# Republican Bonner. Star and

D. A. BUEHLER, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

# GETTYSBURG, PA. FRIDAY EVENING, AUGUST 21, 1846.

WHOLE NO. 585.

## POETRY.

For the Star and Bunner.

WHITE ROBES. A white robe for an infant! To speak of God 'tis given; For of such, the holy page hath said, The kingdom is, of heaven, In its innocence and purity,

Tis like the untinged snow

A white robe for an infant! E're sin hath stained its brow. A white robe for the maiden! When her young and joyous heart By the world's touch hath ne'er been chill'd,

Or pierced by sorrow's dart. In the light of mirth and gladness She culls life's flowers now; A white robe for the maiden! E're its thorns have torn her brow A white robe for a bridal!

For love and joy are there, Dark raiment is not fitting, It would mar a scene so fair. And the bride's low voice is music As she breathes her solemn vow: A white robe for a bridal! When the orange wreathes the brow.

White robes for the departed! Whom earth will stain no more, For all their toils are ended, Their weary march is o'er. And sad and broken-hearted We yield them up to God; White robes for the departed! E re we lay them 'neath the sod.

White robes for spirits ransomed By the Redeemer's blood! Who have passed through Heaven's portals, To the "great white throne" of God Unknown is every sorrow, Death, sin and suffering past

White robes for ransomed spirits May we all wear at last. Gettysburg, Aug. 15, 1846.

For the "S'ar and Banner?"

### A PARODY.

Dedicated to the Ladies of Gettysburg. Women are but a coquette show , For man's dolusi on given, Their smiles of joy, their tears of wo, Deceitful shine, deceitful flow-There's nothing false as woman. And false the words of woman's tongue, As fading bues of even, And love, hope, and protestations long, Are poisons, mingled full and strong,— There's nothing false as woman. Poor worshippers of a fickle thing! From love to love we're driven : Our lips they kiss and for us sing, Yet all their fondness bears a sting-There nothing false as woman KAPPA

#### POLITICAL. REMARKS OF HON. ANDREW STEWART,

BENEFITS OF THE TARIFF TO FAR-MERS.

Gentlemen dwelt entirely upon the benefits of foreign trade. They went altogether in favor of importing foreign goods, and creating a market for the benefit of foreigners. Would our own agriculture be benefited by a process like this? Nothing could more effectually divert the benefit from our own people and pour it in a constant stream upon foreign labor. No American interest was so much benefited by a protective system as that of agriculture. The foreign market was nothing, the home market was every thing to them; it was one hundred to one. The Tariff gave us the great home market, while the gentleman's scheme was to secure us, at best, but the chance of a market abroad, while it effectually destroyed our secure and invaluable market at home. Gentlemen were very anxious to compete with the pauper labor of Europe. I will tell them one fact: With all the protection we now enjoy, Great ply the whole? Most clearly they will. Britain sends into this country eight dollars' worth of her agricultural productions to one dollar's worth of all our agricultural productions (save cotton and tobacco) that she takes from us.

This I will prove by the returns furnished by Mr. Walker himself in support of the bill which he has laid before the Committee of Ways and Means. Now I assert, and can prove, that more than half the value of the British merchandise imported into this country consists of agricultural products, changed in form, converted and manufactured into goods. And I invite a thorough analysis of the facts. I challenge gentlemen to the scrutiny .-Take down all the articles in a store, one after another-estimate the value of the raw material, the bread and meat, and other agricultural products, which have entered into their fabrication. and it will be found that one half and more of their value consists of the productions of the soil-agri-

cultural products in its strictest sense. Now, by reference to Mr. Walker's report, it will be seen that, for twelve years back, we have imported from Great Britain and her dependencies annually 524 millions of dollars worth of goods, but call it 50 millions, while she took of all our than two and a half millions of dollars' worth.her agricultural produce to 21 millions of ours of his position, he was prepared, if time permitthe poor and oppressed farmers, I will tell them that we have imported yearly, for twenty-six yeats, we imported \$10,666,176 worth. Now, one half and more of the value of this cloth was made up is, that the wool alone is half. The universal wool manufactured on the shares, was to give enemies. Look at the boasted foreign the manufacturer half the cloth. Thus we im what is it? Comparatively nothing. in the form of cloth, mostly the production of mated at one thousand millions per year. Britain, while our own wool is worthless for want of a market; and this is the policy gentlemen re- a half. All the rest was consumed at home. reported but transfers of the last, nue. Then why the proposed reduction? ters, that they had voted to take 20 per supported Mr. Walker's bril, reducing the duties!

