

# Edgefield Advertiser.

"We will cling to the Pillars of the Temple of our Liberties, and if it should fall, we will perish amidst the Ruins."

VOLUME VII.

Edgefield Court House, S. C., September 21, 1842.

NO. 34.

## EDGEFIELD ADVERTISER,

W. F. DURISOE, PROPRIETOR.

### TERMS.

Three Dollars per annum, if paid in advance—Three Dollars & Fifty Cents if not paid before the expiration of Six Months from the date of Subscription—Four Dollars if not paid within twelve months. Subscribers out of the State are required to pay in advance. No subscription received for less than one year, and no paper discontinued until all arrearages are paid, except at the option of the Publisher.

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All communications addressed to the Editor, post paid, will be promptly and strictly attended to.

### Candidates.

#### For Legislature.

For Senate.—Mr. J. S. Jeter.

For House of Representatives.

Col. John Hulet.

Maj. Tillman Watson.

Dr. J. O. Nicholson.

Maj. George Boswell.

Col. James Tompkins.

Dr. R. C. Griffin.

Wiley Harrison, Esq.

Dawson Atkinson, Esq.

Genl. M. L. Bonham.

James Sheppard.

**The friends of H. R. WILLIAMS**, announce him as a candidate for the Office of Sheriff.

**The friends of Capt. J. J. SENTELL**, announce him as a candidate for the Office of Sheriff.

**The friends of Scar-BOROUGH BROADWATER**, announce him as a candidate for the Office of Tax Collector.

**The friends of Shubel**, announce him as a candidate for the Office of Tax Collector, of Edgefield District.

**The friends of Capt. W. L. COLEMAN**, announce him as a candidate for Ordinary of Edgefield District.

**The friends of Wm. J. SIMKINS**, Esq., announce him as a candidate for the Office of Ordinary, of Edgefield District.

**The friends of Colonel J. HILL**, announce him as a candidate for the Office of Ordinary, of Edgefield District.

**The friends of Col. W. H. MOSS**, announce him as a candidate for the Office of Ordinary of Edgefield District.

### Commercial.

#### AUGUSTA EXCHANGE TABLE.

Augusta Insurance and Banking Co.	par.
Bank of Augusta.	"
Branch State of Georgia at Augusta.	"
Agency Bank of Brunswick.	"
Branch Georgia Rail Road.	"
Mechanic's Bank.	"
Bank of St. Mary's.	"
Bank of Milledgeville.	par 4 disc.
Bank of the State of Geo. at Sav.	par 4 "
Branches of ditto.	par 4 "
Agency of ditto, at Greenboro.	par 4 "
Bank of Brunswick.	par 4 "
Commercial Bank, at Macon.	par 4 "
Geo. B. R. & Bkg. Co. Athens.	par 4 "
Marine & Fire Ins. Bank, Sav.	par 4 "
Branch of ditto, at Macon.	par 4 "
Planters' Bank, Savannah.	par 4 "
Rockville Banking Comp'y.	par 4 "
Phoenix Bank of Columbus.	5 a 10 "
Ocmulgee Bank.	3 a 5 "
Exchange Bank, Brunswick.	10 a 15 "
Central Bank of Georgia.	27 a 30 "
Central R. R. & Bkg. Co. Sav.	16 a 20 "
Ins. Bk. of Columbus, at Macon.	2 a 5 "
Alabama Notes.	— a 35 "
Charleston Banks.	par.
Bank of Camden.	"
Bank of Georgetown.	"
Commercial, Columbia.	"
Merchants', at Cheraw.	"
Bank of Hamburg.	"
No Sale or Uncertain.	
Bank of Darien and Branches.	"
Bank of Columbus.	"
Chattahoochee R. Road & Banking Company.	"
Monroe R. Road & Banking Company.	"
Planters' and Mechanics' Bank, Columbia.	"
Western Bank of Georgia, at Rome.	"
Bank of Hawkinsville.	"

#### Drifts.

On New York.	a 1 prem.
Charleston.	a 1 "
Savannah.	par 4 disc.
Philadelphia.	1 a 15 prem.
Lexington, Ky.	par 1 "

### In Bankruptcy.

THE Subscriber has been, by the Judge of the District Court for South Carolina, appointed Commissioner for Edgefield District, pursuant to the provisions of the Act of Congress, made, and now in force, concerning Bankruptcy. Therefore, any person wishing to avail himself of said Act, will please call upon the undersigned, at Hamburg, S. C., who will prepare all the papers necessary to a final discharge, on as liberal terms as any other person, having procured all the Rules and Blanks of said Court required, &c.

