Republican Vainer. Star

GETTYSBURG, PA. FRIDAY EVENING, AUGUST 14, 1846.

WHOLE NO. 584.

THE EEAUTIFUL LAND. BY THOMAS MACKELLAR There is a land immortal, The beautiful of lands ; Beside the ancient portal A sentry grinly stands. He only can undo it, And open wide the door; And mortals who pass through it, Are mortals never more.

That glorious land is Heaven, And Death the sentry grim The Lord therefore has given The opening keys to him.

And ransomed spirits sighing And sorrowful for sin, Do pass the gate in dying, And freely enter in.

Though dark and drear the passage That leadeth to the gate, Yet grace comes with the message, To souls that watch and wait ; And, at the time appointed, A messenger comes down, And leads the Lord's annointed From th' cross to glory's crown, Their sighs are lost in singing,

They're blessed in their tents: Their journey heavenward winging, They leave to earth their fears. Death like an angle seemeth; "We welcome thee," they cry; Their face with glory beameth Tis life for them to die.

POLITICAL.

REMARKS OF HON. ANDREW STEWART.

OF PENNSYLVANIA, In defence of the Protective Policy-delivered in the House of Representatives, on 14th March and 27th May, 1846.

Mr. STEWART said he regretted that this great question of national protection, the most important that could possibly occupy the attention of American statesmen, was constantly resolved by gentlemen on the other side into a mere question of party. Separated from the pernicious influences of party, he was sure there could be but one opinion upon the subject. The contest was for the American market. Foreigners, and ospecially the British, were the parties on the one side, and the Americans on the other; and the only question was, which side should we take? By adopting "free-trade" we give our market to Foreigners-by adhering to Protection, we secure both to our people. Disguise it as you will, this is the true and only question to be decided, and the fate of the country deposits on the second the firsted gentlemen would decide in favor of their own country coor of their own farmers, mechanics, and laboring men—that they would protect their own shops, and in the conversion of our own agricultural produce into articles for use, instead of importing them from abroad; for it was demonstrable that more than one-half of the hundred millions of dollars annually sent abroad to purchase foreign goods, went to pay for foreign agricultural proand fed in foreign countries instead of our own. Mr. S. begged gentlemen upon this great Amer-

prejudice, and come up to its consideration in a hen, these party appeals? Was it because gengreat question of protecting American Industry be discussed on great, broad American principles: a true American heart in his bosom.

Mr. S. said he would now proceed to answer to be adopted and maintained by this country; plicity, for "truth needs not the foreign aid of ornament;" he would state facts-facts which he was prepared to establish by official or other conclusive evidence, with the inferences fairly deducible from them - and he would submit them with confidence to the candor and good sense of this House and of the American people.

In the first place, then, he would notice some protection, and just now repeated by the gentleman from Alabama, (Mr. Payne,) who had spoken last. ON PRICES.

The first argument of the gentleman had been The gentleman said that it injured them by infor the gentleman's first assertion was, that proa protective duty levied in this country on any article which we could and did manufacture extlemen to point him to a single instance in reference to which this was not true. The prices of commodities, instead of being raised by protection, paid for them when imported from abroad. The gentleman, if he had walked up to the Fair, might there have seen American cotton, such as had cost, when the enormous minimums were first imposed for its protection by Mr. Lowndes and Mr. Calhoun, S5 cents a yard, now ready to be deliv- THE EFFECT OF THE TARIFF ON LABOR ered in any quantity, and of better quality, at 7 cents; and woollen jeans, sold in 1810 at 65, now selling, of superior quality, for 35 cents; and these articles were subject to the very highest duties in the whole catalogue-proving, beyond all rich monopolists, the lords of the loom. contestation, the truth of the proposition denoun- Mr. S. said that just the reverse of this was true. ced as an absurdity by the gentleman, that the While protection greatly benefited both agriculhighest duties, often produce the lowest prices, ture and labor, it was but a small advantage, if any, when levied upon articles which we can supply to rested capital. The gentleman and his friends, to the extent of our own wants. Here was the without knowing it, were in fact doing more hor

prices. Can the gentleman decythem? There intended to build furnaces in Pennsylvania this they stand on impregnable foundations, firm as spring, but had suspended their purpose till they had undergone little or no reduction, owing to the nia and the people of the South most wanted,constantly increasing home demand for both, re-, They wanted protection—New England could do sulting from the protective policy. He submitted without it. Virginia wanted it, North Carolina

