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WASHINGTON CITY, TUESDAY NIGHT, AUGUST 4, 1846.

THE UNION.

THE TARIFF.

From the New York True Sun.

THE NEW TARIFF.

We publish to-day, from the Washington Union, a comparison of the rates of duties upon some of the articles as actually paid under the present tariff, and to be levied on the same by the tariff bill just passed. It will be seen that the duties on many descriptions of articles, mostly luxuries, have been largely increased by the new bill, whilst those on many descriptions of every day necessaries have been as largely decreased. Of the latter, those of manufactured iron stands conspicuous; but on these is still preserved an ad valorem duty of 30 per cent. This will yield a protection of about $6 per ton in favor of American manufacturers; which, we are told by an extensive dealer, will abundantly secure the iron interest of the country. So that we doubt whether Pennsylvania is irretrievably *ruined*, after all, though many of the journals of that State pertinaciously insist that such is the case. Her iron men will, doubtless, have to content themselves with somewhat smaller profits, which they are abundantly able to do if, as is asserted, they clear their entire capital every two years, and sometimes in less time.

The duty on cotton shirtings costing 6¼ cents per yard, is reduced from 95 to 30 per cent. This change will be universally felt by our citizens, but more especially by every poor citizen, who is now obliged to pay for every yard of cotton shirting he uses six cents for the stuff, and six cents premium to the manufacturers for making it. The millions of dollars that have been thus exacted from the poorer classes of this country by the enormous extortion in favor of the cotton manufacturers for many years past, would have supplied the whole western continent with sixpenny shirtings.

There is another feature in this item of taxation, which will render the pain of its reduction far less acute than it would perhaps otherwise have proved to the American people.

The tariff, as it now stands, charges a duty of 6 cents per yard on common shirtings, and 50 per cent. on ready-made clothing. The result of this is, that the *raw material* of a shirt is taxed, but not the *labor* of making it; as, for instance, cotton shirtings are bought in Manchester at 6 cents per yard, of the same quality for which 12 cents is charged here. In London, as proved before the poor-law commissioners, on evidence of the largest shirt-making houses, shirts are made from seven to twenty-four cents each. If we take 20 cents each as the average, (and it is notoriously a high average for New York,) a shirt will cost, say 2¼ yards of cloth at 6 cents, 15 cents; making 20 cents—total, 35 cents. The duty on that shirt brought to New York is 17 cents. The duty on the raw material in New York is 16 cents. There is, therefore, but one cent in making a shirt difference between the labor of London, stigmatized as "pauper labor," and the industry of the mother of a family in New York. There is, however, a difference of 16 cents between the price of the raw material, furnished by the mill owner of Manchester, and that sold by the Lowell mills. The widow has *one cent protection*, and the millionaire capitalists *sixteen cents* on a shirt; and the 16 cents is paid by the laboring man out of his daily earnings.

The question very naturally recurs, what will be the effect of the reduction of this duty from 6 to 2 cents per yard? Is not the answer self-evident?—that the laborer will get *two* shirts for what he now pays for one; consequently, *two* shirts must be made where *one* was made before. All the shirt-makers in New York will have double the work. The demand for their services raises the wages. The 16 cents which now goes to the mill owner for the raw material, will then go one-half to the seamstress for making it up, and the other half to the consumer, as the reduced cost of this shirt. Under the present tariff, the consumer and the seamstress contribute 8 cents each, on *every shirt*, to the pockets of the mill owners.

The duty on common brown sugar is also reduced from 62 to 30 per cent.—a reduction whose effects will be sensibly felt in the cabins of the poor from one extreme of the land to the other, whilst indirectly the palaces of the rich will also experience considerable relief. On the other hand, coarse unmanufactured wool is raised from 5 to 30 per cent.; the most costly flannels from 14 to 30 per cent.; gems and precious stones from 7 to 30 per cent.; jewellery from 20 to 30 per cent., &c., &c.

On the whole, we incline to the opinion, that taking in view "the greatest good of the greatest number," the new tariff will be far less destructive to American interests and American industry, than some of our cotemporaries seem to anticipate. The people, through the ballot boxes and their representatives in Congress, have decided in favor of a less protective policy; and, as the Tribune very sensibly remarked—

"We have no choice but submission. We can live under the anti-protective policy as well as a majority of those who support it. Mr. Webster truly remarked on Monday that a community willing to work fourteen hours per day steadily cannot well be ruined. We shall studiously avoid 'panic-making.' We shall most of us live somehow until our time comes, under this or any tariff. Grass will grow and water run as usual; frugal, sharp-sighted men will acquire property, while indolent, prodigal, bad calculators will lose what falls to them, and live in destitution as formerly. Manufacturing and mechanical arts will still be prosecuted, often with success; and the most of those who are able and willing to work effectively, will find work to do at some rate. Let us all try our best to have things move on as favorably as though this great change had not been made. If we are brought to a dead halt, so be it; but let no man lie down in the furrow and say everything must go to wreck because McKay's bill has passed."

