

STAR OF THE NORTH.

Bloomburg, Thursday, Dec. 5, 1850.

THE SIGNS OF THE TIMES.

Almost every paper which we open contains alarming accounts of lawlessness and outrage upon life and property.

There is then too a morbid, sickly sympathy for criminals, which is dangerously prevalent.

We have seen men pity a ruffian because he has been robbed, and we have seen men smile upon the depraved debauchee, who would sicken from pure modesty at the sight of his ruined victim.

In cities lawlessness becomes prevalent because so many criminals escape punishment; either from want of evidence, or from technical defects in the prosecution.

There the morbid sentimentality runs to the extreme, and creeps stealthily into the jury box to say that instead of no reasonable doubt of guilt, there shall be no possibility of the prisoner's innocence, before they convict.

The imagination is exercised to conjure up and conceive a possibility of innocence, and this is called a legal, reasonable doubt, to acquit.

We have seen men pity a rich criminal from the depth of their hearts who would not have given a crust of bread to a ragged starving beggar.

We have seen women smile upon the depraved debauchee, who would sicken from pure modesty at the sight of his ruined victim.

And we have known the priest to anathematize lawlessness and vice, and then turn to encourage the chief of the excommunicated sinner.

We have seen hundreds pity the prodigal who abused the blessings of education and trampled upon the gifts of refinement, when suspicion alone condemned the man of his title of gentleman.

Such, alas, is the frailty of man's nature.

Calendar of Crime for the Week. THEFT AT BERWICK.—On Tuesday last, John Adams was arrested at Berwick upon a charge of stealing some \$80 from David Snyder of that place.

The accused is a returned Mexican soldier, who for some years had been a foreman in a shoe shop at Danville and there sustained a good character.

On Tuesday evening last, a fire broke out in the residence of Mr. John W. Sules, but, fortunately, through the prompt arrival and energies of our citizens, it was extinguished before doing any material damage.

The LIGHT STREET ROBBERY.—General McDowell finds that the scamps who robbed the store on last Wednesday night carried off more plunder than he at first supposed, perhaps \$1,000 in value.

On last Monday two men were arrested in the western corner of this county upon a charge of having been concerned in the robbery. It appears that some two weeks ago they rented an old building near Hansel's tavern, and here were found a large stock of goods supposed to have been stolen; a parcel of ready-made clothing among other things.

Another at BERWICK.—Two Dutchmen tried over night last week at a public house in Berwick, and in the morning one of them was found robbed of \$10. He charged the act upon his companion.

IN THE QUARTER SESSIONS OF DAUPHIN COUNTY, Joseph Milliken a young man of 19 years of age was last week found guilty of burning the large State Bridge at Dun can's Island.

A HARD CASE.—Four recently looking fellows were last week tried at Philadelphia for robbing the mail at Grey's ferry, when the only defence made by the counsel of one of the accused was that on the night when the offence was committed the prisoner was drunk to have participated in the robbery.

United States Senators.

Since the national government was organized, the Western part of Pennsylvania has had 8 Senators, whose terms of incumbency altogether have been 48 years.

The Eastern part of the State has had 5 Senators, and their added terms of incumbency make 25 years.

The Northern part of the State has had 5 Senators, and their added terms of incumbency make 25 years.

Northern Pennsylvania has had one Senator who served six years.

The Havre de Grace Bank Case. Baltimore Nov. 27.—The Grand Jury of Harford County have presented the following persons for embezzling funds of the Havre de Grace Bank:

- Moses Y Beech, NY, charged with embezzling \$10,000
Henry Beach of N. Y., " " 10,000
J Hollister, of Buffalo, " " 10,000
John Falter of Buffalo, " " 10,000
Nathaniel Jenkins of Milan, of Ohio, 10,000
John P Gay, of Milan, Ohio, " 10,000
Ezra Collins, of Havre de Grace " 10,000
Governor Thomas will immediately issue his requisition for the persons thus indicted.

THE CLOSE OF LAST WEEK'S COURT.—The case of Donaldson vs Grove was concluded on Thursday noon, and the jury returned a verdict for the defendant for \$3057.

A writ of quo warranto was granted upon Treasurers Levers to show by what authority he holds and exercises the office of Treasurer of Columbia county while he is a resident of Montour.

Court adjourned on Thursday noon. The January term is ordered for one week.

