THE TRIBUNE.

An Incident—The Laboring Man's Speech.

From the Geneva Courier.

"In conclusion, then, Mr. President, who are these aristocrats who walk upon their Turkey carpets and ride in their splendid coaches, and whose purses are bursting with untold gold, wrung from the hard toil of honest, uncomplaining industry? Who, I say, are these rich nabobs that they should call upon us, the poor men of the country, to be taxed to swell the profits of their lordly manufactures?"

The occasion was a political meeting: the orator a quondam Federalist of Columbia county, prominent in the ranks of Van Burenism; the audience chiefly hard-working men from a adjoining manufactory. The sentiment was received with a burst of applause, amid which the orator sat down.

"Mr. President," exclaimed a voice in a note so distinct and peculiar as at once to draw the eyes of all to the speaker—(a slender man, with a thin and intellectual aspect, plainly but neatly clad)—"Mr. President, I am one of those oppressed *poor men* to whom the orator has referred. I desire to speak; may I be heard?"

Leave being granted, he proceeded as follows:

"Some writer has remarked that there is no man so humble but that his life, faithfully reported, will afford some useful moral; and as an ounce of experience is worth a pound of theory, even *my* life may not be without its use. I am by trade a weaver. Six years since I was employed in a manufactory in Rhode Island. My employers were honest and intelligent, though wealthy men. They paid me fair but not high wages; these wages, however, were *punctually* paid, and my experience has taught me that a dollar in hand is worth twelve shillings in promises. I was industrious and frugal, and therefore contented and happy. My wages sufficed not only for my support, but also to accumulate a small surplus. I was pleased with my condition, and looked forward with a well-grounded hope to a happy future. About this time a speaker came among us who used arguments precisely similar to those employed this evening. His views were novel, ingenious, and striking. We were captivated with his theory. Before, we thought ourselves well paid; we now imagined ourselves oppressed. Before, we thought ourselves happy; we now began to think ourselves miserable. The exchange for me was a bad one, (for who would prefer misery and discontent to happiness and peace!) but I was too eager in the pursuit of the theory to regard its consequences.

"He told us that the distinctions of wealth and poverty were merely artificial, having their foundation in the superior wickedness or weakness of mankind, and wholly unsupported by reason or justice; that we were all alike God's children, and therefore alike entitled to share in his bounty; that the entire structure of society was wrong and needed reform; that wealth, as at present employed, was merely an engine of oppression; and that the main object of its possessor was to grind the face of the poor. We were fascinated with these views, and began to conduct accordingly. Our work began to be slighted, and our employers began to complain. Matters ran from bad to worse, until finally a general combination of the operatives (I being at the head) suspended the works. We were all of us discharged, others were employed, and in about four days the mills were again in active operation. I now for the first time discovered that a theory reduced to practice has its *practical* results; that though it may afford amusement for the fancy, it neither clothes a man's back nor fills his stomach; and that, as the best way of judging of a tree is by its fruits, so the best way of judging of a theory is by its practical effects. I formerly knew myself happy; I now found myself miserable. I formerly was laying up money; I now was as rapidly spending it. So far I had certainly not changed for the be ter.

"In a short time my surplus became exhausted; and, as my name had become somewhat prominent as a reformer, I found it difficult to get work from any employers, as all alike feared my influence and example. Poverty now stared me in the face; and though necessity be a hard school, fools, as it is said, will learn in no other. I determined to profit (if possible) by my experience, and set myself to consider my present condition and its causes. I now remembered that the speaker, whose arguments had captivated my fancy, practised upon a very different theory from that he preached; that though he denounced wealth, no one was more obsequious to the rich; and though he sympathized with the poor, he never would touch the cause of a poor man unless his fee (he was a lawyer) was paid in advance. I hence concluded that a man's acts are the best test of his principles, and that when we find a man preaching one thing and practising another, we may reasonably distrust both his doctrine and his sincerity. In my own particular, my theory had operated disastrously. It had reduced me from comfort to want, and had filled me with discontent, envy and jealousy toward my more favored neighbors.

