The Voting Day. \_-The Washing D:

ar cause now overc ast. have deen high, have found a man at last. liblow, the coons sky-high, mes K. Polk of Tennesse. Hickory, as they say. best the federal nominee. on the voting day, us march, march, drum, drum, Shout, shout away, for all the folk will go for Polk, Upon the Voting Day . . shall make a glorious fight, he teds will soon diskiver, Truth and Justice, Law and Right. Il row them up Salt River, fact the whiggies can't mistake. ne truth they can't gainsay, at Polit the stake, is sure to take, Change Loting Day, g march, march, drum, drum, March, march away. guithe folk will go for Polk, Upon the Voting Day.

Hany Clay; the people say, sure to be defeated, never can forget the way Hickory was cheated, en can tell, where er they dwell, ulace or in cottage, Harry then, his vote did sell, e Esau, for his "pottage." But-march, march, drum, drum, March, march away, Ve'll wipe the stain, away again, Upon the Voting Day. ones now issue from his mouth.

on the tariff question, Trade's his watchword at the South, dat the North Protection. enrthings to different men, soldiers prates of battles, peculators wields his pen, dillren talks of rattles . . et march, march, drum, drum. March, march away, ais is no go, as we shall show, Upon the voting day. abobs he will drink champagne, working men hard cider, your filly on the name. es he may bestride her, ase a beggar's ragged coat, beauty in a hovel, to buy the poor man's vote, ing him a shovel! ie, fie, shome, shame, ou know it, Harry Clay,

this is only going to last Intil the voting day. he's very meck indeed, re as Holy Willie, obut Clay that took the fead adering poor Cilley. ito that a barbarous deed. tauron the nation ? total Cilley, hear it plead Purs in elevation! march, drum, drum. Viri march away, To spe the stain, away agaiu, m the voting day. Eckory then our watchword be, willian and in valley. in end of Liberty his name shall rally. I may swi g. or feast, or fast, " November moon, end in this at last, in that same old Coon march, march, drum, drum,

on the voting day: Lines to my Boot.

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g to

the folk, will go for Polk,

ich, march away,

hon art silent now ! which on the pavement rang, ang days with echoing clang, er make a row; ies sunk into decay, and heels have worn away. an art silent now!

on hast lost thy sole! welts no longer meet; ett against my feetof a hole; ou'lt press the rushes plat, ecords that form the mat. ou has lost thy sole!

A Sister's Grave.

blight, or sorrow fade, with friendly care, bul to heaven conveyed ... it blossom there. - Coleridge.

[Reported for the Daily Albany Argus] Speech of Hon. Silas Wright. DELIVERED AT WATERTOWN, N. Y.

Mr. WRIGHT said he had been, in the course of the performance of the services which for many years had been devolved upon him by the kindness of ion—never have, and I know of none his fellow-citizens—he had been often who do." "Well then will you be called upon by citizens and subjects of good enough to tell me what you mean. foreign governments to converse about You call yourself a free trade man?"our popular institution. And when he | "I do so, and I mean this, I am friendhad undertaken to tell them that with ly to having the trade of the country. us the people were not mere subjects kept as free as it can be kept, and raise government we had rested on them as its basis and received its direction from our institutions will permit." ... Then their will—it was a statement which sir, you are in favor of a tariff for rethey seldom failed to receive with incredulity. The proudest moment of necessary to support the government?" his life would be this, if now he could | "To be sure—as much so as yoursell." have an intelligent citizen of one of the governments of the oid world standing he called himself a free trade and antiby his side, and could point him to tariff man, he was in favor of a tariff for this vast assemblage and ask him whether he did not think that the Amerithe government of the country. Look, conunued Mr. W. as if in this imaginapiblect by his side) look at this sky rding to your notions of government, iat has brought this great mass here? icour breast rests the deep abiding | principle. esciousness that a crisis has come in theffairs of our government demandwhat reference to the character of the eather or the comfort of your positit? Aye, it would be a demonstrain to such a man beyond the power o argument; and fellow-citizens, woulthat you had one more competent to I am to aid you in the dischargof your duty as freemen of this especial to the democracy of Jefferson, an Lewis, and Oswego, and St. Lawrent will I devote the strength of my voiceand the best exertions of my

feeble mid.

