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TUBAL CAIN.

BY BRO CHARLES MACKAY.

Old Tubal Cain was a man of might,
In the days when earth was young;
By the fierce red light of his furnace bright
The strokes of his hammer rung;
And he lifted high his brawny hand,
On the iron glowing clear,
Till the sparks rushed out in scarlet route,
As he fashioned the sword and spear;
And he sang, "Hurrah for my handiwork;
Hurrah for the spear and sword,
Hurrah for the hand that shall wield them well,
For he shall be King and Lord."

To Tubal Cain came many a one,
As he wrought by his waning fire;
And each one pray'd for a strong blade
As the crown of his own desire;
And he made them weapons sharp and strong,
Till they shouted loud for glee.
And gave him gifts of pearl and gold
And spoils of the forest tree;
And they sang "Hurrah for Tubal Cain,
Who hath given us strength anew;
Hurrah for the smith, hurrah for the fire,
And hurrah for the metal true."

But a sudden change came o'er his head
Ere the setting of the sun,
And Tubal Cain was filled with pain
For the evil he had done;
He saw that men with rage and hate
Made war upon their kind,
And the land was red with blood they shed
In their lust for carnage blind,
And he said, "Alas! that ever I made,
Or that skull of mine should plan,
The spear and the sword for men whose joy
Is to slay their fellow-man."

And for many a day old Tubal Cain
Sat brooding o'er his woe;
And his hand forbore to smite the ore,
And his furnace smouldered low:
And he rose at last with a cheerful face,
And a bright courageous eye,
And bared his strong right arm for work
While the quick flames mounted high,
And he sang, "Hurrah! for my handiwork!"
While the red sparks filled the air,
"Not alone for the blade was the bright steel made,"
And he fashioned the first plow-share.

And men taught wisdom from the past,
In Friendship joined their hands—
Hung the sword in the hall, the spear on the wall,
And plowed the willing lands;
And sang: "Hurrah! for Tubal Cain,
Our staunch good friend is he,
And for the plow-share and the plow
To him our praise shall be,
But while oppression lifts its head,
Or a tyrant would be Lord,
Then we may thank him for the plow,
We'll not forget the sword."

—*Exchange.*

THE TARIFF.

SPEECH OF HON. C. REEMELIN.

MR CHAIRMAN. When, seven years ago, I had the honor to address the people of Ohio, at the several meetings appointed for me, upon the momentous issues then pending before the country, I never failed to impress upon those who were kind enough to listen to me, that all the troubles they then labored under, and all which were sure to follow, arose from the lamentable fact that demagogues, both of the Democratic and Republican parties, had succeeded in exciting our voters upon the aberrant issue of *slavery*, whereby the public became deaf to all the *legitimate* questions in our Federal politics. Never were a people more completely led astray Three paramount, questions deserved their public attention: First, the transit across the Isthmus of Tehuantepec; second the tariff; third, the abuses in Federal patronage through the prevailing proscription of party cliques. These truly Federal topics were ignored, and the regulation of the politics of States and territories was agitated before the people. Civil war came as an inevitable result, and it was used as a cover for all kinds of false legislation. Not a single public evil has been satisfactorily removed, and every public disease has been aggravated, for the old mischievous tendency still prevails. The people are still in a passion on false, fictitious issues, and this, their passion is used as a means to their own self-enslavement. Seeing this, and comprehending all the mischief which lies in it, I feel it my duty to repeat, even at the risk of your displeasure, my old admonition, as well as my former instructions, by refusing to discuss the nigger questions, and presenting to you a subject—the tariff—in which the freedom and the interest of this people, both white and black, is most vitally involved. My love of liberty embraces all. Hence the subject I have chosen. In answer to this we shall be told that white men are free in this country; the very assertion which I deny and the very point which I mean to subject to considerable inquiry to night.

What is freedom? A question I admit, easier asked than answered. The Romans thought they were free in the days of Marius and Sulla, but a foreign king brought to Rome a captive, said of the haughty metropolis "Proud city, you are for sale! You will be purchased the moment the man appears rich enough to buy thee!" The Grecian people believed in nothing so much as in the fact of their public liberty, but Socrates knew them to be slaves to sordid passions, and that their vices though covered by great superficial appearance of prosperity were the means used by their rulers to lead them captive into the schemes of the ambitious; and we so-called free Americans, are as blind to day to our actual condition as the Romans were two thousand years ago, and as the Grecians were to theirs when Socrates was made to drink the the poisoned cup St. Paul claimed that he was free in a prison; and so any virtuous, intelligent man may be, but we are vassals in the open, free land of America, and seem not to know it Understand me! I do not deny our license to hang our banners upon the outer wall provided it be an American flag; nor do I gainsay our liberty to vote, so it be a proscriptive party ticket; still less do I question our freedom to elevate to public honor and station whomever we please; of course with the reservation, that the man be loyal in the estimation of the Grand Army of the Republic; and least of all do I doubt our free right to plow, harrow, sow, reap, house and thrash our grain, conditioned always on our willingness to support with it those of our wealthy citizens, who would rather not work on farms, nor do out-door work

The fathers of this Union went to war fo a stamp act, and a penny a pound on tea They cried "Millions for defense, not one cent for tribute." What are we doing? What are we saying?

