

of county pride. He took a drink of water and commenced again—spoke of the Indian war, and yelped at Mr. Bush and the Oregon Statesman.

Mr. HUGHES said the war was ended, and the Indians are on the Reserve. Mr. H. compared the old law and the proposed law, expressing his preference for the old law. Committee rose, reported progress, and asked leave to sit again. Adjourned.

WEDNESDAY, A. M., Jan. 18th, 1858.

In the Council.—Mr. DRAIN, from committee on roads, introduced a bill to locate a Territorial road from Jefferson Institute, in Marion Co., to Brownsville, in Linn County.

Mr. BERRY, from committee on commerce, recommended the passage of the memorial to Congress for an appropriation for building a custom-house. Said memorial was recommended to a special committee of three, consisting of Messrs. Wait, Shell and Scott.

Bills to incorporate Pudding River Transportation and Navigation Co., to change a portion of Territorial road from Salem to McDonald's ferry, to legalize the location of a county road in Linn Co., O. T., were passed.

Mr. SMITH presented a bill to relocate a part of the Territorial road leading from Oregon City to Pleasant Hill, in Lane Co., accompanied by a petition—referred to committee on roads.

Mr. BERRY was appointed on the joint committee to memorialize Congress on behalf of Mrs. Harris.

The memorial to Congress for the fortification of the mouth of the Columbia river, was reported and recommended to the committee on the memorial No. 1.

Adjourned.

In the House.—Mr. REES presented the petition of 100 citizens of Clackamas Co., praying the annexation of a part of said county to Multnomah—referred to committee on counties.

Mr. DRYER presented a petition of some of the citizens of Washington county, praying that a portion of said county may be annexed to Multnomah. Referred to the representative of said county.

Mr. GATES presented a memorial to Congress for the purpose of making a military road from Portland to the Dalles—referred to committee on roads.

Mr. COX, from committee on roads, reported back the bill to locate a road from Eugene City to Smith's river, with amendments—referred to committee on roads.

Mr. CRANOR, from committee on incorporations, reported recommending the passage of the bill amending the charter of the city of Corvallis.

Mr. BROWN, of Jackson, from committee on ways and means, reported the petition of Asahel Bush, for printing for constitutional convention, referring it to the consideration of a future legislature.

On motion of Mr. JOHNSON, the H. J. resolution relative to the purchase of Statute, was sent back to the Council.

Numerous bills were read a second time and referred.

The bill to amend an act relating to marriage and divorce, was taken up.

Mr. CRANOR. I do not propose to argue the question, but I cannot support the bill. In New York the same law is in force as here, and there it works well. The law as it now stands, leaves it to the discretion of the court, and there is little doubt but that the courts do justice. The law should be tried, and if it is found to work a hardship upon any one, then it is time to alter it, but I have heard of no complaints.

Mr. MACK. The law at present only provides for the wife's dower in two instances, when for imprisonment, and for adultery by the husband, and in no other instance. The law is indeed necessary to protect the wife against the wrongs of the husband; if the wife should procure a divorce for any of the other causes of divorce than the two mentioned, she being innocent and the husband guilty, is it not right that she should be endowed of his lands? He should pay the penalty of his guilt, and not be paid for treating his wife cruelly, but if the wife is guilty, she does not obtain any benefit under the law I have introduced. It is confined to the class of cases that arise from the fault of the husband; if she is the guilty party, she receives no rights.

Mr. WOODSIDES. I am opposed to altering statutes without urgent reasons, because by the incessant changes which have taken place, we are not certain what our rights are under the law. Let the law as it exists be fully tested before any alterations are made, and then if wrong arises, correct it, but not until it is ascertained. It ought to be left to the discretion of the court, where it now is, in the other cases.

In the two instances where the law now gives property to the wife, it is right, but in all other cases the husband is left in the hands of the court, and in no case is the wife left in the hands of the court, and so ought the distribution of the property, but in the two instances where the wife is endowed, the man has rendered himself an outlaw, and dead in law. I shall vote against the amendment.

Mr. HUGHES. I was one of the committee to whom this bill was referred. I believed this amendment an improvement on the old law. Mr. H. read the old law and the one proposed, and compared the two.