He did not say that the effect of all duties was to immish prices; on the come duties to increase had is was the effect of some duties to increase h prices. But what he said was this: that duties levied on articles we could make to the extent of people employed in the fields and in the work- our own wants, and with a view to protect and increase our own manufactures, did in all cases rate in the and to lower r duce worked up in these goods by labor employed ing home competition. His position was this: duties levied for revenue on articles we cannot produce, generally increased prices; whilst protective duties, levied on articles we can and do produce, alican question to separate themselves from party ways, in the end, diminished prices. The truth of prejudice, and come up to us consucration to a true American spirit. It was a question that soared far above and beyond the reach of mere Why was just as obvious as the fact. When the supply was just as obvious as the fact. of an article was not equal to the demand, he a themen were arraid to meet the question on its for the moment increase the price and profits of mitted the immediate effect of a high duty might own intrinsic and independent merits—was this its manufacture, but this very increase induced creased supply resulting, soon brought downsthe price and profits to the lowest rates, proving the and it would be so discussed by every one who had the arguments that had been urged against Pro- ployed in its production was studied and improvtection and in favor of Free-trade, and then give ed; an increased supply was the natural consehis own views as to the true American policy quence; and increased supply, while the demand remained the same, must always diminish prices. I and in doing so, he would study clearness and sim- Would the gentleman undertake to deny that the ed that duties raised prices, be was bound to prove the truth of his position by quoting facts. The man who asserted a thing to be a fact was bound of the arguments urged upon all occasions against S. challenged the gentleman to put his finger on now trying to purchase land in the neigh-What one protected article, the product of Ameri-THE EFFECT OF PROTECTIVE DUTIES can skill and industry, had been permanently inthe position that the effect of a protective tariff had challenged gentlemen, one and all, to point vicinity often ten, twenty, and sometimes, was oppressive, especially on the poor, and on the out a single article, a pin or a needle, the price of interests of agriculture and labor. How was it which had been increased after the imposition of oppressive upon these! No other interest in the a protective duty. They had failed to do it. He country was half as much benefitted by the tariff had called on them at the commencement of the as the farmers, and mechanics, and workingmen. session to hunt up some article. Nearly six creasing the price of manufactured commodities; one; and he now called on gentlemen to point out one if they could. He heard no answer. No tection did invariably increase the price of the ar- article could be found. And yet, gentlemen stood ticles protected. Now, in reply, Mr. S. would up in the face of the country and the world, and distinctly put forth this assertion, to which he advanced the position that protective duties alchallenged contradiction, viz: that there never was ways increased prices. Mr. S. made his appeal to facts. Let the gentlemen meet him with facts They could not; they dealt altogether in assertensively, which had not resulted in bringing down tibus agaist facts. Now if, as Mr. S. had proved the price of that article; and he challenged gen- protective duties had not increased, but reduced prices what became of all this clamor about high prices, robbery, oppression, and plunder? It vanished into thin air; it had no foundation to s'and had been reduced to one-third, one-fourth, and even on a and gentlemen were bound by their own to one-tenth and one-twelfth of what had been principles to go for the protective policy, which reduced the price of manufactured goods by increasing the supply; whilst, on the other hand, it increased the price by increasing the demand for