The revolutionary ancestors called their own race and kindred oppressors, and made them public enemies because they supported a Parliament and a King in attempts to tax illegally and unfairly the American Colonies What action do we take toward men in our midst, engaged in precisely the same business? We kiss the hand just raised to shed our blood."

We are to day under a meaner stamp act than ever attempted in 1776, and our system of taxation degrades us far lower and despoils us more effectually than any tax ever levied by a king In other words we are no longer free! That people whose production is taken away from them unjustly and they submit, are not free.

The inquiry then arises: Does our Congress take from us our earnings unjustly, or what is the same thing, does it empower others to do so?

We have two classes of tax laws—the internal revenue and the tariffs. Greenbacks are the means of payment in the first; gold in the other Please bear in mind, as we progress, this double measure in value. Two faced at the start, we meet with other duplicities. In all our revenue measures, there are official salaried public tax collectors, and along side of them the semi-official unsalaried The first collect the money for the Government, the others do it for themselves and their own pockets! The same revenue system through which our public officers, the army, the navy and the debt is paid, provides lavishly for the smuggler, the cheat, the undervaluer, the manufacturer and those hanging around them, All this we must take into account if we wish to understand our true relation to the fiscal affairs of the Federal Government.

The official reports informs us that the Secretary of the Treasury estimates the receipts into the public coffers as follows:

From customs	$100,0000,000
Internal revenue	275,000,000
Lands	1,500,00
Miscellaneous	20,000,000
Total	$396,000,000

From these receipts he expects to pay as follows

Civil service	$43,165,539,47
Pensions and Indians	17,600,640,24
War Department	43,972,457,50
Interest on public debt	141,512,068,50
Total	$284,317,181,88

We know that the facts never correspond with estimates, and we may safely assert that not only the receipts will be different, but also the expenditures. Besides it will not be disputed that much of the money is expended for unrighteous objects and paid to corrupt men. That branch of the subject has, however, been ably discussed by Judge Ranney, and our business is with those branches of our finances which are not officially reported, and to which the public eye has been to little directed.

The first of these are the *official stealings*, such as bribes, and semi-official authorizations for plundering the public. They always existed around the New York Custom House, but have now spread to vast dimensions all over the country. A Government which taxes recklessly, breeds reckless officials and the arbitrary exactions of the law, generate an unjustness and immorality among those who administer the law, and thus the evil has grown by geometrical progression already spoken of In fact our Government is now, in this land of ours, the great tempter to do evil.

No wonder that the Universalists are multiplying, and that the Devil is losing loyal subjects, when our Government has taken up his trade If you wish to understand the vastness of this part of our tariff laws, you need only to fall into conversation with a merchant upon an article whose foreign value you are familiar with. Let him run up before you the cost of this article, mark how he always takes the highest value then add gold premium on it, and then the gold duty on the same high original cost, and gold premium on it Then go to the custom and find the price it is entered at, and you can easily figure out the great loss to the consumer, for he pays not only the enhanced original cost, but he pays on this the duty and upon both the premium A mantilla, costing in England five dollars (and you can get very fine ones at that price), are entered for four dollars in the custom house, but counted to the consumer at ten dollars original cost, and on this ten dollars—four dollars for premium and five dollars for duty and two dollars for premium—making twenty one dollars in all, and then a retail profit on it of four dollars, so that such an article costs twenty five dollars in Cincinnati, which it could easily be sold at twelve dollars

I may be told that this extra profit will correct itself by competition, and so it would in ordinary circumstances: but mind, that it is Government whose will rules the trade under such circumstances The cautious and the men of moderate means feel insecure in trade under such high duties—They dislike to co-operate in a commerce which they know to be precarious, because it depends on Government, and because the natural laws are interfered with. To hide true knowledge as to cost, is the very element of such traffic, and thereby, as well as from other causes already mentioned, trade falls into the hands of the audacious, or those who can afford to be audacious. A general distribution of business, as well as regular supplies, are impossible under such a state of things. Extra profits to the big and rich dealers from this, and thus have arisen in the larger marts of trade, those mamoth stores whose grandeur tickles our people, whose existence is, however, only evidence of a false centralization in a distempered trade. Thus Government always regulates into disorder whatever it undertakes to subject to its will How much is taken from the people by this process, and by smuggling, is difficult to ascertain. The Social Science International Almanac estimates the undervaluations at forty nine and a half millions, and the smuggled goods at seventy five millions, or a total of one hundred and twenty-four millions. The duty upon this sum at forty per cent, is forty-nine millions six hundred thousand dollars in gold, and in paper, sixty-nine millions I regard this estimate as too low by thirty millions I let it stand, however, because I prefer to be in all my statements, on the safe side.

