

—abounds throughout the whole bill. Every class of mechanics is to be affected, and the business of many of them to be destroyed by it. The tailor, the hatter, the shoemaker, the saddler, the tinner, the blacksmith, and all others, will see their towns and villages filled with the work of foreign pauper labor underselling them at their own doors, to pay for which the country is to be drained of its specie. To exemplify this, I will refer to a few only of the many glaring instances of this character in the bill. There are, by estimate, in the United States, about 500,000 men employed in making clothes, and we may add to this the number of women engaged in the same pursuit. Ready-made clothes, by this bill, as in schedule C, are charged 30 per cent., and the material of which most of them are made is in the same schedule. All know that the labor upon clothes in Europe, particularly France, is done by poor wretched and half-starved men, who eat meat perhaps once a month—who give no education to their children, and who never expect to see them elevated above the wretchedness of their birth. These persons, who literally work for a shilling a day, will flood the country with ready-made clothes, and drive out of employment this intelligent and worthy class of our people.

In further proof, I will cite a few cases of smaller manufactures. Take the cases of ginger, for instance: the raw material in schedule B paying 40 per cent. ad valorem, while the manufactured article is, in schedule C, paying only 30 per cent., thus giving 10 per cent. of a premium to foreign labor over our own.

The like case occurs in iron to be converted into steel. The raw material is, in schedule C, paying 30 per cent., and the steel itself is, in schedule F, paying only 15 per cent. Again, we have the case of Peruvian bark to be converted into quinine. The raw material is charged 15 per cent., while the manufactured one is charged but 20; making only 5 per cent. of a difference, when heretofore there has been a difference of 20 per cent., in order to encourage its manufacture in this country. The amount of capital invested in this item, apparently so unimportant, is very large. A single house in Philadelphia has in its manufacture more than \$100,000. This branch of manufactures, like all others, adds largely to the commerce and navigation of the country. It requires 35 pounds of bark to make one of quinine. The manufacturer here purchases the cheap domestic fabrics of the country, ships them to the western coast of South America, and barters them for bark, with which his ships return laden. The bark is made into quinine, and its great value is the labor which is here put upon it. Our great competitors in this manufacture are the English and French. If you destroy our establishments, you transfer also to those countries the commerce and navigation connected with them. Western Senators may perhaps not be aware of the great importance attached to this article throughout their whole country. It is used in almost every form of disease that presents itself, and it has become the almost constant companion of every family there. Will they not only aid in destroying the labor of their fellow citizens; but they also deprive their neighbors of the necessities of their climate? Is there no motive sacred enough to arrest this unholy crusade?

Further investigation has satisfied me, that what pretends to be provisions for producing revenue can have no other effect than to act as an absolute prohibition, preventing entirely the importation of many articles that are very important to various branches of our industry, and some of them even necessary to our national welfare. I have already trespassed much longer upon the time of the Senate than I had intended; but, to show the incongruities of this measure, and that it is unwise, considered as a revenue measure alone, let me give you the instance of cotton goods which are in schedule C, and charged 30 per cent. Just as many of these goods will be imported and used if the duty were three times that amount, as they will at that rate; for they are articles used generally by the wealthy, and are purely luxuries, and none of them made in this country.

They are cambrics, jaconets, mulls of various kinds, and very fine muslins, generally of the kind known in the trade as white goods.

A wise financier, in a purely revenue bill, would collect his duties from the articles used by the rich, and so far as he could, leave the poor untouched. No such principle is in this bill.

I annex a list of duties upon cotton articles, which I am assured by active business men would produce at least 50 per cent. more revenue than the same goods will under the House bill, and at the same time protect our own manufactures, and operate less oppressively on the poor:

No. 1. All cotton goods under 44 picks to the sq. inch, 12 cts. the sq. yd. duty.
No. 2. All cotton goods under 56 picks to the sq. inch, 3 cts. the sq. yd. duty.
No. 3. All cotton goods under 60 picks to the sq. inch, 4 cts. the sq. yd. duty.
No. 4. All cotton goods under 64 picks to the sq. inch, 5 cts. the sq. yd. duty.
No. 5. All cotton goods under 72 picks to the sq. inch, 6 cts. the sq. yd. duty.
No. 6. All cotton goods under 100 picks to the sq. inch, 9 cts. the sq. yd. duty.