AND INVESTED CAPITAL. But gentlemen said, that while the tariff was oppressive on the interests of agriculture and labor, it was highly beneficial to invested capital, to the would rejoice to see the South as prosper. The era times in his report. See pages 3 and inilions of State six per cent, bonds sent to would rejoice to see the South as prosper. The policy was to increase the revenue Europe to pay this unfavorable balance of and occupy, fully and treely, their own approprise thereby establishing a monopely by checking Strewart, whether all this was not done by taxing and as happy as the North. They by increasing importations; and, as the trade, where they still remain; drawing and all the elements of wealth and prosper- would reduce the average of duties to one away our species to now the interest.

agricultural produce, and 'enhanced the wages of

labor by increasing its employments.

doctrine, showing that the minimums, the highest protective duties, had produced the greatest reduction of prices. But the same thing was true to a now on its feet—it could get along without help. contradiction-he courted investigation-he defied own markets. The great manufacturers of these gentlemen to disprove an atom of what he had as- goods feared no foreign competition; They had serted. And, to put this truth in the strongest overcome that, and Great Britain was compelled light, he repeated that the highest and most ob-; to impose discriminating duties in her East India ciations, presented precisely the very cases where ufacturers to keep the possession of her own colthe reduction of price had been the greatest.— onial markets. Our manufacturers had thus Those duties, it had been said, now amounted to beaten down British competion in the Chinese Our manufacturers had thus 2 and 300 per cent, ad valorem. And why ! Be- and other foreign markets. What invested capiand, of course, as the price went down, the duty beat the foreigner, what do you want with probore a larger and still larger proportion to it. At tection? I answer, the invested capital in these first, the duty was, say, half the price of the arti- branches don't want it. But I want it, not to faand then gentlemen exclaimed in horror, "What tion. While advocating, therefore, the continuand then gentlement extrained in north, what an abominable duty! It is 300 per cent, on the ance of our existing tariff, and resisting its reducted value of the article! What horrible profits! tion, Mr. 8, was working in the most direct and How the duty must raise the price !" -when all, efficient manner for the interests of American Inthe while the duty remained the same, and its ellect had been, not to increase, but to bring down the interests of American farmers and the Americ and primiter. And sin the general as a towns and towns are the first an absurdity, which no man could swallow, to say then—the only thing that could destroy it. I that the higher the protective duty the lower the was the gentlemen, and those who acted will price. Now Mr. S. would venture to say, that if them, by keeping up this tariff agitation-who capital into that business, and the vast increase of promote and secure monopoly. Those who were supply would be such, and the consequent reduction of price so great, that the U. States would would defer it. One would say to another, "Don't soon supply the world with iron, its capacity for build a new mill or furnace now, the tariff is goits production being unlimited. He had stated, ing to be reduced. Mr. S. knew this to be true, facts, showing that high duties had produced low. He had heard of twelve large companies who had by the fact that whilst manufactures of various Certainly not; it was the very thing to aid them kinds had declined to one-fourth of their former. This gave New England a monopoly; it secured price, agricultural produce and the wages of labor in her hands that which the people of Pennsylvait as a matter of fact, known to every man, wo, wanted it, so did South Carolina, and Georgia, and man, and child, in the country, where manufactured all the West. They wanted protection to build tures exist, that they paid less for manufactured them up: in New England the tariff had done its goods, and received more for their labor and their work—it had fulfilled its office. New England produce, owing to an increased demand. Yet, in 'might now say to this Government, "Father Lam he face of these universally admitted facts, we now of age; I amon my own feet; I can make are told every day on this floor, that the tariff in- my way through the world: I have met John 100 p creases prices, and robs and plunders the farmers! Bull and beat him; I thank you very much for exact what you have done for me, and I will be a burden on you no longer; now take care of the younger branches of the County." young in manufactures. They still needed the helping hand of government; they wanted pro-tection in their intancy. New England was unde magnanimous and patriotic; she wished to following her example; when the South and

But Mr. S. wished to be understood correctly. see other portions of the country prosper iff they were cheeking investments in their own country and in mine, in the South and West, and thereby securing a monopoly and high profits to vested capital, wherever it existed, which could only be reduced by enlarged competition at home? Was not this true? Was it not common sense He put it to every man's understanding. It was not only common sense, but, what was more, it was proved by universal experience.