To get clear of the condemnation this deserves from our people, our Republican friends will interpose that the Government is not to blame for it, because it does its best to reduce the evil to the lowest amount The incendiary, who would laboriously put out a fire kindled by himself, has the same excuse True virtue abstains from evil Our Government is the prime author of the mischief, and it refuses presistently to return to the best corrective, to wit: that lowest duty which brings the highest revenue. It has purposely chosen the opposite course, with its other low correlatives—high duties with smuggling and under valuations, and an army of spies.—Social science, always true and wise, is in nothing so positive as in its condemnations of systems of revenue which invite fraud. Our Congress and the Republican party ignore science. It does it with malice afore-thought, and it must bear the responsibility of the grand swindle of the people, which emanates from it.

Our public documents are silent on a third point, upon which we must try to get them to speak. I refer to the taxes levied by manufacturers through our protective tariff. I searched long and hard for some trail by which I might trace out, with the help of some predecessor, the amount of this spurious levy upon our people. Finding none, I had to be my own pathfinder, and pursued the method which you must now allow me to explain I took up the census of 1860 and the tariff laws, and endeavored to familiarize myself with two points. first; of the annual product of those of our home manufactures which are preeminently protected by our tariff; and second the amount of protection they enjoy—They embrace boots, shoes, clothing, iron, leather, paper, salt, cotton and woolen fabrics. I then took up the Report of the Internal Revenue Commissioners, and ascertained by computing from the amount of internal revenue tax paid, the annual product, and then I charged on this amount the duty fixed in our tariffs I am aware that I have thus drawn into my calculation some manufactures who derive no benefit from protection; but I know also, that I have not included in them several articles upon which the tariff operates advantageously I name only glass and sugar, though others will readily occur. The duty taken by me is not the highest rate in the tariff, nor have I added anything for premium on gold. I make those explanations for a double purpose; first to explain my method, and second to induce others to follow me and perfect it My object was not to ascertain the extreme highest sum; on the contrary, I wanted the lowest sum compatible with truth Thus arose the following statement:

Articles Manufactured.	Internal Rev. Tax paid	Annual product.
Boots & Shoes,	$6,116,814 02	$108,613,567 00
Clothing,	12,027,697 17	200,461,619 16
*Iron, steel m'd	12,377,843 97	
Leather & m'f'rs	5,381,812 80	87,918,609 97
Paper,	1,172,114 76	38,679,787 08
Cotton Fabrics	11,405,963 74	184,277,078 22
Woolen fabrics	8,814,102 03	159,603,168 20
	57,815,448 08	

	Rate of Protective Duty.	Am't of Tax Levied.
Boots & Shoes	40 per cent	$12,654,426 80
Clothing	40 per cent	80,184,645 60
Iron, steel manf'd		40,179,810 00
Leather & manf'rs	35 per cent	26,375,582 72
Paper	25 per cent	9,669,946 47
Salt		1,634,000 00
Cotton Fabrics	36 per cent	64,495,975 97
Woolen Fabrics	35 per cent	55,761,166 87
		$320,961,459 63

*Iron is taxed by the ton in both the internal revenue bill and the tariff.

† 1,000,000 tons pig iron, about 500,000 tons manufactured, $26,70 per ton.

It may be claimed that I should deduct the internal revenue paid from the protective tax levied, but as I do not count premium on gold, which would be over $128,000,000, or more than double the internal tax, I think the amount right as it stands.

It may be well, also, to add that the annual product does not essentially differ from that reported in the census of 1860; and I have no doubt the actual annual product is much larger than that reported under the internal revenue tax

Should any one doubt the correctness of my calculations, I would only invite him to this simple calculation: If a six per cent. internal revenue tax payable in paper money, produces fifty-seven and three-fourths millions, how much will a forty per cent. tariff tax, payable in gold produce? And if any one is at a loss to figure it out, go to any common school and get any scholar in the rule-of-three class to figure it out for you, or, if your mind is still wavering, work out this question Who is most likely to get the entire tax—the internal revenue Government officer, or the manufacturer and merchant? My own opinion is, that the latter are the sharpest tax gatherers of the two, for they keep all they get—are, therefore, working for themselves, while the public officer only collects for the Government.

My anxiety to arrive at the exact truth in this matter, let me try the question by other tests, of which I will give one of many similar ones. One of the heaviest iron firms in New York quotes railroad iron as follows

American new rails	$33 to 85 per ton currency
English " duty paid 53 equal to $75 do	
These English rails costs in Liverpool	$30
Freight to New York	4
Exchange & expenses	1
Duty	14
Profit	4
	—$53 00 †

Here the American manufacturer gets the entire profit of the duty, and the further from the tide water, the more is case.—This iron monopoly is very severe upon our railroads Test this matter yourself in other articles, and you will find that this result is attained.

