

CARLISEE. AUGUST 1846 ົ ວົ.

PUBLISHED EVERY WEDNESDAY.

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which it is calculated to_ruin.

VOLUME XLVII.

OFFICE in the South West angle of the public Square, back of the Court-House TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

ne Dollar and Fildy cents a year IN ADVARCE. Two Dollars, if paid Within the year. "De Dollar for six mainths." These terms will be rigidly adhered to. RATES OF ADVERTISING.

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Cards."

CHARLES B. PENROSE, Late Solicitor of the Treasury of the United States,

WILL Fractice Law in the several Courts Lancaster County. Office in South Que Street, lately occupied by John R. Montgor ery, Esq. June 18, 1845.

JOSEPH RNOX, A TTORNEY AT LAW, (late of Pittsburg, A Pa., will practice in the Courts of Cum-berland and the adjoining counties. Office on West High street, next door to J. Hamilton, Esq. Carlisle, October 8, 1845

COLWELL & M'CLURE, ATTORNEYS AT LAW.

W: ILL attend prömptly to businessentrusted to them in the counties of Camberland nd Frauklin. Offices, one door west of the Jall, Fast High street, Carlisle, and next door to Stumbaugh & Hoover's Drug Store, Shippens-hure.

burg. April 24, 1844. 11-2 S. DUNLAP ADAIR, Attorney at Law.

OFFICE in South Hanover street, a few doors below J. H. Graham, Esq. July 16,1845.

CONTRACTOR OF CONTRACTOR

a card. DR. JOHN J. MYERS, informs his friends and the public, that he contin-ues the active duties of his profession, & and will promptly attend to all calls, by day or night, rain or shine. both by day or night, rain or same. If can always be consulted, (when a not professionally engaged.) either at his Drug Store, in Main St. or in his private Office, at his dwelling, in South

Hanover Street: Docr. MyERS hopes by strict attention o the sick, and very moderate charges, & o merit a continuance of public favor. (sarlisle, July 8, 1846.



W ILL perform all operations upon the Teelisthat are required for their preser-ration-modes - Scaling; Filing; Plugging, Sc., or will restore the loss of them, hy inserting Ar-ificial Teeth, from a single Tooth, to a full sett. TOOMee on Pittstreet, a few doorsSouth of the Railroud Hotel. N. B. D. Loomis will be absent from Car-Net the last tend yes: incased month.

Male the last tend ays, in each month.

MICO MICOMMISSION ished the democratic character of a tariff. protection of American industry, Byproofs the most convincing character. The au-HON. SIMON ÇAMERON of the most convincing character. The au-thorities from which I have quoted have all been regarded as the lights of the republic, OF PENNSYLVANIA, On the reduction of the Turiff of 1842-delivered in the Senate of the United States, July 23d, 1846.

Mr. PRESIDENT: -I feel no luttle reluctance in addressing the Senate on this subject. If of every nation in the world that has been in yoyn feelings were consulted, I should certainly prefer to be silent, and leave to olli-ers more able, more eloquent, and nore ex-perienced in debate, the task of exposing the inconsistences and follow perienced in debate, the task of exposing the inconsistences, and follies, and the ruin-ous effects of the measure now before the Senate. Enough has indeed been already.

said to prevent its passage, if truth were to prevail; and I am in strong hopes that it will yet be defeated; for it seems now so poor the constitution, to restrict their origin to the that there is none to do it reversive not one to to raise his voice in its favor. But I cannot suffer a vote to be taken till I have expressed House of Representatives. Now, the repre-sentatives of the people are saved all the trouble of reflecting upon the difficult subject of revenue. The Secretary of the Treasury, like the first Lord of the Treasury in England, makes a bill, and hands it to the chairman my hostility to its passage, and said some-thing in delence of the industry of my State,