To show the practical operations of the protective policy, he would take by way of illustration, the neighboring iron works capital to rush into it, and the competition and in- at Mount Savage, near Cumberland. That establishment has been built up within a few years. Some time before it was commenced land could be bought there for two duty on an article produced here, gave an im- and three dollars an acre, which could not pulse to American enterprise; the machinery cm- now be purchased under twenty or thirty dollars; and mineral lands had lately been sold at hundreds of dollars per acre, which a few years before these improvements were made were comparatively worthless, proportion between demand and supply regulated Such were the effects of the protective polprice? Mr. S. hardly thought that he would go icy. Was this system hurtful to agricul-Laurel Factory, not far from this city : the proprietor of that factory lately bought. to prove it, in court or out of court. As a law, the ground on which it stood for five dolyer the gentleman knew this to be so. Now Mr. lars an acre; and the same proprietor was one solitary case where his assertion was true - borhood at fifty, and could not get it. This was the effect of giving the farmers a marhad been first imposed for its protection ? Mr. S. ways multiplied the value of farms in their mineral lands, an hundred fold. And what. was its effect upon labor? Did it not inmonths had elapsed, yet they had failed to find depressed prices but the destruction of em-

tive competition of the paper labor of Europe. House put together. In the case of vested capital the same amount of Mr. S. had mentioned the article of cotton because tall the tariff had done its work; it had built the benefit did not grow out of a tax upon the interview of the general manufactories up; it had introduced improved South? Mr. S. would answer the gentle-strategy of the same amount of material and bread stuffs, minerals, and water-power in abundance, running to waste. This was manifest and undeniable. Our greater or less extent, with respect to every pro- They had exported during the last year between be true. But they were built not by Gov- and ruinous policy; follow the example we must raise them to one hundred and tected article in the entire list. Mr. S. stated infour and five millions of dollars worth of cotton controvertible matters of fact. He challed ged cloth; they had heaten the British out of their what sort of a tax was it upon the South to Instead of coming here repining and comnoxious duties, those abhorred minimums, against colonies on American cottons—first 8, then 10, friend from S. Carolina should feel such but four or five, just turn round, quit your ted at more than eighty millions. How, which gentlemen had wasted such furious denun- and finally 15 and 20 per cent, to enable her mandeep regret at the prosperity of N. Engcause they were fixed specific duties. They re- ral now feared, was American competition at follow their example, and grow rich also, alike—North and South, East and West, then what was Mr. Secretary going to do mained stationary however prices might change; home. But gentlemen exultingly say, it you can The gentleman said that the planters of the Go to the hammer and the loom, the fur- for his revenue? The duty on foreign manufacturers of New England were get- your reach, if you will but put forth your one half. We must, of course, import more cle; as the price; then it became greater than the and build up competion elsewhere. The protect then double the price; then double the price; and at length treble; tive tariff raised against them that very competition, and to that Who gave New England exclusive privi- advantages. You have not only all the extent break up the American supply. Now. ness instead of working on at four or five? you supply the raw material, and above all, necessarily be to get them to take foreign Why did not they commence with coarse you have labor without wages, perfectly goods where they now took domestic, thus the price to one-third of what it was—from 30 can laborers, and not for the interests of large down to 10 cents per yard; and this was robbery vested capital; he went to destroy existing monopoly, by increasing investments and competition—the only thing that could destroy it. It is plain?—