SARTAIN'S MAGAZINE, for January, 1851, is out of our table, and a beautiful number it is.

Deservedly this Magazine ranks among the first of our visitors. In regard to embellishments, it is certainly the very first.

GOREY'S LADY'S BOOK for January, 1851, has already been received. This number contains 72 pages, 22 engravings, and original matter from 39 contributors.

HOLDEN'S MAGAZINE for December has been received, and contains a variety of interesting matter.

"Cello, or New York Above and Under Ground," is a new work written by G C Foster, and published by Dewitt & Devoport.

FIX.—On Tuesday evening last, a fire broke out in the residence of Mr. John W. Sules, but, fortunately, through the prompt arrival and energies of our citizens, it was extinguished before doing any material damage.

Ph. lada's Market. The late foreign news has imparted rather more firmness to Cotton, but otherwise it has no effect upon the market.

The flour market is quiet. Holders demand \$4 87 1/2 a 4 91 per bbl. Sales for city consumption at \$4 91 for common and good brands.

GRAIN.—There is a fair amount of wheat offering, and prices are steady; sales of 8000 bushels fair and prime Red at \$1 34 a 1 05.

White at \$1 11 a 1 12 per bushel. Rye is scarce and wanted. Corn is in steady demand; sales of 3000 bushels sold mellow at 66 cts, and some new at 55 cts. Oats are steady, at former rates.

The Term "Brother Jonathan."—General Washington placed great confidence in the good sense and patriotism of Jonathan Trumbull, who at an early period of the American revolution was Governor of the State of Connecticut.

In a certain emergency, when a measure of great importance was under discussion, Washington remarked, "we must consult Brother Jonathan on the subject." The result of that consultation was favorable.

These three great States have lately held their elections. On reference to the returns, we find the aggregate vote to be as follows:

New York, for Governor, 528,248
Pennsylvania, for Canal Comr., 278,621
Ohio, for Governor, 265,448

New York polled 119,827 more votes than Pennsylvania, and the latter polled 13,608 more votes than Ohio.

In 1848, two years ago, the vote for governor in Pennsylvania was 320,744. The gubernatorial contest always calls out the largest vote.

PERIODICAL MESSAGE.

Fellow Citizens of the Senate, and of the House of Representatives:

Being suddenly called, in the midst of the late session of Congress, by a painful dispensation of Divine Providence, to a responsible station which I now hold, I consented in myself with such communications to the Legislature as the exigency of the moment required to require.

The country was shrouded in mourning for the loss of its venerated Chief Magistrate, and all hearts were penetrated with grief.

Nations, like individuals in a state of nature, are equal and independent, possessing certain rights, and owing certain duties to each other, arising from their necessary and unavoidable relations; which rights and duties there is no common human authority to protect and enforce.

Among the acknowledged rights of nations is that which each possesses of establishing that form of government which it may deem most conducive to the happiness and prosperity of its own citizens; of changing that form, as circumstances may require; and of managing its internal affairs according to its own will.

The United States claim this right for themselves, and they readily concede it to others. Hence it becomes an imperative duty not to interfere in the government or internal politics of other nations, and although we may sympathize with the unfortunate or the oppressed, every principle forbids us from intermeddling in their internal concerns.

We make no war of protection, or prevent successions to thrones; to maintain any theory of a balance of power; or to suppress the actual government which any country chooses to establish for itself.

In addition to the stipulations contained in this agreement, two other objects remain to be accomplished between the contracting parties.

First the designation and establishment of a free port at each end of the canal.

Second, an agreement fixing the distance between the two ports, and the mode of measuring the same.

Some unavoidable delay has occurred, arising from distance and the difficulty of intercourse between this government and that of Nicaragua, but, as intelligence has just been received of the appointment of an Envoy Extraordinary, and Minister Plenipotentiary of that Government to reside at Washington, whose arrival may be expected, it is hoped that no further impediments will be experienced in the prompt transaction of business between the two Governments.

The United States have under taken the construction of the two oceans by means of a railroad across the Isthmus of Tehuacan, under grants of the Mexican Government to a citizen of that Republic.

It is understood that a thorough survey of the route has been completed, and that the project will be prosecuted with characteristic energy, especially when that Government shall have consented to such stipulations as may be deemed necessary to secure the safety of the project and the security of the route.

Fresh instructions have recently been given to the Minister of the United States in Mexico, who is presenting the subject with propriety and ability.