It being claimed that the protective tariff was passed to assist American labor and industry, I examined late reports of some factories, and arrived at the following results:

Certain boot and shoe factories, with a capital of twenty four million, consumed raw material	$11,000,000
Paid wages	31,000,000
Made profits	15,000,000

A profit on capital of 60 per cent. Wages no higher than elsewhere.

Cotton manufacturers with a capital of $100,000,000 consumed raw material, $55,000,000; paid wages, $28,900,000; made profit, $37,000,000.

Thirty-seven per cent. profit or capital—wages no higher than elsewhere,

Sewing machines with a capital of $500,000, consumed raw material, $1,500,000; paid wages, $100,000; made profit, $1,200,000.

Tow hundred and forty five per cent profit on capital—wages no higher than elsewhere.

Woolen goods, capital $35,000,000; consumed raw material, $400,000,000, paid wages, $100,000,000; made profit, $19,000,000.

Fifty per cent. profit on capital—wages no higher than elsewhere.

This shows that the capital in factories derives the greatest profit I have explained this in a previous speech, and I will only now say that this special advantage of capital is chiefly the result of the tariff and machinery. This disposes of the plea usually put forth for American labor and industry Had it not better now be entered for American rich and lazy men?

But one more expose must be made. It is the refutation of that other special plea for protective tariffs, namely, that they benefit the whole country. In a large confederacy like ours, a protective tariff must work unjustly, and such is in fact the operation of our present revenue system. If you will take the census returns about manufactures, you will find that dividing the extra tax of $320,051,498 63 according to the ratio which the several manufactures occupy in the different sections of our Union, the following would be the result:

	New England States	Mid. Atlantic States	Western States
Boots &c	$28,242,181	$11,372,112	$1,039,330
Clothing	20,046 156	40,082,333	20,046,166
Iron	6,428,290	32,141,448	1,607,077
Leather	13,187,702	9,232,451	3,956,331
Salt		1,000,686	545,343
Cotton fab'cs	51,566,780	21,531,221	6,349,731
Woolen fab's	27,830,551	21,631,221	6,349,233
Total	153,828,483	123,833,805	41,292 209

This table settles this question for ever The West gets out of 320 millions, forty-one, New England one hundred and fifty-three.

The South gets absolutely nothing, unless the salt produced in West Virginia is charged to it

Is this justice?

Let us now recapitulate:

Official stealings	$20,000,000
Undervaluations and smugglings	69,000,000
Tariff Factory tax	329,954,490
Merchants' profits on them	32,095,449
Total spurious tariff tax upon the people	412,049,918
But the iniquity is not yet fully laid bare, the whisky tax, under the $2 tax, opens up similar results. It is computed that the fraudulent distillers and officials have so far divided between them annually, a fraudulent profit of	90,000,000
Do. the brewers and their inspectors	1,500,000
Cigars and Tobacco	3,954,034
Other manufactures	1,000,000
Total of spurious taxation (from both internal revenue and the tariff)	512,503,983
Total amounts the Government actually received	396,000,000
Entire taxation	943,503,983

more than half spurious! This is the best Government the world ever saw!" What financiering! Five dollars taken from the people through a tariff, of which the Government gets one

The sliding whisky tax was the means of enriching bad Congressmen even during the war, when the people's pockets were bleeded at every pore. So with the debt and its speculations During the war, its value sunk to 40 cents on the dollar; it has risen again to 75 cents—each rise and fall at the expense of the people. Washington called such financiering "improving the rich man's field with the poor man's toil"

Now, will any one name me a despotism, civil, military, or religious, which ever cost the labor of the country what this has? Though highly paid, our laboring men are frantically jerking at society They strike week by week for higher wages They can't help it, this is the instinctive effort of the betrayed to rectify the false system of finance under which they live. These men must be righted some way. As our opponents keep voting the Republican ticket, and as Democrats keep discussing the issues of their enemies, and as nobody leads the laborer to see who it is that keeps him poor—he must, thus forsaken, help himself as best he may What I have told you to day, should be known by all these men.

It is a sorrowful sight to see a people who might be free, bound hand and foot, by an anaconda of false taxation! What a beautiful land is our west! But who owns it? Go to the books of our railroads; go to the stock lists of our National banks; go to New England and you may learn.

In Boston, the average wealth of every family is $1,000. Their real and personal property amounting to $44,946,000, and owned at home.

In Cincinnati it is but half that, and much of it owned abroad!

In Massachusetts, the incomes over $5,000 amounted to $4,354,579 69, in Ohio the incomes amounted to only $2,529,310-07, and the incomes of both States under $5,000 were nearly of the same amount.