ROBERT ANDERSON.  
Hamburg, June 27th 1842.

### Congressional.

#### SEEC H

Of Mr. Pickens, of South Carolina, on the Tariff and the Restrictive Policy, delivered in the House of Representatives, June 22, 1842.

The House being in Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union, and the tariff bill being before them for consideration—

Mr. PICKENS, of South Carolina, addressed the committee as follows:

Mr. CHAIRMAN: The bill upon your table has two objects—the first to raise revenue for the wants of the government; and, secondly, to afford, by restriction, protection to large interests connected with domestic manufactures. It will be my object, at present, to confine myself principally to the first branch of the subject, and reserve what I may have to say on other topics to some other stage of this discussion.

The chairman of the Committee of Ways and Means (Mr. Fillmore) has estimated that \$27,500,000 of net revenue was necessary for the annual expenditures of this government; and, by his bill, he proposes to raise that revenue exclusively out of the foreign importations of the country. The gross amount proposed to be raised is \$32,000,000; but \$5,000,000 are allowed for expenses and drawbacks. If I understand him correctly, he rested his estimates and calculations upon a supposed average of imports to the amount of \$107,000,000. From this he deducted \$18,000,000 of goods re-shipped or re-exported, upon which duty would be refunded in the shape of drawbacks, or would not be collected under a warehousing system. This, then, would leave \$89,000,000 of imports from which revenue would be collected. Then, again, from this would be deducted near \$12,000,000 of free articles—about \$6,000,000 in specie, and \$6,000,000 in free goods; in all, \$12,000,000. We then have a balance of \$77,000,000—or, I believe, according to the calculation of the chairman, \$79,000,000—out of which you are to collect taxes to the amount of \$27,500,000. This, then, would amount to a general average of about thirty six (36) per cent. Thirty six per cent. upon \$77,000,000 would be \$27,720,000. Now, the great practical question for this committee and the country is, can that amount be raised from foreign commerce, in the present state of the commercial world?

There never was a period when more revenue was derived from the whole community. Not only are the finances of this government in a low and difficult situation, but the States are (many of them) in a far worse condition. The corporations and companies of associated wealth in the States, together with individual citizens, are all under the deepest embarrassment and prostration. Taxation, at this juncture, is a question of the deepest interest to all portions of this community. And why is it that foreign commerce should be selected as the sole source of an enormous revenue to support a wasteful government? Is commerce more prosperous than other branches of national industry? Why should we burden it exclusively? There never was a period when it needed more your fostering care. The chairman (Mr. Fillmore) cannot drive me into a discussion upon direct taxation or excises. I am not to be drawn off upon any collateral issues he may choose to raise, by way of diverting public attention from the unjust and impracticable provisions of the bill upon your table. I hold him to a discussion upon the specific measure he has proposed. He must prove the affirmative. I shall advance the negative. He being in power, and at the head of the finance committee, it is with him and his party to sustain the credit of the government, and show the soundness of his measure for that purpose. We have no power left, but to examine the specific measures proposed. We have before us, at present, a tax of 36 per cent. upon \$77,000,000 worth of imports, advocated as the great and only measure by which you are to raise \$27,000,000 of revenue. I shall not at present discuss the question as to who is to pay this tax. I shall not say that it falls entirely upon the producer of those exports which are exchanged for the importations that you design to tax by this bill. But the doctrine that it falls exclusively upon the consumer, is as far from truth (to say the least of it) as to say that falls upon the producer. As well might you say that a direct tax upon houses will fall exclusively upon consumers. The argument in that case, I suppose, would be, that the owner of the house would reimburse himself for the direct tax in the increased price of rent. So, in like manner, the same argument would be advanced as to the operation of excise duties. The producer of the domestic goods, upon which an excise might be levied, would indemnify himself in the enhanced price of his article when sold. But, sir, is this true? It might be if you could get the enhanced rent, or the increased price upon the goods sold. It is clear that, if it could be got with the tax imposed, it could also be got without the tax. The truth is, that the tax, whatever it may be, and whatever form it may assume, falls finally, for the most part, upon productive labor, in all its branches. An import tax falls, in the first instance, principally upon the producer of exports, by lessening demand abroad; and, in the second instance, upon all branches of domestic labor and capital, connected with commerce; and, in the third instance, upon the consumer. It finally falls upon the producer, the merchant, and the consumer;

but with greater disaster upon the first.—The producer may not be able to change his capital or labor, and then it is full of pressure and ruin to him.

