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ADDRESS Of the Philadelphia Society for the Promotion of Domestic Industry, to the Citizens of the United States.

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DR. SMITH'S maxim, discussed in our first number, inevitably involves in its consequences, as we have proved, the destruction of those manufacturing establishments, of which the productions can be purchased "cheaper abroad than they can be made at home;" and its necessary result is, to deprive those engaged in them of employment. The doctor, after having inflicted a deadly wound by this maxim, undertakes to provide a sovereign and infallible remedy for the evil, which, to do him and his disciples justice, we shall exhibit, in his own words: it remains to examine how far the prescription goes to remedy the evil, or any part of it.

I. "Though a number of people should, by restoring the freedom of trade, be thrown all at once out of their ordinary employment, and common method of subsistence, it would by no means follow, that they would thereby be deprived either of employment or subsistence."

II. "To the greater part of manufactures, there are other collateral manufactures of so familiar a nature, that a workman can easily transfer his industry from one to the other."

III. "The greater part of such workmen, too, are occasionally employed in country labor."

IV. "The stock, which employed them in a particular manufacture before will still remain in the country, to employ an equal number of people in some way."

V. "The capital of the country remaining the same, the demand for labor will still be the same, though it may be exerted in different occupations."

Here are five distinct propositions, more clear and plain than Dr. Smith's usually are; but all highly erroneous, pregnant with ruin, and calculated to lead those statesmen astray who square their system by them; as we hope to make appear.

The main point is the facility of "transferring industry" from one branch to a "collateral manufacture." All the rest are but subsidiary to, or explanatory of this fallacious assumption.

Two questions arise here, both important, and both demanding affirmative answers, in order to support the doctor's hypothesis.

The first is, are there such "collateral manufactures" as he assumes, to which men, bereft of employment in those departments of manufacture, which are to be destroyed by the doctor's grand and captivating idea of "restoring the freedom of commerce," may "transfer their industry?"

It may be conceded, that there is an affinity between the weaving of cotton and woolen, and a few other manufactures. But this cannot, by any means, answer the doctor's purpose. Where will he, or any of his disciples, find "collateral manufactures," to employ coach-makers, watch-makers, shoe-makers, hatters, paper-makers, printers, book-binders, engravers, letter-founders, chandlers, saddlers, silver-platers, jewellers, smiths, cabinet-makers, stone cutters, glass-makers, brewers, tobacconists, potters, wire-drawers, tanners, carriers, dyers, rope-makers, brick-makers, plumbers, chair-makers, gloves, umbrella-makers, embroiderers, calico-printers, paper-stainers, engine-makers, turners, wheel-wrights, and the great variety of other artists and manufacturers? There is no such affinity as he has presumed. And it may be asserted, without scruple, that if, by what the doctor speciously styles "restoring the freedom of trade," five hundred, or a thousand, or ten thousand hatters, shoe-makers, printers & chandlers, are thrown out of their "ordinary employment," there is no "collateral manufacture of so familiar a nature," that they "can easily transfer their industry from one to another."

We state a case, plain and clear. We will suppose five hundred workmen, and a capital of five hundred thousand dollars, employed in the manufacture of watches, coaches and silver plate; and that Switzerland, or Paris, or London, fills our markets at such rates as overwhelm at once all competition, and suppress the manufactures. Where are the "collateral manufactures," to receive those oppressed and forlorn workmen, whose prospects, and those of their families, are thus blasted? Are they to become hatters, or shoe-makers, or tailors, or saddlers, or weavers, or smiths, or carpenters? Is there a man who can persuade himself into the belief of such an order of things? Is there a man who can persuade himself, that "the general industry of the country will not thereby be diminished?" No: and it is a matter of inexpressible astonishment, that such an idea could have ever been hazarded, in a sober & serious book, intended as a guide to statesmen and legislators. It will not stand the test of a moment's investigation. As well might we suppose, that, on shutting up the courts of justice, and expelling the whole corps of lawyers, they might at once commence the medical profession, without any previous study, as that hat-

ters, or tailors, or shoe-makers, or weavers, or watch-makers, or printers, whom the grand system of "purchasing commodities cheap," and the equally grand system of "restoring the freedom of commerce," might bereave of employment should find those "collateral manufactures" which Dr. Smith has so kindly provided for them.

