

Richmond Recorder.

UNION, THE CONSTITUTION AND THE LAWS—THE GUARDIANS OF OUR LIBERTY.

Vol. XXIV.

THURSDAY, JUNE 6, 1844.

No. 1228.



BEAL REPORT.

"May your rich soil,
Erebrant, nature's better blessings pour
O'er every land."

From the Baltimore American.
Agricultural Chemistry.

The number of new works which have appeared within a few years on the application of chemical knowledge and principles to agriculture, indicates an increasing interest in this most important pursuit. The writings of Leibig and of Professor Johnston, recently published, are of great value to the practical agriculturist. It is stated in a foreign paper that a number of farmers in the Lothians of Scotland lately formed themselves into a society for the purpose of endeavoring to apply the discoveries of modern chemistry to the science of agriculture. For this purpose subscriptions were made to an amount which enabled the society's committee to engage an agricultural chemist, and Professor Johnston has been employed accordingly at a salary of £500 a year, secured to him for five years. The duties of the professor will be to analyze soils and also manures; to ascertain what elements have been taken from the soil by the previous crop, and the manure which ought to be applied in the circumstances and according to the nature of the plant to be grown. From the discoveries of Leibig and the experiments of Dr. Johnston himself, much good is expected in Scotland from the appointment of an agricultural chemist, and the result of his labors on a large scale.

From an article in Tait's Magazine, which we find in Littell's very valuable Foreign Literature, we learn that a new work entitled Smith's Productive Farming, has met with much favor among the British agriculturalists. It is not so much an original work, as a familiar digest of the recent discoveries of Leibig, Davy, and other celebrated writers on vegetable chemistry. The following extract from Smith's work will be of considerable interest to our farmers and planters; it relates to the following system:

"The exhaustion of alkalies in a soil by successive crops is the true reason why practical farmers suppose themselves compelled to suffer land to lie fallow. It is the greatest possible mistake to think that the temporary diminution of fertility in a field is chiefly owing to the loss of the decaying vegetable matter it previously contained; it is principally the consequence of the exhaustion of the potash and soda, which are restored by the slow process of the more complete disintegration of the materials of the soil. It is evident that the careful tilling of fallow land must accelerate and increase this further breaking up of its mineral ingredients. Nor is this repose of the soil always necessary. A field which has become unfitted for a certain kind of produce, may not, on that account, be unsuitable for another; and upon this observation a system of agriculture has been gradually forming, the principal object of which is to obtain the greatest possible produce in a succession of years, with the least outlay for manure. Because plants require for their growth different constituents of soil, changing the crop from year to year will maintain the fertility of that soil, (provided it be done with judgment,) quite as well as leaving it at rest or fallow. In this we but imitate nature. The oak, after thriving for long generations on a particular spot, gradually sickens; its entire race dies out; other trees and shrubs succeed it, till, at length, the surface becomes so charged with an excess of dead vegetable matter, that the forest becomes a peat moss, or a surface upon which no large tree will grow. Generally, long before this can occur, the operation of natural causes has removed from the soil substances essential to the growth of oak, leaving others favorable and necessary to the growth of beech or pine. So in farming, one crop in artificial rotation with others, extracts from the soil a certain quantity of organic matter; a second carries off, in preference, those which the former had left, and neither could or would take up."

AGRICULTURE.—We have daily proofs that there is no parent which so tends to prolong life as that of the farmer. There are in Wrentham, Massachusetts, twenty-seven farmers, the oldest of whom is 88, and the youngest 70 years old. They are all heads of families, and most of them swing the scythe with their sons and their grandsons last summer. The editor of the Massachusetts Ploughman boasts that he has three subscribers, all of whom are over 85 years of age, and who do not feel too old to learn, by reading something new about farming.

We should always repay confidence with sincerity.

THE TARIFF AND ITS EFFECTS.

