

STATE OF COMMERCE AND AGRICULTURE IN AMERICA.

From the Dublin Evening Post of Aug. 23.

There is a silent, but rapid change taking place in America—and though commerce may, for the present, stagger, it is a change that must ultimately be beneficial to that great country.—We allude to the agricultural turn which the Americans have taken. It began with the late war—and the general depression of commerce since the peace has, if possible, given a more decided impulse to the agricultural interest. It is well known that the importing merchants, who are principally federalists, are failing with a rapidity quite as alarming, in New-York, Philadelphia, Baltimore and Boston, as the merchants here, and from nearly the same cause. They are overstocked with British manufactures, for which they cannot find a vent. Congress has shielded the cotton and woollen trade so effectually by protecting duties, that the British speculators, as well as the American importers, have been ruined by the transaction. The first was not aware of the great change for the better which the war has made in the manufactures of America—and the last, depending upon the long credits of the English capitalist, imported without measure. Both are now on the verge of ruin—hence the failures in Manchester—hence the failures in Belfast—hence the lamentable state of the calico concerns in and near Dublin—and hence too, the decline of the English interest in America. In a few years America will neither take linen, nor cotton, nor even woollen goods, from England or Ireland—nay, in a few years, she will not take her sugar nor her rum, for Georgia and the Carolinas, in a few years, will supply the republic with abundance of these articles. At present, the rivalry is felt in the West-Indies, and must be increasing every year.

The consequence of this depending upon the resources of a country which has every kind of climate and every kind of soil—which, when cultivated, can raise not only all the necessaries, but all the luxuries of the eastern world and of Europe—the consequences of this change will be a total estrangement from the politics of England.

The present race of Federalists, as a party, are almost extinct. In 5 years they will not pole one in five thousand of the native or naturalized Americans—in 10 years they will be no more.

This will be produced by the agricultural turn of the country. The people will necessarily become more national, and the merchants, not depending so entirely upon the long credits of the English capitalists, (by the way, the capability of the latter to afford these credits, is diminishing already, and will decrease every day.) will become more independent, & less attached, because their interest will be less engaged. This is a real and substantial benefit to America, and a benefit, by the bye, for which the Americans must thank the late war.

We digressed from our intention, but not altogether from the subject.—It was, to show that the external commerce of America might suffer—tho' many of her merchants might be ruined, yet she possessed within herself powers of resuscitation, which no nation in the world enjoys. If his speculations in foreign trade go wrong with an English merchant, he cannot turn his remaining capital to a speculation in land. Every acre is occupied—every acre is full. Besides, if he were even to purchase, he never can get a bargain—he never can make his own money of the concern—it is eaten up with taxes and duties. Two thirds of it go to the exchequer and parson. The man who now realizes, as it is called in England—that is, takes his money out of the funds to invest it in land, only purchases for himself a load of taxes. Now, though the tax upon property is reduced, no man in his senses would risk his cash in an English estate of acres; for it is a fact well known, that the expenses of labor, and the taxes to church and state, will not be refunded in the present condition of the corn market, by the crop. The very reverse takes place in America. The importing merchant finds that imports will not do. He withdraws his

Though this excellent writer is right in general, he has mistaken some particulars. We believe that American Manufacturers are not sufficiently protected.—Ed. N. F. Col.

capital as soon as he can, and he purchases land; government affords him every facility—and from these circumstances, it is easy to see that for many years America will want hands—working men, builders, masons, slators, carpenters, blacksmiths, ploughmen, ditchers, gardeners, weavers, tailors, spinners, smelters, miners, publishers, paper makers, paper stainers, glaziers, glass-men—in short all these men, who are at this moment starving in every country in Europe.

THE VINE.

Vevay, (Ind.) Sept. 3.

The uncommon late spring having destroyed a great part of the grapes, the vintage will not be as abundant as it otherwise would have been; but the season, in other respects has been very favorable to the vine; the grapes are nearly ripe. Their juice is richer than it was last year, consequently the wine of this season will be greatly superior in quality to that of the preceding years. For ten years past there has been vines old enough to bear in this neighborhood, and the frost has never injured them worth mentioning until last spring; & however discouraging it must appear to the vine dresser to see the fruits of his assiduous labor cut off in one cold night, he is consoled in the hopes that such inclemencies of weather may not again occur for many years, and that by a succession of abundant crops, he will be amply rewarded.

