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## WEALTH, FAME, LOVE AND TRUTH.

"Oh, give me Wealth!"—he said, and lo!  
The pebble caught the diamond's glow,  
And mountain crag and valley mould  
Burned with the hues of gem and gold.  
He had his prayer—'twas his the whole—  
But grief sat heavy on his soul.

"Oh give me Fame!"—The laurel bough  
twined with the oak to wreath his brow;  
The trumpet pealed, and poet's lyre  
Breathed forth his praise in words of fire:  
He had his prayer—'twas his, the whole—  
But grief sat heavy on his soul.

"Oh give me Love!"—Bright lips were there,  
Fair brow—than Parian stone more fair;  
And eyes of loveliness undreamed:  
With Beauty's glorious spirit beamed.  
He had his prayer—'twas his the whole—  
Yet grief sat heavy on his soul.

"Oh, give me"—"Stay"—a soft voice came,  
"Wealth has been thine, and Love, and Fame  
Ask not again, but give thy youth,  
Time, being, spirit—all—to Truth;  
And then, though clouds without thee roll,  
Light—light shall rest upon thy soul!"

RH. S. S. ANDROS.

### SPEECH OF

### MR. THOMPSON, OF MI.,

On the Tariff Bill, delivered in the House of  
Representatives, July 12, 1842.

Mr. Chairman: Enfeebled by ill-health, and worn down by the long session of yesterday, I should forego my desire to address the committee on the bill under discussion, at this late period of the debate, if I were not conscious that my constituents feel, and have a large and lively interest, in this tariff. They will expect me to make the effort, however vain and unavailing that effort may be, to point out the enormities of this measure—unjust and unequal in its principles, onerous and oppressive in its operation; and destined to become, as I verily believe, odious to my entire constituency. I am not vain enough to suppose that I shall be able to shed any new light on this subject, which has been so fully investigated and elucidated by the profoundest intellects of the old governments of Europe and this country. The path which I prescribe to myself runs not through those dark and intricate labyrinths, in pursuing which, so many, in my judgment, have become bewildered and lost; but lies upon the surface, and is plain and easy. Common sense and facts shall be my guides; and under their control, I shall reject those opinions and suggestions which they condemn, and adopt those which they approve and commend.

During this whole discussion, protection has been the theme of every advocate of the bill, and, to sustain that doctrine, some of the strongest dogmas which ever fell from the lips of sensible men have been gravely advanced. Interest blinds us all. In our courts of justice, under the wise rules of our glori-

the Governments of Europe.

Again: when after a long and tedious debate to the cotton growers. We have been told that we do not understand our interests; that there is a country on the opposite side of this globe which has a soil and climate equal to our own; and that soon India cotton would drive the Southern planter out of the markets of the world; and then he would crawl on his knees to these halls, and pray congress to secure to him the home market. Mr. chairman, this wisp story cannot alarm us. The consumption of the United States, as estimated by the committee on manufactures, is 300,000 bales—about two-thirds of the crop of the State of Mississippi. And we know that, when we retreat from the markets of the world, we may bid farewell to our favorite pursuit—

"Othello's occupations" gone."

Mr. Chairman, (said Mr. T.) if we will sift and dissect the thirty five or thirty six speeches which have been made in the advocacy of this bill they will resolve themselves into the arguments I have just stated. I hope I state them with all fairness. I feel no disposition to enter upon this discussion with any sectional prejudice. I am willing to live and let others live. I am willing to adopt any principle which works no injustice—to submit to any system of taxation which bears equally upon the various members of this confederacy—to raise a sufficient revenue for the support of an economical government. But I protest against any enactment which make any class of individuals the favorites of this government—any legislative legerdemain which takes from one and gives to another citizen, without value received—any system of taxation which imposes burdens upon one man and affords bounties to another. Such I conceive to be the character of the bill under consideration; and, as such, it shall receive my most cordial and decided opposition.

In the first place, I shall assume that it is the duty of every man to seek that market where he can sell the highest and buy the cheapest. And any restriction by Government beyond the necessary revenue, is an abridgement of the rights of the citizen.

In the second place, duties laid on imports are ultimately paid by the consumer in the shape of enhanced prices. I am not aware that there is any disagreement among political economists on this subject. If this bill should bring into the treasury of the government \$27,000,000 it will be drawn from the pockets of the people of the United States, who consume the articles imported.

Now let us cast our eyes over the map of this great and free republic extending from the broad lakes of the north to the Gulf of Mexico in the south—from the Atlantic in the east to the Pacific in the west; and we have a country which may well excite the

give him the same advantages  
foreign produce of similar articles  
me add one other thing which is  
indispensable requisite to the  
of the whole—a currency—a  
value as stable and uniform as w  
ted of in the nature of things;  
not whether it be large or small  
or contracted so that it remains  
and unvarying. Let us buy a  
standard of value at which we s  
have some common measure by  
labor of all can be estimated a  
who toils reap more than he  
Coming from the State of Missi  
elastic energies have been bow  
the earth by the curse of an ever  
rency, I speak with knowledge  
ance. No people can prosper  
their products at a contracted s  
by their articles of consumptio  
larged one. We disposed of our  
sole dependence) at that stand  
the balancer between nations a  
gold and silver; and every articl  
production was purchased at the  
per rates at home, and the consi  
hasty and almost total and irrem

I am aware, Mr. Chairman, that  
vocates of this bill will say that  
certain interests in this country  
be maintained without encourag  
this government. This being  
into plain English means, that  
consumer of certain manufactur  
for them more than the same  
be had for elsewhere, these m  
must abandon their trades.  
principle of justice can this  
maintained? Let us state the c  
of illustration. It is very desira  
railroads in this country. They  
distance, and serve to bring the  
tremities of our country almost  
sition. They will increase our  
war, and facilitate our commere  
But suppose they are made  
wealth, and population and  
country will justify their consti  
in order to keep them up, and m  
investments profitable, you impo  
their benefit, upon the produce  
market in wagons and carts, a  
traveller who prefers some oth  
conveyance: would such a tax l  
to? Would not every one of  
Would we not all say one to a  
we not all of one brotherhood?  
the same Constitution, which  
gether in this hall, also make th  
Massachusetts at the same time  
Mississippi, or any other State  
vestments in Massachusetts are  
is not the whole land open bef  
upon that principle of nature, v  
a vacuum, will not capital flo  
channel where it is wanted. till