I come here the representative of a State of the Committee on Finance in the House deeply interested in the developement of her resources, and in fostering and protecting Cabinet ministers bring all their influence to bear, and, by the aid of the previous question, force the bill through. It is sent to the Senate, and some mystethe industry of her citizens: a State which has expended more than one hundred and

fifty millions of dollars in making those re-sources available: a State which in two wars has expended more blood and more treusure rious influence there prevents the bill from being referred, and taking the ordinary course of all measures of this kind. We are told in the common defence than any state in the Union; a State which has never asked any favors from the Union, and which has receithat the inference of the democratic party-re-quire its immediate passage. Honorable Senators admit that it is not a good bill, but ved as little benefit from it as any one in its even the fort which was built for the defence of her city, with the money of her own citi; zens, has been suffered to go to decay by the general government—a State proverbial for the democracy of her sons—so much so British House of Lords, but is, in my opinion in bad kceping in an American Senate. 1 am proud to call myself a democrat. I amwhose democracy no one will doubt; and for one, I must object to this mode of fixing that no democratic President was over elect ed without her vote; nay, one which never gave a vote against a democratic candidate principles on the party. I was taught in early life to believe that the democratic party was for the Presidency, until she believed there was a settled design to desert her dearly the friend of the poor-of the laboring classes; that its principles were calculated to elevate herished interests. You can therefore, Mr. President, imagine the masses; but the principles of this southern democracy would rob the poor man of his labor, and make him dependant on the capi-tal sts of England for his scanty subsistence. my surprise when I find our time-honored commonwealth charged with a want of democracy in her opposition to this bill. From one end of her wide domain to the other she

Such was not the doctrine of such democrate does oppose it; and if I fail to show she has abundant cause, it will not be for the want of defects in the bill. So far as she is conas Jefferson, Madison, Monroe, or Jackson, as I have fully shown.

STATE OF THE COUNTRY IN 1842. erned, it can produce evil, and evil only. The support of a system of protection for It has been said that the tariff, of 1842 is lefective in many of its details. It may be; the labor of her citizens is with her not new. It is a lesson she learned from the fathers of but if so, why do not-gentlemen point out these defects and suggests remedies, without he republic, and which was practised with uniform and unvarying consistency by all her entirely destroying the principles upon which it is based? That law found the country in early settlers. Her sons have not, and I trust in God will never prove recreant to the a stare of unparatileted distress. Never, in a time of protound peace, was there such atter ruin and dismay pervading the whole country. Not individuals merely, not communities on ly, but whole States were involved in the a state of unparalleled distress. Never, in a wholesome lessors of their ancestry. It is to this practice and to these lessons that she

owes her present prosperity and fame. Go where you will, there is but one sentiment now pervading the public mind on this general bankruptcy; even the general gov-ernment itself was without cradit, and without subject. It has grown with her growth, and strengthened with her strength; and there is a cry coming up from all her borders, echoed from every hill and from every valley: from the means of carrying on its ordinary funct-ions. From the time the compromise act, whose principles are now attempted to be re-enacted, began to take effect, the credit of her very bowels, as you saw the other day. by the petition which I presented from her hardy miners, whose habitations are under ground: from every village, from overy workthe country began to sink. Time only added to these difficulties instead of relieving them, until., at the end of Mr. Van Buren's admir stration, the government was many millions shop, from every farm-house, is the cry heard. shop, from every farm-holds, is the cy heard, invoking us to interpose between them and ruin. Every legislature for years has in-structed her representatives here to adhe.e to het favorite policy; that no man has ever In vain did her fiscal oflicers try to in debt. esumed to ask her favor without admitting

