

DOWNLOAD PDF LETTERS TO THE HON. SCHUYLER COLFAX . BY H. C. CAREY.

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A letter from Schuyler Colfax to E. Chapman dated February 23, In the letter, Schuyler Colfax assigns E. Early correspondence deals with South Bend and Indiana politics. House shows his interest in "Bleeding Kansas," appointments to offices, and his western tour. Five letters cover George F. Nesbitt and the Credit Mobilier scandal. A collection guide and calendar of correspondence is available in the library. In the reminiscence, Schulyer Colfax describes his stagecoach trip from Missouri to California in Includes letters from Schuyler Colfax to Jay S. Carpenter concerning the house in Indiana in which his family was living temporarily. Schulyer Colfax also writes concerning the Credit Mobilier of America. Letters from Schuyler Colfax to unidentified recipients about the political and social situation in Utah and urges that the fight against Mormons be continued. A letter from Schuyler Colfax to Henry G. Hill dated March 23, The letter contains a brief message and is written on House of Representatives stationery. The Copley Press J. A letter from Schuyler Colfax to an unknown recipient dated September 24, In the letter, Schuyler Colfax says that he has written a letter to the Secretary of War regarding the exchange of a Captain Phelps. The collection contains a letter from Schuyler Colfax to an unidentified recipient concerning the scheduling of a caucus. The papers include correspondence and speeches of Schuyler Colfax. The correspondence is chiefly with Alfred Wheeler, business manager for Schuyler Colfax and editor of the St. Speeches date primarily from to and consist of public lectures on a variety of topics give by Schuyler following his retirement. A microfilm edition of the papers is available, as well as a finding aid in the Manuscript Reading Room. A letter from Schuyler Colfax to an unidentified recipient dated April 17, In the letter, Schuyler Colfax says that President Lincoln will leave for Baltimore the following afternoon. He also indicates that President Lincoln is not feeling well, and that his son is sick, which may detain Mrs. Letters from Schuyler Colfax to Horace Greeley concerning political matters and an invitation to dine at the White House. A signed letter from Schuyler Colfax to an unidentified recipient dated November 25, The letter concerns political matters relating to the late war. A signed letter from Schuyler Colfax to J. Dalzell dated March 19, In the letter, Schuyler Colfax says that he would like to have new office space assigned to him in the Capitol now that he has been elected Vice-President. The letter concerns a land patent requested by Mrs. Also discussed is the fee and date for giving his Lincoln lecture. A letter from Schuyler Colfax to Dr. McClellan dated January 14, In the letter, Schuyler Colfax asks Dr. McClellan to examine a patient who is one of his constituents, a soldier who wishes to obtain a discharge from military service. A letter from Schuyler Colfax to an unidentified recipient dated October 8, A letter from Schuyler Colfax to T. Hudson dated December 3, A letter from Schuyler Colfax to an unidentified recipient dated January 20, In the letter, Schuyler Colfax expresses his plans to deliver his lecture titled Across the Continent to the Cooper Institute. Comdin, and Frederick Law Olmsted dated April 15, In the letter, Schuyler Colfax expresses his willingness to give a benefit lecture for the Southern famine relief association. Fremong, and Charles Sumner. A register is available in the repository. Washington State University Papers: Includes correspondence, notes, and essays written by Schuyler Colfax. A letter from Schuyler Colfax to an unidentified recipient giving advice on when to notify the House of Representatives of developments in the impeachment trial of President Andrew Johnson. The Campaign Lives of Ulysses S. Grant, and Schuyler Colfax. Their Lives and Services. Richardson and Company, [pref. Letters to the Hon. Schuyler Colfax, Speaker of the House of Representatives. National Temperance Society and Publication House, Speech of Schuyler Colfax, of Indiana, in reply to Mr. Blair, of Missouri, delivered in the House of Representatives, March 7, The "laws" of Kansas. Speech of the Hon. Schuyler Colfax, of Indiana. In the House of Representatives, June 21, Life and Principles of Abraham Lincoln. Colfax, of Indiana, and Thaddeus Stevens of Penn. Life of Schuyler Colfax. Funk and Wagnalls, The life and times of Hon. The lives and public

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services of General U. The lives of General U. Grant and Schuyler Colfax. This work is a complete history of the lives of General Ulysses S. Grant, and of the Hon. Schuyler Colfax, from their birth up to the present time. Lives of Ulysses S. Grant, and Schuyler Colfax: Candidates of the National Republican Party for President and Vice President of the United States, illustrated with portraits, containing, also, a correct genealogical summary of the Grant family, now first published. Popular and Authentic Lives of Ulysses S. United States publishing company; Chicago: The Life of Schuyler Colfax. Life and public services of General Ulysses S. Grant, from his boyhood to the present time. And a biographical sketch of Hon. Lee and Shepard, A Personal History of Ulysses S. Grant, and Sketch of Schuyler Colfax. Sketches of the lives and services of Ulysses S. Grant and Schuyler Colfax, national Republican candidates for president and vice president of the United States. The Life and Times of Hon. Indiana Historical Bureau, The Changing Fortunes of a Political Idol.