It is to be hoped that those persons having farms suitable for that purpose, will turn their attention in some measure to this important branch of agriculture, and follow the example of the Swiss settlers, who carry it on with success, and to whom it is a source of wealth. Ten years of successful experience have proven, that the borders of the Ohio, at least in this neighborhood, are well adapted to the culture of two kinds of vines, and in course of time new kinds may be introduced, perhaps more productive and of a better quality; some objections may be made to the plan on which these vines are reared, and I would recommend experiments on different plans, as well as the introduction of other species of vines; but in the mean time I would inform the public, that the vines now cultivated, & the plans on which they are trained, are more profitable to the husbandman than any other branch of agriculture carried on in this country.

MAINE CONVENTION.

Wednesday, Oct. 9.

The Hon. Judge Stebbens moved for leave to have entered on the journals the following

PROTEST:

IN CONVENTION OF DELEGATES, AT BRUNSWICK, OCTOBER 9, 1816.

Being convened in the first assembly called in Maine, to deliberate on the momentous subject of forming the District into a separate state, a subject in which all the members of the convention have like rights, duties and interests; we, whose names are underwritten, Delegates in the convention, feel deep regret that such diversity of opinion should prevail as to render it necessary for a minority to declare their dissent from the measures of the majority. It would be in the highest degree gratifying to us, if discussion had produced a result, in which we could have united. But we hold that all power emanates from the people; that no bodies of men, acting in virtue of delegated power, have a right to designate not only to whom they will delegate power, but what power they will delegate; that, according to our civil compact, by which "the whole people covenants with each citizen, and each citizen with the whole people, that all shall be governed by certain laws for the common good," the citizens, besides their natural rights, possess, as members of the body politic, the rights secured by this covenant; that as this compact between the commonwealth and its citizens is mutual, it cannot, as respects any portion of its citizens, be annulled without mutual consent, and without power delegated from them, to man, or body of men, can establish a new government over them, or abolish that which they have legitimately established for themselves. Considering these principles as true and unquestionable, we protest against the report of the committee on the subject of the returns of votes, and the resolutions thereto subjoined, and against the vote of this convention yesterday passed, for accepting the same; because we consider the said report and resolves, as in their general tenor and spirit, inconsistent with these principles, and with propriety; and as instances, we adduce the following:— By the said report it appears, that apart from the votes of the town of Lyman, which were in our opinion improperly rejected, of which a majority of 173 were against separation, there are returned 11,069 votes in favor of separation, and 10,847 against it; the former being less than a majority of five to four of the votes returned.— Nothing therefore remains to be done by the Convention. The only duty, in this event, assigned to them by the Legislature and their constituents, here terminates. An adjournment of this convention to a future day must throw upon our constituents an expense, without possible advantage and without their consent. The exercise of further powers by this convention, we are constrained to consider as usurpation. To proceed to form a constitution, is, in our view, at once a violation of express law, and an invasion of the rights of our constituents. We protest against a separation of Maine from the present government, by any means whatever, without the consent of the people. No such consent has been given. Their last vote was with a full understanding that a majority of five to four was necessary to a separation. This conclusion was by the competent authority rightfully adopted and became a law. It is a conclusion distinct and obvious. It was distinct in the legislature, where it passed against but a small majority, who magnanimously submitted to it, and constantly support it. It was, as we understand, and have never heard denied, sanctioned by the vote of every member of the legislature present from Maine, who was in favor of the separation. It has been distinct in the mind of every voter and every citizen. How the people would have decided on a different question, had a different question been submitted to them, we have neither the knowledge nor the right to decree. The principles of amendment variously inserted in the constitutions of the states and of the union, countenance the opinion entertained by many, that five-ninths is a smaller proportion of votes than ought to dissolve the important relations of civil society. In the present case, the proportion of five-ninths was fixed by a large majority, and binding on the whole. Should the late vote in favor of the Separation of Maine be made the foundation of its erection into a state, the government would be founded in force, not in right. The vote was given on a condition which has not happened.

We protest against a reference of this subject to the General Court for the purpose expressed in the resolution, because, for the reasons already mentioned, it is in our estimation a request to that honorable body to enact that which cannot be reconciled with constitutional principles nor actual fact. We protest against the proposed application to Congress, because it is unseasonable, and presents not even a hopeful prospect of utility. And we protest against addressing either Congress or the General Court on behalf of our fellow-citizens, because such address implies a right to bind them by the result; a right which they have not given us.