But, sir, to come back to the revenue of \$27,000,000 proposed to be raised by this bill from the imports of the country. I lay down the proposition, that, in the existing state of the country, you cannot raise that amount from our foreign commerce.

Gentlemen seem to think that the country is where it was in 1828 and 1832; whereas there is almost a total change of our circumstances. In 1828 and 1832, we had the United States Bank in full operation, with all its credits. We then had about \$104,000,000 of circulation throughout the Union. In January, 1837, we had \$148,000,000 circulation. And now, in 1842, we have only \$94,000,000. In 1828, we had 6,000,000 of population less than we now have. We now have 17,000,000, with a circulation of \$94,000,000, and, in 1828, we had 11,000,000 of people, with \$10,000,000 more of circulation than we now have. Again, in 1828, we had only about \$49,000,000 of specie; and now some estimate it at \$70,000,000, and others at \$90,000,000—say we have \$80,000,000. Then, in 1828, we had more than 50 per cent. more circulation than specie; and, in 1842, we have only \$10,000,000 more. We have now a currency near the specie standard. And yet gentlemen propose a tax of 36 per cent. upon commerce, when we have in the country less circulation by \$10,000,000 than we had in 1828, and with 6,000,000 more of population. They propose this enormous taxation, too, when our circulation and specie are near the same amount. Do gentlemen suppose that the country or commerce can stand it under these circumstances? Sir, it would produce pressure and disaster beyond calculation. A tax of 36 per cent. now upon importations, would be equal to a tax of 60 per cent. in 1828. This tax, in the present embarrassed state of the country, together with its contracted circulation, would produce greater restriction upon your importations than even 60 per cent. would in 1828; and, instead of raising the revenue expected, would be a failure in proportion to the amount of imports cut off by restriction.

But, sir, great as is our difference now and in 1828, as to bank credits, circulation specie, and population, it is not greater than is our difference as to surplus capital and labor in the country. In 1828, labor and capital found, comparatively speaking, active employment in the domestic productions of the country. We had full tide of enterprising population sweeping to the Northwest and Southwest, engaged in new and vast settlements and cultivation; and the same might be said also as to that rich and noble country in Western New York. What, now, is the state of the country? All that large class of capitalists connected with stocks and banks are hopelessly prostrated. A large amount of capital is now lying idle in all our cities, and in many sections of the country, waiting to see more as to future prospects. So it is as to labor engaged in all domestic productions. There is a great stagnation, particularly in the region that produces the great export staples. There is, at this moment, more surplus labor than we have ever had. The consequence would be, that if you impose high restrictive duties under these circumstances, the immense amount of surplus labor and capital, or rather that amount that is not profitably employed, would instantly take the direction of investments in the production of those very manufactures, upon the importation of which you propose to raise a revenue. Then, sir, in the exact proportion that your restrictive taxation tempts or forces investments in the production of the domestic article, does it in like manner, cut off the foreign import, and consequently the revenue. It is thus clear that, as a finance measure, it must fail. But this is not all. If an undue proportion of the surplus capital and labor of the country should be tempted into domestic manufactures by your legislation, the result would be, that they would come then into direct competition with establishments now fixed and in operation. And unless you again extended the circle of protection to meet new contingencies, the benefits of the present, as a protective measure would in the end fail and prove disastrous. In the present state of the currency, capital, and labor of the country, you cannot tell what deep injury you may finally inflict by high restrictive measures (such as the present bill) upon your foreign commerce. If you expect to collect \$27,000,000 of revenue from imports, you will be entirely deceived.