The pauper labor of Europe employed in manutheir goods. Break up your home manufactures, and home markets, import every thing you eat and drink and wear, for the benefit of the farmers. Oh, what friends these gentlemen are to the farmers and mechanics and laborers of the countryno, sir, I am wrong, of Great, Britain.

according to Mr. Walker's Report, we imported \$9,043,396 worth of foreign iron, and its manufactures, mostly from Great Britain, four-fifths of the value of which, as every practical man knew, consisted of agricultural produce-nothing else .-Iron is made of ore and coal; and what is the ore and coal buried in your mountains worth? Nothing—nothing at all, unused. What gives it val-The labor of horses, oxen, mules and men. And what sustained this labor but corn and oats. vegetables of every kind for the other. These agricultural products were purchased and consuas the process was repeated. Well, is not iron made in England of the same materials that it ow attempted to be imposed upon this country and with it, as a necesary consequence, the politi

cal revolutions of that period. REPEAL OF THE CORN

But the gentleman congratulates the West on heprospect of an early repeal of the corn laws .-But, in his opinion, if the corn laws were repealed, the people of the West would scarcely get a bushel of their grain into England on any terms.

[Mr. BAYLY. Do you mean what you say, that ot one bushel will go there ?] Mr STEWART. I will answer the gentleman y giving him Lord Ashburton's speech in the louse of Lords a few days ago. He states that nine-tenths of the grain now imported in Great Britain is supplied from the north of Europe, al hough they pay a tax of 15 shillings the quarter while that from Canada, and the U. States passing through Canada, pays but four shillings. Repeal he duty of fifteen shillings, agd will they not sup act is notorious, that most of our grain and flour now goes to England, through her colonial ports and at colonial duties, thus evading the operation of the corn laws, while the grain and flour from the north of Europe must always pay the highest duties imposed by the corn laws. Hence Lord Ashburton very justly argues, that we must be overwhelmed if the corn laws are repealed, and this great advantage now enjoyed by Canada and the U. States, of importing flour and grain at about one-fourth of the duty paid by importers from the Baltic and Black sea. Repeal the corn laws -put them on an equal footing with us, and is not the gestion settled, and the market lost to our grain and flour in all time to come? Nothing can be clearer. And yet gentlemen exult in the pros pect of the repeal of the corn laws, and are ready sacrifice the whole of our manufactures and home markets to bring it about. Such will be the operation of the repeal of the corn laws on Agriculture, and such is the statement of Lord Ashburton, who perhaps knows as much about the matter as even the learned gentleman from Virginia. But this is not all. Lord Ashburton is sustained by the most intelli agricultural products, save cotton and tobacco, less gent merchants in Great Britain. Such is the uniform tenor of the testimony recently taken be Thus, then, assuming one half the value of her fore a select committee of the House of Commons goods to be agricultural, it gives us 25 millions of on this subject. Henry Cleaver Chapman, one of the witnesses, and one of the most intelligent men taken by her, which is just ten to one; to avoid in the kingdom, says: "Repeal the corn laws, and cavil, I put it at eight to one. To test the truth the growing trade with Canada and the Western States of America will be crushed by the cheape ted, to refer to numerous facts. But for the infor. productions of the Baltic and Black sea; conse mation of gentlemen who are such great friends to quently," he adds, "America, Canada, and British shipping, would receive a severe and decisive blow by the repeal of the corn laws." But still (so says Mr. Walker's report,) more than ten mil- the gentleman from Virginia exults in the proslions of dollars' worth of woollen goods. Last year pect of the repeal of the corn laws, and boasts of the market it will open to our Western farmers to whom, however, he will not give one dollar for of wool, the subsistence of labor and other their rivers and improvements—not a cent—but agricultural productions. The general estimate is anxious to seduce them into this British free their rivers and improvements-not a cent-but trade trap; but he would say to the West, "timeo custom among farmers, when they had their Damos," trust your friends and beware of your was to give enemies. Look at the boasted foreign market, port, and our farmers have to pay, for five mil. facts. The agricultural productions of the United lions of dollars worth of foreign wool every year States, exclusive of cotton and tobacco, are estisheep feeding on the grass and grain of Great exports to all the world amounted last year \$11, 195,515. Of this, G. Britain took about two and not satisfied with five millions, they wish to in- millions, and the home market to 989 millions.-