the justice and propiety of her views upon this subject, and I may add, Mr. President, wo bride the man scho raises his suinded hand liscount. The memorable rout of the democratic party branch of industry in the country. In 1840, and the overthrow of Mr. Van Buren's The coal trade commenced in 1820. gainst her, now in the hour of her extremity was the conse ot thi 1. have said her favor was nover asked without a pledge to support her news. You know, sir, how it was in 1844. I need not state of things. were sent to market. The individual cases of distress which In 1821. The individual cases of distress which pervaded the country for a period pleceding the law of 1842 were absolutely healt-ronding. Rich men not only lost their fortunes, but poor men lost their means of living. Our 1822 know, sir, how it was in 1844. I need not tell you that you would not now occupy that ohair but for the assurances—the of reiterat-ed assurances—that her policy would not be disfurbed. You and I remember the scenes of that day. We cannot forget the flags and banners which were carried in the proces-sions of her democracy, pending the election which resulted in the triumph of our party. It cannot, and it ought and to be disguised, that but for these assurances to which I fave 1S25 1830 furnaces and, our forges and our workshops 1840 furnaces and, our forges and our workshops were emplied; our mechanics were ruined, and our farmers, our substantial yeomanry, many of them with abundance of products, for want of market, found themselves in the 1842 1845. hands of the sheriff, Not a section of the whole country but afforded abundant evidence that, but for these assurances to which I have aluded, that triumph never would have been of the truth of this melancholy picture. You of the truth of this melancholy picture. You know Mr. President, that it is no fancy kretch. The dockets of your courts and the streets of your own city, and all the business avenues of that noble commercial mart, could be appealed to for its truth. I remember, and you doubtless know, that in the organization of a new court in that city there were over five hundred applicants for the place of tip-stave. Healthy, vigorous men sought this station, to get bread for their New York and Boston, for the last six years: aluded, that triumph never would have been obtained. I remember the anxiety which a pervaled the minds of the pollicians while the publication of the Kane letter, and I can-not forgot the pains that were taken by the leading men of the party to convince the people that it was evidence of an intention to protect our interests. Her confiding cit-zens grave their support in good fuilt and incovery democratic paper in the State, and in pamphlets by thousands. Every demo-crat pointed, to it as a satisfactory tariff letter, incover democratic object it. It is not saying the democratic majority of the State, and eral pointed, to it as a satisfactory tariff letter, incover democratic majority of the State. Surely, the democratic majority of the State. Surely, iso much to ascribe to that letter, mainly, the democratic majority of the State. Surely, iso much to ascribe to that letter, mainly, the democratic majority of the State. Surely, iso much to ascribe to that letter, mainly, the democratic majority of the State. Surely, iso much to ascribe to that letter, mainly, the democratic majority of the State. Surely, iso much to ascribe to that letter, mainly, the democratic majority of the State. Surely, iso reaction of a new court in that it is the super state is the term of the super state is the super state. The super state is the super s <text><text><text><text><text><text><text><text><text><text><text><text><text><text><text><text><text><text><text><text><text><text><text><text> 1811

of l'ennsylvania received a high price. . The of, Pennsylvania received a high price. The prosperity of your city will be seen in the fact that a city has sprung up, as if by magic, alongside of you, furnishing employment for shipping nearly equal in amount to all the rest of your tomage. At this new point are daily seen more than 100 ships waiting for cargoes of coal. Our canals and our railroads. are crowded with business, and new improvements are springing up in every quar-ter. Nearly all the States have restored their credit, and the United States Treasury had, when the present Congressmet, a surplus of many millions. What has produced all this? Shall a law that has conferred all these ben-In the olden time, Mr. President, when democracy was certainly not less pure than at present revenue bills originated with the representatives of the people. The fathers of fend, which, in its crude puncture be and un-the country oven thought it wise, in forming the constitution, to restrict their origin to the unacquainted with the commercial, manufac-turing, mechanical, or agricultural resources of the country? I have already intimated what I believe

will be the effects of this bill. I hope, for the welfare of my country, that I may be mistaken; but if it be true that the "history of the past is but the prophecy of the future," the result is too clearly foreshadowed to admit of a doubt. Pass this bill, and the democratic party must again be defeated, and our opponeuts again triumph, and the policy of country will be unsettled for years. T the This, however, may be considered in years. Ins, however, may be considered in minor con-sideration compared with its disastrous effects upon every branch of trade and business in the country. The lawyers may flourish and room to for the up promote highly distances. Senators admit that it is not a good bill, but grow rich, for they prosper by the distresses they cannot go against the party. Such sub of other men. They may build up fortunes servicence to ministers would do credit to a upon the mined estates of the weilizens, and the hard-earned savings of the laboring man. No other class of comunity can derive any ocnefit from this bill of abominations.— Now, Mr. President, allowing to ask, why Now, Mr. President, allowing to ask, why shall this continual interference with the best interests of the country be pursued? and, especially, why shall our commonwealth, which has been so true to the country and to the democratic party, be made the theatre of this distress and ruin? What is there in her-trade, or the character of the people, that makes these repeated attacks necessary or means? The bitrary of battride, is one of proper 3. The history of heritade is one of honest industry and humble thrift. With the indulgence of the Senate, 1 will

go into a somewhat detailed statement of the leading branches of that trade in need not say, that in agriculture she has tood foremost among the States of the Union stata her land the most lighty cultivated, that her fame the most lighty cultivated, that her farmers are proverbial for their virtue, their intelli-gence, and their skill. Noving their intelliattention been paid to agriculture as a pursuit or as a science, and now here that it been or as a science, and now pergenes at peen crowned with greater, success. Nowhere in this Union is the eye of the travellar delight-ed with such substantial evidences of comfort and happiness as are presented by the beau-tically cultivated farms and there hear, and substantial dwellings. And beau within these with of the builty exception by within these with of the builty exception by the beauwalls of the injury sustained by agriculture, in supporting manufactures, this whole population have been united as one man in sustaining their infant manufactures and devel oping the resources of their mines.