No. 1 embraces all kinds of heavy brown and bleached cotton sheetings and shirtings, and the common prints and stripes, that are used by everybody, and necessary to the laboring people; and the duty would be about 18 per cent.

No. 2 covers printing cloths, of which calicoes are made that sell at from 9 to 10 cents; common bleached cottons that sell from 10 to 11; and the duty would not average over 30 per cent.

No. 3 embraces fine print cloths, fine sheeting and shirtings; and the duty would average about 33 per cent.

No. 4, same kind of goods as grade, about 26 per cent. No. 5, do. still finer, about 30. Do. No. 6, all kind of very fine "white goods," about 40 per cent.

I have said, Mr. President, that I have been utterly at a loss for the motive which prompted the introduction of such a measure at this time. Its first effect must inevitably be to deprive us of the means of paying even the interest upon the debt we are now incurring; and the consequence will be, that a debt will be entailed on the nation, embarrassing all its operations for years to come. It has been the policy of the democratic party to avoid a national debt.

The payment of the national debt under the administration of General Jackson can-

ed rejoicings throughout the country. Now as if forgetting the policy of our fathers, we are, in time of war, when our expenses are necessarily greatly increased, entering upon an untried experiment, which, it is admitted on all sides, will greatly decrease our income.

Can this be done for the special purpose of creating the necessity of direct taxes, and hereafter the entire abolition of our revenue laws? Is this the end to which it looks? That section of the Union which control any other, if northern men will crouch before them.

It will be found very convenient, in laying these direct taxes, to exempt the negro population of the south, and lay them on the property and labor of the north. If this be so, the nullification of which we have heard may not be so remote as good men have imagined.

I wish I could induce my southern friends to pause, while it is yet not too late, ere they strike a blow which must recoil on themselves. They cannot be prosperous if we are prostrate.

It is a great mistake to suppose that the prosperity of the north inflicts an injury upon them. The foundation of the evil of which they complain will be found in the over-production of a single article.

In 1824, cotton brought 21 cents per pound. This produced such an immense profit, that men went in debt to buy slaves, and every southern man became a cotton-planter. This increased the amount from 176,000,000 pounds in 1824, to 863,000,000 pounds in 1845, and reduced the price to 6 cents per pound.

We are told there is never a surplus stock on hand, as an argument against this fact. But that is accounted for, in my mind, by the fact that the necessities of the cotton-planter compel him to push his cotton crop into the market to pay his debts already made in anticipation of it.

A little northern thrift, which teaches our manufacturers to live within their means, would do them much service, and in the end cure many evils attributed to the tariff of 1842.

Much stress is laid upon the cotton crop of the south, and the whole legislation of this country is to be regulated by it. I do not wish to detract from its value, but I will show how small it is in comparison with the other agricultural products of the country. The entire cotton crop of the last year was 936,088,000 pounds, which, at 7 cents per pound, amounts to \$5,952,160.

My southern friends will perhaps hardly credit the fact, that the value of the hay crop, upon which our cattle and horses are fed, is more than 100 per cent. over this; amounting, at \$10 a ton, to \$140,065,000. The whole value of the tobacco crop, at 5 cents a bushel, is \$106,384,000; the oats, at 31 cents, is worth \$48,862,400; and the potato crop, slightly estimated, is worth more than one-half the entire cotton crop, being, at 40 cents a bushel, \$35,356,800.

Why should all these important products be lost sight of in our commercial regulations?

It is said that letters have been received here from my own State, approving of this bill, and that it is a political measure. Although a Senator, I believe, would be willing to adopt it as its own; and I cannot therefore believe that any business man, anxious for the welfare of the country, can advise its passage.

It may be true that some individuals in that good State are mad enough, or ignorant enough, or dishonest enough, to flatter what they believe to be the majority here, by crying hosannas to men in power. If such letters have been written by men who have no interest in common with their fellow-citizens; men who would barter principle for office, and see the whole State in ruin, if they could only fatten upon the offals of the government.