crease the revenue; of course, the imports must of the Treasury that if we will reduce our Tariff, bers of Congress to enlighten their judg- and that this has been occasioned by the keep down American labor, and secure to be doubled, making the import of cloth twenty England will repeal her corn laws, and open her ments, and in the language of his letter of substitution of highly protective American foreigners the undisputed possession of the millions instead of ten, and of wood ten instead of ports to our breadstuffs to enrich our farmers.—
five millions of dollars per annum.

Now, Sir, I beg farmers to look at official facts

January, '46, accompanying these specitive will, this terrible evil, this American Secretary, to prevent the "substitution of Their plan was to buy every thing, sell nothing and you will be astonished to see that England, and get rich. (A laugh.) What was true as 19. Scotland, and Ireland last year took from the U. gard to the proposed alterations in the proposed alterations in the proposed alterations in the proposed alterations in the proposed of "substituting calculated to accomplish this, its avowed the state of the proposed of th Take a hat, a pair of shoes, a yard of silk or lace, of flour, equal in all to 178,785 bushels of wheat analyze it, resolve it into its constituent elements, —not equal to the production of a single county and you will find that the raw material, and the in Pennsylvania or Ohio. England imports about substance of labor, and other agricultural products, eighteen millions of bushels of wheat yearly. For constituted more than one half its entire value.— six years prior to 1843, she imported annually this Manchester letter-writer calls Mr. Polk British. Now, sir, this is not only the ever specific duties could be adopted, they facturing silk and lace got what it eat, no more; \$75 from the U. States—not a hundredth part of second Richard Cobden;" and so delighted whole sermon of 957 pages. No wonder why? Because all experience had proved and this is what you pay for when you purchase her foreign supply. What an immense market their goods. Break up your home manufactures, for our bread-stuff! And would the repeal of the corn laws help you ! Clearly not. It will favor if the duty is taken off of your grain, it is taken nay, worse. For we now get a large amount of As a still stonger illustration of his argument, grain to England through the Canadian ports at Mr. S. referred to the article of iron. Last year, 4 shillings duty, while the grain of Europe now pays 18. Repeal the corn laws, and this advantage is lost forever, and our trade through the colonial ports is at an end. Clearly, then the repeal of the corn laws will be an injury, and a great in-