Mr. CRANOR. It has been said, the world has been too much governed. There is no necessity for the amendment proposed. According to it, when a man has labored and accumulated property, he may marry a woman with whom he could not live, and upon his leaving her on account of her wickedness, she would become endowed with his property. It holds out an inducement for an evil woman to make a man's home a hell, and cause a divorce, and obtain his property. The court will be better acquainted with the circumstances of each case, and hence the necessity of leaving it in the discretion of the court. Mr. C. read Sec. 3, of the old law, "in granting a divorce, the court shall have the discretion of the property of the parties as shall appear just and equitable." It certainly is right and equitable the court should govern and direct this matter, which is already provided for in the existing law, and with these remarks, I shall cease my opposition to the bill.

Mr. BROWN, of Jackson. I am astonished at the gentleman saying it was in the discretion of the court, when the statute, in Sec. 10, of the same chapter, in plain English, says "the shall not be entitled to dower in other cases of divorce." It certainly means that except in the two cases cited she shall not.

Mr. COLLARD read the whole of Sec. 8, of the old law, and said the latter part strengthened him in the belief that this amendment was not necessary. Since the first section of this bill has been stricken out, which met with his approval, he should vote against the bill.

Mr. KING. This bill is nothing more than an extension of the dower right to the cases of divorce, besides the two cases referred to, when it is granted on account of the guilt of the husband. The one remark of Mr. Brown, of Jackson, has satisfied me

on this matter. When the divorce is granted on account of the misconduct of the husband, he has then forfeited his right to the property, and the woman should be endowed with his lands.

Mr. MACK. The argument of the gentleman from Linn, presumed that this bill is to protect the wife when she is guilty, which is not the case. It only provides protection when the husband is in the wrong, and the wife innocent. The wife is entitled to equal rights with the husband, and she should not be paid to drive her from him. There may be cases when the husband makes the home a hell. This bill protects the woman then. Mr. M. spoke further in support of the bill. The bill passed.

The bill to amend the law "to regulate proceedings in actions at law in the supreme and district courts," was taken up. This bill extends the time of redemption to twelve months from the judgment debtors. If redeemed within the first six months, the purchaser is entitled to 10 per cent. on the purchase money; if in the succeeding six months, the purchaser receives 30 per cent. on the purchase money.

Mr. JEFFERS. I regard 30 per cent. too great a tax on the hands of industry. Ten per cent. is all the creditor should receive from a man who is industriously engaged in recovering his fortune. It is best to pursue a wise policy, regulate the relations between debtor and creditor, and the unmerciful creditors. The law has become more fraudulent, debtors, who were themselves by fraudulent conveyances, and creditors are afraid to press their claims fearing their debtors will take advantage of those fraudulent conveyances. Mr. Jeffers moved to refer to a special committee, with instructions to insert 10 per cent. where 30 per cent. occurs—and spoke in favor of the amendment.

Mr. BROWN, of Jackson. There are a great many unmerciful debtors who borrow money to go into wild speculations, with no intention of paying their liabilities unless successful. Twenty per cent. is the usual interest here, and it is higher in the South, and this increases the time of redemption fourfold at the usual rate of interest.

Mr. COLLARD favored the original bill, but was opposed to the reference and amendment. The bill passed.

House bill to change the line between Union and Douglas Co., was taken up. Mr. Whiteaker, a member of the committee to whom was referred the petition for this division, I would say this is a purely local matter, to which both of the representatives from those counties consented. The bill passed.

The bill concerning swine found running at large in Wasco Co., was taken up. Mr. Gates said the bill was reported in accordance with the wishes of the people of that county, as expressed by that petition. Mr. G. then read the bill.

Bills to change the names of Eveline and Douglas D. Hess, to divorce Jas. Bothwell and Elizabeth Bothwell, and to legalize the marriage of James Bothwell with Rhoda Ann Harris, and to divorce Phileas Lee from his wife Eliza Ann Lee, were passed.

Adjourned.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

In the Council.—On motion of Mr. CORNELIUS, Council adjourned.

In the House.—Bills to divorce Lavine Christman from her husband, Joel Christman, to change a road in Linn Co., to amend the charter of Portland, to grant Elizabeth Hines a divorce, for relief of school district No. 32, in Marion Co., to locate a Territorial road from Eugene City to Smith's river, in Umpqua Co., were passed.