We are told out of the house that this bill is to become a law by the casting vote of the Vice President. I am happy to say that I have seen no evidence of such intention, nor will I believe that there is such a design, until I am convinced by the evidence of my own senses.

To all the inquiries that have been made of me, I have said that it cannot be; that no native Pennsylvanian, honored with the trust and confidence of his fellow-citizens, could prove recreant to that trust, and dishonor the State that gave him birth. His honorable name, and the connection of his ancestry with her history, forbid it. His own public acts and written sentiments forbid it.

If, as has been said, this question is to be settled by the casting vote of the Vice President, he will not, as a wise man, adopt a bill which no Senator will father, but will rather, taking advantage of his high and honorable position, make one which shall contribute to the happiness of our people, and the glory of our common country. Let him not be allured by the voice of flattery from the sunny south.

No man can be strong abroad who is not strong at home. Before a public man risks a desperate leap, he should remember that political gratitude is prospective; that desertion of home, friends, and of country, may be hailed by the winning party when the traitor is carrying in the flag of his country; but when the honors of the nation which he has served are to be distributed, none are given to him.

Will any man believe that a son of South Carolina, occupying that chair, elected under such circumstances, with the casting vote in his hands on this bill, would ever give that vote contrary to the almost unanimous wishes of his own State? And shall it be said that a Pennsylvanian has less attachment for his commonwealth than a son of Carolina? I have said that I will not believe it; and as evidence that it cannot be so, I give, in conclusion, the following eloquent passage from a speech of the honorable George M. Dallas, when occupying the seat I now hold, on a question precisely similar to the one now before us.

Extract from a speech of Mr. Dallas on the tariff of 1832.

"I am, indeed, sir, as to nothing but adequate protection. The process of attaining that to the home labor of this country and our opponents shall have, as far as my voice and influence can give it to them, a *carte blanche*, whereon to settle any arrangement or adjustment their intelligence may suggest."

It might have been expected, not unreasonably, that they who desired change should tender their *projet*; that they would designate notions particulars and intimate their remedies; that they would invoke the skill and assistance of practical and experienced observers on a subject with which few of us are familiar, and point with precision to such parts of the extensive system as can be modified without weakening or endangering the whole structure.

They have forborne to do this. They demand an entire demolition.

FREE TRADE is the burden of their eloquence; the golden fleece of their adventurous enterprise, the goal slort of which they will not pause even to breathe.

I cannot join their expedition for such object.

An established policy—coeval, in the language of President Jackson, with our government—believed by an immense majority of our people to be constitutional, wise, and expedient, may not be abruptly abandoned by Congress with a treacherous departure from duty, a shameless dereliction of sacred trust and confidence. To expect it is both extravagant and unkind."

### Foreign News.

#### Arrival of the Caledonia.

The steamer reached her dock at East Boston on the 18th inst., bringing dates to the 4th of August.

The Caledonia brought 105 passengers from Liverpool to Halifax, left 21 there and took in 23 additional for Boston. Total, 128.

The Cotton Market was without any perceptible change—and an improvement had taken place in the manufacturing districts, in consequence of the probability of the passage of the new Tariff bill.

Owing to the Tariff having passed the more popular branch of Congress, the value of Iron has arisen in anticipation of a large export to the United States.

The Money Market has fluctuated but little since the sailing of the last packet.

The Britannia arrived in Liverpool from Boston on the 31st ult.

Another attempt has been made on the life of King of the French.

Louis Bonaparte, King of Holland, died at Leghorn, of apoplexy, on the 24th ult., aged 67.

The Pope of Rome has granted a general amnesty for all political offenders.—N. Y. *Mork News*.

The accession of the Whigs has produced a disruption in Ireland. O'Connell and the O'Brien section of the Repealers are loggishly coolly—getting what he can for his country and glory, in the supremacy of his moral power, for the remainder.

The Young Irelanders are too fast for the more matured view and adroit policy of Mr. O'Connell. They desire to cut the cable which binds them to the British connexion by force—by the sword. The "Liberator," on the contrary, is for taking matters more coolly—getting what he can for his country and glory, in the supremacy of his moral power, for the remainder.