We explicitly declare, that we are far from charging the doctor with an intention to mislead or deceive. We believe him, like many other theorists, to have been duped by his system. But be this as it may, we trust it will appear that a more deceptive ground never was assumed. We use strong and unequivocal language; as the political heresy which we combat is of the most pernicious tendency; is supported by the most imposing and formidable name in the whole range of political science; and has among its disciples a large portion of those of our citizens, whose situations, as legislators of the Union and of the several states, render their errors on this vital point pregnant with the most destructive and ruinous consequences.

We now come to our second question. Suppose that every branch of manufactures, without exception, has some collateral manufacture: can those who are divested of employment by "restoring the freedom of trade," "transfer their industry" so "easily" as Dr. Smith supposes.

We answer distinctly, No! or at all events, on so small a scale, as to be unworthy of notice, in discussions involving the best interests and the happiness of nations. To test the correctness of this opinion, let it be observed, that in manufacturing countries, all departments are generally full; and not merely full, but there are almost always supernumeraries in abundance; and therefore had these "collateral manufactures" really existed to the full extent the doctors theory would require, and not been "fancy sketches," derived from this fertile imagination, there would be no vacancy, to which the objects of the doctor's care could "transfer their industry."

Although this appears so plain and palpable, as not to admit contradiction or dispute, yet, on a point of such magnitude, it cannot be time ill-spent, to illustrate it by example.

There are very few branches between which there is so much affinity as the cotton and woolen. And if the doctor's theory would ever stand the ordeal of examination, it would be in the case of these two "collateral manufactures." Suppose then, that, by the introduction of East-India goods, four or five hundred thousand persons, (about one-half of the whole number engaged in the cotton manufacture) in England, are at once thrown out of employment: can any man be led to believe, that they could find a vacuum in the "collateral" woolen "manufacture" to which "they could easily transfer their industry?" Fatuity alone could harbor the supposition. They would find all the places full and overflowing.

But the strongest argument against the doctor's "collateral manufactures," and "transfers of industry," remains. He obviously did not calculate the results of his own system. He did not take into consideration, that, to give it free operation, its pernicious effects would not be confined to one or two branches of industry. It would extend to the whole body. The flood of importation would bear down in one mass of ruin, all those articles within his description of "being purchased cheaper elsewhere." What then becomes of his "collateral manufactures," and "transfers of industry," and "employment of capital," and of those elegant sounding phrases, with which he rounds off his paragraphs? Are they not swept away, like the baseless fabric of a vision, not leaving a trace behind?

The doctor, with great gravity, informs us, that "the greater part of such workmen are occasionally employed in country labor." This is most extravagantly erroneous; for, of all the manufacturers in England or any other country, there is not, probably, one in ten, perhaps not one in twenty, that has ever been in his life six months at "country labor." Their habits and manners incapacitate them for that kind of employment. A jeweller, a watch-maker, a hatter, a shoemaker, or a weaver, would be almost as unfit for "country labor," as a ploughman or a gardener, or a shepherd, to make hats or coats.

But suppose for a moment, through courtesy, we admit, with Dr. Smith, that all these different manufactures are so much accustomed to "country labor" as to be adepts at it; what inference is to be drawn from the admission? Did the doctor believe, did he intend the world to believe, or does there live a man who can believe that when, by the grand project of "restoring the freedom of trade" and "buying commodities from foreign countries," which can supply us with them, "cheaper than we ourselves can make them," thousands and tens of thousands of people are "all at once thrown out of their ordinary employment, and common means of subsistence," they can find employment at "country labor?" However extravagant and childish the idea is, the doctor must have meant this, or the words

were introduced without any meaning whatever.

But it is well known, that except in harvest time, there is in the country no want of auxiliaries. The persons attached to farms are generally, at all other seasons, amply adequate to execute all the "country labor" that is necessary.