Chapter 2 : Books by Henry Charles Carey (Author of The Harmony of Interests)

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The gentlemen connected with the press, publishers of books and newspapers, have been for two years past, and are yet, engaged in the performance of an act that, as it seems to me, closely resembles suicide; and it is because of my desire to open their eyes to the fact that it really is suicidal in its tendencies, that I venture to trouble you with the perusal of this letter. Throughout by far the larger portion of my life I was one among them, and although many years have elapsed since I ceased to be connected with the business of publication, the feeling of interest in those concerned in it has remained wholly unimpaired. Most naturally they are anxious that paper shall be cheap, and that their business may be large and profitable. So am I, well knowing, as I do, that it is to the universal development of intellect among our people that we now stand indebted for the fact that this Union has been maintained; and, that if we are to prosper in the future it is in the direction of a further and more complete development of the national mind that prosperity must be sought. To that end, books and newspapers must be placed within the reach of all, old and young, poor and rich, black and white. To that end, allow me now to ask the question-What are the circumstances under which commodities of all kinds tend to become cheaper? Is it not when and where there is competition for their sale? What, on the contrary, are those in which they tend to become dearer? Is it not when and where there is competition for their purchase? To these questions there can be but one reply, and that in the affirmative. I would ask, has been the tendency of the action of our publishing friends throughout the last two years? Has it tended to promote the building of mills and the increase of competition for the sale of paper? As it seems to me, it has not. On the contrary, as I propose to show, it has been in a direction exactly the reverse of this. If so, are not, then, they themselves the authors of the grievances of which they now so much complain? That they are, I firmly believe, and equally firm is my belief that they may be satisfied that such has been the case. Should they be so, then may we once again see harmony established between two great interests, each of which is so directly interested in the prosperity of the other that it is, as I am very certain, entirely impossible to injure either one without at the same time inflicting serious injury on the other. Break down the cotton-spinners, and the weavers will soon cease to prosper. Break down the paper-makers, and the printers will soon see their hands deprived of employment, and their offices closed. By the free-trade tariff of , that tariff to which we are mainly indebted for all our present troubles, the duty on paper was fixed at 30 per cent. By the ultra free-trade tariff of it was reduced to 24 per cent. By the Act of paper was restored to the place assigned to it by the free-traders of , being subjected to a duty of 30 per cent. The duties on raw materials were, however, largely increased, and in some cases more than trebled. Alum was carried up from 15 to 50 cents per pounds, while bleaching powders were raised from 4 cents to 30, and soda ash from 4 to . Of all the various industries of the country, it was, as I believe, the only one that was thus excluded, and yet, in all my intercourse since that date with gentlemen interested therein, I have never heard the exclusion made the subject of complaint. It was wrong, nevertheless. At the date of the passage of that act the country had for several months been so greatly agitated by the secession movement that trade of all kinds was nearly at a stand. Competition for the purchase of paper had no existence; but the competition for its sale had so greatly grown that the market price was below its actual cost, while every foreign product used in the manufacture came to the manufacturer burthened with the increase of duty to which I have referred. This state of things continued throughout the whole of the year , and the change was afterwards but very slight until towards the close of the summer of . As a consequence of this long-continued pressure upon their resources many papermakers became bankrupt, while throughout the country mills were everywhere idle and unproductive. Such was the state of things when, on the first of July, , Congress passed a law imposing a tax of 3 per cent. A fortnight later, with a view to retaining for the domestic manufacturer the place, in reference to the foreign one, he previously had occupied, the duties on imports were increased, and paper was raised from 30 to 35 per cent. Thus far, therefore, the paper-maker continued to be