The price to one-third of what it was—from 30 can laborers, and not for the interests of large fabrics, made from their own cotton, just available for such purposes; the hands of supplying the demand from abroad, and so the field, might, in factories, between the price to one-third of what it was—from 30 can laborers, and not for the interests of large fabrics, made from their own cotton, just available for such purposes; the hands of supplying the demand from abroad, and so the field, might, in factories, between the field of the field stage, and going into the higher and finer come highly profitable and productive Could any man in his senses deny it?— branches. The South, he was glad to operatives. Take hold, then, on the Andthen, besides, where was the Secretary the duty on iron and its manufactures were inwere adding vested capital. This agriation operacreased to-morrow 500 per cent, the rapid rush of ted to check new investments, and of course to
were yet in the A B C of the business; land great and especially on those branchtoreign goods? There was the rub. The they were in their intancy; they wanted es of it which New England now could gentleman from Virginia (Mr. Bailey) wanted it no longer on the coarse, but on- no longer hope to compete with Texas ported 211,327 bushels paying a duty of ly on the higher and finer fabries, in which and the rich lands of the Southwest in the lien cents per bushel-15,045 from Ireland, they were now struggling with foreigners, production of cotton. Her worn-out fields | while Ireland took of all our grain only 790 prove them as they can. That such is the practical operation of the system is fully established already owned manufacturing establishments?— by flooding our markets with these articles soil of the new States. Then let her adat an under-value, hoping to indemnify them- dress herself to manufactures. The gen- tions in any other form. The whole of selves for temporary losses by future ex- tleman from S. Carolina seemed to observe, our mighty exports of breadstuffs to Enghorbitant prices, extorted from us when with grief and envy, that New England land, Scotland and Ireland, amounted to American competition is put down and de- was enjoying profits of from forty to lifty less than \$224,000, less than one fourth of

by lis into e cotton

selves, or think others so, to indulge in such | ving machinery, while we were to content | ever and wherever adopted. absurdities. Business was like a pendu-ourselves with the plough and the hoe, and lum-if you give it a strong impulse in profits at the rate of two or three per cent. one direction, the reaction was sure to car- Was that the policy for America to purry it as far in the opposite direction. If sue? They might be Americans who re- reduced prices, where was the taxation? any branch of business, by protection or comended it, but they were certainly play- But suppose it be admitted that the duties otherwise, become highly profitable, the ing into the hands of our transatlantic comrush of capital into it would soon bring it petitors. If manufacturing was such prodown, to the very lowest rates of profit.