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#### France.

PARIS, July 30.—At a grand banquet given by his constituents at Lisieux, M. Guizot delivered a long and very remarkable speech. It was remarkable as the inauguration of the new policy of the Conservative party, of which he is the distinguished leader, that policy being the adoption of all useful reforms, and the serious examination of every measure that may be proposed. "We are," said he, "a government of progress. People speak of a stationary spirit of immobility. Gentlemen, they have not thought seriously. When liberty exists in a country, when it exists in the midst of order, progress is infallible; it is accomplished every day by the free development of individual liberties under the protection of public order."

The rest of M. Guizot's speech was devoted to the praise of the Conservative party. American affairs have of late been honored with scarcely any notice at all in this part of the world. *La Presse* has put forth an article, the object of which is to prove that the proffered mediation of England between Mexico and the United States will be rejected by the latter; that the rejection will be a great humiliation for England, and compel England to choose between "a Peace full of sacrifices or a War full of perils."

The government has at length, after much hesitation, authorized the Association got up in imitation of the English Anti-Corn Law League, to combat for the absolute abolition of all commercial restrictions.

#### Miscellany.

Geology.—Commander C. Morton, R. N., has pronounced a new geological theory respecting the basaltic columns of the Giant's Causeway and of Staffa; contending that they are not of volcanic but of vegetable origin, and the splendid relics of the stupendous bamboos of a far distant age.

A meeting of the Mexican Mining Association was held in London lately. The Mexican Executive had acknowledged its liabilities to the company to the extent of 289,000 dollars, coupled with the declaration however that it was impossible at present to discharge it.

A small quantity of wool from Oregon lately arrived in London, in tolerable condition, free from burrs, and well washed. It commanded a good price; and the country is said to be favorable for its production.

#### AMERICAN SUPPLIES.

The following extensive supplies of flour and other articles from the United States arrived at the port of Liverpool on one day: The Nicholas Biddle, from New Orleans, brought 7000 packages of flour and 7000 staves for cooper's use; the Farwell, from Baltimore, 9630 barrels of flour and 4878 bushels of wheat; the Hardie, from New Orleans, 1478 packages of flour, 1681 bags of corn, and 507 sacks wheat; the Robert Parker, from New York, 5288 barrels of flour; 66 of bread, and several of Indian meal; the Harrgrave, from Baltimore, 5700 bushels of flour, 4000 bushels of Indian corn, 300 lbs. of lard, &c.; and the Promise, from Montreal, brought 3200 barrels of flour, 5000 bushels of wheat, and

4600 bushels of peas, the produce of Canada.

AMERICAN FLOUR.—Three hundred barrels of American flour reached Nottingham from Liverpool the other day, and was immediately sold at about eight dollars per barrel.



### The People's Advocate.

Here shall the Press, the People's rights maintain, Unswayed by influence, and untried by gain.

MONTROSE, AUGUST 27, 1846.

FOR CANAL COMMISSIONER,  
WM. B. FOSTER, JR.  
OF BRADFORD COUNTY.

#### Democratic Nominations.

FOR REPRESENTATIVE,  
DAVID THOMAS,  
of Great Bend.

FOR COMMISSIONER,  
NATHANIEL WEST,  
of Thomson.

FOR AUDITOR,  
FRANCIS QUINN,  
of Chocout.

#### Whig Nominations.

FOR REPRESENTATIVE,  
DANIEL SEARLE,  
of Montrose.

FOR COMMISSIONER,  
JOEL LAMB,  
of Thomson.

FOR AUDITOR,  
THOMAS NICHOLSON,  
of Springville.