THE COAL INTEREST.

Let us look at her coal trade : and if I can not instruct the senate by its details, I shall replenish the exhausted treasury. Her cre-ditors received in many instances only growth; and I trust I shall induce some Sen-"promises to pay;" and no one had courage enough to invest in her loans, even at a destruction of this vast interest-an interest which has increased more rapidly than any

> ſn hat year only 365 tons

three and a half millions of dollars' worth of

vhich it enters. The oil alone consumed in the anthracite coal region of Pennsylvania, in one year, worth over three hundred thousand dollars The rent paid by the miners to the owners of land amounts to an annual sum of \$600, 000, and this sum is produced by a very small charge on each ton mined-not more than 30 or 40 center-all the remainder being expended for labor in one form or another, and the land for which this rent is paid was,

until recently, a barren waste. The effect of the tariff upon this branch of our industry, is illustrated by the following fact. In 1837 the amount of coal sent of that region.* to market was 881.000 lons

n 1842, with low duties, it had-

increased to only 1,108,000 Showing an increase of 227,000 tons in five. years. In 1846 it will be over 2,500,000 tons, showing an increase, under the effects of the tariff of 1842, in a period of only four

years, of 1,392,000 tons. Among the striking effects of the introduc tion of this article, fostered as it has been by our tariff laws, is one for the correctness o which I appeal to the Senators of Massachu reaches market, has made such a reduction in the price of fuel in that State, that the amount saved annually to its citizens equals mount saved annually to its citizene equals the interest on her whole State debt; thus virtually abolishing the debt itself. I take this State as a matter of convenienco, as it is the great-market of the East. Its effects on

tern base of the Allegheny mountains. On his fellow-citizens brought down to a level with the pauper labor of Europe? What the western slope is found and almost every western county of Pennmakes our country great but the industry, the intelligence, and honest enterprise of the men sylvania, and nearly every one of the western States, abounds in it. I have not had time to investigate the amount of business whose means of living is to be taken from them by this bill? In what gher county un-der heaven has the man who toils for his connected with it; the operations of it have been confined to local sections; but it daily bread the right to say -who-shall make and administer his laws? Where else is the has greatly increased since the tarifl of 1842 has kept the British coal from competing with it in the New Orleans market. I will, and administer its laws? Where else is the proud spectacle presented of the laboring man approaching the ballot-box free, and without restraint? In what other country can the journey man mechanic reach the Senate chamhowever, give one fact, showing the effects of the trade and use of this article upon the prosperity of the country. The city of Pitts-burgh, it is known to all, lies in a basin surper? And yet this bill-seems to have no other contemplation of the laboring man here, rounded with coal veins. Itsis one vast work-chop, and its whole growth and prosperity is than as the pauper laborer of Europe. Ihit how different is their condition. At one iron establishment in Wales, where three thousand derived from the coal extracted from the ountains which surround it. 'Evrowning mountains which surround it. Ex-

men are employed, ovor 2,000 of them get but 12¹/₂ cents a day; others, from 16 to 20 celly, from the produce of the coal mines. The town of Pittsburgh in 1813 had but but 122 cents a day, onlets, non 10 to cents a day, and board themselves. In this country the lowest price paid is a dollar, and others receive from \$2 to \$4 a day. We make in the Union about 489,000 tons. 5,748 inhabitants. In 1840 the population of the city proper was 21,166. It is now 45,000-more than doubled in six years. I have not the data, but 1 presume nearly all

his increase has taken place since 1842, as I know, for some years preceding the nessage of the tariff bill, business was almost entirely suspended. The population of the city and surrounding villages, which are actually a surfounding villages, which are actually a part of the civ, amounts to the round num-ber of 100,000, and its whole prosperity has ber of 100,000, and its whole prosperity has its origin in its coal and its iron, and the man-

(real Brian proper satery on a top, of 7,000,000. In 1825, their duty on a top, of bar iron was \$37,50. It was kept at that until the facilities for making it enabled them to make it cheaper than any other nation. Our ufactures which they have brought into exis-tence. The coal now used by our steam-ships on the gulf is furnished from the Mon-ongahela coal mines; and the movements of facilities for making it are daily increasing; and the day is not distant when the State of Peunsylvania will be able to compete with England, if her furnaces are not strangled now our fleets before Vera Cruz, to which the eyes by this bill.

