emocrat and sentinel

THE BLESSINGS OF GOVERNMENT, LIKE THE DEWS OF HEAVEN, SHOULD BE DISTRIBUTED ALIKE UPON THE HIGH AND THE LOW, THE RICH AND THE POOR.

SERIES.

EBENSBURG. PA. WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 19, 1860.

VOL. 7-NO. 43.

TERMS:

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Henry D. Foster's Tariff Record. His Devotion to the Interests of Pennsylvania.

In the House of Representatives of the United States, on Wednesday, December 18. 1844, Mr Henry D. Foster of Pennsylvania, made the following remarks on the Bill to repeal the duties on Railroad Iron.

—Vide Congressional Globe, Vol 14, 2d
Session, 28th Congress. pp. 44, 45:

Mr. FOSTER, after adverting to the unexbeen brought forward, and remarking that Pennsylvania had been accustomed to consider the tariff question as one to be treated on Pennsylvania, he felt proud of that great State, and he would not allow himself, here or elsewhere, as his colleague had done, to charge the people of Pennsylvania with acting under false or fraudulent motives on the subject of the tariff. If the Whig party had carried the State Mr. F esteemed that party so highly, that, before the National Legislature, he would not have been found making such a charge. He knew the manner in which the canvass had been conducted; and when the gentleman came to speak of it as it had been carried on in his (Mr. F's.) county, and to declare that the people had acted under such influences, he had mistaken them altogether; they had acted under no delusion. The tariff question was the one which, in the late canvass in Pennsylvania, had deeply agitated the public mind They had been told by their Whig friends there, and generally throughout the country, that by the election that the Whig party were the only friends to 1833. The principle of the tariff of 1842, And again on page 1051 of the same volume, the protection of the iron interests of Penn- as far as related to the manufacture of iron, sylvania was hollow and unsound; that at the of any description, or of every description, list session of Congress, in the Senate of the | was not too high. United States, the first blow at the iron inparty from Maine; and although a distinguish eigo railroad iron has been laid down within dollars per ton. On bar or bolt iron, made ed Senator from Georgia had made a pilgrim- six inches of the finest beds of iron in the wholly or in part by rolling, eighteen dollars age to Pennsylvania to tell the people of that world. Such iron abounded in Pennsylvania, per ton. All iron in slabs, loops, or other recorded against the tariff of 1842, and his the gerfection of machinery, by the increased road iron He had been mistaken when he compete with foreigners without any protection, and on iron shit, rolled, or hammered, told the people of his State that for a fair, tion at all. He knew that the time would for band iron, scroll iron, or casement rods, equitable, honorable adjustment of the tariff come, but he would tell gentlemen from the thirty dollars per ton. On iron in pigs, and system they must not rely on the Whig party alone? What did we see now? The first movement at the present session of Congress at- ests in the beginning. To show the benefi- ad valorem. On all vessels and other articles tacking the great interests of Penosylvania, cial effects of protection, he would mention cast from irou, and not otherwise provided did it come from the Democracy of the North, that in 1838, '39, and '40, when railroad for, and on all manufactures of iron, or of the South, the East or the West? No; but iron was brought in free of duty, and when it steel, or of iron or steel, or of which either from a prominent Whig member of this House. | was imported largely in all the States, it rose | or both of those articles shall be the compo-

Whig orators. But he was sorry, as he had observed, that neither the gentleman nor any other man who might have attempted it at the last election. ufacturing to a like extent.

any quantity?
Mr. Foster replied in the affirmative.

DHILADELPHIA WOOD MOULDING MILL Mr. Foster continued. The establishments in the various Towns in his portion of the State, to whom opportunities will be offered for large cient revenue for the government, and that should come in free of duty, in preference to for shall pay the same rate of duty as if should come in free of duty, in preference to should come in free of duty, in preference to for shall pay the same rate of duty as if all he asked, and many other gentlemen who cotton or woolen goods? Had they given any wholly manufactured. And provided also OFFICE OPPOSITE CRAWFORD'S HOTEL