"What had happened to me might reasonably happen to all; and a theory followed by such effects, might fairly be pronounced unsound. But, whether unsound or not, I reflected that it was folly for me to sacrifice *my* money, independence, and comfort *substantial* advantages, for a mere idea, the vague conception of another man's brain. We have heard my friend the rich denounced: but why denounce the *rich?* Suppose you or I, by prudence and industry, (as well we may,) attain to independence, are we therefore to be stigmatized as aristocrats?—Or, suppose we leave our property to our children, are *they* to be proscribed? And why should we who *want* employment, proclaim war against the rich, who alone can give it to us? Suppose *all* were as needy as ourselves; who is to employ us? and if no man employ us, where is our bread? But why denounce the Tariff? It increases the supply: how then can it raise the price? It increases employment and the *wages* of labor; how then can it injure the laborer? If you have no Tariff, the rich will buy whatever they want *abroad*, and employ *foreigners:* if you have a Tariff, they will buy what they want *at home*, and employ *you*. Which of the two do you prefer?

"Next to God, a man's first duty is to his family, and a nation's first duty to itself. Let the American Government look out for the American People and leave the English Government to take care of the English People. We, my friends, practising industry and frugality, should remember a few plain maxims, and we cannot well fail to be prosperous. We should remember—

"1. To judge of public men by the *effects of their measures*, not their professions. If the people have thriven under their administration, and there has been no corruption, extravagance, or public debt, it may be well enough to try them again; but if the people have *not* thriven under their measures, the people would be fools to try them again; for, what has happened once may happen twice; what is bred in the bone will show itself in the flesh; and a man's calling himself a Democrat don't make him one.

"2. That it is most prudent to let well enough alone; and though ten shillings per day be better than six shillings, yet that six shillings per day is better than nothing.

"4. Finally, we should remember that employment depends upon the amount of capital and the activity with which it moves; and that a Tariff increases the amount of capital by preventing its being drawn off to pay for foreign goods, as also the activity of that capital by embarking it in manufacturing enterprise, and thus circulating it through the country. As employment is a poor man's capital, it surely stands him in hand to carry it to the best market."

The speaker ceased. His observations were received in silence and the meeting quietly dispersed, without noise or farther remark.

MARINE JOURNAL.

PORT OF NEW-YORK, JUNE 4—2 P. M.

Cleared.

Ship Delin Walker, Condry, Matanzas, J Atkins & Co.
Bark Rose Standish, Spencer, New Orleans, E D Hurlbut & Co.
Br brig Joseph Ham, Holmes, Halifax, NS, T Winnett.
Schrs Veteran, Saunders, Abaco, Lawrence & Phelps; Curlew, Crowell, St Jago de Cuba, Thompson & Adams.

Arrived.

Ship Grafton, Gardiner, 16 ds fm N Orleans, cotton, &c. to Bucklin & Crane.
Bremen ship Isabella, Andresen, 42 ds fm Bremen, mdse and 117 passengers to Oelrich & Kruger.
Bremen bark Hudson, Holsust, 38 ds fm Bremen, mdse and 136 passengers to E & T Poppe.
Br bark Irvine, Madzwick, 35 ds fm Liverpool, mdse and 183 passengers to Williams & Guion.
Brig Norman, Pratt, 36 days from Cadiz, salt to Nesmith & Walsh.
Brig Manhattan, Doane, 16 ds fm Apalachicola, cotton to E D Hurlbut & Co.
Schr Harriet Smith, Smith, 9 ds fm Baracoa, fruit to P Balen & Co.
Schr Perseverance, Lewis, 4 days from Plymouth, NC, naval stores.
Schr Grecian, Chase, Boston, mdse.
Schr Saml B Appleton, Howes, Boston, mdse.
Schr Victor, Hallett, Boston, mdse.
Schr McDonough, Boston, mdse.
Schr Ann Denman, Thomaston, lime.

Disasters, &c.

Two large brigs were seen ashore on the Bahama Banks, one of them is said to be a British vessel from Galveston, Texas, bound to England, with a cargo of cotton. A wrecking vessel had landed at the Keys, and taken some of the cargo from her.

Brig Burfine, Crosby, from Providence, via Fall River, for Charleston, cargo of granite for Fort Sumter, went ashore on morning of 17th ult, on Core Bank, near Portsmouth. No insurance.

Brig (or schr) Edward Preble, Pettingill, for ——, put back to Eastport 21st ult, in a leaky condition, in consequence of an auger hole being left open after repairing.

Schr Two Brothers, of Norfolk, Keen, from Calais for Boston, with lumber, got ashore on Spring Point Ledge in attempting to make a harbor at Portland, night of the 30th, got off at high water 31st, with loss of false keel, and bottom considerably damaged, and taken into Portland, would discharge deck-load and repair.

Whalers, &c.