Mr. GOLE moved to reconsider the vote on the bill to change the line between Umpqua and Douglas Co.—carried, and bill laid on the table.

On motion of Mr. JEFFERS, the joint resolution relative to the post-office at Astoria, was taken up, with the amendment; amendment of Mr. Mack adopted, and resolution, as amended, laid on the table after a long debate, in which Messrs. Jeffers, Mack, Brown, of Jackson, Woodsides, King and Collard participated. Adjourned.

Mr. BUSH. In reply to my last epistle, Avery's O. declared that he did not desire to run the new year by personal quarrels, and in order to render himself more completely an object of disgust and contempt, the "lovely lumux" has kept himself drunk ever since.

I sprang his invitation to smoke with him the "calumet of peace"—that would be getting down a little too low for a white man. The drunken brute is unworthy the notice of men, except to say he is a true character for the benefit of those who do not know him.

When the Statesman was received, containing Col. Nesmith's card, denouncing the lumux as a cowardly craven, the poet devil took in an extra load of cheap whisky to calm his intestines (he has no nerve) while he avoided the gauntlet by retorting with a column of his characteristic swag.

This is the debased whetstone which intimates that Col. Nesmith might travel 30 or 40 miles to obtain satisfaction, when it is so well known that the cowardly lumux won't fight under any circumstances. What assurance of respectability to the lumux, that he should be so cowardly? The lumux is in stating that he had not made any such statements, when the lie direct is fastened upon him by his former issue, denotes a depth of depravity seldom equalled.

If anything were wanting to prove him a cowardly swagger, his conduct for the last two weeks would dispel all doubt on that head. He is now universally acknowledged to be a cowardly potroon, in addition to his previous character as an unprincipled Californian adventurer and drunken brawler.

It is regretted here by all of Nesmith's friends that he should have descended to notice the slanders of a mere tool, destitute of moral or physical courage—a man without brains, name, or anything else reputable. Bah! such cattle as him never fight. Perhaps he will deny that he had his head combed with a chair the other night by a gentleman whom he had insulted, while giving vent to his know-nothingism.

The lumux visited Eugene City a short time since, and made it a point to get drunk all the way through. He took occasion to call upon L. J. Hall, editor of the Occidental Messenger, for proof of the charges which he had seen proper to publish in his paper in relation to himself; as the accused, I supposed that I had a right to demand to be confronted with the proofs where the charge was of so gross a character; but instead of producing them, he reiterated his falsehoods and calumny, trying to avoid the issue, by the intimation that I should go to Corvallis for satisfaction. Why, if he should place his case in my way, and should be able to prove that I was in the wrong, I might be justified in kicking him. I would not be justifiable in extending to the drunken potroon and cowardly puppy, the consideration due to the gentlemen.

J. W. NESMITH.

We are indebted to Nichols & Co., and J. W. Sullivan, for full files of States and California papers. McCormick is also entitled to thanks for favors now and here; likewise Col. Jennings, and D. B. Hanner.

The President's Message is received. It is a plain, valuable State paper, and we advise everybody to read it. It is long, and we can give but part of it this week, and will conclude it next. We crowd out legislative proceedings to make room for it.

Perhaps I am hardly justified in scathing this nonentity so severely—but I shall keep stirring him up as long as he remains in the Territory. More anon. VERITAS.

P. S. You are requested to give Mr. Hall my name, if he desires it, by personal application at your office, if he wants anything.

Y.

OREGON STATESMAN.

TUESDAY, JANUARY, 18, 1858.

Editorial matter on first page.