Again, sir, let us look for a moment at a very powerful, increasing, and important section of this confederacy, as compared with its situation in 1828—I mean the interior West. In 1828, it was almost entirely a new country. Its labor and capital was then actively employed in cutting down their magnificent forests, in clearing lands, and in erecting habitations for a hardy and enterprising population. At that period they were but limited consumers of foreign importations. They confined themselves to the mere necessities of life, and kept their expenditures to the minimum point. The taxation upon imports was at that period of little importance to them. Not so now. No country on the face of the earth has improved so rapidly. From being small consumers, they are destined, in the next ten years to be the greatest consumers of any other section of this Union. The valley of the Mississippi and its tributaries is the richest and noblest country

that ever existed in its bosom under the rays of a sun. Considering the exhaustless fertility of its soil, and their teeming population, estimate their capacity to consume, for the next few years, double of any other section. High taxation upon importations will be to them of the deepest importance. For some time yet, they must be essentially an agricultural people, and their true interests would be to stimulate the production of foreign exports, and thereby create consumers for their own products in the exporting region. But, sir, look to the interior West in another position now. It is skirted for a thousand miles by the most magnificent inland empire of the world, and all connected together by a noble river which separates this great and growing country from the British colonial possessions in Canada. Under your restrictive measures upon imports, this vast country will be supplied through the St. Lawrence with imported goods free.

Sir Robert Peel, in his proposed tariff, looks to this state of things. I admit that as the exportation of grain may be concerned, we may not be benefited directly by his proposed reduction. But indirectly its effects will be felt. The wheat of our great lake country will be shipped to the Canadian lakes and become manufactured into flour, and then shipped in British bottoms to our coast. Under this new revision of the British tariff, the pickled pork and salt beef of the interior West will be in demand, and if it were not for the great distance, it would also undoubtedly be exported. What, then, will be the result? Will the flour so shipped, together with pickled beef and salt beef? Why, sir, these goods must come in, and in great quantities, through the St. Lawrence. The people on the lake frontier are as numerous as there are anywhere; but you cannot expect more conscientiousness to preserve your revenue laws. If your restrictive tax laws be unjust, or unreasonably high, they produce a reaction in the public mind, and cannot be enforced. Against and fraudulent legislation has been prostrated both public and private property in the country. Even in England, with all her navy, her revenue administration, and her consolidated government, it is impossible to prevent smuggling, and the Prime Minister, in his recent speech, says it is impossible to enforce laws over 20 per cent. If this be the case, what must it be with us on a frontier of 1,000 miles, separated from the British possessions only by a river, and that, too, a navigable stream? Can you, under these circumstances, collect these duties from that portion of the confederacy destined in the next ten years, to be the largest consumers of those very importations you propose to tax so heavily? It is impossible. You will be disappointed in your revenue; and those who say let protection by high duties, will, in the matter, meet with disaster when they find the country flooded with goods duty free. The whole effect of high legislative restriction, under existing circumstances, would be to transfer a large portion of your trade to the St. Lawrence to the encouragement of British tonnage. Another great result would be, finally to discourage and reduce your commercial marine. A navy would be of no value without an active and flourishing marine. Your power and strength upon the ocean does not consist in the number of guns and naval vessels aloft, but in an experienced and enterprising marine to man and direct them. It is from a deficiency in this respect, that France has hitherto built navies in peace, that Great Britain might take them in war. So it is with us. Our strength and rank as a nation—particularly as a great naval power in the world—rest upon a hardy and daring marine, acquiring daily skill in an extensive and increasing commerce. Your navy will be worthless without this. Strike at this, and you strike at the great right arm of our national strength and defence. It is a fatal policy in us to throw all our burdens and restrictions upon commerce.

The whole system of retaliation and restriction grow out of a state of things existing some thirty years ago. All Christendom had then just emerged from a universal war, which had generated hostile and conflicting sentiments. It was supposed that they could effect by legislative war, what they had failed to do by an appeal to arms; and under an imaginary notion of securing what they called national independence, they commenced a system of retaliation and restrictions. At that period, these were the prevailing ideas of the age. But is there any statesman who can shut his eyes to the striking changes that have been produced in the world around him, and to the history of events in the last twenty years? The whole face of modern society has changed. We are not where we were twenty years ago. Look at the invention of steam power alone. It is through this wonderful agent that we are brought into habitual and daily intercourse with Europe, so that we are informed of what takes place in London and Paris with more certainty and expedition than thirty years ago, we were of what occurred in Boston and New Orleans. It is through this great agent that commerce has been stimulated and expanded—so that remote quarters of the world now exchange their productions with as much expedition and facility as was the simple barter of neighborhoods conducted thirty years since. Commerce has enlarged more rapidly than at any former period and has extended its delicate fibres into every class and interest, and family of the habitable