Although the negotiations with Ponceña, for the payment of claims of citizens of the United States against the Government, have not yet resulted in a formal treaty, yet a proposition made by the Government of Ponceña, to the effect of bringing the most of these claims, has recently been accepted on the part of the United States.

It is expected that a regular convention will be immediately negotiated for carrying the agreement between the two governments into effect.

The Commissioner appointed under the act of Congress for carrying into effect the agreement with Brazil, signed 27th of January, 1849, has recently reported the performance of the duties imposed upon him by that act.

It is expected that a regular convention will be immediately negotiated for carrying the agreement between the two governments into effect.

The Commissioner appointed under the act of Congress for carrying into effect the agreement with Brazil, signed 27th of January, 1849, has recently reported the performance of the duties imposed upon him by that act.

It is expected that a regular convention will be immediately negotiated for carrying the agreement between the two governments into effect.

The Commissioner appointed under the act of Congress for carrying into effect the agreement with Brazil, signed 27th of January, 1849, has recently reported the performance of the duties imposed upon him by that act.

It is expected that a regular convention will be immediately negotiated for carrying the agreement between the two governments into effect.

The Commissioner appointed under the act of Congress for carrying into effect the agreement with Brazil, signed 27th of January, 1849, has recently reported the performance of the duties imposed upon him by that act.

It is expected that a regular convention will be immediately negotiated for carrying the agreement between the two governments into effect.

The Commissioner appointed under the act of Congress for carrying into effect the agreement with Brazil, signed 27th of January, 1849, has recently reported the performance of the duties imposed upon him by that act.

It is expected that a regular convention will be immediately negotiated for carrying the agreement between the two governments into effect.

The Commissioner appointed under the act of Congress for carrying into effect the agreement with Brazil, signed 27th of January, 1849, has recently reported the performance of the duties imposed upon him by that act.

It is expected that a regular convention will be immediately negotiated for carrying the agreement between the two governments into effect.

The Commissioner appointed under the act of Congress for carrying into effect the agreement with Brazil, signed 27th of January, 1849, has recently reported the performance of the duties imposed upon him by that act.

It is expected that a regular convention will be immediately negotiated for carrying the agreement between the two governments into effect.

The Commissioner appointed under the act of Congress for carrying into effect the agreement with Brazil, signed 27th of January, 1849, has recently reported the performance of the duties imposed upon him by that act.

It is expected that a regular convention will be immediately negotiated for carrying the agreement between the two governments into effect.

The Commissioner appointed under the act of Congress for carrying into effect the agreement with Brazil, signed 27th of January, 1849, has recently reported the performance of the duties imposed upon him by that act.

It is expected that a regular convention will be immediately negotiated for carrying the agreement between the two governments into effect.

The Commissioner appointed under the act of Congress for carrying into effect the agreement with Brazil, signed 27th of January, 1849, has recently reported the performance of the duties imposed upon him by that act.

It is expected that a regular convention will be immediately negotiated for carrying the agreement between the two governments into effect.

or their indignations, may be induced gladly to resist such laws, as they disapprove. Such persons should recollect that, without law, there can be no real practical liberty; that, when law is trampled under foot, tyranny rules, whether it appears in the form of a military despotism, or of popular violence. The law is the only efficient restraint of the weak, and the only efficient protection of the strong.

When impartially and faithfully administered, none is beneath its protection, and none above its control. You, gentlemen, and the country may be assured, that to the utmost of my ability, and by the extent of the power vested in me, I shall at all times, and in all places, take care that the laws be faithfully executed. In the discharge of this duty, I shall be assisted by the Constitution, and by my oath of office, I shall shrink from no responsibility, and shall endeavor to meet events as they may arise, with firmness, as well as with prudence and discretion.

The appointing power is one of the most delicate with which the Executive is invested. I regard it as a sacred trust, to be exercised with the sole view of advancing the prosperity and happiness of the people. It shall be my effort to elevate the standard of merit, and to select for the posts of importance individuals fitted for the posts to which they are assigned, by their known integrity, talents, and virtues.

In so extensive a country, with so great a population, and where few persons appointed to office could be known to the appointing power, mistakes will sometimes unavoidably happen, and unfortunate appointments be made, notwithstanding the greatest care. In such cases, the power of removal may be properly exercised; and neglect of duty or malfeasance in office, may be justly punished in individuals appointed by myself than in those appointed by others.