Why are 1,250,000 people in Massachusetts twice as rich as 2,500,000 in Ohio? Why are there in Massachusetts $15 772,50 invested in pianos? Why in Ohio only $29,415 60? A part of this difference may be due to superior activity, but the main point is the false taxation which I have exposed

Just consider for a moment this general feature of both our tax systems We are all tax-gatherers as well as tax-payers. No one pays his own tax Each citizen pays that of his fellow-citizens. Why this shuffling? The brewer pays for the beer-drinker, the gas company for the gas consumer; the real estate owner for his tenant; the butcher for the meat eater; the railroad for the traveler—all co-workers in one general swindle, and all swindled; but none knows how much Each thinks he is not swindled much. How well Adam Smith knew mankind when he predicted just such a state of things, in which a whole nation might be hood-winked, and each man thinking his neighbor in for it. And he himself go free.

What's the remedy for all this? I know but one: it is for our people to cease to think and vote by passion, and to commence to be a really free, intelligent people. As long as Ohio regulates sister States and neglects her own business, she must suffer inevitable consequence. Spoliation from him who uses her false system of social ethics to blind her eyes to the robbery, Rome fell because it would regulate every body except herself. Napoleon fell from the same cause, and his people are tax ridden because they would meddle with other people's business and neglected their own. Elwood Fisher said: "Meddling with Southern institutions will lead to fratricide as well as suicide!"

No people can do well who fail to take care of themselves.

Excuse me, now, for reading to you an extract from a speech made by Judge Kelly, in Cincinnati, in which he attempts to reply to a former speech of mine on the tariff question. I read as I find it in the *Cincinnati Commercial.*

"THE TARIFF—MR. REEMELIN REVIEWED

"Judge Kelley then took up the tariff question Referred to the speech recently delivered by Hon. Charles Reemelin, at Plainville, Hamilton County, Ohio. He claimed that the internal Federal tax made it necessary to increase tariffs in order to keep our manufactories going, and just as that tax goes up so must the tariff. He was for such tariff legislation as shall always insure a fair day's wages for a fair day's labor He read an extract from Mr Reemelin's plausible speech and claimed that it does injustice to New England There was no legislation by Congress, he said, that should keep the people of Ohio from employing their unsurpassed water-power to manufacture their own wool and the cotton that is transported through their beautiful State. It is not New England's fault that Ohio sends her wool abroad to be manufactured

"He defended Congress for its tariff legislation, and claimed that it incured to the benefit of labor. He said that a watch like the one Reemelin brought from Europe would not cost as much in this country as was claimed in the speech from which he read, and insisted on the superiority of American watches for the same price, notwithstanding the difference in the price of labor

"Reemelin was equally wide of the mark when he exhibited his knife—You can buy said the Judge, American cultery for the same price that you can buy a like article of European cutlery in Europe.

The Judge next disposed of Reemelin's pantaloons, to which his Plain-speech referred He thought his friend must be in the habit of making his purchase of dishonest people—of a class who are very much given to asking two prices for an article at the start and then coming down His coat too, must have been bought of one of these shoddy-venders.

"The Judge then gave a history of shoddy and its manufacture, and insisted that Mr. Remelin must be wearing clothes made of that material. His statements were not correct The profits on manufactured articles go chiefly to the laborers, whom the American tariff protects, and not chiefly to the manufacturer, as Mr Reemelin claims.

Judge Kelley then confrasted the condition of the laborer in this country with his condition in Europe, and the wages of labor here with the wages there, and ask: Shall we compete with a system that takes the children of the tender age of eight years out of the schools and puts them in labor competition with their parents?"

The Judge is as careless in his statements as he is in his personalities. It is not true that all the increase in the tariffs was in consequence of the internal revenue Only one tariff added five per cent to the duties from his motive. The last increase, only about a year ago, gave to the tariff its worst feature, and the internal revenue tax formed no part of the reason for that act

Consider one moment, however, Judge Kelly's reasoning! An internal revenue tax of six percent in greenbacks necessitates a tariff tax of from thirty to over fifty per cent in gold! For one dollar taken from the manufacturer in paper, some six are taken from us in gold. Is not this beautiful reasoning? Is anything like this done for anybody else?

"A fair day's wages for a fair day's work," says the Judge, and laborers are taking him at his word They strike for eight hours, and five dollars a day How now Judge? You admit the duty and power of Congress in this matter, but deny it the moment the laborer wants his share in black and white, as the factory lord has his in the tariff, A protective tariff with out provision for the laborer, is a pit fall and a snare for the latter. The protection is granted under the pretense of aiding the laborer, while, in reality, it only protects capital The statistics I have furnished place this matter in its true light. They prove it is not the laborer who gets any special benefit from tariffs.