excluded from all share in the advantages derived by other branches of manufacture from the great change of public opinion that had been manifested by the most enthusiastic adoption of the protectionist plank of the Chicago Platform. Shortly after this the commerce of the country began most rapidly to revive, and with that revival came a great increase in the demand for paper. Then, and not until then, the paper consuming world began to appreciate the effect on the supply of rags resulting from the closing of Southern ports against the export of cotton. The old shirt continued to be used when, under other circumstances, it would have gone to the paper-mill. Cotton waste was no longer to be obtained. Linens, too, had greatly risen. The domestic supply of raw material was wholly insufficient for meeting the now rapidly increasing demand, and prices rose with a rapidity proportionate to the alarm excited among the paper-makers in reference to the power to keep their mills at work, and among the consumers in reference to obtaining at any price a full supply of paper. Abroad, and for the same reason, prices had advanced, and to the augmentation thus produced was here to be added the premium on the gold with which to pay for the rags that might be thence obtained. To all this was further to be added the premium on the gold required to pay for the alum, the bleaching powder, the felting, the wire-cloth, and other commodities needed in the manufacture. Coal, of which there is required, as I am assured, pound for pound of paper, and even more, had much increased in price, while labor also had much advanced. As a consequence of all these things the price of paper went rapidly up, and to those manufacturers who had succeeded in stemming the tide in the past two years there opened up a prospect of obtaining profits that might perhaps indemnify them for the losses that had been sustained. This was precisely the state of things that should have been desired by the paper consumers, being that which was needed for reopening mills that had been closed, for promoting the building of new ones, for utilizing new materials, and for thus stimulating all to increased competition for the sale of paper. Instead of looking at it in this light, they at once raised a cry of monopoly which was persevered in throughout the whole of the ensuing session of Congress, until, just at its close, the duty on paper was, most unfortunately for those who asked it, reduced to 20 per cent. More unfortunate by far would they have been had they fully succeeded, as they had asked an entire repeal of the duty, the effect of which must have been that of closing nearly every printing paper-mill in the country, and placing them entirely at the mercy of European manufacturers. Had they then succeeded, they would this day be as clamorous for the re-establishment of protection as they now are for an extension of the free trade system. The duty on printing paper had now been reduced to one-sixth less than that at which it had been fixed by the ultra free trade tariff of Making allowance for all these things the real duty, to which they could at all look for protection, was not even one-half as great as it had been under that ultra free trade tariff to which we had been so largely indebted for the crisis of and for the ruin of so large a proportion of the most useful portion of our people. Why, however, it may be asked, should any protection yet be needed? For an answer to this question I would beg, my dear sir, to refer you to the following passage from a Report made but a few years since to the British Parliament, every word of which is as fully applicable to the trades in paper, glass, cloth, and chemicals, as it is to that in iron: Authentic instances are well known of employers having in such times carried on their works at a loss amounting in the aggregate to three or four hundred thousand pounds in the course of three or four years. If the efforts of those who encourage the combinations to restrict the amount of labor and to produce strikes were to be successful for any length of time, the great accumulations of capital could no longer be made which enable a few of the most,. The large capitals of this country are the great instruments of warfare against the competing capital of foreign countries, and are the most essential instruments now remaining by which our manufacturing supremacy can be maintained; the other elements-cheap labor, abundance of raw material, means of communication, and skilled labor-being rapidly in process of being equalized. Therefore is it that the iron manufacture and the ownership of mines are becoming from year to year more and more concentrated in the hands of a few wealthy men, who hold quarterly meetings at which they decide how much coal shall be mined, how much iron is to be made, and at what prices the two may be sold. It is in the hands of just such men, immediate neighbors of those above described, that the consumers of paper are now laboring to place the control of the supply of the commodity they so