jury, to our farmers on the Canadian frontier, with out in the least favoring any body else. Last year Great Britath and Ireland took of all the grain and bread-stuffs of the U. States, wheat ve, oats, corn, flour, and meal of all kinds, \$223. 51 dollars worth, not a quarter of million; and hay and straw for the one, and bread and meat and we took from her \$19,684,959 worth of her goods nearly fifty millions of dollars. These are official facts, yet the Secretary of the Treasury who commed, and this made up nearly the whole price of municates them says, if we don't reduce our tariff us in our own markets, and in the markets tions; but let the President speak for hunter in which the manufacturer received and take more British goods. England will have of the world, where Yankee competition self—here is his revenue standard in his paid over to the farmer again and again, as often to pay us specie for our bread-stuffs. What an absurding. She asks one-fourth of a million of our bread stuffs, and we take flity millions of her is made of here? Certainly; then is not four-goods; pet she must pay specie for our bread-fifths of the value of British iron made up of Britistuffs!! But Great Britain took in the same year bread, meat, and other provisions for man and duce converted into goods, and support labor, fed beast—sent here for sale in the form of tion! He by British bread and meat, so that England may put it to the gentleman from Virginia. (Mr. BAYLY) have plenty of specie to pay high prices for Mr. The gentleman's plan was to break down these are slaves and you deserve it. But another fact. great and growing markets for our own farmers, (Our exports of manufacture last year, including and give our markets to the British; and yet he those of wool amounted to \$13,429,166. Assuprofessed to be a friend to American farmers!!— ming as in the case of British manufactures, that "From such friends good Lord deliver them!"— one-half of their value is made up of American One remark more on this topic. Secretary Walker informs us that the present duty on iron is 75
millions of dollars worth of agricultural produce
millions of dollars worth of agricultural produce per cent., which he proposes to reduce to 30 per cent., to increase the revenue. To do this must be or injure the foreign markets for our flour and not then double the imports of iron? Clearly, he grain, in its original form. To use a familiar ilmust. Then we must add ten or twelve millions lustration: Western farmers send their corn, hay, a year to our present imports of iron, and of course and oats, thousands of dollars worth, every year, destroy that amount of our domestic supply to to the Eastern market, not in its rude and origimake room for it. Thus, at a blow, in the single nal form, but in the form of hogs and horses article of iron, this bill is intended to destroy the American markets for at least eight millions of them trot to market with the farmer on their back. lollars worth of domestic agricultural produce to [A laugh] So the British converted their produce, be supplied from abroad; and this is the Ameri- not into hogs or horses, but into cloth and iron. to it, and in less than two years there will not be a specie-paying bank in the country. The people and the Treasury will be again bankrupt, and the scenes and sufferings of 1840 will return; was not a state in the Country and your surrencer some temporary and yourselves. Our to save your country and yourselves. Our manufactures are threatened with destruction; they are your great & only markets; and the scenes and sufferings of 1840 will return; would furnish the elements from which any one tion; they are your great & only markets; are told that this system is to be permacould make the calculation. Assuming that consumption and exportation are in proportion to population, then we import 50 millions of British goods, and 25 millions-one-half- is agricultural produce. We export to England agricultural pro-Divide these sums, 25 and 21 millions, by 223, the number of Representatives and it gives \$112,-108 as the amount of British agricultural produce consumed in the form of goods in each Congressional district; and 11,210 as their export to G. atisfied, and wish still further to increase the import of British goods, and still further prostrate

and destroy the American farmer, and mechanic and laboring man to favor foreigners. EFFECT UPON CURRENCY. To show the effect upon currency, as well as agriculture, suppose the gentleman from Virginia [Mr. BAYLY] wants a new coat; he goes to a British importer and pays him 20 dollars, hard money, and hard to get. England takes none of your rag money. [A laugh.] Away it goes, in quick time. We see no more of it; as far as irculation is concerned, the gentleman might as well have thrown it into the fire. I want a coat. I go to the American manufacturer and buy \$20 worth of American broadcloth. He wore no other, and he rould compare coats with gentlemen on the spot. [A laugh.] Well, the manufacturer, the next day, gave it to the farmer race! [A laugh.] Such is the difference for wool; he gave it to the shoemaker, the between British and American policy.natter, and blacksmith; they gave it back o the farmer for meat and bread; and here it went from one to another. You might protective system—his object is, not to faperhaps see his busy and bustling \$20 note ive or six times in the course of a day .-This made money plenty. But where vas the gentleman's hard money? Vanshed; gone to reward and enrich the woolgrowers and farmers, shoemakers, hatters and blacksmiths of England. Now, I go for supporting the American farmers and mechanics, and the gentleman goes for the British-that's the difference. Can the gentleman deny it? There are but two ides in this matter, the British and the American side; and the simple question is, which side shall we take? The great struggle is between the British and American farmers and mechanics for the American market, and we must decide which shall have it. BIITISH INFLUÊNCE AND SIR ROBERT