POLICY OF THE SOUTH. How was it that Southern gentlemen could shut their eyes to the result of their our money and our profits to ourselves, in coffee, and they were free. Thousands own unwise policy? Let them look how stead of giving both to the labor of Great and hundreds of thousands of our people they stood, and then look at the North .- Britain. The profits of manufacturing don't pay a dollar a year into the National The North plied their shoulder to the were chiefly owing to an enlarged market, Treasury, and thousands not a cent. How wheel; they went to work to better their and to the use and constant improvement would it be under a system of direct taxaso far as that. But, as the gentleman had assert- ture? Then let gentlemen look at the condition; they husbanded their own re- of labor-saving machinery. The saving of tion? The burdens of the Federal Govsources; they employed and diversified labor and the increase of human power ernment would fall on farmers and labortheir labor; they lived upon their own produced in this manner was almost incal- ers more heavily than the heaviest State means; kept their money at home to re- culable. By its aid one feeble woman or taxation. Under a system of direct tax ward their own industry instead of foolish- child was enabled to accomplish more in a the proportion of Pennsylvania would be ly sending it abroad to purchase what they day than would pay for the productions of three millions a year-more than double could so well and so profitably supply at forty able-bodied, hard-handed men with- her present State taxation. But all those home. But South Carolina and her South- out it. Did gentlemen desire, and was it burdens put together are nothing compared creased in price, after the duties, however high, ket. Manufacturing establishments alnor shuttle. They sent away their money benefit, and keep it to herself as a monopoto New England or to Old England. And ly; It was this labor-saving machinery, what was the consequence of these two and this alone, that kept the British Gov- selling British goods in his district. These opposite systems? South Carolina was ernment from bankruptcy. This prolific crease the price of labor? What raised poor and dependent, while New England source of wealth and power enabled the taking millions and tens of millions of prices but an increased demand? What was prosperous and independent. South British people to stand up under a debt of specie from our farmers for British agri-Carolina, when the Federal Constitution four thousand millions of dollars and to cultural produce, wool, and every thing ployment! The protective policy, by in- was adopted, had five representatives; N. pay taxes to the government amounting to else converted into goods, and sent here creasing the number of manufacturing establishments, of course increased the number of the course increased the number of manufacturing establishments, of course increased the number of manufacturing establishments and sold to our farmers, who have those every year. This was the result of her very materials on their hands rotting for ber of persons employed in thrm, thereby a deadly hostility to every thing connected immense labor-saving machinery, estimal want of a market; and this is the ruinous creating a greater demand and higher wa- with the manufactures, internal improve- ted to-be equal to the labor of eight millions ges for labor. Laborers of all description ment, and progress of every kind. They of men. Was it the policy of gentlemen these "free-trade" advocates. The fardenied to this Government the power of to let England have this profitable business | mers understand it, and, they will let genflock to the furnaces—coal diggers, chop- denied to this Government the power of to let England have this probable of the England have this probable of the Secretary let gentlemen know it at the polls. They will pers, teamsters, and a thousand others.— self-protection and self-improvement; they of manufacturing all to herself. That themen know it at the polls. They will be desired to be the policy of the Secretary let gentlemen know what they think of Now, suppose the gentleman should quit his agitation, make no more appeals to party, and no more anti-tariff speeches, what had tried to live on whip syllabub, political it in his report to be his settled policy to policy." They know that the farmer, who would be the effect? Would not others go metaphysics, and constitutional abstract break down the manufacturers of our own sells more than he buys gets rich, and he to building up new establishments? and tions, until it had nearly starved them to country, and derive his revenue from Brit- who buys more than he sells gets poor; and would not that furnish new markets for death, while the Northern States had wise- ish and other foreign goods. His policy they know that the same theory is true farmers, and employment for labor of call ly pursued the opposite policy; and what was, in his own words, to prevent the "sub- with regard to nations; they know that, sorts? The Mount Savage works cm- had been the effect on their relative pros- stitution of domestic rival products for im- to sell more and buy less is the way to ployed in various way, on the ground and perity? New York began with six repre- ported articles." This policy of substitu- wealth, and that the opposite course is the in the neighborhood, four or five thousand sentatives in that hall; now she had thir- ting American for foreign goods, he says, road to bankruptey and ruin. A striking men. Let three or four more such estab- ty-four; Pennsylvania began with eight; is injurious to the revenue and must be ar- illustration of the truth of this may be lishments go up in that vicinity, and you now she had twenty-four; Virginia, with rested by reducing the duties so as to found in the fact that during the reduction would have at once a demand for three or North and South Carolina, had commenc- let in the productions of foreign labor, of these duties under the compromise set four times as many hands, and for all sorts ed with twenty representatives, and now and thus break down American mechan- our imports exceeded our exports upwards of agricultural produce in the same proporthey have altogether but thirty. Such ics and manufacturers, and put an end to of three hundred millions, and the consetion. How, then, could gentlemen assert are the fruits of the opposite systems of this growing evil of substituting American quence was that our specie was all exportthat the protective policy favored invested policy adopted by the North and South .- rival products for foreign goods." This ted, our banks broken, the treasury ompty. capital, and was oppressive to labor and Judge the tree by its fruits. Will men sentiment the Secretary has repeated sev-people impoverished, and two hundred never learn wisdom by experience. He eral times in his report. See pages 3 and millions of State six per cent. bonds sent to

culations of gentlemen be correct, do they profit of four and five per cent. (and when but saxpence a bushel. fitable business as these gentlemen repre- the United States? Nothing. Many of rented it to be, why not let Americans have them used nothing but domestics. They it rather than foreigners ! Why not keep | bought no foreign goods except tea and