From the Danville (Va.) Patriot.
Many of the Democratic party, who are opposed to the present tariff, and profess to advocate the doctrine of free trade, say, that they are in favor of a uniform duty of 20 per cent. on all articles. Now this is as far from free trade as the present tariff. According to this notion of free trade, one half of our imports, which have been admitted almost free, would have to pay a duty of 20 per cent. This disregards entirely the character of articles and makes no distinction whatever between the necessities and luxuries of life. The articles which are now admitted free of duty or nearly so might be classed under two or three general heads; one of which is drugs and medicines, these constitute a large class of the free articles, and are used by whom? by the rich and the poor, the farmer and the mechanic, the merchant and the day-laborer all alike; now what friend of the poor, the sick and the unfortunate would desire to impose a duty on medicines which is used for their recovery, equal to that levied on manufactured silks, lace and other luxuries of life which the poor never use at all. Another class of articles which are admitted free or nearly so, are the raw materials used in manufactures. This is designed expressly for the purpose of promoting and fostering the labor of the country, by protecting the manufactures, thereby giving employment to thousands who would otherwise be destitute. But all these considerations are to be set at naught by locos; coffee and tea are to be taxed equal to the greatest luxuries; and the sick and distressed are to pay an additional tax for the medicines used in their recovery; and no protection is to be given to labor, but are left to compete with the pauper labor of England.

AGRICULTURISTS.—It is said by the opposers of the present tariff, that the farmer is not protected. Now if this were the fact the system would be very incomplete; but that it is quite the reverse there is no doubt; the laborer—the farmer is not neglected. All the principal articles, (products of the farmer) are protected by a rate of duty not less than that enjoyed by the manufacturer. Among these articles are the following—beef, pork, lard, bacon, tallow, hides, butter, cheese, wheat, corn, rye, barley, oats, potatoes, flax, hemp, wool, cotton, tobacco, rice, &c., these comprise the principal products of the farmer, and are protected by a duty of from 25 to 150 per cent. There are other articles connected with agriculture which enjoy a good protection, such as raw silk, pot and pearl ash, wood, lumber, &c. In addition to this, there is, (for the benefit of the farmer), the admission, (free of duty,) of animals for breed, and plaster of Paris, which is used extensively for manure.

We will give the principal products of the United States with the duties thereon, which will show the protection the farmer enjoys in that respect.

Products.	Duty per cent.
Wheat	25
Flour	25
Oats	33
Potatoes	36
Cotton	30
Hemp	30
Wool	40
Butter	51
Cheese	180
Bacon	52
Pork	34
Lard	50
Beef	64
13 articles.	650

Average duty 50

Not only is the farmer protected by the duty which is imposed on the products of the United States, but his greatest protection arises from that afforded to the manufacturer. Where does the husbandman find market for his surplus produce? Is it at the door of the brother farmer? he has abundance. Is it in England? let us see. The following is the total amount of exports, growth or the produce of the United States, to England, Scotland, and Ireland, with the duties paid thereon, in the years '38, '39 and '40.

Year.	Value.	Duties.
1838	\$50,481,624	\$21,621,160
1839	50,791,981	26,819,477
1840	54,005,790	28,360,153

Total, \$155,279,395 \$78,830,790
Of the above the value, and duties of Cotton were as follows:

Year.	Value.	Duties.
'38	\$15,789,687	\$2,761,612
'39	46,074,579	1,942,337
'40	41,945,334	3,247,880

Total, \$133,809,600 \$7,951,829

Now subtract \$133,809,600, the amount of cotton exported, from \$155,279,295, the whole amount of exports, and you have \$21,469,795; or \$7,166,568 annually, the exports of the United States, independent of cotton. This then shows conclusively that England does not afford a market for our surplus produce. Where then are we to find it? Amongst the manufacturers of our own country.