I am happy to be able to say that no unfavorable change in our foreign relations has taken place since the message at the opening of this session of Congress.

We are at peace with all nations, and we enjoy in an eminent degree the blessings of that peace, in a prosperous and growing commerce, and in all the forms of amicable national intercourse.

The unexampled growth of the country, and its ample means of self-protection, assure for the respect of all nations; while it is trusted that its character for justice and regard to the rights of other States, will cause that respect to be readily and cheerfully accorded to it.

A convention was negotiated between the United States and Great Britain, in April last, for facilitating and protecting the construction of a ship canal between the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans, and for other purposes.

This instrument has since been ratified by the contracting parties, the exchange of ratifications has been effected, and proclamation thereof has been duly made.

In addition to the stipulations contained in this agreement, two other objects remain to be accomplished between the contracting parties.

First the designation and establishment of a free port at each end of the canal.

Second, an agreement fixing the distance between the two ports, and the mode of measuring the same.

Some unavoidable delay has occurred, arising from distance and the difficulty of intercourse between this government and that of Nicaragua, but, as intelligence has just been received of the appointment of an Envoy Extraordinary, and Minister Plenipotentiary of that Government to reside at Washington, whose arrival may be expected, it is hoped that no further impediments will be experienced in the prompt transaction of business between the two Governments.

The United States have under taken the construction of the two oceans by means of a railroad across the Isthmus of Tehuacan, under grants of the Mexican Government to a citizen of that Republic.

It is understood that a thorough survey of the route has been completed, and that the project will be prosecuted with characteristic energy, especially when that Government shall have consented to such stipulations as may be deemed necessary to secure the safety of the project and the security of the route.

Fresh instructions have recently been given to the Minister of the United States in Mexico, who is presenting the subject with propriety and ability.

Although the negotiations with Ponceña, for the payment of claims of citizens of the United States against the Government, have not yet resulted in a formal treaty, yet a proposition made by the Government of Ponceña, to the effect of bringing the most of these claims, has recently been accepted on the part of the United States.

It is expected that a regular convention will be immediately negotiated for carrying the agreement between the two governments into effect.

The Commissioner appointed under the act of Congress for carrying into effect the agreement with Brazil, signed 27th of January, 1849, has recently reported the performance of the duties imposed upon him by that act.

It is expected that a regular convention will be immediately negotiated for carrying the agreement between the two governments into effect.

The Commissioner appointed under the act of Congress for carrying into effect the agreement with Brazil, signed 27th of January, 1849, has recently reported the performance of the duties imposed upon him by that act.

It is expected that a regular convention will be immediately negotiated for carrying the agreement between the two governments into effect.

The Commissioner appointed under the act of Congress for carrying into effect the agreement with Brazil, signed 27th of January, 1849, has recently reported the performance of the duties imposed upon him by that act.

It is expected that a regular convention will be immediately negotiated for carrying the agreement between the two governments into effect.

The Commissioner appointed under the act of Congress for carrying into effect the agreement with Brazil, signed 27th of January, 1849, has recently reported the performance of the duties imposed upon him by that act.

It is expected that a regular convention will be immediately negotiated for carrying the agreement between the two governments into effect.

The Commissioner appointed under the act of Congress for carrying into effect the agreement with Brazil, signed 27th of January, 1849, has recently reported the performance of the duties imposed upon him by that act.

It is expected that a regular convention will be immediately negotiated for carrying the agreement between the two governments into effect.

The Commissioner appointed under the act of Congress for carrying into effect the agreement with Brazil, signed 27th of January, 1849, has recently reported the performance of the duties imposed upon him by that act.

It is expected that a regular convention will be immediately negotiated for carrying the agreement between the two governments into effect.

The Commissioner appointed under the act of Congress for carrying into effect the agreement with Brazil, signed 27th of January, 1849, has recently reported the performance of the duties imposed upon him by that act.

It is expected that a regular convention will be immediately negotiated for carrying the agreement between the two governments into effect.

The Commissioner appointed under the act of Congress for carrying into effect the agreement with Brazil, signed 27th of January, 1849, has recently reported the performance of the duties imposed upon him by that act.

It is expected that a regular convention will be immediately negotiated for carrying the agreement between the two governments into effect.

The Commissioner appointed under the act of Congress for carrying into effect the agreement with Brazil, signed 27th of January, 1849, has recently reported the performance of the duties imposed upon him by that act.