In France, at the present day, there is a duty of \$31 75 on rolled non, and \$15 50 on of the nation are now turned, will greatly depend on an abundance of this important means of mational defence within our own pig metal. Russia has a heavy duty on iron; to has Sweden; and indeed every nation that horders Destroy the trade produced by these mines, and in time of war we might have to produces it, The consequence must be that

ensuards discuss addit

converting it into machinery, 'mechanical wages about \$300,000. The product of linese uses, and the endless variety of tabrics into mills amounts to about \$1,230,000. This article is produced mainly from a material Every village in the State has one or more

article-is-produced many rom a material which is otherwise entirely useless. The amount of rags consumed is equal in value to \$600,000. The effect of this manufacture upon the household economy of every fam-ily must be obvious to every oney of the slightest perceptions. Other nations, wise it would seem than us, have placed a proper actimate upon its immodure. France by foundries; every large town has its machine shop; and the sound of the steam engine greets your year, at every turn. / I have not had time to pursue this investigation; in all its minor details. There is no means of esti-Its minor details. I there is no means of esti-mating the variety of use to which it is des-timed to be applied. It is already used ex-tensively in hoats, and to some extent in ships of the largest class; and it is the; only material of which ships engaged in the com-merce of the gult can be made proof agains he destructive character of the marine worms

singlices, perceptions, Other nations, wiser it would seem than us, have placed a proper estimate upon its importance. France, by an unusual, restriction, prohibits entirely the exportation of rags, from her dominions. With a population of 32,009,000 who are a producers of rags, not more than 5,000,000 probably are consumers of paper. Rags are, therefore, furnished to their mills, for about the labor of collecting them, Not more than a cent or two, at most, is paid for the best rags, while in this country they command three times that price. This, with the low price of labor, enables, them to send their paper here, and derive a profit after paying a very high duty. Destroy, as you will by this bill, the entire manufacture of many kinds of paper in this country, aft auppose, as the result—which, however, I do not ad-mit—that the prices will be reduced. I ask, What-I-have done has been with a view of showing the great importance of this trade, now theatened with destruction; with no motive, that I can see; unless it be to build up in the south a lordly aristocracy who have no conception of the dignity of labor. It shall not be said hereafter that this calamity was brought upon the laboring men of my country without all the effort in my power to prevent it. My sympathies are with the people. I come from among the children of foil, and, I come from among the children of toil, and, by constant application and honestlabor, have reached the proud position I occupy to-day. The less legary I could desire to Teave my children would be the fact that I had contri-buted to defeat a measure fraught, as I be-lieve this is, with calamity to those with whom I have mingled all my life. These tors will be surprised when t ten men man the waste articles from which paper is made in this country amount to eighty thousand tons per annum, and that they are worth at least six and a half millions of dollars. Let it be remembered that this is a mero saving of an otherwise useless article. Experience this States, particularly New YCrk; must be equally striking. And yet, if I may be per-mitted to digress, we see public men, pro-fessing to represent the interest of their con-stituents, giving their aid to the destruction of this business, so important to those see which the pare always believed in and the provide the provide the provide the provide the provide the provide that I hope will ever characterize the year of an otherwise useless article. Experience of an otherwise useless article. Experience of an otherwise useless article. Experience in this country-proves that when the price in this country-proves that when the price in this country-proves that when the price many of this land, they vote entirely untram-melled. They will be surprised to be told situents, giving their aid to the destruction of this business, so important to those the energy instatued, is not democratic. laboring men are mostly democrats. Then employers are trequenty of the opposite poli-

tence. In addition to the wast expenditure by in-dividuals, the State of Pennsylvania has invested, herself, over forty millions of dollars to create avenues for carrying these manu-factures to market. The toll paid by them. in turn enables her to pay the interest on this debt-the prosperity,-therefore, of-these ostablishments, is vitally important to the wel-fare of the State itself. No wonder, then, at the anxiely of all her citizens on this subject. With an increased tax staring them in the face, to pay, the interest on their State debt, and a direct tax to support the general government, which is sure to follow if the free-trade notions of the south are carried out I pily the public man, Mr. Prosident, who shall call on them after having contributed to this result. I have referred to the internal improvements of Pennsylvania as State works They are in truth great national works, made at the cost of a single State. Three-fourths of the States of the Union derive immense benefits from their construcof iron annually, more than half of which is made in Pennsylvania. The product of Bruish tron dimenufactured The immension of the short meet considering the transportation of her troops and multitude to the transportation of her troops and multitude to the transportation of her troops and multitude to the transport interaction to the transport the transport four Transport to the tr and, to get a single regime in the war with range and, to get a single regime it here. It was no common price then to pay \$560 a ton for freight from Pittsburg to Erie. By our canals a top can now be transported between those

points for five dollars, and yet the general government would, by this bill, prevent us from paying the interest upon the debt contracted for them.