From the New York Globe.

PASSAGE OF THE REVENUE BILL—THE GREAT FREE-TRADE TRIUMPH.

The great question of liberty, of civilization, of the age, the question of free trade, has at last been decided. The Senate yesterday passed the bill for reducing duties to the revenue standard, as it came from the House, only striking out an unimportant section—and to-day the House concurred in the amendment, so that the bill only wants the signature of the President to become a law. By this act, in connexion with a similar one of the British Parliament just passed, the commerce of one hundred and fifty millions of people, the citizens and subjects of the two countries, has been unfettered. Truth has come forth from the closet of philosophers and guided the councils of cabinets, and directed the government of one-sixth of the human race. The hoary prejudices of time immemorial have been conquered, and the dynasty of monopoly, after ages of tyranny and plunder, has been expelled from power. It is the mightiest revolution of our eventful age, and the battle and the triumph have been worthy of the cause and the achievement. It is a victory of principle, of reason, of opinion, unstained with blood, unvexed with the clash of arms.

The scene in the Senate for the last few days has been replete with profound instruction and sublimity. The two great intellectual chieftains of the land were there, Calhoun and Webster, in this last decisive conflict of their systems—Calhoun, after a struggle of more than a quarter of a century, as the first great statesmen of either hemisphere, who had devoted a transcendant intellect to the triumph of the great principle, and identified it with his power and fame; Webster, who, although of kindred sentiment in his youth, had devoted the maturity of his mind and the prime of his life to the service of privilege and of capital. Webster spoke frequently; but his efforts were not equal to the occasion or to his reputation. He seemed to be oppressed with a consciousness of his coming fate, or the weakness of his cause. He never succeeded in rising above the trite fallacies of the tariff argument, and failed in making such an impression as to provoke the strength of his rival—who sat with conscious triumph in his eye, and in the repose which belong to the victor when the battle is over. Indeed, although nearly all the leading whigs addressed the Senate, there was but little said by the democrats, except by Dixon H. Lewis, the chairman of the Committee on Finance, to whom belonged, of course, the task of opening the debate; and that task was by him performed with an ability and energy which commanded the applause and congratulations of both political friends and foes.

His speech, which was not very long, comprised a masterly view of the great leading features of the question. He anticipated the two great leading objections of the whigs—that the bill would be inadequate for revenue, and that it would ruin the manufacturing interest by excessive importations—and showed that they were entirely inconsistent with each other; that if the importations were much augmented the revenue must be ample, and that if importations were not much increased, the manufacturerer could not be injured by the foreign competition; that therefore one or the other of the objections must be abandoned, if either were well founded. But the fact that both were insisted on, proved that neither could be relied on. He demonstrated the superiority of ad valorem duties, which the new bill proposed, over the specific duties, which prevailed in the old, showing that the former were easily understood—the latter obscure, fluctuating and unequal. Ad valorem duties always bear the same proportion to the cost of the imported article; but a specific duty of so much per pound or yard, was sometimes a fourth, sometimes a half of the value of that article as its price fluctuated in the foreign market. That manufactured goods were continually declining in price from the effect of improved processes of fabrication. An ad valorem duty accommodated itself to the change, but a specific duty did not; so that a specific duty, which might have been one-fourth the value of the article when a law passed, might become one-half the value afterwards. He completely exposed the absurdity of the pretence that smuggling would result from ad valorem rather than specific duties—contending that when duties were low, as they always ought to be, the inducement for smuggling was reduced so much as to be below the risk. Thus the bill proposed few duties over 30 per cent. Suppose an importer, desiring to defraud the revenue, undervalued his goods twenty per cent. His article actually costs one hundred dollars; he presents a false invoice at eighty dollars: his duty, if he escapes detection, is only six dollars less in one case than the other, which is a gain that will not pay for the risk of detection and forfeiture. And as in determining the truth of an invoice, the collector could compare it with all the other invoices of similar goods imported from the same place at the same time, it would be almost impossible for the fraud to succeed unless all the parties in that business were rascals. But the great objections to specific duties were, that they fell the most heavily on the poor. The present duties on flannel, for instance, were specific—say 12 cents on a square yard. A poor person uses flannels that cost abroad say 30 cents per yard; the duty is the same as on the flannels that cost 60 cents, which the rich consume. The poor man's tax is 40 per cent. on the value of his flannel; the rich man's only 20 per cent.

These arguments were unanswered and unanswerable. Mr. Evans, who undertook to do the distress for the government, on account of the failure of revenue, and Mr. Webster for the manufacturers, on the score of foreign competition, were unable to meet these difficulties, and were brought into conflict with each other. The free-trade cause is under great obligations to the chairman of the Committee on Finance, for the zeal, fidelity, activity, and ability with which he supported the measure from the moment it came into his committee until its happy deliverance from the Senate.