The foregoing are the nominations made by the Democratic and Whig parties respectively, on Monday and Tuesday last week. As to the candidates for Representative, both are well-disposed, honest farmers. Aside from the principles and the measures which they would endeavor to promote, it is of little consequence to the people of this county which is elected. Mr. Thomas is a Democrat whose political views in the main we approve; but, if elected, he will favor anti-Tariff and anti-Pennsylvania doctrines, such as are avowed by the Fire-proof clique who managed to secure his nomination by a rank political knavery as ever disgraced a desperate faction. At their instance, the County Committee appointed three persons for that Township, with instructions to officiate "as a BOARD OF ELECTION" at Delegate meetings; and all this, because they were afraid to trust the people, and wished, even at the hazard of common honesty, to secure Delegates favorable to the re-nomination of Wilmot and Thomas. So addicted to political intrigue, and eager with arbitrary means, to control (never consult) the popular will, are these Old Hunkers who surround the Fire-proof, they even boast of their ability to manufacture opinions and political sentiments for the people. They say, "If we can manage by any means, fair or foul, to procure the right kind of Delegates, we can adopt any resolutions we please in Convention, and the party will swallow them down, as a matter of course," and pronounce them sound doctrines though directly opposed to their most important interests. Such is the presumption of the office holding clique; and as we are determined, "fearless of denunciation from any quarter," to deal plainly, frankly and righteously with all, we should consider ourselves derelict in duty to our Democratic brethren, were we not to expose the unwarrantable assumptions and selfish designs of an unholy faction over honest and unsuspecting voters.

The fact, then, that Messrs. Thomas and Wilmot were the choice of a Convention thus packed, gives very little real sanction to their appearance as candidates before the People. Very few persons attended the Delegate elections, such was the indignity of their feelings toward the County Committee. In some instances, the "Board" only met, and returned two of their number as Delegates "duly elected."

Considering the manner in which Mr. Thomas was nominated, and the anti-Pennsylvania doctrines which, if elected, he will be bound, under the dictation of the Clique, to support, he cannot expect a full party vote.

As to Commissioner, the Democratic candidate, Mr. West, resides in the same Township with his competitor, Mr. Lamb, and is one of the independent Democrats who, last fall, manfully and righteously rebuffed the Old Hunkers and supported the "People's Ticket," which created such terror and alarm with the Fire-proof faction. Mr. West is a worthy man, and merits the vote of every Democrat in the county.

Mr. Quinn, of Chocout, will find a formidable competitor for the office of Auditor in Mr. Nicholson, of Springville. If he fails, he may charge his defeat to the folly and imprudence of Dr. Lett in publicly landing him for yielding to his influence and declining to run for the same office last year upon "The People's Ticket," after consenting to have his name upon it. We know Mr. Nicholson to be as well qualified to perform the duties of Auditor as any person elected to that office since the organization of the county. As to Mr. Quinn, we have heard little about him except by the very men who put him in nomination, and who last fall spoke very differently of his qualifications. We did not implicitly credit their representations.

As for our next Congressman, we are fully in the belief, that should a popular Democratic candidate, favorable to a speedy repeal of the obnoxious Tariff Bill of '46, be brought up in opposition to the "lone member," Hon. David Wilmot, he would be triumphantly elected.

We are obliged to omit the publication of the proceedings of the meetings held on Monday and Tuesday evenings of last week, in consequence of the crowded state of our columns. We will notice some of the resolutions adopted, in a future number.

"Equal Rights" is rather infringing upon our rights. We cannot promise to insert the series of articles of which he speaks.

"SINBAD" is not such a bad sinner after all—we will give to his lines "a local habitation and a name"—that is not saying they are "airy nothing"—Oh, no.

### The Tariff Convention.

Never have we witnessed any meeting at the Court-house in second week of Court as numerous as attended at the Tariff Convention of last Monday evening. The house, though lately much enlarged, was filled with people anxious to hear something about the new Tariff act, and its probable influence upon Pennsylvania interests. The appropriate, sensible, and argumentative speeches made by F. Lusk and C. L. Ward, Esqrs. were listened to with profound attention. The resolutions presented by Mr. Lusk tell of the indignation with which the M'Kay Tariff Bill, for which Mr. Wilmot voted, is hailed by the Democracy of the old Keystone state.

It is said that a few young men who *blow and strike* for the Old Hunkers, were wrought upon by the proceedings, that, with a view to nerve themselves in what they were made sensible was an unholy opposition to the People's interests, when the Convention adjourned, rallied about them fifteen or twenty *curious* individuals, and expounded the law most clatteringly.