Doctor Smith, in order to prove the impropriety of those laws whereby rival manufactures are wholly excluded, observes, "If the domestic produce can be bro't there as cheap, the regulation is evidently useless. If it cannot, it is evidently hurtful."

This passage is ambiguous, and is written in a style very different from the usual one of Dr. Smith, who is as lavish of words as any writer in the English language, and equally lavish of explanations and amplifications. But here he falls into the contrary extreme. He does not condescend to give us the why or the wherefore. He leaves it to the reader to divine why "the regulation is useless"—why "hurtful." We must therefore endeavor to explore the meaning. It appears to be, if we understand the first sentence of this maxim, that "all restrictions or regulations" in favor of domestic industry, to the exclusion of rival manufactures, are "useless" if "the articles can be made at home as cheap" as imported ones; because, if that case the domestic manufacturer is secure from injury by the competition.

This is highly erroneous. Suppose our woollen manufacturers sell their best broadcloth at 8 dollars per yard, and that foreign broadcloth to an immense amount is imported "as cheap"—is it not obvious that the glut in the market, and the ardent competition between the two parties, would produce the effect which such a state of things has never failed to produce, that is, a reduction of the price below the minimum at which the manufacturer could support himself by his labour, and that he would therefore be ruined?

We now proceed to consider the last proposition:—"The capital of the country remaining the same, the demand for labor will still be the same, though it may be exerted in different places, and in different occupations."

To prove the extreme fallacy of this position, we will take the case of any particular branch, in which there are one hundred master manufacturers, each worth ten thousand dollars, "a capital," together, of one million, whose business is destroyed by the "restoration of the freedom of commerce," and "the purchase of articles from abroad, cheaper than we ourselves can make them." It is well known that the property of manufacturers generally consists in buildings for their works, machinery, raw materials, manufactured goods, and outstanding debt. The result of "the restoration of the freedom of commerce" on Dr. Smith's plan, would be to reduce the value of the four first items, from twenty to fifty per cent. and to bankrupt a large proportion of the proprietors.

As this is a point of considerable importance, we shall take a single instance, which is always more easily comprehended than a number, and yet affords as clear an illustration.

We will suppose the case of a tanner, worth thirty thousand dollars; of which his various vats, buildings, and tools are equal to ten thousand; his hides and leather ten thousand; & his outstanding debts, an equal sum. By the inundation of foreign leather, sold, we will suppose, at half price, he is unable to carry on his business, which sinks the value of his vats and buildings three-fourths, and of his stock one-half. At once, his fortune is reduced to twelve thousand five hundred dollars; and thus, with a diminished capital and broken heart, perhaps in his old age, he has to go in quest of, but will not find, a "collateral manufacture," to employ that diminished capital. Analogous cases without number would occur, by the doctor's system of "restoring the freedom of trade;" and let us add, as we can with perfect truth, and we hope it will sink deep into the minds of the citizens of the United States, that throughout this country, there are cases equally strong, to be met with in great numbers, which no man of sound mind and heart can regard without the deepest sympathy for the ill-fated sufferers, and the deepest regret at the mistaken policy which produced such a state of things.

It therefore irresistibly follows, that Dr. Smith's idea, that "the capital of the country will be the same," after the destruction of any branch of the manufacture, is to the last degree unsound; and, of course, that the superstructure built on it partakes of its fallacy. The doctor gravely informs us, "The tailor does not make his own shoes, but buys them of the Shoemaker." The shoemaker does not attempt to make his own cloaths, but employs a tailor. And he adds, further, "By means of glasses, hot-beds, and hot-walls, very good grapes can be raised in Scotland, and very good wine too can be made of them, at about thirty times the expense for which at least equally good can be brought from foreign countries. Would it be a reasonable law to prohibit the importation of all foreign wines, merely to encourage the

making of Claret and Burgundy in Scotland?"

From these positions, to which no man can refuse assent, he deduces the specious, but delirious maxim of "restoring the freedom of trade," which, in fact and in truth, is nothing more nor less than impoverishing the nation, and sacrificing domestic industry at the shrine of avarice, in order to purchase goods cheaper than they can be made at home.