Arr at New-Bedford, 31 inst, ship New-Bedford, Crowell, Pacific Ocean, 1440 bbls sp oil.
Arr at do 31 inst, ship Sally Anne, Perry, Indian Ocean, St Helena, April 31, 1700 bls (100 sp) oil.
Arr at do 31 inst, ship Majestic, Hawes, N Zealand, Bay Islands Feb 16, 200 bbls, 800 sp oil and 24,000 lb bone.
Arr at do 31 inst, bark Milwood, Luce, Indian Ocean, 1700 bbls wh 120 sp oil.

Spoken, &c.

No date, lat 31 57, lon 68 30, brig Vandalia, from NYork for Bermuda.
April 29, lat 11 10 S, lon 23½ W, brig Russell, of Philadelphia, 43 ds fm Boston for Rio Grande.
May 3, lat 1 01 S, lon 27 14 W, signalized an Am bark showing a signal, blue, white, blue, standing S.
May 20, lat 25 15, lon 83 45, schr St Denys, fm Mobile for Savannah.
May 21, off the Tortugas, saw the bark H W Tyler, from N Orleans for Rio Janeiro.
May 18th, lat 38, lon 46, brig Harbinger, from Fayal for Boston.
May 21, lat 41 20, lon 50, passed a bark steering East, showing No 22 93.
April 21, lat 43, lon 38, Sicilian brig Palladio, from Boston for Palermo.
April 30, lat 45 54, lon 18 57, ship Baltic, Adams, fm Havre for N Orleans.
May 12, lat 49, lon 20, ship Liberty, Norton, from NYork for Liverpool.
May 14, off Tuskar, ship Olive & Eliza, from Liverpool for Boston.

COMMERCIAL AND MONEY MATTERS

Sales at the Stock Exchange, June 4.

$5,000 Pennsylvania 5s	78 3/8	2 Canton Co	9
10,000 Ohio	100 10½	50 do	60
20,000 do	101¼	100 do	45 5/8
7,000 Ohio, 6s	100	125 do	62 5/8
23,000 Indiana	46	100 N Y Life	101½
30 shs Mechanics Bank	166	200 do	111
100 N A Trust	b6w 17½	50 N O Canal Bank	40
10 Mech Bkg Ass	101	50 Vicksburg	b10 10
100 Farmers' Trust	b3 50½	1 Harlem	8
200 do	50½	100 do	8½
125 do	b3 50½	100 do	8¼
100 do	50	10 Merchants Exch Bk	31½
50 do	s60 49½	50 Reading	32 5/8
50 do	b15 50½	25 Erie	25
50 do	b3 50	50 Stonington	55
50 do	49¾	50 do	s30 52
100 do	49¾	50 do	54
100 Morris Canal	19	50 do	51½
150 do	18½	125 do	52
50 do	17	25 do	b 53
100 do	s30 17	100 U S Bank	b30 11
20 Greenwich Ins	103	60 do	b4w 10½
100 Nor & Wor	68	50 do	10¼
100 do	b4w 68	100 do	10
200 do	b6w 68	25 Long Island	36
300 do	b30 68½	100 do	b30 36½
100 do	b4w 67½	50 do	36
100 do	67½	100 do	b3 35
100 do	67½	300 do	35
200 do	b30 68	200 do	b3 35
100 do	b10 67½	200 do	b30 35½
100 do	s60 67	50 do	b30 35
200 do	b10 67½	200 do	b30 35
50 do	67		

SECOND BOARD.

$5,000 Ohio	b3 101	150 Long Island	b20 35½
5,000 do	101	25 do	35
3,000 do	101½	25 do	b4w 35
5,000 do	b30 101½	225 Morris	17
9 shares U S Bank	10	50 Canton Co	s30 58
50 do	9½	100 do	s30 58
150 Long Island	s3 35	49 Greenwich Ins	103

Public Stock Exchange, June 4.

$1,000 U S 6s, 1862	opg 112¾	50 Canton Co	opg 60
5,000 Ohio 6s, 1860	s3 101	50 do	opg 59⅝
2,000 do	cash 101½	25 Long Island R	b30 37
1,000 do	s3 101½	25 do	s30 35
5,000 Kentucky 6s	cash 103	25 do	cash 35½
4,000 Illinois 6s, 1870	47	50 do	cash 35½
1,000 do	15 43¾	100 do	b15 35½
1,000 do	bhw 47½	50 do	b15 35½
50 sh Mech Bkg Ass	opg 92	25 Nor & Wor	b15 75
25 Dry Dock Bank	73	25 do	62
25 Morris Canal	cash 18½	25 do	s30 62
125 Vicksburg Bk	cash 10½	25 do	b15 68
25 do	cash 10½	25 do	bhw 67
50 do	cash 10	50 do	b15 67½
100 Farmers' Trust	cash 50½	25 do	cash 68½
20 do	cash 50	25 Erie	b3 27
50 do	b30 49¾	25 Reading R	b30 57
25 do	b3 50	25 Stonington	cash 51¼
50 do	s30 49¾	25 do	b15 52
25 do	s3 49½	100 do	b30 53
50 do	49¾	25 Harlem	cash 8¼
50 do	b30 51	50 do	b15 8½
50 do	bhw 50		

IMPORTS AND EXPORTS TO 1ST JUNE.