We invite attention to the resolutions adopted by this Convention, and hope that they may be generally read throughout the county. We are much mistaken in the true character of the Democracy of this county if they would not lend a willing ear to "the truth as it is."

### The Congressional Conference.

There are very many thorough-going Democrats in this county who consider that Pennsylvania has been quite shabbily used by the Tariff modifiers of 1846. In this they are right; and have appointed Conferences to meet others from Bradford and Tioga counties, and put in nomination a candidate for Representative in Congress, who would, if elected, endeavor to have the provisions contained in the new act which are so detrimental to the interests of the Keystone State repealed. If the Tariff Democrats of those counties (and we are disappointed they are numerous), do not choose to elect Conferences for this purpose, why, Mr. Wilmot will be suffered to "ride over the course" without serious obstacle. To this, we would say; if any one, with the sentiments avowed by him, is to be elected from this District, we would as soon see Mr. Wilmot "beat off the honor" as any one of his exceptional Tariff stripe.

### The New-York and Erie Railroad.

We are happy with being able to announce that it is the determination of the Company, to put this important work under contract, from Middletown to Binghamton, through Pike and Susquehanna counties, without delay.

We learn that the citizens Great Bend contemplate a public celebration in view of the blessing, which they so assuredly anticipate. We perceive no impropriety in such intention, and will endeavor to attend their jubilee.

The junior Editor of the Clique's Organ is certainly a very *wordy* writer. We have not time to read his weekly effusions so wonderfully attenuated are they. His composition might be materially improved by *approximating* his ideas, which now "like angel's visits, are few and far between." Wonder how many times that *restless* of all petty scribblers, since he attained the dignified office of *caterer* for the Junta, has repeated the word "*Demagogue*," in his senseless editorials—a word so forcibly significant of his own political character, if any he has acquired? Wonder, too, what success attends his labors in endeavoring to humbug the intelligent people of this county into a support of the British Tariff, by reiterating the high sounding words; "*monopolists*," "*nabobs*," "*manufacturing capitalists*," &c. without allusion to, and probably without being able to comprehend the great interests to be prostrated by its ruinous provisions? Our confidence in the intelligence of our citizens, forbids that we should for a moment suppose they could be influenced by such unmeaning *balderdash*. They have a sensible estimation of their own rights—know when they are periled by unwise and selfish legislation, and by what appliances the evil must be removed. They do not believe, neither is it in the power of *humbuggery* to convince them, that Mr. Wilmot was the only wise and patriotic man in Congress from the whole State. They know, too, that duty to themselves and their fellow-citizens requires an immediate repeal of the late Tariff Act; which cannot be effected by returning to Congress the only representative from Pennsylvania who betrayed her trust. What reasonable man is so enthralled by the hypocritical machinery of "*rulers-or-rin*" party leaders, as to approach the Ballot Box with this conviction upon his mind?

"I know the right, and I approve it too; I know the wrong, and still the wrong pursue."

### A National University.

It is with feelings of pride and exultation that we record the passage of the "Bill for the establishment of the Smithsonian Institution." It is better that the demands of justice and patriotism should be answered late than never. For eight long years, has this lingered on its passage; and we understand that the interest on the sum bequeathed alone, amounts to \$240,000.

James Smithson was an Englishman, and so renowned in the history of his native land, that his name is immortal in the noble heritage he has given to the American people, "for the increase and diffusion of knowledge among mankind." Made classic by the ballad of Cheviot, Chase, and Heathless in the dramas of Shakespeare, Tradition and Poetry may now unite with Learning and science, to weave anew the laurel wreath that encircles the name and fame of James Smithson.