According to the late census, there were about 800,000 men engaged in ma-

nufactures. These, with their families and dependants, would amount at least to 4,000,000 of souls, who subsist upon the produce of the farmer, and will consume as much in one year, as Great Britain will import from us, in twenty years. How then is the interest of the farmer and the manufacturer disconnected? They are not. Protect the manufacturer and the farmer's interest is advanced.—Give free admittance to foreign manufactures, so that domestic manufactures will have to compete with those of England, where laborers can be obtained for a trifle, and you close our manufacturing establishments, drive those employed therein to engage in agricultural pursuits, destroy our home market, reduce wages to something near that of other countries, and throw ourselves dependant on foreign nations for manufactured commodities. But let domestic manufactures be protected and encouraged, and there will always be a demand for the agricultural products of the country, so that the tillers of the soil receive their full share of the protection. And not only so, but manufacturing establishments enhance the value of the soil; the price of land depends entirely upon its proximity to market.

THE POOR.—It is true, that the Government is bound to protect and sustain all its citizens, and should throw its protective shield around all; yet, its first care should be to assist and protect the weak and the indigent. This protective system does. By extending protection to manufactures, capitalists are enabled to invest their stock in a manner that will give employment to thousands of day-laborers, and at enhanced rates of wages, who would otherwise be entirely destitute, or, as we before observed, would be forced to engage in tilling the soil, which by multiplying the amount of product, would decrease the value thereof, greatly to the detriment of the farmer.

This, it must be acknowledged, (by every thinking man at least,) would be the result. Thus we see, that the present Tariff protects the manufacturer, the farmer, and the day-laborer; and that every class in the community are benefited by its operations.

But we hear it frequently asserted, that the protective system increases the prices of manufactures, and it is thereby an indirect tax upon the people. Now we cannot better meet this assertion than by referring the reader to the prices, before and since the passage of the present Tariff act. Facts will speak for themselves. We have a table before us showing the price per yard of cotton goods in 1842 and 1843, as exhibited in the Price Current at Boston; which we shall give, and which we have no doubt is correct.

Des'pn. of goods	Aug. 1842.	Aug. 1843.
Inch	cents.	cents.
27 brown shirting	5	5
30 " "	6	6
33 " "	7	6
26 to 28 Sheetting	7	7
40 " "	9	8
30 drillings	8	7
28 bleached do	9	8
28 Jeans	10	9
30 bleached do	11	10

Here we have nine different kinds of cotton goods, showing a decrease in the price under the present tariff. Now it will be remembered, that the duty on cotton goods averages 50 per cent.

In view of all these facts, what reflecting and honorable man dare say that the protective system operates oppressively upon the laboring class of community?

It is designed to meet the wants of the Government, and promote the industry of the people. Already have its blessed influences been felt; business has revived in every department, and wages have advanced.

This is one of the principles for which the whigs are contending. And it is for the people to say, whether those principles shall triumph or not—whether you will protect your own fellow citizens in preference to foreigners, or suffer your country to be flooded by the manufactures of those who labor for about one third of what you receive yourselves; and by thus doing, reduce your own wages to a level with that of England.

Imprisonment for Debt in England.—A bill has been introduced in the House of Lords by Lord Attenham, abolishing imprisonment for debt under any circumstances. His lordship was loudly cheered throughout his speech, and, as Lords Lyndhurst, Brougham, Campbell, and the Duke of Richmond, spoke in favor of the bill, it will undoubtedly pass by an almost unanimous vote.

The Milton Chronicle makes the following error hit upon the patriotism of the Standard:

"The Raleigh Standard says it is for immediate annexation, not caring if the whole civilized world be whelmed in war—but adds it there is any danger of distracting the 'Democratic' party, by agitating the question, he is willing to hush it up! 'Nuff said.'"

He that would die well, must all the days of his life lay up against the day of his death.

THE CANVASS.