discussed afore you four years ago, one of pregling and universal interest. I refer to the question of a tariff. It is a vast quetion-a question of great complication but I believe, with a lit- us? tle of your alm, dispassionate reflection, and a far draft on your candor, we can arrive at ouclusions clear and unquestioned een upon this intricate subject. What continued he) is the difference betwen the two parties on this subject? Or opponents tell us they are in favor of protective tariff; and that a protective taiff as they understand it, is a source of wery blessing, individually and collectvely, to every portion of the whole country. That we may understand eachigher perfectly, let us first ascertain, i we can, what we should properly inderstand by a protective tariff-for believe a brief exingenious opponent place there-let us look at what they mean and how we should understand thein, when they tell you that we are the free trade party of the country, and refer you to a portion of our brethren at the south who assume that name. It is a misapplication of terms to us. We feel and know it .-We are not in favor of free trade in the proper, fair, and legitimate sense of these terms. Are our southern brethren so? Do they desire a repeal of all duties, and that the necessary revenue shall be raised by a direct tax on property ! I cannot answer any farther than I am informed; but I will give you in candor and frankness the information assumed by those who acted politically pairing to Washington at the commence-

views, and said "I beg you tell me, if tion of the country. Where were the revenue duty, with protection incident, you have satisfied yourself that our revenue system is all wrong—that we should no longer tax foreign imports to raise revenue to support government, but have a direct tax upon the property of the country?" "No," said the first man asked, "I entertain no such opincall it free trade, because it is as free as venue, and of so much duty as may be And here was the explanation. Tho' y position, and speaking to a foreign if they told the truth, they are not free sembled multitude, and tell me, ac- entire absence of duties, and I have not huld he not believe that it is because | versation that he is in favor of such a

misapplication of terms. He said to in our earnest, patriotic attention, these gentlemen that he was in favor of a protective tariff, and the reply-was, "you are in favor of a heresy, an oppression, an equality in the administration of the government. But what was a protective tariff, in the proper sense of the term? It was a tariff, in his pose of supplying the government with Yet called on as I have been' revenue, and so arranged as to protect, Every election (Mr. Wright went was an explanation of what Mr. W.

The thing was impracticable in uself; because one article would not hear ten per cent., until you prohibited it, and "put a uniform duty on both." Bethey could be without destroying the others. He believed in fair healthful revenue by cutting up the trade. This competition, in every trade and every But there was another, and a third where he could. It would be to the I have. I admit when I saw this name ground. There were certain interests in this country, which came in compewith me, at the south, it startled and tition with similar interests in foreign ference to wool, you benefit the farmer