It is expected that a regular convention will be immediately negotiated for carrying the agreement between the two governments into effect.

The Commissioner appointed under the act of Congress for carrying into effect the agreement with Brazil, signed 27th of January, 1849, has recently reported the performance of the duties imposed upon him by that act.

As it is presumed that those documents will be perused for the correct disposition of the claims, it may become necessary for Congress to extend the period limited for the doing of the commission. The sum stipulated by the 4th article of the convention to be paid to this government has been received.

The collector in the ports of the United States of discriminating duties upon the vessels of Chili and their cargoes has been suspended, pursuant to the provisions of the act of Congress of the 25th of May, 1828. It is to be hoped that this measure will impart a fresh impulse to the commerce between the two countries, which of late, and especially since our acquisition of California, has, to the mutual advantage of the parties, been much augmented.

Peruvian guano has become so desirable an article to the agricultural interests of the United States, that it is the duty of the Government to employ all the means properly in its power for the purpose of causing that article to be imported into the country at a reasonable price. Nothing will be omitted on my part towards accomplishing this desirable end. I am prevailed that in removing any restraints to this traffic, the Peruvian guano will be imported in such quantities, while it will afford a proof of a friendly disposition towards this country, which will be duly appreciated.

The treaty between the United States and His Majesty the King of the Hawaiian Islands, which has recently been made public, will, it is believed, have a beneficial effect upon the relations between the two countries.

The relations between those part of the Island of St. Domingo, which were formerly colonies of Spain and France, respectively, are still in an unsettled condition. The proximity of that Island to the United States, and the delicate questions involved in the existing controversy there, render it desirable that the subject should be permanently and speedily adjusted. The interests of humanity and of general commerce also demand this; and, as intimations of the same sentiments have been received from other governments, it is hoped that some plan may soon be devised which will be satisfactory to all parties, and give general satisfaction. The Government of the United States will not fail, by the exercise of all proper friendly offices, to do all in its power to put an end to the destructive war which has raged between the different parts of the island, and to secure to them both the benefits of peace and commerce.

I refer you to the report of the Secretary of the Treasury for a detailed statement of the finances.

The total receipts in the Treasury, for the year ending 30th of June last, were forty-seven million four hundred and twenty thousand seven hundred and forty eight dollars and ninety cents, (47,421,748 90).

The total expenditures during the same period were forty-three million and two thousand one hundred and sixty-eight dollars and ninety cents, (43,200,168 90).

The public debt has been reduced, since the last annual report from the Treasury Department, four hundred and ninety-five thousand and seventy-nine dollars and seventy-nine cents, (\$495,276 79).

By the 19th section of the act of 28th of January, 1847, the proceeds of the sales of the public lands were pledged for the interest and principal of the public debt. The great amount of those lands, subsequently sold by Congress for military bounties, will, it is believed, very nearly supply the public demand for several years to come, and but little reliance can, therefore, be placed on that hitherto fruitful source of revenue.

Aside from the permanent annual expenditures, which have necessarily largely increased, a portion of the public debt, amounting to eight million seven hundred and eighty-nine thousand eight hundred and eighty-eight dollars and ninety cents, (\$8,789,888 90) must be provided for within the next two fiscal years. It is most desirable that these accruing demands should be met without resorting to new loans.

All experience has demonstrated the wisdom and policy of raising a large portion of the revenue for the support of Government, from duties on goods imported. The power to lay these duties is unquestionable, and its exercise, of course, is to replenish the treasury. But if, in doing this, an incidental advantage may be gained by encouraging the industry of our own citizens, it is our duty to avail ourselves of that advantage.

A duty laid upon an article which cannot produce in this country, such as tea or coffee, adds to the cost of the article, and is thereby wholly paid by the consumer. But a duty laid upon an article which may be produced here, stimulates the skill and industry of our own country to produce the same article, which is brought into the market in competition with the foreign article, and has the important result of reducing its price to that at which the domestic article can be sold, thereby throwing a part of the duty upon the producer of the foreign article. The continuance of this process creates the skill, and invites the capital, which are essential to us to produce the article much cheaper than it could have been procured from abroad, thereby benefiting both the producer and consumer at home. The consequence of this is, that the artisan, and the agriculturalist, are brought to the front, and afford a ready market for the produce of the other, the whole country becomes prosperous; and the ability to produce every necessary of life renders us independent in war as well as in peace.