The magnitude of our imports this season astonishes everybody, and but few, very few, have as yet begun to comprehend or measure the vastness of our means in regard to commercial purposes.

The tables below show merely the comparative aggregate of articles seeking an eastern market. To exhibit fully all the elements of our increased prosperity and augmentation in productive energy and the thousand other elements which are brought to bear upon and influence our commerce, is beyond our means.

The accompanying tables embrace the dates at which the lake was navigable, the number of arrivals together with the aggregate of principal articles landed at this port to 1st June for four seasons:

	1844.	1843.	1842.	1841.
Lake open	April 14.	March 7.	May 6.	March 9
Flour	bbls. 1 8,392	143,154	129,550	256,650
Wheat	bush. 140,162	143,227	125,632	525,426
Corn	" 4 [illegible]	57,419	9,847	25,880
Oats	" 11,015	56,711	none.	6,423
Ashes	cks. 2,538	5,568	8,129	14,204
Pork	bbls. 49,563	36,642	16,158	29,882
Beef	" 520	2,664	4,061	16,017
Whiskey	" 5,878	5,492	1,478	1,851
Hides	No. 9,117	9,087	3,946	15,472
Staves	M. 464	532	28	512
Hams and bac	cks. 2,451	149	1,388	4,718
Lard	kegs. 15,995	23,529	20,636	22,570
Number of arrivals	626	428	548	687

All the characteristics of increase and healthful action exhibited in our imports are also to be seen on an analysis of the Canal exports for the same period. In the first table may be found the total of shipments of leading articles eastward during the 4th week in May.

No. boats cleared	330	Tolls	$26,780
Flour	bbls. 37,928	Wheat	bush. 91,783
Pork	2,750	Corn	3,000
Beef	1,250	Oats	none.
Ashes	cks. 2,307	Cheese	lbs. 1,469
Whiskey	gals. 4,314	Butter and Lard	311,550
Flax Seed	bush. 1,000	Wool	20,470
Flour and other Seed	18,212	Wheat	17,274

Following this is a statement, carefully prepared, of the whole exports by the Canal to 1st June for four seasons. To those who have paid the least attention to the business of this important inland artery, it must bear strong conviction that its commerce is but in infancy, yet is gaining strength and increased vigor on each revolving year.

	1844.	1843.	1842.	1841.
Flour	bbls. 239,568	132,985	131,703	16,273
Pork	10,992	17,130	33,481	48,305
Beef	17,144	4,725	720	2,165
Ashes	cks. 16,914	11,577	6,565	4,293
Whiskey	gals. 17,068	40,107	134,666	228,006
Wool	lbs. 19,310	56,825	21,264	6,243
Butter and Lard	2,040,297	2,308,042	2,078,142	790,862
Wheat	bush. 428,848	152,082	81,831	30,125
Corn	7,957	4,856	59,463	3,473
Oats	5,000	30	34,008	1,808

Another interesting statement showing the time of opening the Canal, the number of boats cleared, the aggregate of Salt and Merchandize received, and the amount of Tolls taken at the office in this City to June, for seven years.

	Canal open.	No. boats.	Salt, bbls.	Mdse tons.	Tolls.
1838	April 13	1,097	27,421	6,848	$42,223
1839	" 29	1,239	29,868	10,166	50,879
1840	" 29	797	4,725	5,382	66,206
1841	" 26	1,020	8,029	7,463	88,768
1842	" 20	785	4,643	8,491	70,987
1843	May 1	874	6,582	6,018	73,441
1844	April 18	1,244	1,265	12,237	102,345

Time will not permit us to exhibit farther illustrations of the movements on the Canal. Only two seasons since, the whole quantity of Beef sent forward was only 5,365 bbls. Already this season the exports have trebled that amount. It is also the same in regard to many other important articles shipped, and indeed the whole range of exports show equally great augmentations. [Buffalo Com. Adv.

[Circular.]