What were our principal staple articles? you get revenue. But prohibition sinks laces of foreign countries? Bread stuffs were one. Could you be revenue and raises the price. In other nefit the farmers and the growers of words you establish a legal monopoly. bread-stuffs by putting a duty on foreign bread-stuffs? No Why not? Because we do not import bread-stuffs, but can be protected. Hemp, in the south- are not specific; but there is another export them. We look for a market not merely to our own country but to though I think the time is close by the whole world, and we send our flour when that will cease-for already se- plained. The law says, every yard to all quarters of the globe. What then made the price of our flour, and where gone to Europe, and the experiment be valued when imported, at twenty was it made? In the great markets of has proved very fortunate. As the new cents the square yard, and on that valour country-in New York, Boston and state continues to open, it will come to ue, pay a duty of 30 cents on the dolto be governed, but were a part of the government itself—aye, that all the of government; and when it is so, I government itself—aye, that all the of government; and when it is so, I governed the price there? Was it the is protected. The sugar of the south the mass of citizens of this country, call of our own people on those towns is a protected article. It is highly pro- what does the square, yard cost abroad for flour? No; but the entire demand tected. But protection there yields refor flour in New York, governed the venue. It soundly taxes us, as every suppose is the average? We purchase, price there—as well the demand for body can testify. We dont complain. I believe, in the retail stores, at from 6 exportation as for consumption. What Let us go reasonably there. But sup- to 16 cents. It is a very fine and rich good then did our duty on foreign flour pose you carry the duty to prohibition, article, when you go beyond that.and wheat do; when foreign flour and and to protect the sugar grower of The average would be 10 or 123 cents. wheat did not come? None what ever. Louisians, entirely exclude the foreign What would be the cost abroad? Some The duty neither brought money into article. What would we pay for su- of it 6 or 7 cents—the mass of it. revenue; and opposed only to a tariff the treasury nor the pockets of the far- gar? We should be taxed on some What is the duty? Why, you must laid for the mere purpose of protection mer. This was no fault of the law, other necessary article, to supply the value the yard at 20 cents, and at that tean people felt that they were a part of alone. This was the explanation given but resulted from the impossibility of deficiency in the treasury. This is an by all these gentlemen of their positions protecting an article so as to raise the illustration of the prohibitory system, as free trade men. If they were candid, price while we regularly export it. So and if it is just and politic in no in- as much as it is worth then add thirty with our beef. We did not import stance, one interest will demand it as per cent-thus making the duty sixty trademen, tho' they call themselves so. beef for consumption. We raised strongly as another. which was still lowering) and at this For free trade neccessarily implies an more than our own people would buy, and we looked to other countries for a yet met the first man in public life in market for our surplus. Then the du- present tariff. I would not have agita- and sheetings that abroad cost 20 cents. in this Union, who will admit in con- ty under the present tariff (100 per cent. on the present price of beef) did our believed that while the law contained duty. Here the true principle is refarmers no good. It could not. Fol- many good things, it also contained versed. The necessary article is taxed Mr. W. went on to advert to another low on with his cheese. The present tariff imposed a duty of nine cents a pound on cheese. Where was the far- I was compelled to act, to do what I us from a grievous monopoly in that mer of this or any other country of the State, who could say that this has had even a little effect on his cheese this year? [Laughter.] Aye, said Mr. W., I fear it will prove to be true that the farmer will be glad to get even half the judgment, imposed for the great pur- duty for the whole price of his cheese. So the duty on these articles was of no and yet be an equally effective protecpracticable utility-not because the tion to them. Whether I am mistaken with thutmost cheerfulness, as but a as far as they may be protected, all the fault was in Congress or the law, but great interests of the country—the main | because we exported these articles, and | speak of the duty on coarse wool from the dedicracy of this state, and most and principal object of which should be they therefore could not be protected. abroad. There is a description invoi- 30 cents on the dollar. Take calico revenue for the public treasury. Even If then these articles were out of the ced abroad as costing not more than which costs abroad 20 cents. That his southern friend would tell him that reach of protection, so far the agricultu- seven cents, which pays a