But by what process of sound reasoning does it follow, because the shoemaker will not turn tailor, or the tailor shoemaker; or because it would be folly and madness to exclude foreign wines in order to introduce the culture of the vine in Scotland, a country wholly unfit for that object; that, therefore, men, employed in useful branches of business, diffusing happiness among tens of thousands of workmen and their numerous families, and enriching their country, are to have their usefulness destroyed, their prospects blasted, their workmen with their families reduced to distress, and the country exposed to a ruinous drain of specie?

A large portion of Dr. Smith's work, indeed the most important part of it, depends on those maxims. They are the basis whereon it is erected. If the basis be solid and impregnable, the fabric will stand firm; but if the foundation be sandy, the superstructure will crumble in ruins. We trust we have fully proved that the foundation is thus sandy; and the necessary and inevitable consequence follows, that the theory itself is wholly untenable and pernicious.

With one more extract we shall conclude this review:

"That foreign trade enriched the country," "experience demonstrated to the nobles and country gentlemen, as well as to the merchants; but how, or in what manner, none of them knew! The merchants knew perfectly in what manner it enriched themselves. It was their business to know it. But to know in what manner it enriched the country, was no part of their business! The subject never came into their consideration; but when they had occasion to apply to their country for some change in the laws respecting foreign trade."

It is hardly possible to conceive of a passage more absurd or erroneous than this. That "the nobles, and country gentlemen and merchants," were ignorant "how foreign trade enriched their country," is almost too ludicrous to be assailed by argument, and is a strong instance, of the delirium in which enthusiastic theorists are liable to be involved by the ignis fatuus of their visionary views. Can there be found a man in the wide extent of the United States, to believe that Sir Joshua Gage, Josiah Child, Theodore Jansen, Charles King, Thomas Wiling, Robert Morris, George Clymer, Thomas Fitzsimons, and the thousand of other merchants, of equal mind, who have flourished in Great Britain and this country, were ignorant "in what manner foreign commerce enriched a country," without the aid of the Wealth of Nations? It is impossible. Take any man of sound mind, who has followed the plough, or driven the shuttle, or made shoes all his life & state co-operations of trade to him for fifteen minutes, and he will rationally account for the "manner in which foreign trade enriches a country." Indeed, a merchant's apprentice, of six month's standing, could not mistake "the manner." Any one of them would at once pronounce, that foreign trade enriches a country exactly as farmers, planters or manufacturers are enriched; that is, by the very simple process of selling more than they buy. No man ever was, none will ever be enriched in any other way. And it is unaccountable that Dr. Smith should have supposed that it was reserved for him to make such a grand discovery. The principle was well understood by the merchants of Tyre, 3,000 years before Adam Smith was born. And we hope to satisfy our fellow-citizens, before we close these addresses, that if Spain be one of the most forlorn and wretched countries in Europe, it has not risen from ignorance of the true principles of political economy, but from neglecting them, as well as the counsels of her wisest statesmen. Ustariz, who flourished about a hundred years since, in that ill-fated and impoverished country, has, as we shall make appear, ably developed the grand principles of that noble science, in a system as far superior to Dr. Smith's, as the constitution of the United States is superior to the form of government of Spain.

We had proposed to enter into the examination of sundry other positions and maxims of Adam Smith, equally fallacious. But we postpone it for the present, and fondly indulge the hope that we have convinced our fellow-citizens that he is not quite so obtuse and infallible as his disciples have contended; and that the nation which takes him for a guide, is in the high "Road to Ruin."

But a week has elapsed since the publication of our Address No. I; and recent advices from England and the East Indies afford the most powerful corroboration of the views therein given. In the former country cotton had fallen, in a few days, from twelve to fifteen per cent. and was likely to fall still lower; the other staples of our country were likewise in a very unpromising state for the shippers. And in the East Indies preparations are making to prosecute with ardor the cultivation of the best species of cottons.

BY AUTHORITY.