wished railroad iron to come in free of duty? could be given for the passage of this bill. It material of which it is composed, in whole, Was that the revenue standard which the gen- might be that this question would come up in or in part, paying the highest rate of duty tleman from South Carolina, and those who a general bill while he was a member of the either by weight or value, and a duty of fifacted with him, were disposed to make? He House, and then he would be ready to meet teen per centum ad valorem on the was glad that the gentleman from South Carit on its merits; but if the tariff was to be atolina had thus early given them information tacked in this manner in detail, according to as to the course he intended to pursue as to what the gentleman from South Carolina the question of the tariff. The gentleman [Mr. Holmes] avows as his cherished policy, went fer a revenue standard of duties: would where would it end? To-day the attack was the gentleman tell him how much railroad on railroad iron, and next week the assault iron it would be necessary to import under might be on woollen or cotton goods -Then the provisions of this bill, to raise revenue salt, and next the sugar of Louisiana and lead sufficient for government? To morrow the of Missouri would be attacked in detail.—He as bar, bolt, rod or hoop iron, as the case pected and basty manner in which the bill had gentleman might tell his friend from New En- was not in favor of going behind the bushes gland that "the reveoue standard" upon wool and attacking the tariff in detail. If it could en and cotton goods amounted to the same as not be sustained as a system, why, let it go it did in the gentleman's action on iron; and down; and if that policy which the country regret, that his colleague [Mr. E. J. Morris] themen from New York, and from other States had alluded to the recent canvass in Pennsylvania as he had done. As a member of wool, cotton, and sugar. Although the gen- On the second of July, 1846, during the disthis House from Pennsylvania, as a native of theman professed to be in favor of a 'revenue duty," he (Mr. f.) should tell the people of his State, at least, that the gentleman, by his action, was in favor of having foreign Iron come in duty free.

All that Pennsylvania asked was a fair. honest settlement of this great question; she wanted it adjusted in some manner to give security to her citizens. She had always maintained the doctrine that the majority were to rule, and that their laws were to be submitted From 1833 to 1842 -a period during which all ber industrial pursuits had been these interests going to decay and destruction | cordance with the provisions of said act, apand they waited until the appeal made to the proved the 30th day of August, 1842; and patriotism and good sense of the American the said act approved the Soth day of Au fore the passage of the compromise act of so to declare by proclamation."

He would state it as a repreach to the A-Now when his colleague undertook to say that up 50 and 60 per cent; but now, since the nent material of chief value; and not other-170.000 of the people of Pennsylvania had tariff of 1840, it can be bought 12 per cent. wise provided for, 30 per cent. ad valorem-He was really sorry to see his friend from ad valorem." know that people. If the gentleman confined his remarks to the people of his own district, South Carolina [Mr. Holmes] fall into the Aud insert the following: it was very probable that he might have some arms of coalition which he believed had personal reasons therefor. But the people of aiready begun between some of the gettle- whole, or in part, by rolling, fifteen dollars,

.

from South Carolina, they must not expect or bolts, and more advanced than pig iron, ought to have paid before, and the argument the aid of the former when their own interests except eastings, shall be rated as iron in bars is that for paying this money he ought to be his colleague had dragged before this assembly are in danger. Pennsylvania voted for and or bolts, and pay duty accordingly; on iron in made President any question of this kind; and he knew that | with them in the protection of their cotton and | pigs, seven dollars per ton; on vessels of cast woollen manufactures; and he would ask them iron, not otherwise specified, one cent per who it was that passed the tariff of 1842, by pound; on glazed or tin hollow ware and cas- support of Prot ctive Tariff men on the which such ample protection was afforded to tings, sad irons or smoothing irons, hatters' ground that their candidates are in favor of upon the question of the tariff or any other. the important interests of New England? and tailors' pressing irons, and cast iron buts the principles of protection. They have in-The question of protection of the iron interest | When-let him ask the gentleman of New or hinges, two cents per pound; on iron or deed adopted as one of their mottoes, "Proof Pennsylvania, was one deeply felt by Penn- England-did Pennsylvania ever falter on the steel wire not exceeding No 14, four cents tection to American Industry." Now, if Mr. sylvania. It might not perhaps be known to this House, that, in Pennsylvania alone, there Why then, when an attempt was made to was one establishment in the western part of strike down at one blow her most important over No. 25, eight cents per pound, silvered for Mr. Hamlin, he is universally known as a the State, where they could manufacture rail- and vital interests, should it be countenanced or plated ware, 30 per cent. ad valorem; brass free trader. This is a trick of the enemy to road iron to the amount of between 80 to 100 by those to whom Pennsylvania had always or copper wire, 25 per cent ad valorem; cap deceive the unwary and ignorant. tons per week. Mr. F. also referred to one given her support? Why was it, when Penn- or bonnet wire covered with silk, ten cents or two other establishments which were man- sylvania was alone singled out from all the per pound; when covered with cotton or other other States, and her, interests set up as a material seven cents per pound; on round or They had been told by the gentleman from mark to be shot at, that he found some of his square iron or brazier's rods of three six-South Carolina [Mr. Holmes] that Pennsyl- friends from New England joining in the atvania at one time introduced large quantities tack? If they were disposed to desert Penn- ter, inclusive, and iron in nail or spike rods, of imported railroad iron. For ten years pri- sylvania now, let them not hereafter say, or nail plates, slit, rolled or hammered, and or to 1841, railroad iron had been admitted whatever the action of Pennsylvania may be on iron in sheets, except taggers' iron, and free of duty. Then no railroad iron had been in regard to a tariff, that she has deserted on hoop iron, and on iron slit, rolled, or hammanufactured in the Union; then no capital them. If the majority of that House thought mered, for band iron, secoli iron, or casement had been invested in this country in its man- the duty on railroad iron, or any kind of iron, rods, iron cables, or chains, or parts thereof, ufacture. But let him tell the gentleman was too high, why, let it be reduced in a manufactured in whole or in part, of whatfrom South Carolina that Pennsylvania when general bill; but when they were asked to ever diameter, the links being of the form she did import that railroad iron free of duty, strike down this important interest, not for the peculiar to chains for cables. two cents per paid twelve dollars more per ton that she sake of the farmer, or the mechanic, but for pound, and on all other chains of iron not could now manufacture it for. It had been the sake of large corporations, then he hoped otherwise specified, the links being either free of duty for ten years; foreigners then had they would pause and consider whether they twisted or straight, and when straight of control of the whole market; domestic compe- would be consulting the interest of the coun- greater length than those used in chains for tition there was none Then she had paid try by adopting the measure. He was glad cables, 30 per cent. ad valorem; on anchors sixty dollars per ton for railroad iron; and he that thus early in the session a prominent or parts of anchors, manufactured in whole pledged himself here that her manufactures member of the Whig party had brought for- or in part, anvits, blacksmiths' hammers and were ready to contract now, where contracts could be made, at forty-eight dollars per ton.