Let now the country and the world rejoice. Let every friend of truth take courage from this event, and believe that principle, however it may be neglected in its advent, however it may be denounced and delayed by prejudice, by interest and by power, must still march on to victory with a certainty as great as the Omnipotence of the moral ruler of the universe. Let the labor of the land rejoice—it will henceforth receive its proper wages; and the earth itself, under the augmented hope of its toiling millions, will smile with more luxuriant verdure and more abundant harvests.

From the Baltimore Sun.

"PILING UP THE AGONY"—BREWING "THE PANIC."

The thermometer at 90 degrees, we should think a very serious admonition to keep cool, politically as well as physically; yet there are some whose very element is excitement, and who, reckless of the season and the risk of a *coup de soleil*, seize upon every occasion which presents itself as a "god-send" for the prolongation of an existence which is thus made to resemble that of a "galvanized corpse." There are others who, supposing that nothing short of the extreme measures to which they are by habit and hacknied political association inseparably allied, can impart success to enterprise, or even fertility to the soil, walk all their lives through a country blooming like the rose, and see nothing but desolation "from Dan to Beersheba." An impersonation of them according to their own writings would present a miserable mortal, with lugubrious aspect dank with tears, arrayed in sackcloth and ashes, mourning over the sins of legislators, the folly of the people, and their incapacity for self-government. Or, like the witches in Macbeth, stalking round a political caldron, flinging in the choice ingredients, and brewing a panic according to the measure of their monstrous incantations. This is part of a system that may be excused where it is actually referrible to ignorance; but is unpardonable in those with whom it is a premeditated design to promote the very consequences they predict, and which failing to realize, would be fatal disappointment.

We have before us several papers which contain articles denouncing the new tariff bill in good set phrase; others show their hostility alike to the bill and to the popular interests by foretelling disaster, discharge of hands, reduction of prices, depreciation of wages, breaking of merchants, crashing of banks, general desolation, utter ruin, and national annihilation. But, having survived the "utter ruin" of this unfortunate country now some six or eight times, we are beginning to get used to it, and this "piling up of the agony"—a most expressive phrase for the occasion—has lost something of the stage effect that it formerly produced. Admitted to a peep behind the scenes when the "managers" have been napping, we have seen something of the ropes and pulleys, the tricks and traps, the preparation of gaud and tinsel, the sable "trappings and the suits of wo," and all that sort of thing by which the pit is electrified and the boxes "greatly moved." Another portion of the newspaper machinery in reference, besides its own small effort, sets to work and collects a horrible train of lamentations from every possible source, and emerges forth into the midst of the community with almost irresistible effect. These things are doleful in the extreme, and wo be to that man who does not join the cry of "wo." And thus a panic is made.

Now let us say to our readers frankly and honestly, yield not your judgment, your good common sense, your manly independence, to such influences as these. Cast them from you with that energy of mind and indomitable resolution which is the very jewel of the American character. Look upon those who would urge you to such a course of conduct as would favor eventual disaster, as the enemies of your true interest; let no guise of disinterested friendship beguile you of your property; trust not that man who, while he professes to be actuated by a paramount regard for your interests, is daily suggesting some new phase of evil and oppression as a necessary result or a justifiable procedure under the measure which he denounces. And be assured that the press which lends itself as a facility for the accomplishment of such ends, is faithless alike to the interests of the merchant, the manufacturer, and the producer. Reflect upon the consequences which may flow from such a course in another point of view. Speculation thrives upon the fluctuations of confidence; and what is so well adapted to effect this object as the predictions with which a portion of the press is teeming now? It is, for aught we know to the contrary, a part of the scheme, and panic the base means to a baser end. If prices can be reduced, and the wages of labor forced down at once, the speculator may come into the market with safety; he may lavishly employ his capital at the expense of those very men who have been moulded to his purpose by the foolish, wanton, or knavish animadversions and vaticinations of the press.

From the Pennsylvanian.

THE WHIG MOURNERS.

In the French theatres they employ a set of supernumeraries on the occasion of the production of any new piece, called *claquers*, who are expected to do their best to give *eclat* to "the first appearance." They are to weep, if it is tragic, to laugh, if comic, to go off in paroxysms of delight, and to make all sorts of uproarious and effective applause, even to the knocking off of boot heels and the destruction of canes. A stranger that has never seen them, or is not prepared for them, is taken wholly by surprise, and imagines them to be very sincere and judicious patrons of the drama, who see merits in the play that he must be himself convinced of, or lose his own character for intelligence and discernment.