From no part of the Territory do we hear complaints from democrats respecting the action of the Central Committee, in fixing the apportionment, with the exception of a very few in Clackamas County, and those are laboring under the erroneous impression that Gen. Lane ran behind the democratic ticket in that county, and that, therefore, the county ought to have one more delegate—they admit the party vote basis to be correct. Admit that Lane did not get the full democratic vote polled in Clackamas—still the Committee had to take the vote of some Territorial candidate for their general rule. And they could not, and the Convention cannot, make exceptions in favor of this or that county. But, we think Gen. Lane did get the democratic vote polled in Clackamas. Let us see: Gen. Lane received in that county 309 votes; Holbrook and Abernethy were the only candidates the opposition ran for delegates to the Constitutional Convention, and they ran particularly against Robbins and Lovejoy. Robbins received 306 votes—three less than Lane; Lovejoy received 335—26 more than Lane. Holcomb, democratic candidate for Sheriff, also had an opponent, and he (Holcomb), received 313 votes—four more than Lane. The Sheriff vote was perhaps as good a party test as any. We know that some on the democratic local ticket received more votes than those named above, (we have taken the lowest), but they had no earnest opposition. Gen. Lane is believed to have received the democratic vote polled in Clackamas, and full justice has been done here, by the apportionment of the Central Committee. The most of the democrats in Clackamas are entirely satisfied with that apportionment, and we think all will be, when they find that Lane's vote was not an unfair test in that county.

As we before said, the democracy of the country are satisfied and pleased with the apportionment. The grumbling comes from the regular and "disaffected" black republicans—and if they did not grumble about this, they would about something else. Let them grumble on—who cares? The expectation (if there is any such), that the Central Committee will change the basis of representation, and the hopes of any that the Convention will break in upon the basis adopted by the Committee, will never be realized, "no begin to be."

The "disaffecteds" talk much about "schism in the democratic ranks." There is no schism, except that which divides democrats from "republicans." When was the schism manifested? Certainly not last June, when the democratic candidate for Delegate received over 2,000 majority. The democratic party of Oregon is this day united, sound, firm, and invincible. There is no "disaffection," or "defection."

We are informed by the Superintendent of Indian Affairs, by letter received from the Department at Washington, \$73,416.84, applicable to debts contracted by Gov. Stevens, on account of the Indian service, in Washington Territory. Also, \$176,311.29, applicable to outstanding liabilities, in Oregon, contracted previous to May 1st, 1857. These funds were received in a single draft, on the Assistant Treasurer, at San Francisco. The impracticability of getting it cashed here will necessarily compel the Superintendent to go to San Francisco for the cash. He requests us to say that notice will be given upon the receipt of the funds here, so that parties may present their demands for liquidation.

Letter from General Lane.

Gen. Lane writes to us, under date of Nov. 28, 1857, as follows:

"The Secretary of War has promised to recommend Congress to provide for paying the awards of our war commission; this is a great point gained. He says after reading the report, that, though in some instances prices appear high, he is satisfied that the commission have acted conscientiously and justly, and that their awards must be paid."

Much of the time of the administration is taken up with the Mormon war. I was pleased the other night at hearing the President say that he was opposed to a little war. He is determined to make short work with Brigham and his deluded followers, and will ask for four or five regiments to be sent to Utah, with the regular force in Utah. And he further says that our country shall not be left unprotected, and should the troops now on duty at the posts in Oregon and Washington be ordered away, that other troops (Regulars) shall take their places.

SALEM, O. T., Jan. 14, 1858.

Mr. EDITOR.—In the "Statesman" of the 5th inst. I took occasion to call upon L. J. Hall, editor of the Occidental Messenger, for proof of the charges which he had seen proper to publish in his paper in relation to myself; as the accused, I supposed that I had a right to demand to be confronted with the proofs where the charge was of so gross a character; but instead of producing them, he reiterated his falsehoods and calumny, trying to avoid the issue, by the intimation that I should go to Corvallis for satisfaction. Why, if he should place his case in my way, and should be able to prove that I was in the wrong, I might be justified in kicking him. I would not be justifiable in extending to the drunken potroon and cowardly puppy, the consideration due to the gentlemen.

J. W. NESMITH.

We are indebted to Nichols & Co., and J. W. Sullivan, for full files of States and California papers. McCormick is also entitled to thanks for favors now and here; likewise Col. Jennings, and D. B. Hanner.

The President's Message is received. It is a plain, valuable State paper, and we advise everybody to read it. It is long, and we can give but part of it this week, and will conclude it next. We crowd out legislative proceedings to make room for it.

It is supposed at Washington that the Mormons will vacate Utah in the Spring and take possession of Sonora.

Reuben P. Boise has been appointed Associate Justice for the Supreme Court of Oregon, in place of Judge Olney, who declined a re-appointment.

It was thought that Col. Orr, of South Carolina, would be Speaker of the House of Congress.

THE PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.