PEEL'S POLICY EXPOSED.

of the principal committee rooms in this ernment to break down and destroy its own crease the revenue; but this is manifestly people. We shall see! So house is now, and has been for weeks past, manufactures, for the purpose of making not true; for when you take all the in- But gentlemen were in love with the We are of goods sent from Manchester [priced to of the first quarter of this year is two mil- showing, a loss instead of a gain of reve- ters, and blacksmiths, and tanners, and hat-

how to make a tariff to suit the British. | ish goods, made by British labor out of more than twenty millions, and of this only 178, "a second Daniel come to judgement, a doctrine of his text, but it runs through his were substituted for ad valorems. And were they with Mr. Walkers's celebrated it was printed by the House of Lords; and that they led to all kinds of frauds and evafree-trade report, that it was ordered to be let our Secretary earry through this bill, & sions, and were utterly inadequate to the corn laws help you? Clearly not. It will favor in the date report, that it is taken of Lords. After all Queen Victoria would gladly transfer the purposes of either revenue or protection.—
They made out and swore to their invoice off of theirs. So it leaves you just where you are ; on their side, they ought to have been con- Walker, for he will have rendered her a at any price they pleased, thus cheating tent, without sending their letters of in- greater service than any other man, dead or the revenue, whilet they broke down our honstructions here to direct us what kind of a living. tariff they wish us to pass. But if their But this is not only the doctrine of the chancellor had sent us a revenue bill, he Treasury report, but of the message itself. For these destructive effects there was no Treasury report, but of the message itself. Britain better than the one furnished by message aims a death blow at all American must be fairly and honestly paid. the Secretary of the Treasury. Parlia- industry. It suggests a kind of "sliding ment would pass it by acclamation. Sir scale" so that when any branch of American

proposes to take the duties off bread-stuffs supply the market, and thereby diminish manufacturers, and remove every burden, the duty is too high, and ought to be reduis beginning to give them great uneasiness. own words: their fall; he sees that powerful rivals are Government, but is for protection merely." springing up in the U. States and in Euthey consume, earry abroad, and sell one nent—a system based upon fluctuations hundred and twenty-five millions of your agricultural produce annually-thus ma- It was "a sliding scale," working by legisluce [excluding cotton and tobacco] 21 millions. porting country in the world. But if you increase the duty so long as it increases suffer your manufactures to be destroyed the revenue, but reduce it when it is so you carry your bread and meat, your wool Britain of agricultural produce. This gives the and other products abroad in a raw and rers are giving way; last year the U. States sold in the foreign markets more than ct; imports and revenue consequently

by cheapening their living, or will you hold ident puts up his revenue duties till Britain." on and break them down, and with them your country and youselves? This no-with the duties again; and so on forever.—

The operation of this bill upon the national states again; and so on forever.—

The operation of this bill upon the national states again. ble and patriotic appeal had its effect; the Such must be the practical working of the tional industry will be seen from the folcorn laws were repealed, and what does system. Yet it is recommended as a per- lowing examples, assuming that the reduc-Mr. Walker do? Just the reverse. He manent saystem, to put at rest the agitation of wages will always be in proportion proposes to take off all protective duties, tions of the Tariff! So far from it, Con- to the reduction of protection, and that, as and imposes heavy burdens on the raw ma- gress would have to remain in session home consumption cannot be increased, terials, dye-stuffs, &c., used by our manutacturers so as effectually to prostrate and break them down. Sir Robert Peel takes burdens off his steed, while Sir Robert Walker piles bags of sand on his-then crack their whips-clear the road-a fair Sir Robert Peel's present system furnishes powerful arguments for adhering to our vor, but to beat us; and our course is, not to defeat, but to favor his purpose. This will not only be the effect of the tariff pro- Hatters. posed by our Secretary, but it is its open | Tanners, and avowed purpose and design. Is it not the proclaimed purpose of the message Glass makers, and report to increrease the importation of Paper makers British goods, and of course, to that extent, Hemp, Cordage, &c. destroy American supply? Does not the Lead, Secretary propose to reduce the protective Pins, duties on most articles more than one-half Nails and spikes, for the purpose of increasing revenue; and if the revenue is increased by reducing dutics one-half, must not the import be more | Salt, than doubled? This is self evident; and Sugar, if you double your imports of foreign goods, Brandy and spirits distilled from grain, &c must you not destroy to that extent Amer- Blankets, ican supply? Most certainly unless the Potatoes, Sceretary can, in his wisdom, devise a plan to make people cat, drink, and wear dou-