globe. So it is with the other great reformer of modern times—I mean a free press. This great leveler of mankind has produced a community of thought and feeling, that heaves and moves all society to its deepest foundations. Sir, it is commerce stimulated by steam power, and connected with that mighty engine of modern times—a free press—that has bound all civilized men together in adamantine chains of interest, of sympathy, and of feeling, which thank God! all the reckless legislation of mad ambition or base avarice can never sever or dissolve. Not a liberal in any remote province of France—a haughty Spaniard, even of Castile or Aragon—that strikes for the equal rights of man, who does not touch a chord that vibrates to the heart of every freeman, whether on the banks of the Hudson, or in his cottage on the remote waters of the Missouri. Sir, that universal feeling, which breathes and burns for the everlasting and equal rights of man, is one of the great characteristics of modern society. And all your monopolies, exclusive privileges, and selfish restrictions, will be swept down before it, as the lion throws the cobwebs from his mane. Your power will prove impotent to execute high legislative restrictions, which are against the whole genius and spirit of the age.

Mr. Chairman, I firmly believe that that vast fabric of modern society, whose chief corner stone rests upon monopolies and privileges to the few at the expense of the many, is tottering to its deepest foundations. The superstitious delusion that induced a large portion of mankind to believe in the necessity of an established church, supported by government, is fast passing away. And so, in like manner, will soon pass off the delusion and gross injustice of that system which fosters large companies and extensive interests, by taxation imposed upon the great laboring classes for the benefit of a few, under the vain and empty assumption that it is necessary for our general national prosperity and independence. Sir, this belief is a relic of barbarism. It proceeds upon the idea that the barons of old had, when they kept their battlements filled with armed followers to defend themselves from the plunder of their powerful neighbors. This whole notion of retaliation and restriction rests upon the assumption that every nation must retire within its own borders, and, in the true spirit of Chinese philosophy, erect barriers, so as to preserve its strength and resources from the depredations of a hostile world around.

Is it possible that in this, the nineteenth century, and here in this, the freest of all countries, where knowledge is so universally diffused among all classes,—is it possible that we are now to be called on to revive a system which originated in ignorance, and all mankind were essentially anti-social? Better at once strike down the arts and refinements of civilized life; better at once to deny ourselves all the comforts and luxuries of commerce, better far, to put out the lights of science and learning that flash and blaze all around us, and sink down again into barbarian seclusion.

War and superstition have heretofore been the great means by which mankind have been civilized. It is by war you conquer a barbarian people, and by superstition you are enabled to reach their hearts and control their feelings. But the great difficulty has been to clothe them after conquest; and you cannot permanently refine the savage, unless you first clothe his nakedness. It is this that stimulates and prepares him for the refinements and arts of life. Modern times have furnished, in the shape of cotton, and by means of machinery, the cheapest and most abundant material ever discovered by the wit of man to clothe and comfort the wild savage.—And commerce, extending the temptations and luxuries of this great article, is destined to subdue and convert the world to the arts of civilized life. There is not a battle that Great Britain fights in Afghanistan, or in the remote seas of China, but what is destined to extend commerce, with the consumption of this wonderful material, and, through it, the refinements and comforts of life, and, finally, the elevation of the human family. In this point of view, free trade is the very life and soul of modern civilization. It brings into social intercourse the remote valleys of this earth; it causes even the Arab of the desert to quicken with new enterprise; and awakes the peasant of the Alps to leap with new hope and new joy, as the bright prospects rise upon his enraptured vision. Ah, sir, fetter not Commerce. Unbind her beautiful and delicate limbs. Let her spread her wings upon the four winds of heaven, and, with an outstretched arm, she will bear to unknown regions comforts and blessings, and bring back, upon her expanded and exuberant bosom, peace and plenty to bless and to gladden the land that loves and that cherishes her.

