned, and japanned saddlery of all descriptions, 20 per centum ad valorem; on japanned ware of all kinds, or paper marble and plated and gilt wares of all kinds, and on cutlery of all kinds, and all other manufactures not otherwise specified, made of brass, iron, steel, lead, copper, pewter, or tin, or of which either of these metals is a component part, 30 per centum ad valorem: Provided, that all manufactures of iron and steel, or other metals partially finished, shall pay the same rates of duty as if entirely finished.

We have cited the above amendments, offered by Mr. FOSTER, to show how vigilant he was, and how desirous to save the interests of Pennsylvania when these interests were jeopardized by its enemies; and, although these amendments were defeated by the combination that was then formed against the tariff of 1842, the fault of the defeat of that measure is not chargeable to the account of Mr. F. He placed himself in the front rank of the defenders of the tariff of 1842, because he sincerely believed that the repeal of that law would be detrimental to the best interests of his State.

Such men as Mr. FOSTER the people delight to honor, and we repeat it, that the yeomenry of the Keystone State will testify their appreciation of such a representative at the polls in October next.

It is not a little singular, that notwithstanding Mr. FOSTER has established such a record as his published speech and

his whole course in Congress exhibits, that his enemies have the hardihood, in the very teeth of these facts, to charge him with being an enemy to the tariff interests of Pennsylvania. This charge has been often made during the present gubernatorial contest, in various parts of the State where it was thought it would operate against Mr. F., and for that reason we have deemed it our duty to give the naked facts to the public, that justice may be done to a meritorious and upright citizen. But recently this same charge has been made against Mr. FOSTER by Col. Alexander K. McClure, Chairman of the so called People's State Committee, in a speech made to the citizens of Philadelphia. It cannot be claimed for Mr. McClure, certainly, that he was ignorant of the fact, that instead of being the enemy of the tariff, Mr. FOSTER has always been and is now, the consistent and able advocate of that policy which Col. Curtin, his competitor, Alexander K. McClure, and other Republican orators, insist is essential to the well-being and prosperity of the best interests of Pennsylvania.

What is to be thought of the man who, occupying the position that Col. McClure holds, will recklessly assert that which he ought to know is untrue, in order to injure a political opponent, and to gull the honest yeomenry of the State into the support of his candidate and his party at the expense of truth, justice and honor?

Fellow-citizens of Pennsylvania, we appeal to you for an answer to this question. We ask you to decide for yourselves whether Gen. FOSTER, with a record complete, honest and effective on the tariff question for a whole life-time, is not to be preferred to a man who is all promises without such a record? We entreat you to vindicate the cause of truth, your own intelligence and the honor of manhood, by administering a signal rebuke to those who have the temerity to insult you by the assertion of a palpable untruth against a man who has stood by the interests of your Commonwealth through sunshine and through storm, and has battled manfully for years for protection to American industry.

Nor can we close this appeal without advertising to another fact, which goes to establish the unfairness of the campaign against Gen. FOSTER, in Pennsylvania and elsewhere, when they claim to be the exclusive friends of the tariff policy. We allude to the fact of the support by the Republican party in the present canvass of Hannibal Hamlin, their candidate for Vice President on the ticket with Mr. Lincoln, who is known to be not only the enemy of the tariff, but an out-and-out free trader, whose whole political life has been devoted to the cause of free trade, both in and out of Congress. And again, we find, on looking at the Republican ticket in our sister State of New York, the names of William C. Bryant, the editor of the New York Evening Post, for forty years a leading free trade paper; Mr. Bryant heads the Lincoln ticket as one of the electors at large, thus occupying the post of honor on the Republican ticket of that State. It will not do to say that Mr. Bryant has changed his opinion on this important subject, for we find him, since he became a candidate for elector at large, reiterating, with the same ability and the same earnestness, his free trade doctrines, which are the cherished doctrines of his life.

To the iron manufacturers of Pennsylvania we would say, elect Mr. FOSTER Governor of Pennsylvania, and thus show your sincerity when you assert that you desire to advance the tariff interests of the State, and, as a consequence, your own individual interests, which are paramount to all party ties and party predilections.

To the workman we would say, vote for FOSTER, who has been tried and proven himself the friend of protection to American labor.

The Reading Gazette and Democrat says Mr. Douglas falsifies the position of Mr. Breckinridge and his friends, when he accuses them of preferring "to break up the party, destroy its organization, and elect Lincoln by a minority vote, rather than allow him (Mr. Douglas to be elected on it"—meaning "the Cincinnati platform and the dogma of popular sovereignty incorporated in it." He must presume a great deal upon the credulity and forbearance of the Democracy of Pennsylvania, when he comes here and says so, in face of the fact that all the Breckinridge Democrats have united with his (Mr. Douglas) friends in support of the regularly nominated Democratic Electoral ticket, upon the express understanding that the vote of the State shall be given to him, in case a majority of the people shall decide in his favor, and the vote will secure his election.

Does it not come with a very bad grace from Mr. Douglas, to denounce the Breckinridge men of Pennsylvania as halters and seceders, when they stand faithfully by their regular State organization, and willing to aid in his election, as against the Black Republicans? And may it not with much greater justice, be charged upon him, that he prefers the election of Lincoln to the success of the Democratic party, when he advises his friends to stand out against any fusion with their fellow Democrats upon any terms short of absolute submission to the demands of his envying ambition.

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