Follows Committee of the Senate and House of Representatives.

In obedience to the command of the Constitution, it is now my duty, to lay before you, in my annual message, the state of the Union, and to recommend to your consideration such measures as I judge to be necessary and expedient.

But for the branches of our manufactures composed of the raw materials, the production of our own country—such as cotton, iron, and woolen fabrics—would not only have acquired exclusive possession of the home market, but would have created for themselves a foreign market throughout the world.

But for the branches of our manufactures composed of the raw materials, the production of our own country—such as cotton, iron, and woolen fabrics—would not only have acquired exclusive possession of the home market, but would have created for themselves a foreign market throughout the world.

But for the branches of our manufactures composed of the raw materials, the production of our own country—such as cotton, iron, and woolen fabrics—would not only have acquired exclusive possession of the home market, but would have created for themselves a foreign market throughout the world.

But for the branches of our manufactures composed of the raw materials, the production of our own country—such as cotton, iron, and woolen fabrics—would not only have acquired exclusive possession of the home market, but would have created for themselves a foreign market throughout the world.

But for the branches of our manufactures composed of the raw materials, the production of our own country—such as cotton, iron, and woolen fabrics—would not only have acquired exclusive possession of the home market, but would have created for themselves a foreign market throughout the world.

But for the branches of our manufactures composed of the raw materials, the production of our own country—such as cotton, iron, and woolen fabrics—would not only have acquired exclusive possession of the home market, but would have created for themselves a foreign market throughout the world.

But for the branches of our manufactures composed of the raw materials, the production of our own country—such as cotton, iron, and woolen fabrics—would not only have acquired exclusive possession of the home market, but would have created for themselves a foreign market throughout the world.

But for the branches of our manufactures composed of the raw materials, the production of our own country—such as cotton, iron, and woolen fabrics—would not only have acquired exclusive possession of the home market, but would have created for themselves a foreign market throughout the world.

But for the branches of our manufactures composed of the raw materials, the production of our own country—such as cotton, iron, and woolen fabrics—would not only have acquired exclusive possession of the home market, but would have created for themselves a foreign market throughout the world.

But for the branches of our manufactures composed of the raw materials, the production of our own country—such as cotton, iron, and woolen fabrics—would not only have acquired exclusive possession of the home market, but would have created for themselves a foreign market throughout the world.

But for the branches of our manufactures composed of the raw materials, the production of our own country—such as cotton, iron, and woolen fabrics—would not only have acquired exclusive possession of the home market, but would have created for themselves a foreign market throughout the world.

But for the branches of our manufactures composed of the raw materials, the production of our own country—such as cotton, iron, and woolen fabrics—would not only have acquired exclusive possession of the home market, but would have created for themselves a foreign market throughout the world.

But for the branches of our manufactures composed of the raw materials, the production of our own country—such as cotton, iron, and woolen fabrics—would not only have acquired exclusive possession of the home market, but would have created for themselves a foreign market throughout the world.

But for the branches of our manufactures composed of the raw materials, the production of our own country—such as cotton, iron, and woolen fabrics—would not only have acquired exclusive possession of the home market, but would have created for themselves a foreign market throughout the world.

But for the branches of our manufactures composed of the raw materials, the production of our own country—such as cotton, iron, and woolen fabrics—would not only have acquired exclusive possession of the home market, but would have created for themselves a foreign market throughout the world.

But for the branches of our manufactures composed of the raw materials, the production of our own country—such as cotton, iron, and woolen fabrics—would not only have acquired exclusive possession of the home market, but would have created for themselves a foreign market throughout the world.

But for the branches of our manufactures composed of the raw materials, the production of our own country—such as cotton, iron, and woolen fabrics—would not only have acquired exclusive possession of the home market, but would have created for themselves a foreign market throughout the world.

But for the branches of our manufactures composed of the raw materials, the production of our own country—such as cotton, iron, and woolen fabrics—would not only have acquired exclusive possession of the home market, but would have created for themselves a foreign market throughout the world.

But for the branches of our manufactures composed of the raw materials, the production of our own country—such as cotton, iron, and woolen fabrics—would not only have acquired exclusive possession of the home market, but would have created for themselves a foreign market throughout the world.