The whigs are vastly like the Paris *claquers*. They are always ready with the weepers, crapes, tears, imprecations, and prophecies of "a panic." They are always on the *qui vive* to applaud a whig orator, to sanction whig measures, or to back a whig candidate. At the various political dramas for which this country is so famous, they are inimitable. They cried copiously in 1832, when the United States Bank was vetoed; they swore roundly in 1831, when the deposites were removed; and nothing could exceed their indignation when the subtreasury became a law. On each of these occasions their grief was as profound and intense as their indignation was terrible.

They are at this present writing officiating in a new piece. They are attending upon the performance of the panic of 1846. Look over the whig papers now. Who would doubt the reality of this excitement, if all did not *know* that it was the result of previous arrangement and rehearsal? They have been preparing for it for months. The appointments, blank verse, actors, and supernumeraries, are but the results of a scheme fore-planned and long-considered. A proof of this is to be found in their horror and alarm at the idea of defeating Mr. McKay's bill. It was equal to the excitement consequent upon the withdrawal of a much-praised and highly-finished tragedy, on the morning of the day when all were on tiptoe to enjoy it. The North American saw that all its troubles—all its fine phrases, all its eloquent declamation, all its stage trick and stage effect—had already become pains for nothing! The dolorous complaints of the United States Gazette, the thunder and lightning of the Tribune, the crowds of widows and orphans of the Inquirer, the discharged workmen of the National Intelligencer, all ready to be introduced, were on the eve of being made useless at one fell swoop, when, fortunately for the play, the bill became a law. Let on the gas—ring the bill—raise the curtain—the performances will go on.

From the money article of the N. Y. Herald.

The passage of the ad valorem tariff bill has created considerable activity at the custom-house, and every one appears to be in a great hurry to get their goods through, and into the market. The cash entries have been unusually large. We have no doubt but that the month of August will be a very busy month at the custom-house in the way of entries for importation; and after that the principal business will be entries for exportation, as an immense quantity of foreign merchandise will be exported during the months of October and November for the benefit of drawback and reimportation under the reduced rate of duty.

The importation of foreign merchandise after the 1st of October, until the new tariff goes into operation, will be extremely limited, and only to the extent of the actual and immediate demand for consumption, and only in instances where there will be, after the 1st of December, an increased duty. The revenue from customs from this to the 1st of December will be very small, while the expenditures are going on at the rate of several hundred thousand dollars per day. The ten millions surplus, and the ten millions treasury notes, will be expended long before that time. The expenditure of that amount has already been incurred, but as yet the payments have not been made; when the drafts come for the money, the deposites to the credit of the government, in our banks, will be swept away very rapidly. We have not, as yet, begun to feel the effect of the Mexican war upon the finances of the government, or the influence upon the money market of the withdrawal of such a large sum from our banks. It is true that the treasury notes will, if they pass into general circulation, fill the vacuum to a certain extent, but not otherwise. At present, therefore, all is doubt and uncertainty in relation to our financial policy, so far as the receipts and expenditures of the government are concerned.

From the Philadelphia Public Ledger, July 31.

THE MONEY MARKET.

The excitement among stock operators in reference to the passage of the new tariff bill, had abated considerably yesterday from what it was the day before, and though the price of State fives was lower than on the previous day, the tone of the market was firm at the close, with a slight advance in some few descriptions of stocks. There are yet four months before the new bill takes effect, and within that time manufacturers may turn themselves and adapt their business engagements to the new state of things. It would better have comported with the notions of many friends of a revenue tariff, had the independent treasury bill, and the proposed system of warehousing, preceded the tariff. The withdrawal of the government funds from the custody of the banks would would have reduced the amount of currency and enhanced its value, and thereby have better enabled the manufacturing interest to compete with foreign labor, while the provisions of the warehousing bill would have greatly palliated the effects of the independent treasury on the currency in commercial circles. A year's purging of the currency would have enabled manufacturers to pass from the high protective duties of 1842 to a revenue ad valorem tariff as easy and unruffled as a duck glides into the water. Congress has, however, decided differently; the tariff precedes both the other measures recommended by the Secretary of the Treasury, though it is probable that both will speedily follow. What it is believed could have been better done in a year, we shall have now to endeavor to reconcile with the many conflicting interests of the country in four months. The majority in Congress are of opinion that a greater aggregate injury to a greater number of persons, and to larger interests, would flow from the continuance of the obnoxious provisions of the tariff of 1842, than would result its repeal and substitution in four months of a tariff looking wholly to revenue. The matter is measurably reduced to a question of time, and to a calculation as to the losses and gains of antagonist interests; and whatever difference of opinions may exist, one thing is certain, with a people willing to work fourteen hours per day, there can be no ruin of the country. The whole subject has received the most thorough scrutiny and examination at the hand of the Secretary of the Treasury, and as no person is more interested than he is, while he holds his present position, in providing the treasury with ample funds, and in seeing all the interests of the country prosperous, a generous confidence should be extended to his policy, at least, now that it is the law of the land, long enough to try it fairly on its merits.