We protest against the report on which the resolutions are predicted, as indecorous, as not expressed in terms suitable to the respect which this Convention owes itself, nor to the honour due to the Legislature; because, to our apprehension, it intimates in terms too plain to be misunderstood, that that august body may fail to do what justice requires; and, though it purports to request advice and discretion, holds forth, in language of superiority and menace, a signification, that if the General Court should not do what we consider to be proper we shall contemn and disregard their opinion; and advice, as far as indicated in the report to be sought of the Legislature, respects a case so free from doubt, that a regard to our own understanding, and that of the Legislature, forbids us to

admit, even by implication, that advice is necessary. Impressed with the presence of Him who knows our motives, and will judge them, we declare that we offer this protest, not from a wish to discountenance a faithful and liberal discharge by this convention of all the duties confided to them; but from a conscientious belief that the measures against which we protest are mistaken in principle, and dangerous in their tendency; and if effectuated, will be subversive of the rights and destructive to the liberties of the citizens. And we request, that this dissent may be entered on the journal, and remain a witness for us, that we seasonably and solemnly give our voice, and offer our reasons against them.

(Signed by 71 members.)

It was then resolved, that the Hon. Mr. Holmes, and Messrs. Davis, of Augusta, and Preble of Saco, should be a committee to publish an address in answer to the protest, and in vindication of the measures of the Convention. The following gentlemen were appointed a committee to report a constitution, &c. Messrs. Holmes, Dunn, Bodwell and Hobbs, of Waterborough, York county. Messrs. Wadswort, Foxcroft, Ingalls, and J. Spring, of Cumberland county. Messrs. Dawes, Neal, of Litchfield, Thompson, of Lisbon, and Bailey, of Whitefield, in Lincoln county. Messrs. Chandler, Davis, of Augusta, Cushman, Westman, and Bond, of Kennebeck county. Messrs. Hooper, Turner and Steel, of Oxford county. Messrs. Moore, and Allen, of Somerset county. Messrs. Kinsley and Leavitt, of Penobscot county. Mr. Merriam, of Hancock county. Messrs. Paris, Davis, of Augusta, Preble, Gen. Chandler and Johnston, were appointed a committee to make application to the Legislature of Massachusetts. Gen. King, Mr. Holmes, and Gen. Chandler, are a committee to make application to Congress.

FIVE DOLLARS REWARD. RAN AWAY from the subscriber, in Macklenburg county, a Negro Boy named TOM, about 16 or 17 years old, with a large scar on his left arm, occasioned by a burn; was born of African parents and can speak their language. Whoever will secure him in any Jail so that I get him shall receive the above reward. JAMES YOUNG, 92 Sw. 9th October.

TARBOROUGH FALL RACES. WILL commence on Tuesday the 12th of November, 1816. 1st Day—A Sweepstakes for 3 year olds, 1 mile heats; entrance 50 dollars, half forfeit. Subscription to close the day preceding the race. 2nd—The Jocky Club Purse, 2 mile heats, worth about 400 dollars; entrance 20 dollars to be added to the Proprietor's purse. 3rd—The Proprietor's Purse, 2 mile heats, 150 dollars; entrance 20 dollars, to be added to the purse—Money up. 4th—A Handy Cap, worth 50 dollars, 1 mile heats, beat 3 in 5; entrance 10 dollars to be added to the purse. All days intended to be run must be entered with the Proprietor the day preceding each race. By order of the Club. Sept 10. 86 tt

TAN-YARD & LAND FOR SALE. THE subscribers, wishing to remove to the State of Indiana, are desirous to sell their TAN-YARD and LANDS lying in the county of Guilford, N. Carolina, 4 miles south west of Jamestown. The Tan-yard contains 29 vats with other necessary buildings for carrying on the business, and a stock of bark sufficient to tan one thousand Hides; also a stock of Hides nearly tanned, which is for sale by wholesale or retail. The Tract of Land which the Tan-yard is on contains 350 acres, 100 of which are cleared, 8 acres of good Meadow, a valuable Orchard 2 Dwelling-houses, situate on two Springs, one Dwelling-house of Brick, with other convenient and necessary buildings, good water and healthy situation, none more so in these parts; as for custom, there is no Tan-yard in these parts to exceed it. It is also worthy of the attention of any person who wishes to follow the Mercantile business on a large scale or otherwise. The said premises may be had at a very reduced price, we deem it unnecessary to say more, as the place is very noted, and expect no one will purchase without viewing the premises. The Tanning business will be carried on as long as we remain on this place. SHOE LEATHER constantly on hand, also a quantity of SKINTING, will be ready for sale this Fall for Cash or Hides in hand—for further information apply to MATTHEW COFFIN, & JAMES COFFIN, August 28th, 1816.

UNIVERSITY OF PENNSYLVANIA, October 1, 1816.