But for the branches of our manufactures composed of the raw materials, the production of our own country—such as cotton, iron, and woolen fabrics—would not only have acquired exclusive possession of the home market, but would have created for themselves a foreign market throughout the world.

But for the branches of our manufactures composed of the raw materials, the production of our own country—such as cotton, iron, and woolen fabrics—would not only have acquired exclusive possession of the home market, but would have created for themselves a foreign market throughout the world.

cost of similar articles in countries whose circulation is wisely regulated, which has prevented us from our manufacturing and commercial progress.

But for the branches of our manufactures composed of the raw materials, the production of our own country—such as cotton, iron, and woolen fabrics—would not only have acquired exclusive possession of the home market, but would have created for themselves a foreign market throughout the world.

But for the branches of our manufactures composed of the raw materials, the production of our own country—such as cotton, iron, and woolen fabrics—would not only have acquired exclusive possession of the home market, but would have created for themselves a foreign market throughout the world.

But for the branches of our manufactures composed of the raw materials, the production of our own country—such as cotton, iron, and woolen fabrics—would not only have acquired exclusive possession of the home market, but would have created for themselves a foreign market throughout the world.

But for the branches of our manufactures composed of the raw materials, the production of our own country—such as cotton, iron, and woolen fabrics—would not only have acquired exclusive possession of the home market, but would have created for themselves a foreign market throughout the world.

But for the branches of our manufactures composed of the raw materials, the production of our own country—such as cotton, iron, and woolen fabrics—would not only have acquired exclusive possession of the home market, but would have created for themselves a foreign market throughout the world.

But for the branches of our manufactures composed of the raw materials, the production of our own country—such as cotton, iron, and woolen fabrics—would not only have acquired exclusive possession of the home market, but would have created for themselves a foreign market throughout the world.

But for the branches of our manufactures composed of the raw materials, the production of our own country—such as cotton, iron, and woolen fabrics—would not only have acquired exclusive possession of the home market, but would have created for themselves a foreign market throughout the world.

But for the branches of our manufactures composed of the raw materials, the production of our own country—such as cotton, iron, and woolen fabrics—would not only have acquired exclusive possession of the home market, but would have created for themselves a foreign market throughout the world.

But for the branches of our manufactures composed of the raw materials, the production of our own country—such as cotton, iron, and woolen fabrics—would not only have acquired exclusive possession of the home market, but would have created for themselves a foreign market throughout the world.

But for the branches of our manufactures composed of the raw materials, the production of our own country—such as cotton, iron, and woolen fabrics—would not only have acquired exclusive possession of the home market, but would have created for themselves a foreign market throughout the world.

But for the branches of our manufactures composed of the raw materials, the production of our own country—such as cotton, iron, and woolen fabrics—would not only have acquired exclusive possession of the home market, but would have created for themselves a foreign market throughout the world.

But for the branches of our manufactures composed of the raw materials, the production of our own country—such as cotton, iron, and woolen fabrics—would not only have acquired exclusive possession of the home market, but would have created for themselves a foreign market throughout the world.

But for the branches of our manufactures composed of the raw materials, the production of our own country—such as cotton, iron, and woolen fabrics—would not only have acquired exclusive possession of the home market, but would have created for themselves a foreign market throughout the world.

But for the branches of our manufactures composed of the raw materials, the production of our own country—such as cotton, iron, and woolen fabrics—would not only have acquired exclusive possession of the home market, but would have created for themselves a foreign market throughout the world.

But for the branches of our manufactures composed of the raw materials, the production of our own country—such as cotton, iron, and woolen fabrics—would not only have acquired exclusive possession of the home market, but would have created for themselves a foreign market throughout the world.

But for the branches of our manufactures composed of the raw materials, the production of our own country—such as cotton, iron, and woolen fabrics—would not only have acquired exclusive possession of the home market, but would have created for themselves a foreign market throughout the world.

But for the branches of our manufactures composed of the raw materials, the production of our own country—such as cotton, iron, and woolen fabrics—would not only have acquired exclusive possession of the home market, but would have created for themselves a foreign market throughout the world.

But for the branches of our manufactures composed of the raw materials, the production of our own country—such as cotton, iron, and woolen fabrics—would not only have acquired exclusive possession of the home market, but would have created for themselves a foreign market throughout the world.