A high tariff can never be permanent. It will raise dissension and create change. It excludes competition, and thereby invites the investment of capital in manufactures to such excess, that when changed it brings distress, bankruptcy, and ruin upon all who have been misled by its fallacious promises. What the manufacturer wants is uniformity and permanency, that he may feel a confidence that he is not to be ruined by sudden changes. But to make a tariff uniform and permanent, it is not only necessary that the law should not be altered, but that the duty should not fluctuate. To effect this, all duties should be specific, whether the nature of the article is such as to admit of it. Ad valorem duties fluctuate with the price, and offer strong temptations to fraud and perjury. Specific duties, on the contrary, are equal and uniform in all ports, and at all times, and offer a strong inducement to the importer to bring the best article, as he pays no more duty upon that, than upon one of inferior quality. I therefore strongly recommend a modification of the present tariff, which has prostrated some of our most important and necessary manufactures, and that specific duties be imposed sufficient to raise the requisite revenue; making such discrimination in favor of the industrial pursuits of our own country as to encourage home production, without excluding foreign competition. It is well known that, in our efforts to bring the best article, as he pays no more duty upon that, than upon one of inferior quality. I therefore strongly recommend a modification of the present tariff, which has prostrated some of our most important and necessary manufactures, and that specific duties be imposed sufficient to raise the requisite revenue; making such discrimination in favor of the industrial pursuits of our own country as to encourage home production, without excluding foreign competition. It is well known that, in our efforts to bring the best article, as he pays no more duty upon that, than upon one of inferior quality. I therefore strongly recommend a modification of the present tariff, which has prostrated some of our most important and necessary manufactures, and that specific duties be imposed sufficient to raise the requisite revenue; making such discrimination in favor of the industrial pursuits of our own country as to encourage home production, without excluding foreign competition. It is well known that, in our efforts to bring the best article, as he pays no more duty upon that, than upon one of inferior quality. I therefore strongly recommend a modification of the present tariff, which has prostrated some of our most important and necessary manufactures, and that specific duties be imposed sufficient to raise the requisite revenue; making such discrimination in favor of the industrial pursuits of our own country as to encourage home production, without excluding foreign competition. It is well known that, in our efforts to bring the best article, as he pays no more duty upon that, than upon one of inferior quality. I therefore strongly recommend a modification of the present tariff, which has prostrated some of our most important and necessary manufactures, and that specific duties be imposed sufficient to raise the requisite revenue; making such discrimination in favor of the industrial pursuits of our own country as to encourage home production, without excluding foreign competition. It is well known that, in our efforts to bring the best article, as he pays no more duty upon that, than upon one of inferior quality. I therefore strongly recommend a modification of the present tariff, which has prostrated some of our most important and necessary manufactures, and that specific duties be imposed sufficient to raise the requisite revenue; making such discrimination in favor of the industrial pursuits of our own country as to encourage home production, without excluding foreign competition. It is well known that, in our efforts to bring the best article, as he pays no more duty upon that, than upon one of inferior quality. I therefore strongly recommend a modification of the present tariff, which has prostrated some of our most important and necessary manufactures, and that specific duties be imposed sufficient to raise the requisite revenue; making such discrimination in favor of the industrial pursuits of our own country as to encourage home production, without excluding foreign competition. It is well known that, in our efforts to bring the best article, as he pays no more duty upon that, than upon one of inferior quality. I therefore strongly recommend a modification of the present tariff, which has prostrated some of our most important and necessary manufactures, and that specific duties be imposed sufficient to raise the requisite revenue; making such discrimination in favor of the industrial pursuits of our own country as to encourage home production, without excluding foreign competition. It is well known that, in our efforts to bring the best article, as he pays no more duty upon that, than upon one of inferior quality. I therefore strongly recommend a modification of the present tariff, which has prostrated some of our most important and necessary manufactures, and that specific duties be imposed sufficient to raise the requisite revenue; making such discrimination in favor of the industrial pursuits of our own country as to encourage home production, without excluding foreign competition. It is well known that, in our efforts to bring the best article, as he pays no more duty upon that, than upon one of inferior quality. I therefore strongly recommend a modification of the present tariff, which has prostrated some of our most important and necessary manufactures, and that specific duties be imposed sufficient to raise the requisite revenue; making such discrimination in favor of the industrial pursuits of our own country as to encourage home production, without excluding foreign competition. It is well