From the Albany Atlas.

COARSE WOOL.

The Journal backed out of its attempted imposture on the subject of coarse wool, in somewhat of the cool style in which it entered into it. It had asserted with bullying epithets, that the tariff of 1842 had levied a duty of 60 *per cent.* on coarse wool, and that the new tariff had *reduced* it to 30 per cent.! We quoted the provisions of the late tariff act, levying a duty of 5 per cent on coarse wools costing less than seven cents per pound, 55 per cent. less than the Journal asserted! This wool comes into powerful competition with the cheap article of our home wool market. The Journal, forced to admit this, adds that foreign wool costing from eight to twelve cents, is *also* fraudulently imported by the manufacturers, at a false invoice of less than seven cents, and brought into competition with our finer wool! And yet it was for such a tariff that it set up the cry "all or none," "the tariff of 1842 or free trade raw," "no compromise;" and upon this it establishes its intended panic.

From the New York Evening Post.

PANIC ITEMS.

We find the following facts put forth by two whig papers, as effects of the repeal of the law of 1842. They are well got up, considering they are the first that have appeared since the passage of the bill:

"THE EFFECT OF TARIFF REPEAL.—We were informed yesterday that a gentleman who is largely engaged in the cotton manufacture, had already stopped one of his factories, and was curtailing his business to the point necessary to weather the storm that will burst forth on the first of December next." [*U. S. Gazette.*

"The Vulcan Iron Works, (Troy,) we regret to learn, stopped work on Thursday morning, on receiving news of the passage of McKay's bill. They have recently erected a large rolling-mill, and contemplated expending $200,000 per annum, and employing two hundred men in their business. A heavy order from the proprietors to Townsend & Co., iron founders, Albany, has been countermanded. Forty workers of wrought nails in Albany, for the various hardware dealers of that city, are thrown out of work, the dealers being supplied for the fall trade, and having found that they can buy cheaper thereafter from England. We never heard of whig legislation influencing American labor in this way.

"We hope the Vulcan Works will yet be encouraged to resume and go on. Let no works be stopped while there is a reasonable chance of running them without loss. We must have a change next Congress, if not next winter."—*Tribune.*

These manufacturers hear that a certain law is repealed by Congress, and they pretend that their prosperity is at an end. They do not rely, like the rest of their fellow-citizens, upon their industry and enterprise for success. But Congress makes a law, and they prosper—Congress repeals the law, and they are ruined. These men have embarked in a pursuit that depends, as they assert, upon a law of Congress for its success or ruin, while the great mass of their fellow-citizens are left to rely solely upon the keenness of their wits and the force of their muscles. If then they are so stupid as to expect to receive pitiful compassion when they are brought upon their bare knees and made to seek the reward of industry in an honest manner like the mass of the people throughout the world, they are totally mistaken. Let the manufacturers make their profits like the rest of us. The people of this country never will tolerate perversion of this great and impartial principles of the most liberal government on earth, that a few men may be able to make calicoes.

From the Albany Atlas.

PANIC!

The whigs are determined to have a panic! Without such excitement they die. The war, pestilence, and famine panic, the United States Bank panic, the deposite bank panic, the Ogle spoon moral panic, the panic occasioned by the stop-and-pay law are all memorable instances of whig political strategy. Like the quack who always threw his patient into fits, because he had a natural gift at curing fits, they seem to feel, that unless they can get up a convulsion, they will not be able to show off their skill. After the overthrow of 1844, they deliberately set to work to produce an artificial convulsion in business, and with the most impudent effrontery and falsehood they set up, by concert, the cry that the prosperity of the country was prostrated; that commerce and manufactures must be suspended, and that the ruin must forthwith be avenged by the discharge of *all the democratic laborers in the employment of whig capitalists, whose business was to be retrenched in the progress of this artificial pressure!* This latter suggestion originated with the Tribune, a peculiar friend of protection to labor, —of the whig school!

In spite of this the country and the people obstinately went on without convulsion. Then the British war panic was started, then followed the Mexican war panic, but with miserable ill luck considering how practised were the hands that sought to get them up. For want of a panic the whig party was gradually lapsing into popular forgetfulness.

They therefore have recommenced with a tariff panic. At one time there was great danger that this scheme would be nipped in the bud. A compromise hastily suggested by several whig papers, and ardently desired by the manufacturers, was promptly repudiated by the whig leaders—who demanded "all or none" of the protection of 1842; and who told the manufacturers that they did not know their true interests, and that more could be made out of panic convulsion and reaction, than out of compromise! It was with this view of making political capital that Mr. Crittenden avowed that he did not wish the bill improved; that Mr. Jarnagin voted for it, after once repudiating his instructions, and that by the trick of his temporary absence, the responsibility of a casting vote was thrown on the Vice President.