and letters from G. Britain instructing us labor out of American produce, for Brit- EFFECTS OF AD VALOREM DUTIES. Speaking of the President's message, British produce. Oh, but he hates the

could not have furnished one to suit Great The revenue standard laid down in the ties, levied on the thing, and not its price. Robert Peel understands his business; he industry begins to beat the foreigner, and and raw materials of all kinds used by their imports and revenue, this is evidence that so as to enable them to meet us and beat ced, so as to let in the foreign rival producus in our own markets, and in the markets tions; but let the President speak for him-

Last year we exported hundreds of thou- "The precise point in the ascending scale

do not now produce; these duties at length permanently to watch and adjust this Ex- home production must be diminished to ecutive "sliding scale," to suppress and the extent of the increased importations :

Ad valorem duties had been universally rejected throughout the world, and whenest shippers, mechanics and manufacturers.

Another pernicious effect of ad valorem duties was this—they gave protection when it was not wanted, and took it away when it was—thus when goods went down in price abroad, and consequently run into our markets, the duties went down with the prices, but when the prices raised so high abroad that they could not be imported, then the duties were high in proportion; for instance, when iron was \$60 per ton abroad, and could not be imported, then sands of dollars worth of cotton goods into of duties at which it is ascertained from 30 per cent. ad valorem would be \$18 per the British East Indies, and beat the Brit- experience that the revenue is greatest, is ton; but if iron fell to what it was a few fifths of the value of British from made up of British ish in their own markets, after paying dis- the maximum rate of duty which can be years ago, \$25 per ton, when it could and In this great struggle, Sir Robert Peel To raise the duties higher than that point, comes to the rescue; he repeals the duty and thereby diminish the amount collected, ton; thus making dear goods dearer and on cotton and wool, and bread and meat, is to levy them for protection merely, and cheap goods cheaper—giving high protecto say if this was not true to the letter. He chal-lenged him to deny it, or disprove it, if he could you to this? Will you submit? If you do, you turers, to enable them to go ahead in this gress may gradually increase the rate of struggle with Americans. He understands duty on a given article, and the revenue is few of the many objections to this miserthe great interests of his country, and, like increased by such increase of duty, they able and ruinous system of ad valorems, a great and true statesman, he takes care are within the revenue standard. When adopted here when cast off and rejected of them. He sees a new crisis, and he they go beyond that point, and as they in- every where else; but this was in perfect meets it like a man. He sees that the man-crease the duties the revenue is diminish- harmony with the Secretary's whole ufactures of Great Britain, the great pillars | ed or destroyed, the act ceases to have for | scheme, which was avowedly to prevent of her national prosperity, are tottering to its object the raising of money to support "the substitution of American manufactures for British goods." Its purpose was to What is this but a rule to favor foreign- favor the British and break down the Arope, who are not only supplying them- ers and break down Americans? The mo- mericans, and it would answer its purpose. selves, but threatening to drive G. Britain ment the American by his superior indus- It was playing into the hands of Sir Robout of the markets of the world. To meet try and skill begins to succeed, and by sup- ert Peel, and carrying out the policy of this this note and fearful crisis, what does he plying the market diminish imports and do? He addresses the lords and landhold-revenue, then the duty must come down so Oregon was nothing; but giving up our ers of England, with whom he had been as to increase foreign imports and revenue. national independence, and reducing us abe supplied from abroad; and this is the American into hogs or horses, but into cloth and from the sub-can—no! the British—system of policy which is and send it here for sale. And viewing the sub-always politically identified, thus: "Gen-This is the plain and inevitable operation gain to the condition of colonies, was too ject in this light, he could demonstrate that there tlemen, stern necessity now demands that of the rule, and who would go into manu- bad. The remedy is with the people, and by this British-hating Administration! Let them do it, and in less than two years there will not fire dollars worth of British agricultural produce to some temporary advantages facturing under such an anti-American rule they must apply it. If gentlemen desired