Mr. Holmes interposed, and asked if he understood the gentleman to say that the T understood the gentleman to say that the T railroad iron could now be obtained here in any quantity?

ton weathy incorporated companies and gentleman to say that the T ron weathy incorporated companies are cranks of wrought iron, or wrought iron for bous, humane, and good? To be sure he is ships, locomotives, and steam engines, or iron try. He wanted to know, and Pennsylvania the ships, locomotives, and steam engines, or iron try. wanted to know, if there was a disposition in chains, other than chain cables, and on mallathat House to strike down ber most important ble iron or castings, three cents per pound, interests, while the interests of other portions on steam, gas, or water tubes, or pipes made of the Union were left untouched; and he of band or rolled iron, four cents per pound; Mouldings suitable for Carpenters, Builders, Cab. inet and Frame Makers, always on hand. Any Pattern worked from a drawing. Agents wanted the furnishing of railroad iron. But had not in the property of the property of the furnishing of railroad iron. But had not question. As he observed before, he trusted on tacks, brads and springs, not exceeding the furnishing of railroad iron. But had not question. As he observed before, he trusted on tacks, brads and springs, not exceeding the furnishing of railroad iron. the gentleman from South Carolina, who yes- there was no disposition in any part of the sixteen ounces to the thousand, four cents terday had defended this bill with so much House to sanction a measure such as this per pound; on taggers' iron five per centum warmth, told them that he was willing the Had the introducers of this measure given, or ad. valorem, provided that all articles partialtariff should so be arranged as to yield suffi. could they give, any reason why railroad iron ly manufactured and not otherwise provided she will not come this way.

gentleman from South Carolina now that he might listen in vain for any good reason that less rate of duty than is chargeable on the

cussion of the Tariff Bill, Mr. Foster of fered the following important amendment .-Vede Congressional Globe, Vol. 15.

1st Session, 29th Congress, Page 1049: "And be it furtner enacted, That if at the end of the first year from the time this act goes into effect, there shall not be realized under its provisions, an amount of revenue equal to that produced during the fiscal year ending the first of July, 1842, under the act entitled 'An act to provide revenue from imports, and to change and modify existing laws imposing duties on imports, and for othstricken down by the operation of the com- er purposes,' that then this act from and after promise act-no arm had been raised there in the first year after it goes into effect, be indefiance of the authority of this government; operative and void, and the duties on imports but daily and bourly they saw the whole of shall thereafter be levied and collected in acpeople prevailed in the passage of the tariff of gust 1842, shall hereafter be revived and 1842, under which all her interests were beof Mr. Polk the iron and coal interests of ginning to revive and look up. - She now oc- if this act had not passed; and it shall be the Peunsylvania were to be trodden down; but cupied the same position she had occupied be- duty of the President of the United States