I hold in my hand the monthly report of the Director of the Bureau of Statistics from Washington, and in it is a list of wages for all manner of labor in the various States of this Union. all I have carefully examined it I state here that the price of labor is in a very few instances higher in New England, and very seldom, indeed, in the branches of manufacture, special protected *The highest wages are almost invariably paid in the unprotected West.* High wages for labor are the result of a grater demand for labor than the supply No tariff can secure high wages. Free countries with the highest tariffs in Europe have the lowest wages. Compare, as proof of this, England with Austria, or France with Russia Every reduction in protective duties has bettered the condition of the laborers in Europe. The statisoians of Europe, Guelelot, Lavergne Michaelis &c, prove this beyond the possibility of dispute

What the Judge says about Ohio wool, I can't understand I said nothing upon this subject. I only know that wool manufactures are four times higher protected than wool itself, and the reason for this is that Congress is under New England influences, who want cheap, raw material. I am for free trade in wool, and in wool manufactures, too. Leave Ohio free to manufacture her wool or to sell it.

What contrasts the Judge drew between laborers in Europe and those in America I know not; but I do know that it is a fabrication out of whole cloth when he speaks of "children being taken from school, in Europe, at the tender age of eight years, and being put in competition with their own parents." I know Europe well, and pronounce this a miserable slander upon her people. The reverse is true, for I know that compulsory school attendance is the law of Europe in far more places than it is in America.

If it is true that American watches can be bought as cheap as European, and if American cutlery is purchasable as low, then why protect them? All such assertions are simply poor, miserable balderdash, thrown in to excite prejudice No one doubts American capacity to make as good articles as the European A great portion of the laborers of our factories are Europeans, and the whole question is, shall we insure American superiority thro' the natural law of free trade? Or shall we provide protection to blosted wealth, and thereby encourage inferiority in production?

The Judge's personalities must pass unnoticed. He does not know me, nor I him but he can't be a gentleman, or else he would not use personalities where he lacks argument.

This concludes my tariff speech No. 2, to be followed as occasion serves me with others. I am aware the subject is, in itself a dry one, and that the detailed statement, which must almost necessarily form a part of such speeches, make it appear dryer still—And yet I must insist again and again that we cannot fight the Republican party successfully unless we pierce this, the centre of all its politics* Its office holders and and its office seekers, its political theologians and its theological politicians, and all their platforms and public measures subserve but one end—monopolies for Eastern capital. The negro, slavery, the war, the Union, morality, religion and political agitation of every nature and description, are but stage scenery to the great preponderating object of the Republican party The commercial success of the favored States of this Union is through tariff and bank monopolies

THE NEW DAHOMEY---HOW THE NEGRO IS TRAMPLING ON THE WHITE MAN DOWN SOUTH.

Some sixteen miles from Mt Pleasant S C, Mr. Samuel Frazer, a gentleman of means and character, has the supervision of a large and valuable plantation, owned by a kinsman of his. A large number of freedmen are employed upon it in the cultivation of long staple cotton. registration of the precinct in which this place is embraced was held about four miles distant, and six days were devoted to that work On account of the lateness of the season and the presence of caterpillars, Mr Frazer informed the laborers that he could not permit them to register their names until Saturday. Some of these noble sons of toil, considering it to be the duty of the freedmen to do what he chooses, repaired to the poll on Monday and return after nightfall without having their names registered Mr Frazer reproved them sharply for disobeying his orders, stating that if they absented themselves from the place on any other day except Saturday, his duty to his employer would oblige him to deduct the time lost from their wages; further more, he refused to issue rations to the workmen who had spent Monday at the polls

This aroused the anger of the negroes; so, vowing vengeance they left the plantation Tuesday morning and reported Mr Frazer to the registers. The board is composed of Messrs Smith and Yates (white), and Aaron (black) Our colored friends represented that Mr Frazer had forbidden them to register, and threatened to turn them off if they left the plantation This greatly stirred the wrath of Mr Aaron Logan, who, in vehement terms, demanded the instant arrest of Mr. Frazer

Mr. Smith opposed the arrest on the ground that it would not do to proceed to such a measure on a verbal statement, He also urged the postponement of so extreme a measure on account of the lateness of the hour, reminding them that it would be midnight before the could reach Charleston These and other pleas he offered, but with no avail; the sable Dogberry had made up his mind to the worst, so after much abuse of his colleague, Mr Smith, refusing to sign the warrent Logan said, with an oath, that he would order "the white scoundrel to jail on his own responsibility." And he did. A crowd of some two hundred armed and howling negroes arrested Mr. Frazer, in virtue of Logan's warrent and brought him to the jail. There he was not allowed to speak a word in his own defence, but was immediately conducted to Chrleston by the circuitous and unfrequented routes; the negroes on the route restoring to all *sorts of means* to mortify and frighten their helpless victim, who was compelled to walk during the whole journey of the twenty miles Arrived at Charleston he was of course dismissed by the officer in command, Logan was but under arrest and the negro guard ordered back to their work —*Ex*

WEBSTER AND HAYNE —When Hayne, of South Carolina, urged on by his Southern friends, had made his speech which called forth that immortal reply of the great "Northern Lion," many of Webster's friends struck with Hayne's real ability, began to say to each other — "Can Webster answer that?"