The whig papers cannot conceal a certain degree of exultation at the idea that they are about to re-enter on an accustomed work. With what gingerly tenderness they treat the convenient Jarnagin! The Express, which has an epithet always ready for an opponent, is content to insinuate, in the most distant manner, that as in 1844 Tennessee gave her vote for Mr. Clay, and as the democratic vote of that State has not since increased, it differs with him, "but has no censure for the error of judgment he commits!" The Tribune "rejoices that Pennsylvania receives this blow emphatically from her own hand," and its consolation from this source evidently outweighs its regrets. We shall doubtless have from it a reproduction of its benevolent scheme of *protecting American labor* by discharging workmen who do not sell their consciences to their employers.

We shall see how the game succeeds! One thing, however, is certain; it is not played with the hope of restoring the discriminating duties of the law of 1842. The election of four new senators from Wisconsin and Iowa will alone prevent such a result; but other causes will be no less effective. But if it only leads to even local and partial political ascendency, they care not. The campaign in behalf of "a sound paper currency," for the mercantile classes, led to a success, the only fruit of which was the bankrupt law! At best they will give the manufacturers, in whose name they now fight, a victory of a similar character.

From the N. Y. Globe.

RUIN.

According to the declaration of the whig papers, and some others claiming to be considered democratic—such as the American Sentinel, the Spirit of the Times, and the North American—papers published in Philadelphia—the country has been ruined again by the passage of the new tariff bill. We hope our readers will excuse us for our frequent mention of the tariff matter; for we see so many nonsensical announcements of ruin and distress in consequence of the passage of Mr. McKay's bill, that we must have a word or two to say whether they are tired of the subject or not. We take up a paper now, and that which contains a violent article against the new tariff, and in other parts of it paragraphs appear to the effect that a certain extensive manufacturer was obliged to suspend business on account of the passage of the tariff bill. The iron men are more brazen in this respect than those who work in brass, copper, zinc, and other materials of the sort; for they seem to be a ruined "class" entirely, and have been worse treated, if we may believe them, than any others, by the present Congress. As is usual in such cases, the democratic party is to blame, and the State of Pennsylvania, the same good old democratic State that was ruined by the veto of Andrew Jackson on the bank bill, is the chief and prominent sufferer.

If it could be accurately ascertained how often the democratic party has ruined the great Keystone State, we should be very glad to set the matter forth in the columns of the Globe. But what good would even that do? The rank and file of the people of the State, the farmers, the merchants, the mechanics and others who *work* for their livelihood instead of depending on the interest of their surplus capital, would give the lie to all the nonsense about distress, trouble, and misery, and would say that the State had never been ruined at all! It is a great pity for the iron manufacturers of that State that they are not citizens; for if they were their stories of ruin would have a greater effect. As it is, however, they have to depend for what sympathy is expressed in their behalf, on their money alone, whereas if they were native-born Pennsylvanians they could bring that circumstance to bear in their favor.

The new tariff bill is passed, and the secret of the opposition to it is that the government gave a larger gratuity under the act of 1842 to persons engaged in manufactures than can be derived from the present tariff. In some of the States of the Union there is a bounty offered on crow's heads, and this bounty induces sundry sorts of persons to go a crow shooting. The farmer, who is most concerned in the extermination of the crow family, cares less about it, apparently, than the gunner who loafs about on every body's premises, and has plenty of time to spare. The farmer is not allured by the bounty to leave his crops, and go forth to seek a fortune on the wing; but the loafer gentleman who is used to gunning, and who will take a partridge, a woodcock, a plover, a snipe, a pigeon, or in fact anything that he may cast eyes upon in the shape of *game*, will not waste his powder and shot on a *crow*; but let a bounty be offered for the killing of a crow, and instantly he will make it appear that crow-hunting is not only the most exciting, but the most useful and valuable, and, at the same time, the most interesting and exhilarating sport in the world. These gentlemen would enjoy the sport and the bounty, too; and although they would not say much about the *fun* of their employment, yet if an effort were made to have the bounty laws repealed, these very persons would say that the farmer would be ruined, because the crows would destroy his cornfields, and that *they* would be ruined because the bounty on crow-killing was withheld. So there would be two "classes" of persons ruined by the repeal of the bounty law: the first, the farmer, who had always lived and throve before the passage of the law, notwithstanding the depredations of the crow; and the sportsman, who never thought a crow worthy of his notice, to say nothing of the price of powder and shot necessary to kill him.