But for the branches of our manufactures composed of the raw materials, the production of our own country—such as cotton, iron, and woolen fabrics—would not only have acquired exclusive possession of the home market, but would have created for themselves a foreign market throughout the world.

But for the branches of our manufactures composed of the raw materials, the production of our own country—such as cotton, iron, and woolen fabrics—would not only have acquired exclusive possession of the home market, but would have created for themselves a foreign market throughout the world.

But for the branches of our manufactures composed of the raw materials, the production of our own country—such as cotton, iron, and woolen fabrics—would not only have acquired exclusive possession of the home market, but would have created for themselves a foreign market throughout the world.

But for the branches of our manufactures composed of the raw materials, the production of our own country—such as cotton, iron, and woolen fabrics—would not only have acquired exclusive possession of the home market, but would have created for themselves a foreign market throughout the world.

tain it, however, it was rendered much less objectionable by the different views of the government of Great Britain and France.

But for the branches of our manufactures composed of the raw materials, the production of our own country—such as cotton, iron, and woolen fabrics—would not only have acquired exclusive possession of the home market, but would have created for themselves a foreign market throughout the world.

But for the branches of our manufactures composed of the raw materials, the production of our own country—such as cotton, iron, and woolen fabrics—would not only have acquired exclusive possession of the home market, but would have created for themselves a foreign market throughout the world.

But for the branches of our manufactures composed of the raw materials, the production of our own country—such as cotton, iron, and woolen fabrics—would not only have acquired exclusive possession of the home market, but would have created for themselves a foreign market throughout the world.

But for the branches of our manufactures composed of the raw materials, the production of our own country—such as cotton, iron, and woolen fabrics—would not only have acquired exclusive possession of the home market, but would have created for themselves a foreign market throughout the world.

But for the branches of our manufactures composed of the raw materials, the production of our own country—such as cotton, iron, and woolen fabrics—would not only have acquired exclusive possession of the home market, but would have created for themselves a foreign market throughout the world.

But for the branches of our manufactures composed of the raw materials, the production of our own country—such as cotton, iron, and woolen fabrics—would not only have acquired exclusive possession of the home market, but would have created for themselves a foreign market throughout the world.

But for the branches of our manufactures composed of the raw materials, the production of our own country—such as cotton, iron, and woolen fabrics—would not only have acquired exclusive possession of the home market, but would have created for themselves a foreign market throughout the world.

But for the branches of our manufactures composed of the raw materials, the production of our own country—such as cotton, iron, and woolen fabrics—would not only have acquired exclusive possession of the home market, but would have created for themselves a foreign market throughout the world.

But for the branches of our manufactures composed of the raw materials, the production of our own country—such as cotton, iron, and woolen fabrics—would not only have acquired exclusive possession of the home market, but would have created for themselves a foreign market throughout the world.

But for the branches of our manufactures composed of the raw materials, the production of our own country—such as cotton, iron, and woolen fabrics—would not only have acquired exclusive possession of the home market, but would have created for themselves a foreign market throughout the world.

But for the branches of our manufactures composed of the raw materials, the production of our own country—such as cotton, iron, and woolen fabrics—would not only have acquired exclusive possession of the home market, but would have created for themselves a foreign market throughout the world.

But for the branches of our manufactures composed of the raw materials, the production of our own country—such as cotton, iron, and woolen fabrics—would not only have acquired exclusive possession of the home market, but would have created for themselves a foreign market throughout the world.

But for the branches of our manufactures composed of the raw materials, the production of our own country—such as cotton, iron, and woolen fabrics—would not only have acquired exclusive possession of the home market, but would have created for themselves a foreign market throughout the world.

But for the branches of our manufactures composed of the raw materials, the production of our own country—such as cotton, iron, and woolen fabrics—would not only have acquired exclusive possession of the home market, but would have created for themselves a foreign market throughout the world.

But for the branches of our manufactures composed of the raw materials, the production of our own country—such as cotton, iron, and woolen fabrics—would not only have acquired exclusive possession of the home market, but would have created for themselves a foreign market throughout the world.

But for the branches of our manufactures composed of the raw materials, the production of our own country—such as cotton, iron, and woolen fabrics—would not only have acquired exclusive possession of the home market, but would have created for themselves a foreign market throughout the world.

But