man; if these factories were built by gov. If they would allow him to offer them ad- present imports amounted to one hundred ernment, then this might, to some extent, vice, it would be to abandon an exploded milions; to carry out the Secretary's plan erunient, but by individual enterprise; and of the North, and share in their prosperity. fifty millions. Our exports were about give them better goods for one-fourth the plaining that the North was rich and pros- millions in specie would be required annuprice they formerly paid. Mr. S. satd perous, making forty or fifty per cent. pro- ally to pay the balance. The whole spethat he was very sorry that his excellent fit on their capital, while the south realized cie of the country had never been estimated laud. If he thought N. England was get- at what you alledge yields forty or fifty, he to make up this deficit? Not from the ting rich by manufactures, he would ad- If the Tariff was confined to the North, banks, for they would be broken up within vise him to go home and do likewise-to you might complain; but it was free to all the very first year of such a system; and South were working the whole year for a nace and the forge, and become prosperous iron, he tells us, is 75 per cent. Ho was profit of four or five per cent., while the in your turn. All these blessings are within for reducing it to 30 per cent.—less than leges? Why did not the South engage advantages enjoyed by the North for man- it was impossible to make our people double in the same forty or fifty per cent. busi- ufacturing, but you have others superadded; their consumption, and so the result must the fostering care and protection of Gov- and would spare. Then South Carolina talked about exporting potatoes to Ireland. ernment. The tariff on the coarse fabrics would be, thus far, independent both of N. Export potatoes to Ireland! He would was now for ther benefit. New England England and of all the world. She could tell that gentleman that last year we imtroyed. per cent. That was not true; but what a million—less than could be furnished by Mr. S said he had been greatly amused if it was? If she gave that to South Caro- a single Western county. Potatoes were the ingenious but sophisti- lina for six cents per yard which South cheaper in Ireland than in the United gentleman who had gone Carolina once could not get from abroad States, yet the people are starving, because alculations to prove that under thirty-six, the question for Carolina they had no protection against England, no tures were now realizing to look at was, not what profits New Eng-lear profits, annually—yes, land made, but what prices she charged effect of "free trade" with England, and it cent. Yet the fact was her. That gentleman wanted his State to was pecisely the condition into which freeain all the eastern papers— go to old England for all she required.— trade with England would soon bring this of those very manufactu- We were all to depend on Europe for our country, if it were adopted. "Free trade" cuts were selling every manufactured articles. Foreign countries with England reminded him of an anecdots Would were to enjoy exclusively the profitable of an Irishman, who, when complaining of 30 per cent, sell their stock business yielding forty and fifty per cent, starvation in Ireland, was asked whether ould other capitalists suf- while we were all to turn farmers, and join potatoes were not very cheap? He anfer it thus to be sold? Besides, if these cal- the gentleman in working, as he said, for a swered, "Chape! the Lord love ye, they're "How is it, then, capital, competition, and supply. Duties imposed when the south and on foreign articles which we could not make our selves, would generally increase the prices, because they did not increase the supply by increase the supply by increase the supply by increase the supply by increase the fill they were checking investments in their own.

A laugh.] Such were the fruits of expectation and are ported and are port per cent, business-capital from England pay twenty-five cents a yard for what New changing agricultural products for manuand all Europe, would soon be into it, and England now offered them for six. Was factured goods-the products of manual what then? The business would soon be not this patriotic? Was it not a noble, labor for the products of machineryoverdone—and then what? It would be an enlarged American policy; England working the hoe against the loom. Such come the very worst business in the world. was to be allowed to monopolize all the had been and always would be the result Gentlemen must be very credulous them- profitable business, the result of labor-sa- of this miserable system of policy, when-

TAXATION. Next, the gentleman complained of taxation. If protective duties, as he had proved, on foreign goods are added to the price.-Then I ask what tax did farmers now pay To form an idea of its extent, let every gentleman ascertain the number of stores merchants are all tax-gatherers for England, system recommended to our farmers by