But, sir, England is held up to us as an example of a nation who, by a restrictive and prohibitory policy, has risen to the dizzy heights of power, and wealth, and prosperity. Admit it; and pray, sir, who is it that loves the equal rights secured by the principles of our glorious Constitution—who is it that loves the free air of his own native hills—who is it that has an American heart, that would prefer even the career of Great Britain, gilded all over as it is with the wealth, the power, and the glory of this world, to his own country and her noble institutions? Who can see the future destiny of Great Britain? Fate has not yet unfolded the leaves upon which History is to record her final end. When

we contemplate the misery, wretchedness, and starvation that now pervade millions of her population, it is enough to fill the heart with the most melancholy feelings. Can it be possible that any man living would prefer the condition of her people to that of ours? Go into Ireland, that down-trodden land of genius and eloquence, and follow the care-worn peasant as he gathers his suffering children, at evening, into his miserable hovel, to share amongst them that scanty food which has been procured by the poor pittance for his daily labor;—ask him if he feels the blessings of British wealth and British prosperity. Go into the very heart of old England herself, and see that poor little factory-girl raise her trembling hands up to the window grates of some dingy-workshop, craving and begging the fresh air of heaven to blow upon her parched brow and exhausted frame;—ask her if she feels the blessings of British protection and British wealth. Ah, sir, the burning tear-drop, as it rolls down her pale cheek, but appeals to Heaven for vengeance upon the cruel policy of that heartless government, the vital object of whose whole legislation is to place labor without hope at the mercy of capital. Is there anything in this state of things to recommend the career of Great Britain to the admiration of freemen? Her brow may glitter with the accumulated wealth of ages; but who can tell the wrong and misery that fester and canker beneath it? Poorer we may be; but give us our own country, with equal rights to all, and monopolies to none, blazing over the broad folds of our national banner, rather than all the wealth and power and glory of England.

Mr. Chairman, it is said that we must have a tariff, and restrictive measures, in order to preserve our specie in the country, and prevent its exportation. Let us examine for a moment this proposition.—Suppose it to be true: how is it to operate? As a mere measure of value, specie has two great objects to perform: first, it adjusts balances in trade between us and foreign countries; and, secondly, it is the measure of value for our domestic productions at home. When the balance of foreign trade is against us, foreign exchanges rise, and there is a demand for specie to meet them. This can be prevented, as is said, by restrictive measures—which, of course, must operate to cut off importations that otherwise would be made, so as to adjust the balance of trade, and make foreign exchanges in our favor. For instance: suppose you export \$100,000,000 in value, and, under free trade; would import in exchange for it more than that amount.—Then, say the advocates of the tariff to preserve specie, you must have high restrictions, or foreign exchanges would, in that case, be against us, and the exportation of specie would follow it. And to prevent this, the argument is, that by restriction you would reduce the importations below \$100,000,000 in value; and thus the balance, connected also with the profits of trade, would be brought back in specie.—This must be the *modus operandi*, if it be true that restriction is to preserve our specie from exportation. But do not gentlemen see that by this course they admit that a high tariff does cut off importations, and thereby, as a necessary consequence, lessens the demand for exports; and is, to that extent, a tax upon exports? But suppose, sir, you do, by restriction, force the importation of specie instead of goods. For instance, in the case of the \$100,000,000 of exports, instead of bringing back \$110,000,000, as its value, and the profits in trade in importations;—suppose, by restriction, you cut off \$10,000,000, and bring back that amount in specie; what, then, is the result? The value of specie here is; that it furnishes an accurate measure of our annual domestic productions and property at home. Any more brought into the country than what is necessary for this purpose, unless it be used in plate or furniture, &c., is an actual injury. A redundancy of gold and silver may produce an inflation as well as too much paper, except that it is not so disastrous in its effects, because it is not subject to such great vibrations. But if you have a redundancy of specie, it takes the direction of becoming the basis of credits and circulation.—Under high restrictions, if specie is to be brought in, it will be that it will immediately become, in the hands of capitalists, accumulated capital, and furnish the basis of new credits, new expansion, new circulation.

And, then, what is the second result? Prices rise on every thing, and the cost of production is increased until it reaches the point at which you have, by restriction, fixed your protection; and then the foreign article comes in under the swell of your local expansion. And then you must raise the restrictive barrier higher—until a new expansion, in like manner, again takes place; when you must run the same round, and thus the wages of labor and the profits of capital, in the protected region, are kept in a bloated and unnatural state until the final catastrophe of prostration and ruin overtakes them. When you once commence this system of prohibition and protection, you must pile, periodically, restriction upon restriction, to meet each circle expanding after circle.

For instance: you attempt to protect the manufacturing interests of Massachusetts by this bill. Well, in it you lay a tax of thirty dollars a ton upon iron, which is about forty-eight per cent. upon the cost. Massachusetts is a great consumer of iron—she uses it in all her vast machinery of every kind; and it goes into all those implements by which she conducts her labor