duty of five he found no fault with that-but what ral interest was beyond the reach of he understood by a protective tariff protection. Where did the farmer cal duty of three mills on the pound of would be a tariff of duties imposed not come within it? On his wool. We wool. It is said this wool don't come to raise revenue for the treasury, but never export wool. We did not now. on) briughwith it to us, issues of vast purely and simply to protect certain fa- We did not grow as much as we con- no wool worth seven cents, it is true; the highest taxed. There is a discrimimportant dividing the two parties of vorite and particular interest to the pre- sumed. Every year we imported for- but our farmers do raise wool that will ination but the wrong way. And here our country This election has brought judice of others. Neither was Mr. W. eign wool. Was it not easy to see how answer the very same purpose that this I think the law defective. I doubt if a along with, with many others much in favor of such a tariff. Here then our duty protected our farmers? For does to every practical extent: With you don't discriminate enough on these when the Spaniards or the Belgian my own eyes, on my journey from meant by a protective tariff, and of what brought his wool here, he must first Washington in the month of June, I on the value of all. If it is necessary his southern friend meant by free trade. pay our duty and meet our farmers on saw in Vermont a manufactory, sur- to tax cotton 30 per cent, tax all the Where then was the difference between equal terms. The duty then was a protection, and the article was subject Mr. W. stated what his rule would to protection. It would be reached by be in arranging a revenue tariff. He | Congress in regulating this tariff law. would by no means lay the same rate | He would then, raise the duty high on of duty on every article of importation. wool, in proportion to articles that required no protection of one great interest. But would he go so high that wool could not be imported? Prohi- these manufacturers with reference to as connected with these articles, the destroyed revenue. Another would bit importation, and thus defeat any rebear 50 per cent., and yet the trade hold venue from wool? If he did, what made by each is protected by a duty of liey of our opponents. Suppose we up, from the nature of the article. It would be the consequence? It would forty cents on the dollar. But the wood carry our duty on wollens and cottons was absurd, in a revenue sense, to say give to the farmer, who raised wool, a perfect monopoly of the market. They cause do that, and you either fail to get | could command their own price, acthe revenue you want, or you prohibit cording to the demand for wool, the the importation altogether Mr. W. foreign articlo being excluded; and would then discriminate according to every citizen who did not raise wool, amination will salsfy us that a confu- the nature of the article. That would and must wear woolen cloth, must pay sion and misapplication of terms has be one ground of discrimination. Eye- more. And where was his remuneraproduced as much difficulty on this ry community consumed of foreign im- tion? If he paid a revenue duty, his great question as any other cause. But ported articles, a portion which are remuneration would be revenue and re- If it is right to protect the manureally necessaries of life, or have be- lief from taxation. But if foreign wool facturer, it is right to protect the some other articles, to make it up. mocrats, a stumbling block which our come so among all classes. Another was prohibited, it paid nothing into the farmer also, and to the same extent. This And I ask any man who has the curiportion were emphatically luxuries. treasury, and in addition to the price of is not the defect. There are a vast osity to examine this subject, to go to They were purchased and consumed to woolen cloth, something else must be many others. A great many duties gratify taste, the pride of dress, the taxed. This would be clearly not pro- under this law are what are de- ber of years, and see on what he can pride of living, the style of our houses, tection, but prohibition. And here nomicated specific duties; not duties lay duties to supply this deficiency of equipages, &c. Would he tax these was the difference between us and our on the pound weight of the goods. six millions, made by raising this protwo classes alike to raise revenue?- respected opponents. They went for Take the strong, firm black silk, hibition. I know of none but tea and Would he tax the necessaries of life all the duty they could get-all you which is an article worn generally which every man, women and child could impose for prohibitory, instead in all our country towns and villages. must consume, and the luxuries of the of protective duties. This Mr. W. was Weigh a piece of it; value it. It will facturerers of wool and cotton a monoprich equally? No. He would tax against. He would not raise up a mothe necessaries as light as he could, nopoly among our farmers, any sooner and secure the necessary revenue; and than among our manufacturers; and no he would tax the luxuries as heavily as snoner among our manufacturers than