THE MEDICAL LECTURES will commence on the first Monday in November next. ANATOMY, by Dr. Wistar, SURGERY, Dr. Physick, PRACTICE OF PHYSIC, &c. Dr. Chapman, MATERIA MEDICA, Dr. Dorr, CHEMISTRY, Dr. Coxe, MIDWIFERY, Dr. James, Philadelphia, Oct. 1. 90 53

WILLIAM PECK, Post Master, Raleigh,

HAS just received a supply of those justly esteemed and highly approved MEDICINES, Prepared by W. T. Conway, No. 1, Hamilton Place, Common-Street, Boston.

Dr. Relfe's Botanical Drops! These drops are a radical cure for Scurvy, Scrofula, St. Anthony's Fire, Leprosy, Pimpled Faces, Sore Legs, Ulcers, Venereal Taints when Mercury has failed, are the best Spring and Autumnal physic, and may be given to children with perfect safety. Price \$1.—Ask for "Dr. Relfe's Botanical Drops"—Observe that none are genuine unless signed "W. T. Conway."

Dr. Relfe's Asthmatic Pills!!! These Pills give instant ease in all Coughs, Colds, Consumption, Asthma, Wheezing, difficulty of breathing, tightness of the chest, pain in the side, spitting of blood, chilliness & shiverings, the fore-runners of fevers, &c. cures colds are removed in a few hours. The aged will experience relief equally agreeable and instantaneous, even when the lungs are affected. Ask for "Dr. Relfe's Asthmatic Pills." One box containing 12 Pills, frequently effects a cure! Caution—the outside printed wrapper is signed "W. T. Conway," none other are genuine!

Dr. Relfe's Liniment! For Rheumatism, Bruises, Sprains, Chills, Numbness, stiffness in the joints &c. The relief is immediate, and cure frequently in 24 hours, although of years standing and thought incurable! Mr. Jacob Hurdeth, of Amherst, N. H. was many years afflicted with violent rheumatism, and as he advanced in years at times was wholly incapacitated for business, when thro' recommendation, after trying all other medicines in vain, was cured by using only one bottle of this Liniment, and has had no relapse; it is now three years since—he was considered incurable! This is published at his request.

Dr. Relfe's Aromatic Pills, For Female obstructions, &c. and are equally conducive to the health of married ladies unless when pregnant, at which time they must not be taken.

Dr. Relfe's Antibilious Pills, For Indigestion, loss of Appetite, Lassitude, Head-Ache, Costiveness, Flatulence, Cholick, Bilious Affections, &c.

Dr. Relfe's Vegetable Specific, A certain and expeditious cure for Sick Head Ache, Bilious Affections, &c.

Dumfries' Ointment, A certain, safe and expeditious cure for the Itch, however inveterate, in an hour's application, may be used by the most delicate pregnant female, or on children at the breast—No danger from taking cold. Ask for "Dumfries' Ointment," none are genuine unless signed "W. T. Conway," as you value health, observe the signature.

Dumfries' Lotion, A cure for the Itch, without smearing. British Antiseptic Dentifrice, The Tooth Ache is not only prevented by this Dentifrice, but renders discoloured teeth beautifully white, removes the cause of pain arising from decayed teeth, imparts to the gums the effluence of health, and to the breath the most delectable sweetness.

Albion Corn Plaster! This Plaster affords instant relief, at the same time it dissolves and draws the corn out by the root, without the least pain.

Cambrian Tooth Ache Pills! These Pills afford immediate relief without the least injury to the Teeth.

Dr. Hunter's Pills, Dr. Hunter's Injection Powders, and Dr. Hunter's Cerates.

For the prevention and cure of the Venereal Disease, however inveterate, in all its various stages, and even when Mercury has failed—full directions and description of symptoms, so that any one may cure themselves with accuracy (for a few dollars) accompany each packet. Ask for Dr. Hunter's Pills. None are genuine but those signed "W. T. Conway," as you value health observe the signature.

The whole of the above Medicines are prepared and sold wholesale, by the sole Proprietor, W. T. Conway, No. 1, Hamilton Place, Common Street, Boston, and retailed by W. Peck, Raleigh, Hill, Warner, Baltimore, Jordan, Philadelphia, John Fiebur, N. 230, Water Street, N. York, and most Druggists, Booksellers and Post Masters throughout the U. States—Examine of many extraordinary cures may be had at the agent's gratis.

None of the above are genuine, unless signed "W. T. Conway," as you value health observe this. A large discount to Country Traders, and those who buy to sell again. W. Peck, has also received a general assortment of FALL GOODS, among them are Hats and Painters Materials. He also keeps a constant supply of Spain Cotton from No. 5 to 13, from the Petersburg Factory.