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much need. Whether or not it is in that direction they are to look for that increase in the competition for its sale without which there can be no reduction of prices, I leave it to you and them to judge. Notwithstanding the reduction of duty that had taken place, some few mills, as I am informed, were built in Others that had been closed were once again opened, and had the paper consumers been willing to let the matter rest where it had been placed by the act of March of that year, it is quite certain that the number of new ones would by this time have been so largely increased as to set at rest for all future time the question of supply. Had they so acquiesced, the competition at the present moment would, as I am well satisfied, be for the sale, and not for the purchase of paper. The tendency of prices would have then been downwards. That, however, they did not do. On the contrary, agitation for the total repeal of the duty was kept steadily up, with no effect so far as regarded the action of Congress, but with, to themselves, the most injurious effect upon the public mind. Up to that time there had still existed a strong belief that the necessity for revenue, and the growing conviction that it had been to protection we had been indebted for the power to pass through the great crisis of the rebellion, must suffice for making permanent the system that had been so well established. Now, however, it came to be seen that there was really no security, and that any one who should build a paper-mill would do it with the sword of Damocles always suspended over his head, and ever ready to fall. How this has probably affected the minds of hundreds of persons may be judged from a fact that is of my own knowledge. A year since, one of my friends, a man of large means, was preparing to make a great addition to the paperproducing power of the country, but of this idea he was entirely cured by the action of the paper consumers during the late session of Congress, and his works remain unbuilt. Capital has been abundant, but it has not gone in the direction of mills for making printing-paper, nor will it do so while the agitation shall be continued. Capitalists are timid people. They see that the paper consumers seem resolved upon killing the paper producers, and are not yet quite ready to bow their heads to the axe. The agitation has now recommenced, and with redoubled force. It may be that our friends who are so anxious for cheap paper will this time succeed. If they shall do so, it is my prediction, and I pray you to note it, that, ere long, they will regret it far more bitterly than will the men whose mills will then have been closed, and who will then have been ruined. For a very brief period they may have paper cheaper from abroad; but as by degrees the weaker manufacturers are driven out of the business, the demand on Europe will steadily grow, and with that growth there will be an increase of the European prices that will make their paper cost them more than now, and that increase will be a permanent one. Those few among ourselves who can afford to stand aloof until the work of destruction shall have been accomplished will then step in and divide with the European manufacturers the profits of the market. Quarterly meetings will then probably be held, at which it will be decided what is the price at which the consumers of paper will be permitted to obtain the supplies they need, and the latter will then discover that they have exchanged the rule of the quiet king Log for that of the active and energetic Stork, so well described by our old friend 2Esop. Few of them will now, probably, be disposed to believe this, but they will realize its absolute truth should they this time be so unfortunate as to succeed in the work in which they are engaged. Unhappily for them, the damage will then have become irremediable. To those who may doubt the correctness of the views thus presented, I beg to recommend a consideration of the following facts: Labor is there abundant and cheap, while here it is scarce and dear: Iron is cheaper abroad, and machinery may there be obtained at greatly lower cost: Felting, bleaching powders, alum, and all other of the commodities used in making paper, can be obtained free of the duty they must pay on entering here: Coal is cheaper, and steam is less costly: Interest is there little more than half of what is paid by the American manufacturer; and There is there no excise duty of three per cent. Such being a part only of the great differences between the two sides of the Atlantic, can any reasonable man, proprietor of a newspaper, doubt that the "great capitals" of Europe will at once be set to work to crush out American competition for the sale of this great commodity, an abundant and cheap supply of which is now more important than it has been at any period of our history? If any such there should prove to be, he would, as I think, only furnish new evidence of the perfect truth of the idea, that "whom the gods would destroy, they first make mad. Large as is this sum, I would reject it, and for the reason, that it would be no compensation for

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the damage to be done to the private interests of my associates, leaving wholly out of view those of the country at large. Ten years since there was a similar agitation for the abolition of duties on railroad iron. It lasted several years, and, as I believe, until the revulsion of had taught us the advantages of the British free-trade system. During all that time no one could be found hardy enough to build either a mill or a furnace. After the revulsion there was great depression, as a consequence of which the consumption of iron in was scarcely, if at all, greater than it had been a dozen years before, and yet the population had increased more than forty per cent. But for that agitation, we should to-day be producing thrice the quantity of iron that is now being consumed; we should be exporting instead of importing it; the demand for gold would be less; and our people would be saving annually on their purchases of that one commodity fifteen or twenty millions of dollars. Just so will it be with our publishing friends. Their agitation of the past three years has already thrown us back at least one year. Let them now succeed, and they will throw themselves back twenty years, for then no one can ever again have the smallest confidence in any change of system that may be made. If paper-making is really very profitable, let them build mills and thus promote competition for the supply of the market. In this way they will serve themselves and their country too. The introduction of new materials to take the place of the now deficient cotton demands large investments of capital, but will in the end greatly lessen the cost of paper. Let them supply that capital.

Chapter 3 : letters to the hon schuyler colfax | Download eBook PDF/EPUB

Page [unnumbered] Page [unnumbered] Page 1 THE PAPER QUESTION. LETTERS TO THE HON. SCHUYLER COLFAX, Speaker of the House of Representatives. PHILADELPHIA: COLLINS, PRINTER, JAYNE STREET.

Chapter 4 : Letters to the Hon. Schuyler Colfax by H. C. Carey. - CORE

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Chapter 9 : Staff View: Contraction or expansion?, Repudiation or resumption?

Carey, Henry Charles, *Letters to the Hon. Schuyler Colfax* / by H. C. Carey. (Philadelphia: Collins, printer,) (page images at HathiTrust) Carey, Henry Charles, *Letters to the people of New Jersey, on the frauds, extortions, and oppressions of the railroad monopoly.*