Mr. Foster moved to strike out the follow-

"On iron, in bars or bolts, not manufacterest had sprung from a member of the Whig | merican character, that, in his own State, for- tured in whole or in part by rolling, fifteen State that protection to that great interest Missouri, Tennessee, and New Jersey; and from more advanced than pig, shall be rated could only be looked for from the Whig party, yet foreign railroad iron had hitherto been as iron in bars or bolts. On round or square yet when they turned to the Journal of the imported, and laid down on all our railroads. iron, or brazier's rods, or three-sixteenths to Senate, they found the vote of that Senator He wanted to see the time arrive when, by ten-sixteenths of an meh in diameter, inclusive, and on iron in nail or spike rods, or nail vote recorded in favor of the bill of the gen- skill, and by the increased capital of Penn- plates, siit, rolled, or hammered, and on iron tleman from Maine to reduce the duty on rail sylvania, they would be able to successfully in sheets. except tagger's iron, and on hoop tum ad valorem: Provided, that all manu-

"On iron in bar, bolts, manufactured in agroed with him, was to bring the tariff to a reason why it should come in free in preferthat no articles manufactured from steel, sheet, oner, "you are to be hanged and I hope it
revenue standard? Was he to understand the ence to cotton bagging? He knew that he rod, hoop, or other kinds of iron, shall pay a will prove a warning to you."

On all old scrap tron 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, or more than six inches in length, or of sufficient length to be made into spikes or bolts, shall be rated may be, and pay a duty accordingly: Provided, also, that all vessels of east iron, and all castings of iron, not rough, or from the mould, but partially manufactured after the casting, or with handles, rings, hooks, or othenumerated, if that shall amount to more than the daty on eastings. On muskets one dollar and twelity-five cents per stand; rifles two dollars each; on axes, adzes, batchets, plane, irons, socket chisels, vices drawing knives, cutting knives, sickles, or reaping hooks, scythes, spades, shovels, squares of iron or steel, plated or polished, steel saddlery, or brass saddlery, coach and harness furniture of all descriptions, steelyards, and scale beams, and all firearms other than muskets or rifles. and all side arms, 30 per centum ad valorem. On square wire, used for the manufacture of stretchers on 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 25 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; on solid headed pins, and 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, tambouring, darning, netting, and knitting, and all other kind of reedles, 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, and paper mache, and plated and gilt wares of all kinds, and on cuttlery of all kinds, and all other manufactures, not otherwise specified, made of brass, iron, steel, leadcopper, pewter, or tin, or of which either of these metals is a component part, 30 per ceufactures of iron and steel, or other metals partly finished, shall pay the same rates of duty, as if entirely finished."

Le The New York Courier and Enquirer startles its Republican readers by citing a signal instance of Mr. Lincoln's honesty. In a word or two, it seems that Mr. Lincoln, who was a Postmaster in a little town in Illinois, while Mr. Barry was Postmaster General, resigned his small office, retaining in his hands about two hundred dollars of Governbeen deluded, he told him that he did not cheaper than it was in 1838, '39, and '40. On needles of all descriptions, 20 per cent. ment funds,—Owing this money he ought to have promptly paid it up when he resigned, but he kept it.

When Mr. Kendall became Postmaster General, he "drew on Mr. Lincoln for the Pennsylvania had had all the lights of the men of the South and of New England; but per ton; on har or bolt iron, made wholly or amount standing against him on the books of people of the whole Union, a four-horse wa-gon would not hold all the documents thrown into that one district by Whig writers and themselves into the gentleman or other from less fluished than iron in bars ey. He paid two hundred dollars which he

The Black Republican party claim the

Le In New York a property qualification of \$250 gives negroes the right of suffrage. Of course it is only the aristocratic darkey who can jostle Democratic voters at the polls and put on airs, and it follows, as a natural consequence, that all of them are for "Massa Linkorn and Hambleton." They are taking an unusually active part in politics this summer organizing Lincoln clubs, contributing their means, and erecting poles for the success of the irrepressible conflict party.

LT A gentle disposition and extreme frankfulness and generosity, have been the ruin, in a worldly sense, of many a noble spirit. There is a degree of cautiousness and mistrast and a certain insensibility and stern ness that seem essential to the man who bra to bustle through the world and secure his

sweet and rosy, scatters sunshine and flowers wherever we go, gives the world, a round,

-Fanny Fern says- 'I immeniately love the man who blushes" Oh, dear; we hope

-An Irish judge said addressing a pris-