Mrs. Webster was present at the Capitol and was greatly agitated at the fire and force of the hero of South Carolina. She rode home with a friend in advance of her husband. At last the "Lion" came tramping up to the door and marched in, an easy unconcerned way. His wife hastened into the hall just as she was and with tears in her eyes said.

"Can you—can you answer Mr Hayne.

With a sort of grunt or quiet roar, her lord turned upon her, "Answer him! I'll grind him finer than snuff in your box!"

In due time the Websterian thunder rolled through the arches of the Capitol, and Hayne was ground fine.

"What do you think now," says the General's friend to his Southern acquaintance, of our "Northern Lion?"

The reply came quick, but rather angrily: "He's a long-jawed, strong-jawded, tough-hided devil!"

DEAD.—Mr. R G. Horton, one of the editors and proprietors of the New York *Day Book*, died at Dobb's Ferry, near that city, of congestion of the lungs, on the 22d. ult., His death was sudden and unexpected. Many of our readers are familiar with the writings of Mr. Horton. He was an earnest Democrat, and in his writings and through the columns of the *Day Book*, was perhaps ahead of all his competitors in fighting the battles of Democracy. In addition to his editorial labors, Mr. Horton was the author of several publications—a "Life of James Buchanan," a "History of the Tammany Society," and a "Youths History of the Great Civil War," which has had such a large circulation He was also an active and zealous member of the State Rights Society, a committee of which accompanied his remains to Fishkill, where he was interred.

Everybody knows that a very high degree of culture is insisted upon by the ladies who are the head of our fashionable female seminaries. An undergraduate of one of these institutions—we shall not say whether in New York or in Brooklyn—was one evening in the parlor, when the conversation of a small circle turned upon the drama After mention had been made and criticism indulged in, on several of Shakespeare's plays, our young lady was asked: "Have you ever seen Booth?" "No," was the reply. "I have not seen Booth played, but have heard it very highly spoken of I intend to hear it the very first opportunity!"

—Weak in the knees—John George Kurtz.

VALUABLE REMEDIES FOR DANGEROUS DISEASES.

The editor of the Pittsburg *Christian Advocate* has recently had a severe attack of erysipelas. He tells how he was cured as follow.

After trying some of the remedies usually employed for the arrest of erysipelas, the attending physician (N. W. White, M. D.,) prescribed cranberries in their natural state, mashed into a jelly and then spread abundantly upon the parts affected This in a single night subdued the disease, and in the space of a few days dissipated the swelling. We are sure that it will prove a sovereign remedy for the disease in all other cases.—Dr Bond, while editor of the *Advocate and Journal*, published at several times that he had found a specific for the cure of erysipelas As an eminent physician in Baltimore, before he was elected editor of the "great official," his opinion was entitled to great weight, and many Methodist families used the remedy with unvarying success. We commend this treatment, then, with confidence Cranberries, mashed into a fine pulp, and applied to parts of the body affected with erysipelas, will surely effect a cure

The Milwaukee (Wisconsin) *Democrat* gives a valuable cure for cancers, as follows:

Our attention has been recently called to a cure for cancers, which is of so much importance that we wish to make it known as widely as possible. Some eight months ago, Mr T B Mason, who keeps a music store on Wisconsin street, and is a brother of the well known Lowell Mason, ascertained that he had a cancer on his face the size of a pea It was cut by Dr, Walcott, and the wound partially healed Subsequently it grew again, and while he was in Cincinnati on business it attained the size of a hickory nut. He has remained there since Christmas under treatment, and has come back perfectly cured The process is this:

A piece of sticking-plaster was put over the cancer, with a circular piece cut out of the center a little larger than the cancer, and a small circular rim of healthy skin next to it was exposed. Then a plaster made of chloride of zinc, blood root and white flour was spread on a piece of muslin of the size of this circular opening, and applied to the cancer for twenty-four hours. On removing it the cancer will be found burnt into, and appear of the color and hardness of an old shoe-sole, and the circular rim outside of it will appear white and purboiled, as if scalded by hot steam. The wound is now dressed, and the outside rim soon suppurates, and the cancer comes out a hard lump, and the place heals up

The plaster kills the cancer, so that it sloughs out like dead flesh, and never grows again This remedy was discovered by Dr. Fell, of London, and has been used by him for six or eight years, with unfailing success, and not a case has been known of the reappearance of the cancer where this remedy has been applied It has the sanction of the most eminent physicians and surgeons of London, but has not till recently been used in this country, and many of the faculty with their proverbial opposition to innovation, look on it with distrust. We saw Mr Mason at church yesterday, and have since conversed with him, and took particular notice of the cicatrized wound and can only say that if cure is permanent—and, from the evidence of six or eight years experience in other cases, we have no doubt it is—the remedy ought to be universally known. We have referred to this case, because Mr. Mason is well known both here and at the East. The experiment excited much interest in Cincinnati, and we call the attention of the faculty of this State to the remedy. If it is what is claimed for it, this terrible disease will be shorn of most of its terrors. The application is painful, but the pain is of comparatively brief duration, which any one so afflicted would cheerfully endure.