An act to incorporate the Medical Society of the District of Columbia. Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That

Charles Worthington, James H. Blakey, John T. Shaaff, Thomas Sim, Frederick May, Joel T. Guatine, Elisha Harrison, Peregrine Warfield, Alexander M. Williams, George Clark, Henry Hunt, Thomas Henderson, John Harrison, Benjamin S. Bohrer, Samuel Horseley, Nicholas W. Worthington, William Jones, James T. Johnson, Richard Weightman, George May, Robert French, and such persons as they may, from time to time, elect, and their successors, are hereby declared to be a community, corporation, and body politic, forever, by and under the name and title of the Medical Society of the District of Columbia; and by and under the same name and title they shall be able and capable in law to purchase, take, have, and enjoy to them and their successors, in fee or for lease, estate or estates, any land, tenements, rents, annuities, chattels, bank stock, registered debts, or other public securities within the District, by the gift, bargain, sale or demise, of any person or persons, bodies politic or corporate, capable to make the same, and the same, at their pleasure, to alien, sell, transfer, or lease and apply to such purposes as they may adjudge most conducive to the promoting and disseminating medical and surgical knowledge, and for no other purpose whatever: Provided nevertheless, That the said society, or body politic, shall not, at any one time, hold or possess property, real, personal, or mixed, exceeding, in total value, the sum of six thousand dollars per annum.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That the members of the said society above designated, shall hold, in the city of Washington, four stated meetings in every year, viz. on the first Mondays in January, April, July and October: the officers of the Society to consist of a President, two Vice Presidents, one Corresponding Secretary, one Recording Secretary, one Treasurer, and one Librarian, who shall be appointed on the second Monday in March, one thousand eight hundred and nineteen, and on the annual meeting in January forever thereafter, (not less than seven members being present at such meeting;) And the Society may make a common seal; and may elect into their body such medical and chirurgical practitioners, within the District of Columbia, as they may deem qualified to become members of the Society; it being understood, that the officers of the society now elected, are to remain in office until the next election after the passage of this act.

Sec. 3. And be it further enacted, That it shall and may be lawful for the said Medical Society, or any number of them attending, (not less than seven,) to elect, by ballot, five persons, residents of the District, who shall be styled the Medical Board of Examiners of the District of Columbia; whose duty it shall be to grant licenses to such medical and chirurgical gentlemen as they may, upon a full examination, judge adequate to commence the practice of the medical and chirurgical arts, or as may produce diplomas from some respectable college of society; each person so obtaining a certificate to pay a sum not exceeding ten dollars, to be fixed on or ascertained by the society.

Sec. 4. And be it further enacted, That any three of the examiners shall constitute a board for examining such candidates as may apply, and shall subscribe their names to each certificate by them granted, which certificate shall also be countersigned by the President of the society, and have the seal of the society affixed thereto by the Secretary, upon paying into the hands of the Treasurer the sum of money to be ascertained, as above by the society; and any one of the said examiners may grant a license to practice, until a board, in conformity to this act, can be held: Provided, that nothing herein contained, shall authorize the said corporation in any wise to regulate the price of medical or surgical attendance, on such persons as may need those services.

Sec. 5. And be it further enacted, That after the appointment of the aforesaid medical board, no person, not heretofore a practitioner of medicine or surgery within the District of Columbia, shall be allowed to practice within the said District, in either of the said branches, and receive payment for his services, without first having obtained a license, testified as by this law directed, or without the production of a diploma, as aforesaid, under the penalty of fifty dollars for each offence, to be recovered in the county court where he may reside, by bill of presentment and indictment; one half for the use of the society and the other for that of the informant.

Sec. 6. And be it further enacted, That every person who, upon application, shall be elected a member of the Medical Society, shall pay a sum not exceeding ten dollars, to be ascertained by the society.

Sec. 7. And be it further enacted, That the Medical Society be, and they are hereby, empowered, from time to time, to make such by-laws, rules, and regulations as they may find requisite, to break or alter their common seal, to fix the times and places for the meetings of the board of examiners, filling up vacancies in the medical board, and to do and perform such other things as may be requisite for carrying this act into execution, and