From the Fayetteville Observer.
On Saturday last a large number of the people of this County and Town, with some from adjoining Counties, assembled under our Town Hall, to witness the first trial of strength between the rival Candidates for Governor of North Carolina, Wm. A. GRAHAM and MICHAEL HOKE. It was a pleasant spectacle. Two gentlemen, who have been long intimate personal friends, divided only upon political questions, each the idol of his party, and each possessed of the entire respect and good will of his opponent's party, met—not to abuse each other; not to make personal assaults on each other; not to vilify each other's party;—but calmly, dispassionately, fairly, and frankly, to discuss National and State Politics; to lay before the people the advantages and disadvantages of particular measures of policy. We say fairly and frankly, for it gives us unfeigned pleasure to state, that Mr. HOKE's speech is the only one we recollect to have heard from a member of his party, for years past, in which there was no attempt at misrepresentation, but in which feelings and opinions in utter discordance with those generally avowed by the Locofoco party, were frankly proclaimed. We have not the heart to call Mr. HOKE a Locofoco. He is not one. It is true that he is the nominee of that party, but he is not like the most of its leaders. But perhaps it is not fair in us to praise him, lest he should lose caste with his party. We could not say less, in view of the gentlemanly and pleasant character of the whole discussion, on both sides.

We will proceed to give our readers, briefly, some idea of the principal points discussed.

Mr. HOKE opened the debate, with a reference to the position in which he stood before the people. He paid a handsome compliment to Mr. Graham, whom he knew well, and against whom he had no word to say beyond the principles he advocated. He then entered on a review of the election of 1840, "its economy, spoonery, singing," &c. Spoke of the crowds who had flocked to Washington at the inauguration, whom he appeared to look upon as all applicants for office, like hungry hounds following where the Fox was skinned, and scrambling over the smallest crumb that fell. Referred to the Whig promises of good times, and proceeded to inquire whether they had profited the country in any particular.

And first as to the Bankrupt Law. How many had profited by that law? It was good for Clerks and Officers, but no benefit to creditors. He cited a case in which he had been professionally employed, where a man was confined in jail as security for another who had taken the benefit of the Bankrupt Act. [We imagine that if the whole story was told there might appear another side to it. Why was a man imprisoned when there is a law exempting honest debtors from imprisonment? Or why did not the security himself take the benefit of the Bankrupt Law? Lawyers, like Mr. HOKE, find it very easy to make out a case for a client.]

He next spoke of the Public Land Distribution, which he said had been a great question in Western North Carolina. The people had tried the Whigs, given them power, and now, asked Mr. HOKE, where was the money? He read portions of the Land bill. Complained of the 10 per cent. allowed to the nine new States on the sale within their borders, and of the 500,000 acres of land allowed to each State that had not already received that amount, for Internal Improvements. Complained too, that when the distribution ceased, in consequence of the provision that it should cease when the Tariff was raised above 20 per cent., that part of the act relating to the 500,000 acres did not cease to exist. Read a statement from the Department, showing that of the 9 new States entitled to the 500,000 acres, some had received the whole, and others a large part, before the act was passed. [This document seemed to us only to show the necessity for the continuance of the law, that all might be treated alike; and especially when it is well known that this gift for Internal Improvements is not for the State's benefit, but for the increased value they give to the government lands in those States.] But Mr. HOKE argued, that to repeal a part, and leave the rest in existence, was inconsistent with the Whig promises to their own friends.

He next passed to the Tariff, and dwelt long on it. He seemed to think that very few had read it, and that most men waited for the papers to come out and give them their cue, which they followed right or wrong. He was afraid both parties were alike in this respect. [Speak for your own party, Mr. HOKE.] He had investigated it with care, and would explain it. Nobody that he had heard of was for direct taxation. [Then he has not heard of some of his prominent party friends in South Carolina.] He denied utterly the power of Congress to lay duties for any other purpose than revenue. It was in the teeth of the constitution to lay duties to exclude revenue, or protective or prohibitory duties. Complained of the minimum system; and dwelt long on the protective duties on manufactures

of Woolen, Cotton, Hemp, Silk and Iron. Complaind the duty of only 15 per cent. on Thread Laces, which the rich use, with the duties on coarser articles of 20 or 30 per cent. Complained of the falling off of imports in the first nine months after the Tariff went into operation; so showing that duties were too high. He was not opposed to manufactures; but thought a duty of 20 per cent. with discrimination for revenue, sufficient. Denied that putting on duties made goods cheaper. It might be so in a solitary article, where the merchants, shrewd fellows, import largely before a Tariff passes, and then the price falls before they can work off their stocks. [He did not appear to observe that he was here answering his own argument about the falling off of imports after the Tariff passed.]