"A bill to reduce the duties on luxuries and continual change, is to be permanent! of the rich, and to increase them on the necessaries of the poor; to bankrupt the king England the greatest agricultural ex- lation. The President says, continue to treasury, strike down American farmers, mechanics, and working men; to make way for the products of foreign agriculture by foreign competition, what becomes of high as to reduce revenue. What would and foreign labor; to destroy American you! Where are your markets! Can be the practical result! The President competition, threby establishing a foreign runs up his revenue duty on articles we monopoly in the American market; and, by adopting the principles of freetrade, to reproportion of ten to one. Yet gentlemen are not unmanufactured form? Our manufactu- induce investment of capital; machinery duce the now prosperous labor of this counand labor go to work and supply the mark- try to the degraded level of the pauper labor of Europe, and finally destroy the prosthirteen millions of manufactured goods, fall off; then down with the duties till perity and independence of these United and the question is now presented, will you you destroy American competition and States, and again reduce them to the condisustain your manufactures in this struggle supply. This done, and again the Pres- tion of colonies and dependencies of Great

Mr. M'Kay's stimated i of impor under the Employments, &c. 45 per et. 30 per ct. Tailors, 1,173,028 200,000 30 30 200,000 Blacksmiths. 16,646 110,000 30 128,277 40 75 67 100.000 20 4,489,553 Iron makers. 1,185,000 30 30 223,919 5,1511,000 Miners of coal, 90 75 65 106,905 100,000 51,724 150,000 30 25 20 20 20 30 355,875 275,000 02 70 50,000 45,078 66 Manufactures of Wool, 2,000,000 40 10,057,875 25 25 20 30 Do. silk, 42 76 898,663 1,000,002 4,780,555 630,000 180 100 1,689,794 200,000 30 20 Wool 40 58,949 150,000 20

The question, then, is distinctly present- 'To substitute foreign for American fabrics,

Mr. S. would here take occasion to state ble as much as they now do. But where ed to all these mechanics, manufacturers as declared in Mr. Walker's report. To a fact that would startle the American peo- will we find money to pay for them? But, and farmers, whether they are prepared to favor foreigners by breaking down Ameristartling and extraordinary as it may ap-submit to these reductions in their prices can mechanics, manufacturers, and far-The British munufacturers have, at pear, our Secretary, for the first time in and wages, or give up the market to for- mers; and this anti-American measure is this moment, possession of this capitol.— the history of the world, has boldly and eigners! One or the other they must do to be passed under the party lash of this Yes, sir, I tell you and the country—one openly avowed it as the object of the Gov—and why? Mr. Walker says, to in- Administration, and to be approved by the

commend to American formers. Yes, sir; and the foreign markets of the world amounted to 11 occupied by a gentleman formerly residing way for those of foreigners. In the very crease of imports Mr. Walker himself es- scheme, and the party had ordained that in Manchester, England, who has a vast first paragraph of his argumentative report, timates, and assess on these the proposed it should be tried. Let its advocates go crease it to ten millions a year for foreign wool.—Yet the gentleman had just pronounced the fornumber; perhaps hundreds of specimens he sets out with stating that the revenue reduced duties, there will be, on his own home and tell the shoemakers, and carpenWill gentlemen deny this? They defen markets every thing to the farmers, and the