Copy of a Circular received in this city, dated

NEW-ORLEANS, May 29.—Our Cotton Market has not been influenced by the late unfavorable accounts from Europe, the decline having having in a great measure been anticipated.—Factors are now asking higher prices, and as the stock in first hands is over 90,000 bales, (including several thousand bales of trash, which in all probability will not be shipped,) they may succeed in obtaining an advance. The gloomy accounts from the interior have no doubt also contributed to inspire holders with confidence.

The crop of Louisana and Mississippi Cotton at this port may now be assumed as all to market, several boats from different points having recently arrived in ballast. It will be observed that the receipts go beyond the most sanguine estimates formed in January and February by 75 to 100,000 bales, and it will naturally be asked, how it is that the result has so much exceeded the calculations of those parties whose estimates were looked upon as visionary by three-fourths of the Factors? There can be no question that the receipts have been materially swelled by the cotton picked and raked from the ground in February, after the rains had ceased, which in ordinary years would have been left to rot on the ground, and much of which is now worthless.

The consumption of this country will be considerably increased this year, the Domestic Trade being very active. It is generally estimated at 250,000 bales. France, in consequence of the discouraging state of trade, will not take more than 250,000 bales. To Spain and the Mediterranean ports, Genoa, Trieste, &c., the exports are much larger than last year; whilst those to the North of Europe are comparatively trifling, and the season being so far advanced, the supplies for the Northern Ports, must necessary be derived from Great Britain. After making due allowance for the stocks held over in this country, the import into Liverpool during the present year may be estimated at 800,000 against 1,256,000 bales last year.

As it appears that considerable misapprehension exists in New York and Liverpool, regarding the condition of the growing crop, I have been at some pains to procure accurate information upon the subject, and having been furnished with letters received by several of the leading factorage houses from their constituents in different sections of the country, I have been permitted to take extracts from these, copies of which I annex.

Extracts of Letters to several Factorage Houses in New-Orleans.

OUACHITA, April 28th, 1844.—For the last two weeks the cut-worm and army worm have been destroying the Cotton in this parish, many plantations not having a stalk of Cotton left, it being so early in the season, would not have done much injury had the planters had seed enough, but many are left with little or no seed. The consequence will be, that we have a prospect of a short crop here.

SHREVEPORT, (Red River,) April 28th, 1844.—We are now suffering a great calamity in having the greatest overflow that we have ever had. All our crops are destroyed, and there is not seed on the river to plant again.

TOMPKINS'S BEND, (Mississippi River,) April 30th, 1844.—Our present crops are much injured by the worms and grasshoppers. There is not seed in the country to replant, and that in the ground was much injured by the excessive rains of the past season.

PRINCETON, (Mississippi River,) May 1st, 1844.—I am sorry to inform you that the prospect in this section is very unfavorable, the worms and drouth having destroyed my first planting.

CARROLL COUNTY, (Miss.) May 5th, 1844.—I have just arrived at my plantation, and see that the accounts I received from home, while in New-Orleans, respecting my Cotton crop are hardly as bad as the facts. I find most of my first planting completely ruined by the worm and drouth. We have had no rain since it was planted, nearly six weeks since. My second planting has not come up, and cannot without rain. I have only one consolation, and that is, that my neighbors fare no better than myself. The same state of things exists in the adjoining Counties—Holmes, Yazoo, and Attala.

CONCORDIA PARISH, April 23d, 1844.—Weather as dry as dry can be, and the worms using up our Cotton rapidly.

MADISON COUNTY, May 4th, 1844.—We have had a continuation of dry weather for some weeks past, consequently the stand of Cotton is unusually bad, with a prospect of great injury from an insect. Every thing at present indicates a gloomy prospect; amongst other things, a disease called by physicians "Black Vomit," which has proved fatal in a number of cases.

LAKE WASHINGTON, 30th April, 1844.—The present prospect of a crop is truly alarming. The worms have destroyed almost every stand in this quarter.

NATCHEZ, (Miss.) May 14th, 1844.—You will doubtless have heard of plantations being overflowed, as well as many others in Bunches's Bend and Milliken's Bend. Should the water fall between now and first June, it is supposed they can make crops. The stands generally are very bad, and many are compelled to plow up fully one-half of their crops. The accounts from the interior are very unfavorable—more so than ever heard of at this season of the year.

YAZOO COUNTY, (Miss.) May 30, 1844.—We have miserable stands for Cotton wan us. On the hills, several of my neighbors have planted up to what they had planted, and have put it in corn, having no seed to plant again.

Ashes, &c.

Pearl	5	Pearl	5
Pearl	5	Pearl	5
Pearl	5	Pearl	5