known that, in our efforts to bring the best article, as he pays no more duty upon that, than upon one of inferior quality. I therefore strongly recommend a modification of the present tariff, which has prostrated some of our most important and necessary manufactures, and that specific duties be imposed sufficient to raise the requisite revenue; making such discrimination in favor of the industrial pursuits of our own country as to encourage home production, without excluding foreign competition. It is well known that, in our efforts to bring the best article, as he pays no more duty upon that, than upon one of inferior quality. I therefore strongly recommend a modification of the present tariff, which has prostrated some of our most important and necessary manufactures, and that specific duties be imposed sufficient to raise the requisite revenue; making such discrimination in favor of the industrial pursuits of our own country as to encourage home production, without excluding foreign competition. It is well known that, in our efforts to bring the best article, as he pays no more duty upon that, than upon one of inferior quality. I therefore strongly recommend a modification of the present tariff, which has prostrated some of our most important and necessary manufactures, and that specific duties be imposed sufficient to raise the requisite revenue; making such discrimination in favor of the industrial pursuits of our own country as to encourage home production, without excluding foreign competition. It is well known that, in our efforts to bring the best article, as he pays no more duty upon that, than upon one of inferior quality. I therefore strongly recommend a modification of the present tariff, which has prostrated some of our most important and necessary manufactures, and that specific duties be imposed sufficient to raise the requisite revenue; making such discrimination in favor of the industrial pursuits of our own country as to encourage home production, without excluding foreign competition. It is well known that, in our efforts to bring the best article, as he pays no more duty upon that, than upon one of inferior quality. I therefore strongly recommend a modification of the present tariff, which has prostrated some of our most important and necessary manufactures, and that specific duties be imposed sufficient to raise the requisite revenue; making such discrimination in favor of the industrial pursuits of our own country as to encourage home production, without excluding foreign competition. It is well known that, in our efforts to bring the best article, as he pays no more duty upon that, than upon one of inferior quality. I therefore strongly recommend a modification of the present tariff, which has prostrated some of our most important and necessary manufactures, and that specific duties be imposed sufficient to raise the requisite revenue; making such discrimination in favor of the industrial pursuits of our own country as to encourage home production, without excluding foreign competition. It is well known that, in our efforts to bring the best article, as he pays no more duty upon that, than upon one of inferior quality. I therefore strongly recommend a modification of the present tariff, which has prostrated some of our most important and necessary manufactures, and that specific duties be imposed sufficient to raise the requisite revenue; making such discrimination in favor of the industrial pursuits of our own country as to encourage home production, without excluding foreign competition. It is well known that, in our efforts to bring the best article, as he pays no more duty upon that, than upon one of inferior quality. I therefore strongly recommend a modification of the present tariff, which has prostrated some of our most important and necessary manufactures, and that specific duties be imposed sufficient to raise the requisite revenue; making such discrimination in favor of the industrial pursuits of our own country as to encourage home production, without excluding foreign competition. It is well known that, in our efforts to bring the best article, as he pays no more duty upon that, than upon one of inferior quality. I therefore strongly recommend a modification of the present tariff, which has prostrated some of our most important and necessary manufactures, and that specific duties be imposed sufficient to raise the requisite revenue; making such discrimination in favor of the industrial pursuits of our own country as to encourage home production, without excluding foreign competition. It is well known that, in our efforts to bring the best article, as he pays no more duty upon that, than upon one of inferior quality. I therefore strongly recommend a modification of the present tariff, which has prostrated some of our most important and necessary manufactures, and that specific duties be imposed sufficient to raise the requisite revenue; making such discrimination in favor of the industrial pursuits of our own country as to encourage home production, without excluding foreign competition. It is well known that, in our efforts to bring the best article, as he pays no more duty upon that, than upon one of inferior quality. I therefore strongly recommend a modification of the present tariff, which has prostrated some of our most important and necessary manufactures, and that specific duties be imposed sufficient to raise the requisite revenue; making such discrimination in favor of the industrial pursuits of our own country as to encourage home production, without excluding foreign competition. It is well known that, in our efforts to bring the best article, as he pays no more duty upon that, than upon one of inferior quality. I therefore strongly recommend a modification of the present tariff, which has prostrated some of our most important and necessary manufactures, and that specific duties be imposed sufficient to raise the requisite revenue; making such discrimination in favor