The progress of the democratic army, as seen in the physical and political development of this nation, seems to have annulled the limitations of time and place. We may not even dream of a future. But have we not reason to fear, lest in this wondrous growth, our energies have been directed, almost solely, to material ends? Have we no nobler aims than riches, greatness, and power? If so, then, most assuredly, it is our duty to sanctify this spirit, by the pervading presence of a high moral and intellectual culture. And as in this bequest of an Englishman, we recognize the germ of a National University, so do we believe that its influence will be great and salutary in exalting and refining the spirit of the people. Situated at Washington, the fountain-head of political influence, it will cherish in our law-givers, and diffuse among the people a love of science, of letters, of arts, of all that is liberal in learning and politics, in morals and religion. So shall we not only be a rich and great, but an educated and truly prosperous nation.

We think the bequest of James Smithson is the germ of a great national and central University. Yale, and Harvard may continue to be "the eyes of New England"—Union, and Transylvania, and Hamilton may gladden the districts immediately surrounding them—but in after-times the Anniversary of the Smithsonian Institute will be the home festival of the whole nation.

### The Tariff as altered.

The question is not unfrequently asked, were you not, in the fall of 1844, favorable to an alteration or modification of the Tariff act of 1842? Our answer is ready. We desired some reasonable changes in the law, but never, for a moment, could we have consented to the passage of a Bill the provisions of which were palpably injurious if not fatally ruinous to the best interests of our own State. The high duties upon coal and iron under the Act of 1842, induced our people (Pennsylvanians especially), to embark, extensively, in the various branches of iron manufacture. Thousands of our worthy citizens, whose families are dependent on their daily labor for subsistence, are employed in this business. But such is the instability of legislation, that the hopes both of the employer and the employed are blasted. The former must sink his capital, while the latter must be turned out of employment, or suffer his wages to be grievously reduced. The following comparison of duties, shows how fatally a branch of business, which promised through the instrumentality of our staple products, to relieve the debt-ridden Commonwealth, is divested of protection:

Iron—bar or bolt iron	1842.	1846.
Nail spike rods	75	30
Cut or wrought iron spikes	69	30
Hoop iron	168	30
Blacksmith's hammers and sledges	52	30
Iron chains and other than chain cables	104	30
Wrought-iron for ships, locomotives and steam engines	83	30
Smoothing irons, hatters' and tailors' pressing do.	66	30
Wood screws	66	30
Coal	69	30

### TARIFF CONVENTION.

At a large and enthusiastic meeting of the People of Susquehanna county, convened at the Court-house pursuant to previous notice, ELISHA GRIFFIS, of Forest Lake, was called to the Chair, JONES TAYLOR, of Harmony, and ORANGE MOTT, Jr. Esq., of Forest Lake, were appointed Vice Presidents, Jas. Boyd, of Montrose, and S. T. Scott, of Bridgewater, Secretaries.

The meeting was called to order by Col. F. Lusk, who, after a few pertinent remarks on the all-important subject which had brought the meeting together, offered the following Preamble and Resolutions, which were unanimously adopted:

Whereas: The Tariff question presents to the people of Pennsylvania, a subject intimately affecting their important interests, and as it is desirable that our citizens should consult, compare views, and freely declare their sentiments upon a topic of so great moment; therefore

Resolved, That we commend our State Legislature, in their adoption, at the last session, of the following preamble and resolutions:

"Whereas, The tariff of 1842, produces no more than sufficient revenue to defray the necessary expenses of the general government, and affords only an adequate incidental protection to American industry and American manufactures, against foreign competition and foreign policy, and a consequent encouragement to commercial enterprise, to agricultural pursuits, and to the development of our own internal resources. AND WHEREAS, It is believed the people of Pennsylvania are opposed to any alteration in the existing tariff until further experience has shown that a modification is required to secure a continuance of such protection, and to promote the general welfare. Therefore,

"Resolved, by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, in General Assembly met, That our Senators and Representatives in Congress, be, and are hereby requested, to oppose all attempts to alter or modify the tariff act of the 30th of August, 1842.

"Resolved, That the Governor be requested to transmit a copy of the above preamble and resolution to each of our Senators and Representatives in Congress."

Resolved, That we approve the sentiments contained in the following resolutions, adopted by the Democratic County Convention in "Old Berks," on the 4th inst.:

"Resolved, That we shall never forget the noble and patriotic course of our Sena-

Resolved, That we shall never forget the noble and patriotic course of our Sena-