When we reflect that those who go into the business of manufacturing under a tariff, do so go in because they know they can make money without the protection which the tariff affords them, we ought to regard their complaints as we would the complaints of a poor laborer who can get no employment. Our humbug patriots talk of cotton and woollen manufacturers only as worthy of the protection of government; but what does this mean? Why should men undertake to make cotton and woollen fabrics, and dig iron from the bowels of the earth in companies and associations, unless they knew at the outset that whatever might be the action of the powers that be, they could live without the gratuity which government bestows on those who are already "in the business." Blacksmiths do not herd together in this manner, nor do shoemakers, nor tailors; but why should they not? Why should not some wealthy capitalists enter into the tailoring business on a large scale, and make a great rumpus when "*protection to American labor*" is injured by an *ad valorem* system of duties? The fact is, that cotton is cotton, wool is wool, and iron is iron; and so long as the monopolists of the land can stuff our ears with *cotton*, pull *wool* over our eyes, and cause the *iron* to enter our souls, so long will they endeavor to rule us. That's all.

From the New York Evening Post.

PANIC NEWS.

The whig press is very industrious in the collection of instances in which the manufacturers have curtailed their business since the passage of the tariff, reduced the wages of workmen, or dismissed them from their service. The promptness to commit acts of oppression, and the greediness of these men is well set forth in the following remarks of the Hartford Times:

"The Courant announces that the proprietors of the carpet factory at Thompsonville have reduced the wages of their workmen twenty-five per cent. The excuse for this is probably the passage of Mr. McKay's tariff bill; and we have no doubt that many manufacturers will gladly avail themselves of any plea, however slight, to reduce the wages of those whom they employ.

"But when the tariff of 1842 was passed, did the Thompsonville employers increase the wages of their workmen twenty-five per cent? Have they shown to their workmen that they cannot now pay them the former rates? Have they made an exhibit of the profits on their carpets to justify this reduction of wages? Have they shown that they cannot make a respectable profit, and pay the former rates? Have they shown what actual advantages they now enjoy under McKay's tariff? How much cheaper do they intend to sell their carpets, in consequence of McKay's bill? How much greater price has the public been compelled to pay for carpets in consequence of the bill of 1842? Do the Thompsonville Company mean to sell their carpets at a smaller profit? Do they suppose that, by issuing their edict for reduced prices, they can thus cheapen the value of labor throughout the country?

"The Courant has announced the reduction as a matter of news, and has thus brought the affairs of the Thompsonville Company before the public. We should be glad to know, as a matter of news, how much additional price, over and above the mere cost of importation, the Thompsonville Company desire the public to pay, in order to get a fair living profit, and to give their workmen fair wages? This is an interesting question—interesting to the public at large; and as the Courant appears to be the organ through which the transactions of this company are published, perhaps it will give the desired information."

From the same.

Whigery certainly has the most pliant conscience. At the time when the necessity of a reduction of the tariff of 1842 was first agitated, the Evening Post, after the most careful examination of the operation of that law on articles of first necessity to the consumer, and with a disposition to give a fair and dispassionate view of the whole subject, showed conclusively to the minds of many of its readers that the duties on many of the manufactures of iron, instead of being within the range of forty per cent., as was asserted by the protectionists, amounted in fact to a tax of seventy to one hundred per cent.

This statement was vehemently denied by the papers from which we cut the subjoined article, and we were charged with gross exaggeration for party purposes.

The protective system is now, however, defeated, and it becomes necessary for the same papers to take a new cue. For this purpose, with a most extraordinary facility, they exert themselves to prove that the present law reduces the duty on round iron 60¼ per cent. As under this law the duty still existing is thirty per cent. ad valorem, it would seem very clear to a plain mind that the old duty must have been 90¼ per cent., which is considerably higher than it was stated to be during the discussion of the subject by us.

IRON AND THE NEW TARIFF.—We gave, a day or two since, a table showing the old and new rate of duty on iron. We copy from the Courier the following calculation, showing the operation of the law.

Invoice.

5 tons—11,200 wt, round iron rods—cost £14 10 0d per ton	£62 10 0
Liverpool charges	0 14 6
	£73 4 7
Add 3 per cent. commission, as charged by the New York custom-house, upon entry	2 3 6
Duty paid—on	£75 8 0

Under the present tariff.

The duty, 2½c. per lb. on 11,200 lbs., is	$280 00
Under the new tariff, 1846, the duty will be 30 per cent. £75 8 0 a $4 84—is Dols. 365 30 per ct. is	109 50
	$170 50
The present duty is	280 00
The duty to be charged	109 50
	170 50

Equal to a reduction of 60¼ per cent.

The above shows what a loss the revenue will sustain even on so small a quantity of round iron rods under the tariff of 1845. It is based upon an actual entry of the article this month—at New York custom-house.—*Express.*

From the N. Y. Morning News.

THE PANIC RAPIDLY MAKING!