articles you could benefit by a tariff? all others derive an equivalent, because

Carry this along to the manufactured article of northern agriculture which duty on cotton manufacturers. They west and west can also be protected, contrivance applicable to them, called a veral cargoes of American hemp have of cotton, bleached or unbleached, shall

During the last session, I was one of willing, when the subject came up and sufficiently high. I think with safety cents on the dollar in value-a practistreet, was working American wool .- They should be protected, but not in Both made the same goods; sattinetts this unequal way. for the New York market. How stood | Let us consider, (continued Mr. W.) protection? Precisely allke—the cloth | prohibitory policy—for that is the polmanufactured by the one is protected up to the prohibition-and to protect by a duty of forty cents on the dollar, our manufacturers, and incidentally in and by the other, with a duty of five the article of woot, our farmers. We cents on the dollar. Is the protection go so high with our duty as to prohibto the manufacturer, equal in both ca- it importation. We first give our man-

yards of fine, figured French silks. It will cost half as much money abroad. of life? I believe it would be unjust. Yeuthe pound weight pays the same | unequal, and most impolitic. duty of two and a half dollars in the But, we are told, this policy is neone case and in the other. What is the cessary to protect the labor of the counwas another ground of discrimination. thing But he would protect the farmer consequence? The plain farmer's and try-and that it is the productive labor mechanic's tamily, who do not or can- of the Union which we desire to protect not indulge in silks beyond the plain by this prohibitory system. d Let us See the inequality (continued Mr. substantial dress, of the description I see how far the labor of the country W.) of this prohibitory policy. In rehave designated, pay about double the can be protected—how far it is in the alarmed me. I could not conceive that countries—and Mr. W. would discrimi-men of sense, of information, of exten-nate in reference to them. When an no revenue. His neighbor raises grain; in the extra, fine and light silks of have already seen that the labor emsive practical experience should have importation came in competition with a another beef, another butter and cheese France. I think this is perverting the played in raising grain, beef, pork, but adopted notions of that stamp, as practi- domestic article, he would raise the tax and pork. You cannot protect them; whole matter. but you favored cither, ter, and cheese, cannot be protected; cable under our government. On re- on the foreign article as far as revenue and yet you must tax them on some you should favor those who purchase because you cannot by duties change pairing to Washington at the commencerequired, to favor the domestic. But other article of consumption, to supply and wear the more necessary article.—
the value of them. We export them.
Then you cannot protect that class of the last session, finding that he would not go so far as to defeat the this subject must be pressed on us for object of the whole—the obtaining of deprived by your prohibitions wood.

It is subject must be pressed on us for object of the whole—the obtaining of deprived by your prohibitions wood.

Is this fair, useful, equal just to Tomy of the confirm wiles and daughters sense; the manufacturing class of the confirm to baye of these southern members of congress

To see how far we might go—take mind it is not either. So long as you them; and because we do shall my pay them; and because we do shall my pay them.

double or treble what, the lady does who is able to wear the, rich silks and

Again-our coarse cotton-and we

speak in the presence of those who un-

derstand this better than I do-take our

minimum duty, which may be thus exwhere it comes from? What do you value pay a duty of 30 cents on the dollar. You value it at two or three times or ninety, and as the table will show. one hundred and twenty per cent .those who was willing to modify the Take those who can afford the shirting ted this subject voluntarily, although I | What do they pay? Thirty per cent many unjust and bad ones. But I was the highest, if not entirely prohibited; but the domestic competition relieves believed to be right. I will give one pan of the tariff. Take up the tables instance in which I thought the law of importations, and you will find the defective. As to this very article of bleached cottons coming in on the highwool-I think the duty on fine wool est valuations. Take the calicoes .-Value every square yard at 30 cents; to our farmers, it might be reduced then charge a duty of thirty per cent on some-made to yield more revenue, that. All of your purchase calico .-What do you pay for the mass of wear in this country?-Twelve and a half or not time will determine. But I or sixteen cents. But the statue value is at thirty; and then charges a duty of pays thirty per cent, duty; while the plain and cheap article, in common use, pays double and treble duty. Here the true principle is again reversed .in competition with ours. We grow The cheaper and necessary article is rounded by wool growers, employed same. Not put an artificial value on busily and exclusively in working the the poorer article to increase the duty. wool of Smyrna, which paid five cents | Still I would protect generously-and duty on the dollar, or three mills on the | go to the full extent of what is justpound. Another factory across the these manufacturers of wool and cotton.

ses. But if the coarse wool was char- ufacturers a monopoly of the market. ged with as much duty as the fine, Then we have only domestic compewould I have found one factory tition to protect us from exhorbitant. working the wool of Smyrna? No. prices. But we lose six millions of the tables of importations, for any numcoffee, which are now free. And would it be right to give the manuwhole community on these necessaries