He then passed to the Bank bill, which he said the Whigs ought to thank Capt. Tyler for vetoing, as it would not have bettered things, and it gave them an excuse. He stated its proposed capital at \$9 millions, appealing to Mr. Graham if it were not so. Mr. G. told him so; that the capital was 20 millions, with liberty to Congress to increase to 50 if it thought proper. He argued, that the Bank would not have afforded relief, because it was not the debtor who would have taken stock, but the capitalist, who would have been obliged to collect in his money to pay his subscription, and so the Constables would have had enough to do.

He was opposed to all the new issues, as he called them, of the Whigs—Tariff of Protection, U. States Bank, Distribution, and restriction of the Veto. He had voted for Distribution once, at the heel of the session, but he went home, examined the subject, and changed his mind, and he was now against it. [More of this hereafter.] He did not think it a fair argument that the lands were a Trust; but waived the legal question, and put it on policy. He denied the policy of distributing this fund, and taxing the people to supply its place. He would prefer to have money in the Treasury and take the duty off of Sugar.

He was opposed to the bank in all forms. He again waived the Constitutional question, as he would come before the people on unequal terms with his distinguished competitor on that point; but yet he would venture on the argument with him if before a Court of Justice. His ground was that it was totally inexpedient. Money is power, and he would not give a straw for the liberties of the country if the whole money power were thus consolidated. He would detest himself if he could condescend to such humbuggery as to complain of a man having money. But money is power; and the debtor is slave to the creditor, [a position which we utterly deny. If it were true, 99 out of every 100 of the people of this country would be slaves—voluntary slaves; and about every other man would be a slave and the owner of such slaves himself. Away with the insulting idea.] He admitted the usefulness of a Bank in disbursing public funds and regulating State Banks. He admitted that it may and can do much good; but said, that you should give no power that may do mischief! It is not sufficient that it may do much good, but it must be demonstrated that it can do no harm! Admitted the convenience of bills that would pass from one end of the country to the other; but a silk purse would hold the gold to do that. He had tried it and knew. He was for separation from all Banks. Tyler had disbursed the public funds without loss. He asked where the interest went that the Bank received on its loans of the public money? It was divided among the stockholders. But would you give your County Funds the interest on your County Funds? No, said Mr. HOKE; [but here he made a great mistake, for the County Trustee, for performing the very same duty of receiving and disbursing the public funds, except that he has no expense in sending it all over the country, nor no risk in making a bad debt by loaning it out, actually gets his 5 per cent. on all that comes into his hands, even if he only keeps it a day.]

Where, said Mr. HOKE, will you find better currency than our North Carolina Bank Notes? You can take a \$3 bill and buy a trinket on Pennsylvania Avenue, and get specie in change. I have known no cases, said he, of oppression by the Banks in North Carolina, because they are managed by men of character. They have been managed well.

He next opposed any restriction of the Veto. Spoke of Mr. Clay as a distinguished man of very decided ability, whom he had no idea of abusing. [Here Mr. HOKE introduced an anecdote of a Dutchman, as he did several others in the course of his speech, which we will not do him the unkindness of repeating; for we understand he introduces them in all his speeches, and if we fore-called him, his anecdotes, which are only passable when fresh, would become too stale for use. But to return to the speech.] Mr. HOKE did not know, he said, whom he was for President, any more than the Whigs knew three weeks ago whom they were for Vice President. Next week he would tell, for he was for any good Democrat who would carry out the principles he had advocated, and he had no doubt the

Convention would nominate such a one.

