

tariffs, whereas during periods of Free-trade or Low tariffs, labour has been justly remunerated.

Under Protection, the greatest sufferer is the farmer. It is, of course, an indisputable fact that American agriculture is, in all its branches,—corn-growing, cattle-grazing, rice, sugar, cotton, and tobacco planting, pre-eminently the “native industry” of the country, and it is the one which Congress has systematically discouraged, and which the monopolists of the Eastern States have been enabled, by their wealth, their superior organization, and their control of the lobbies at Washington, to plunder on a scale of infamous magnitude. The iniquitously unjust operation of Protection towards the agricultural classes will be obvious on a comparison of the numbers of persons engaged in the various departments of industry, as exhibited by the last census, showing the occupation of the American people to have been, at that time, as follows :—

Number engaged.

In Agriculture.....	5,922,471
In Professional and Personal Services	2,684,793
In Trade and Transport.....	1,191,238
In Manufactures and Mining.....	2,214,679

But when we come to analyse these 2,214,679 persons, we find that they are divided into five classes. The first includes those whose labour requires no “plant” but merely simple tools or cheap appliances, and is composed chiefly of miners and fishermen. The second comprises blacksmiths, plasterers, plumbers, masons, bricklayers, carpenters, painters, &c. The third, cutlers, cabinet-makers, and highly-skilled artisans generally. The fourth, factory hands belonging to the especially protected interests; and the fifth, persons engaged in assaying, smelting, calico printing, currying leather, meat packing, sugar refining, &c., many of them being dependent upon the agricultural interests for support. In the following table will be found the relative strength of these classes, and the proportions which their earnings bear to the value of the material upon which their labour is employed, as also to that of the gross product of their industry, together with other data of value in estimating the importance of the protected industries :—

CLASS.	Number of Hands.	Amount of Wages.	Amount of Materials.
		\$	\$
1.....	160,691	73,438,952	14,418,908
2.....	110,504	35,689,883	67,850,482
3.....	388,924	167,118,533	183,643,034
4.....	1,453,056	541,078,362	1,529,537,058
5.....	101,504	31,734,815	707,361,378
Totals	2,214,679	849,060,545	2,502,710,860