"We are all ruined!" says every whig, with a rueful face. "The country is destroyed—British manufactures are certain to starve us all!" and so he goes about panic-making like, and with about as much reason as a demented Millerite, who proclaims from the house tops, "Wo! wo! unto the inhabitants of the earth, for the end is at hand!" The whigs *will* have a panic, and all sober-minded, rational men have to do, is to quietly and effectually counteract its effects. The panic papers are really worthy of a place in the catalogue of literary curiosities. The Intelligencer talks of "multitudes suddenly beggared," "outbreaks," and "the deplorable forms of public resentment." The Providence Journal is very eloquent in favor of the proposed panic, and predicts serious evils in consequence of the passage of the tariff bill, among which evils it enumerates these:

"The industry of the country will be prostrated; its business will be paralized, and a *whig President will be elected!*"

We hope these evils will pass away from over us. In a trusting and venerating frame of mind, we believe they will.

Another paper talks of "discharge of hands, reduction of prices, depreciation of wages, breaking of merchants, crashing of banks, general desolation, utter ruin, and national annihilation."

It is all very similar to the beautiful effects of a stage battle. Admitted to the prompter's place one perceives that the falling castles are canvass and laths, the soldiers dirty boys with red paint upon their wounded faces, the females in distress very contented ladies whose only care is to keep their dresses from damage, and the cannon's loud report the sound of a piece of sheet iron belabored with a mallet.

The Baltimore Sun, which, if not neutral, is not avowedly democratic, says:

"We have already stated our personal objections to the bill as it passed. We believe there is room for modification and amendment, and we contend that it had better have been done at the present session of Congress—better for all parties. There would have been less objection on the part of the ultra opponents of the bill, and consequently it would have had a better opportunity for a fair trial in practical operation. But because we cannot have our views and opinions adopted and fully carried out by Congress, shall we turn and rend ourselves? If our readers are displeased with the bill, can we advise them to avenge upon themselves and their individual interests a real or imaginary wrong? It would be an insult to their common sense, and we therefore urge a different policy. Ay, even though we are assured that the measure was to be as destructive to American interests as its most resolute opponents can possibly hope it will prove, we would say stand up manfully against it, strive against its most pernicious effects until it is repealed. As it is, we believe that, with the due exercise of American genius, prudence, and courage, the bill, should it be in practical effect for a length of time sufficient to test its qualities, will prove its most resolute opponents to be the worst of prophets."

From the Trenton (N. J.) True American.

Our readers will find in to-day's paper a debate of great ability, which took place in the United States Senate on a motion to refer the tariff bill, lately passed by the House, to the Committee on Finance. The fate of the motion indicates very correctly, we think, what will be the final vote of that body on the main question. Whatever distractions have heretofore grown up among members of the democratic party on other subjects, we are gratified to find that in this body, at least, they are cordially harmonizing in their views and action upon this great subject. Mr. Hannegan's course is especially worthy of commendation. He has on this occasion nobly proved his patriotism by suffering no considerations of personal feeling to oppose the discharge of an important duty to his constituents and his country. This is a noble and magnanimous spirit, and will elevate him in the public estimation a hundred fold more than the success of his favorite measure could have done.

From the New York Evening Post.

THE WORK OF A WEEK.

The work of last week in Congress was fruitful in some most important and valuable measures. The tariff bill was passed by the Senate, and sent back to the House for concurrence in an amendment, and adopted by that body. The warehouse bill was passed by the House precisely as it came from the Senate. The independent treasury bill was taken up in the Senate, amended, and passed, and returned to the House. It now awaits the concurrence of that body in the amendments which doubtless will be promptly given.

These measures are of the highest importance to the commercial interests of the country. The tariff knocks off the shackles that have bound down the energies and enterprise of all classes of people, except the manufacturers. The independent treasury will confine the financial transactions of the government to the use of the only constitutional currency that can exist. At the same time it will so operate as in a measure to relieve the citizens of the heavy tax now paid to the manufacturers of paper money for the use of their notes; give more stability and security to the medium for exchanging property, and check that ruinous fluctuation of all values.

But it is more particularly as a triumph of sound principles that the democratic party have occasion to rejoice at the success of these measures. Under a government of equal rights and privileges there can be no justice in the passage of a law which shall increase the profits of one man's business, and decrease those of another. Under a constitution which assigns to Congress the duty to "coin money and regulate the value thereof," there can be no constitutionality in suffering the transactions of the government to be made only with the paper notes of private citizens, or in suffering these citizens to regulate the value of coin by contracting or expanding their paper issues.

Under the present system, the gold and silver coin of the government worth a dollar and upwards is used almost entirely as a deposite in the vaults of banks, and three-fourths of the people of this country, under forty years of age, who are by the constitution entitled to be furnished with gold and silver as a medium of exchange, have never in their lives seen an eagle, half eagle, or quarter eagle. Even the name itself of this kind of coin sounds new and strange in every