The annexation of Texas was a great National question, above all others, in which every section was interested, but especially the South; with whom it was a case of life and death. He therefore did not agree with either Clay or Van Buren. How will we defend our Southern border? he asked. He discussed the supposed designs of Great Britain; denied the existence of any decided war for the recovery of Texas; and the facts of any Treaty obligations to Mexico, which he believed was only asserted by politicians to evade the question. He might offend some good Van Buren Democrats by this; but he could not help it; he must say what he thought.

In conclusion he complained of every thing being swallowed up by National politics; by which we lose sight of North Carolina, and are swept along in the general crowd—and last in it. He closed a 2 1/2 hours speech, (devoted entirely to National politics,) by thanking the people for their attention, and hoping that it would be equally extended to his opponent.

Mr. GRAHAM remarked, that he appeared also before his fellow citizens as a candidate for the office of Governor of the State, and in the remarks he should offer he would be guilty of nothing in the slightest degree to infringe the liberal feelings of his honorable opponent. Before he proceeded with the discussion, lest he should forget it, he would speak of a subject which had first been broached in a paper published in the town of Mr. HOKE's residence, and recently spoken of by Mr. HOKE at other places, but not here to-day. He alluded to a vote he gave in the Legislature of 1834 relative to a change of the Constitution to give the election of Governor to the people. His opponent charged that he had voted against that amendment. The circumstances were these: In 1832, he was one of a Committee who addressed the people on the subject of Convention. In that Address, various amendments, including the election of Governor by the people, were advocated. In 1834, he was a member of the Legislature. It was very doubtful whether the bill to call the Convention would pass. It could not pass without some eastern votes, and the vote would be very close. In this condition of things, his friend, Mr. Outlaw, from Bertie, appealed to him to vote for leaving out the election of Governor by the people, stating, that if that were omitted, he would vote for the bill. With the hope of thus securing the other great objects of the bill, including the reform of the representative system, by which 3000 men in one county might be allowed more political power than 300 in another, which might be lost without Mr. Outlaw's vote, as they had often been lost before, he did vote for Mr. Outlaw's motion to strike out, though contrary to his own wishes and opinions, as previously expressed. The motion was rejected, and he then voted for the bill, including the election of Governor by the people. After the Convention met, Gov. Branch, Mr. Macon, Mr. Weldon Edwards, Judge Daniel, and other Democrats, who were members of the Convention, voted against giving the election of Governor to the people, and Mr. Macon spoke against it, and finally voted against the whole amendment because of that provision and biennial instead of annual elections. His friend Mr. HOKE, he said, had since that time, in 1838, voted for Mr. Branch for Governor, and he really thought, therefore, that he could not entertain any very strong opposition to his (Mr. G.'s) election on that ground.

Having disposed of this matter, Mr. Graham proceeded to notice Mr. HOKE's objections to the action of the 27th Congress. Having complained of all these measures, we had a right to hear from him what he was in favor of? He objected to the Bank, what else would he have? A National Bank, properly guarded, and the sub-Treasury, was the real issue. Did Mr. HOKE abandon the Sub-Treasury, to which he had never once alluded? Mr. G. read from a Democratic Address to which Mr. HOKE's name was signed in 1838, in which the Sub-Treasury was spoken of as "the great measure of deliverance and liberty," involving all other questions. What has become of it? We hear nothing of it now. The Whigs propose an institution, properly guarded, to disburse the public funds, and regulate the currency. In the forty years of existence of a Bank, it had collected and disbursed more than 500 millions of dollars of public money without the loss of a cent to the government. No individual could do this. He showed its use in regulating a vitiated currency, than which there is no greater curse. Every State has an interest in the currency of other States. But all may make Banks at discretion. Shall government set the Shylock, by adopting a system by which only gold and silver shall be collected, thus drawing the specie from the interior to the ports, making State Banking unprofitable, and asking away the great tools of trade—for money is the agent of trade? The effect in Europe, wherever tried, has been to reduce wages to 2 or 3 pence a day. A well regulated credit system is as in-