NECESSITY OF LOVE.—Carlyle—is it not?—says that to 'cease to love is to cease to live' True it is that the heart is sending out the tendrils of its affections after some object continually.—But it can never be content with anything save God alone Man is always longing for something new, but no sooner is the coveted object attained then it palls upon the taste.

And this strong necessity of loving something makes a man form idols for himself, which he invests with fancied perfections and when all these fade away in his grasp and he finds their unsubstantiality, he must either become a misanthrope or a Christian When a man has learned to know the infinite love of God in Christ, then he discovers something which will not grow cold, for the comparison of God's long suffering and repeated pardon with his own ingratitudo convinces him that it is an unchangeable love.

A MIXTURE.—The afflicted widow, the disconsolate family, the lamented Mr Edward Jones, and the beaver hat trade, are somewhat "mixed" in the following extract from the columns of an English paper and after vain endeavors on our part, we must leave our readers to class it either as an "obituary," a "token of affection," or a "puff extraordinary": "Died, on the 11th ultime, at his shop on Fluet street, Mr, Edward Jones, much respected by all that knew and dealt with him. As a man, he was amiable; as a hatter, upright and moderate. His virtues were beyond all price, and his beaver hats were only $1 4s. each. He was left a widow to deplore his loss, and large stock to be sold cheap for the benefit of his family. He was snatched to the other world in the prime of his life, and just as he had concluded an extensive purchase of felt, which he got so cheap that the widow can supply hats at a more moderate charge than any other house in London. His disconsolated family will carry on the business with punctuality."

"——Madam," said a husband to his young wife, in a little altercation which will spring up in the best regulated familes "when a man and his wife have quarrelled, and each considers the other at fault, which of the two ought to advance towards a reconciliation?" "The best natured and wisest of the two," said the wife, putting up her mouth for a kiss, which was given with unction. She was the conqueror.

——An editor, getting tired of paying printers, resolved to put his own shoulder to the wheel. Here is a specimen of his effort at setting type:

"we think we shall Do most of our own Setting t Y Fo hesetter—Printers may talk about having difficulties but we do not experience much difficulty.

The following conversation occurred between a graceless boy and his teacher, "What does your father do when he sits at the table?" "He asks for the brandy bottle." "I don't mean that. Well, then, what does your mother do when you sit down at the table?" "She says she will wring our necks if we spill any grease on the floor."

——Played out—Brown and his Campaigner!)

THE WARBLING OF THE BLACKBIRDS.

BY JEAN INGELOW.

When I hear the waters fretting,
When I see the chesnut letting
All her lovely blossoms falter down, I think,
"Alas the day;"
Once, with magical sweet singing,
Blackbirds set the woodland ringing
That awakes no more with April hours wear themselves away
In our hearts fair hope lay smiling.
Sweet as air, and all beguiling,
And there hung a mist of bluebells on the slope and down the dell,
And we talked of joy and splendor
That the years unborn would render,
And the blackbirds helped us with the story, for they knew it well.

Piping, fluting, "Bees are humming,
April's here, and Summer's coming;
Don't forget us when you walk, a man with men in pride and joy,
Think on us in alleys shady,
When you step a graceful lady
For no fairer day have we to hope for, little girl and boy.

"Laugh and play, O helping water,
Lull our downy sons and daughters,
Come, O wind and rock their leafy cradle in thy wandering joy.
When they wake, we'll end the measure
With a wild sweet cry of pleasure,
And a "Hey down derry, let's be merry!" little girl and boy."

—*Exchange.*

THIS, THAT AND THE OTHER.

——There is a female brass band in Decatur, Illinois.

——The yellow fever has made its appearance in Vicksburg.

——There were several shocks of earthquake in East Tennessee last week.

——The Shenandoah Valley is being rapidly filled up by emigrants from the North.

——Misery requires action—happiness repose.

——Why is copper like burnt offerings? Because it's in cents

——May your whole family be jammed into one coffin, is an expressive Chinese oath

——Graves are but the prints of the foot steps of the angel of eternal life.

——In trouble we often come off better than we expect, and always better than we deserve.

——The way to escape a fall is to fear one's own weakness, and not go too fast.

——Gov. Swann, of Maryland, has purchased several 12 pounder Napoleon brass guns for the batteries in Baltimore.

——A man in Boston has invented a pocket that cannot be picked. A pocket always worth picking is still a desideratum.

——A Mr. Whitney of Texas was lately fined fifty dollars for speaking disrespectfully to a Negro Bureau agent.

——A shoemaker out West has advertised for