THE FARMING INTEREST.

The advocates of this bill offer us, as a remedy for all the ovils to be produced by the destruction of our manufactories and our maessential element in modern warfare. I beg Western Senators to look at the pic-ture which Pittsburgh presents to them, in the hope that instead of aiding to destroy the equally well situated, with coal and iron around hom, upon which cities may be mailed ets an increased m some otlier channel; when, having no com-petition, she will force her own price and make her own profits. Why should not this trade be preserved to our own people? Why should the bonds of union, formed by the commerce in these articles between the diff-erent States, be broken up? If the Union is worth preserving, why not by all means strengthen the cords which bind it together? We may be almost a world within ourselves. We have every soil and climate under the sun, and every product of the World can be furnished in some one of the States; and. We may be almost a world within ourselves. We have every soil and climate under the sun, and every product of the world can be furnished in some one of the States; and, while we are giving just protection to the ag-riculture, manufactures, navigation, com-merce, and the mechanic arts of the differ-action we are contributing to the comducts consumed in that year by our popula-tion of seventeen millions, and the consump-tion of our domestic products by the popula-tion of the world only amounts to \$103,533, 896." This view taken in that letter added merce, and the mechanic arts of the differ-ent sections, we are contributing to the com-fort, happiness, and security of the whole fort, happiness, and security of the whole of the dufies on these articles will reduce the price. It is a well known fact that the tes-sees of the British coal mines and the iron manifacturers can control the supply, by an arrangement among themselves. They now have quarterly meetings to effect that object, and the first an effect the first and th

June 11, 1845,...

DOCTOR AD. LIPPIPS Homeopathic Physician.

OFFICE: Main street, in the house for merly occupied by Dr. Fred. Ehrman. Carlisle, April 9, 1845. THE MANSION HOUSE HOTEL

Fronting on the Cumberland Valley Rail Road; OARLISLE, PA.

ATELY kept by Gen. Willis Foulk, has jus been taken by the subscriber. It is newly furnished and has been thoroughly repaired. Passengers in the cars, strangers, travellers and visiters to Carlisle, are invited to call. Terms moderate, and every attention paid to the comfort and convenience of those who patronize the establishment.

Carlisle, April 16, 1845.

LUMBER! LUMBER!

THE subscriber has now and will constantly receptor in land all kinds of LUMBER, such of White Pine Boards, Planks, Scantling, Shingles ihingling and Plastering, Lallis, Xo, all of which will be sold at the river, prices, with the addition of hauling, for CAST, at the Warehouse of WillLIAM B. MURRAY. Garlisle, November 5, 1845.

1.073 tons 2,240 33,699 . 174.737 556,835 865,414 1.108.001 3,021,674

And in 1846 it will fully reach 2,500,000 tons.

It is a remarkable fact, that, in proportion to the aid extended by the government to this important trade, not only has the quantity increased, but the price has been reduced to New York and Boston, for the last six years; Years. Philadelphia. New York. Boston. 1840 perton \$5 50 \$8 00 \$9 00 to \$11 00 5 00 7 75 8 00 to 9 00

around them, upon which cities may be made, trade be preserved to our own people? Why to grow up, and, like it, become a market should the bonds of union, formed by the commerce in these articles between the difference of their feror the vast agricultural products of their fertile regions.

THE 1RON INTEREST. The next most important product of Penn sylvania is her manufacture of iron.

syrvana is ner manuactore of 1001. By the consus of 1840, the number of fur-naces in Pennsylvania was 213. Returns were procured in 1842 from a large number of them, showing them to be capable of pro-ducing 152,000 tons of pig metal. The tariff of 1810 found the function is made in the of 1842 found the fires of nearly all these furnaces extinguished, their workmen ine, and their families in many cases without the means of subsistence. And it is a melancholy truth that many debts then contracted for the means of living are still unpaid from the savings of years a hard labor. Since the passage of the bill of \$2.1, more than 100 furnaces have been built, which produce 178,000 tons of metal-more than 100 per