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ADDRESS

Of the Philadelphia Society for the Promotion of Domestic Industry, to the Citizens of the United States No 3.

Philadelphia, April 12, 1819.

We proceed to take a view of the sys tem of political economy, pursued in England, which has elevated that country to a degree of wealth, power, and influence, far beyond what her population or natural resources would on title her to. This system displays profound policy and wisdom, and may with safety be taken as a pattern by other nations, with such variacions as particular circumstances may require. We do not pretend that it is altogether perfect, nothing human ever deserved this character. But that it has more excellence than, and as little imperfections as, that of any other nation in ancient or modern times, can hardly be questioned. The nearer any nation approximates to its leading principles, the more certain its career to prosperity .-Indeed, it is not hazarding much to aver, that no nation ever did or ever will arrive at that degree of power or influence, or happiness, of which it is susceptible, without adopting a large portion of this system. There are parts of it, however, which are " more honored in the breach than the observance:" we mean those particularly that restrain personal liberty. The grand and leading object of this

system, into which all its subordinate replations revolve themselves, is to encourage domestic industry, and to check and restrain whatever may injure it. This pervades the whole political economy of the nation; and, as industry has ever been, and, according to the fixed laws of our nature, must eternally be, a security to virtue and happiness, this is among the primary duties of every legislative body: and their neglect of, or attention to this daty, affords an unerring criterion of their merits or demerits. To enable her to effect this object, G. Britain is unwearied in per efforts-

I. To facilitate the importation of raw materials, for employment of her artisans and manufacturers; IL 10 discourage, or wholly prohibit,

the exportation of raw materials; III. To export mer manufactures in the most finished form possible;

IV. To prohibit, or neavily burden with duties, the introduction of all manufactured articles with which her own subjects can supply her;

V. To prohibit the emigration of artists or mechanics, and the exportation of ma-

To accomplish these purposes, she has steadily employed the powerful means

1. Bounties on, or encouragements to, the establishment of new manufactures; 2. Absolute prohibition of the importation and exportation of certain articles; 3. Such duties as nearly amount to pro-

4. Drawbacks, on exportation, of the whole or the chief part of the duties paid

on importation. All great undertokings, such as the establishment of extensive manufactures, require heavy disbursements previous to their commencing operation; and in their incipient state are attended with great difficulty, in consequence of which they too frequently fail of success in all countries, and involve the undertakers in ruin. While they are in this perilcus situation, the aid of government is necessary, and wisdom commands to afford it. Small temporary sacrifices are abundantly compensated, by immense permanent national advantages. We shall furnish nobte instances of this kind on a large and liberal scale worthy of a great nation, when We enter on the discussion of the policy of

It was by these that the woollen manufactures were first established in Engand. Edward III. a wise prince, held out great inducements to the manufactuters in that branch to remove from Flanders to England. 'Very great privileges were granted, and pensions were allowed them from the crown, till they should be able to gain a comfortable live-libed by their ingeneity and industry."

Further to favor and foster this infant manufacture the exportation of wool, and the importation of foreign cloths was pro-

hioited. buch was the degree of care and attenion undeviatingly bestowed on it, that in the short and turbulent reign of Hen-IV." who reigned but foorteen years, and was almost constantly at war, "there were no fewer than 12 acts of parliament made for the regulation and enceuragehent of that manufacture; for prevention of cloth; and for guarding against ilands in the fabrication of it at home."

It is obvious that the continuance of bounties beyond the infancy of manufactures, would be oppressive to a nation. and waste its treasures. And therefore is soon as they are established, the Engish government has usually adopted a the total prohibition of the rival articles. or by the imposition of such heavy duties es acarly amount to prohibition, and thus ecuing to its own subjects the whole or macipal part of the dimestic market.

wisdom and policy of fostering domestic industry having become generally understood, the prohibition of importation, which had previously been confined chiefly to woollens, was extended to a very great variety of articles.*

The list of articles at present prohibited so formidable as that of Edward IV .-They are as follows:

Broaches Laces Needle-work Calicoes Chocolate and cocoa Plate Ribands paste Cocoa nut shells or Laces Shapes for gloves or husks Embroidery mits Fringe Silk Girdles Silk stockings Silk or leather mits Thread Tobacco-stalks and and gloves Manufactures of gold, snuff-work silver or metal Velvet and Wire.

The penalties for the importation of ome of these articles are very severe.-Besides the confiscation of the goods, there is a forfeiture of two hundred pounds lish our fellow citizens, and remove all sterling for every offence in the case of leather gloves.

The most general mode, however, of encouraging domestic industry in Great Britain, at present, is by the imposition of such heavy duries, as in most cases amount to prohibition; or if the rival articles will still admit of importation, they cannot, from the necessary advance of price, materially affect the native manu-

Here an important consideration arises, that demands the most scher and serious consideration of the people of the United States, in their future policy. An idea has been long entertained by many well meaning people, that to secure the home ! nurkets to our own manufacturers, operates merely to enable them to prey on and oppress their fellow citizens, by extorting extravagant and exorbitant prices for their productions. And hence many of our planters and farmers have uniformly opposed in Congress, duties for the mere purpose of protecting manufactures. There are some who have openly avowed ; that their sole view in laying impost duties, is to provide a revenue for the . xpenses of the government. And a swriter of considerable celebrity, John Taylor, Esq. of Caroline county, Virginia, in his Arator, has devoted a number of chapters to prove that every dollar given by a nation as bounty, or imposed as duty, to protect domestic manufactures, is a dollar robbed from the puckets of the farmers and planters!

It is a trite but indisputable truth, that one solid, well established fact, bearing upon any particular point, will countervail a long train of arguments, however plausible, which militate against that fact. Behold a case which must operate to oper. the eyes of every man accessible to conviction. There is probably no country in the world where the system of prohibitions and heavy prohibitory duties is carried farther than in England; and yet. notwithstanding this circumstance, and the enormous burthen of taxation which I she sustains, as well as the houndless extent of her paper money, willow must enhance the expenses of living, the is able to meet in their own markets, and undersell a large proportion of the manufacturers of all the other nations of Christendom. This mighty and never to be controverted fact, sets the question at rest for ever, and establishes on the firmest basis the luminous maxim of Alexander Hamilton, a maxim that ought to be written in letters of gold and affixed in a conspicuous place in the hali of Congress, that powerful body, on whose wisdom or errors depends the prosperity of decay, of a mighty empire:--

"Though it were true, that the immediate and certain effect of regulations controlling the competition of foreign with demestic fabrics was an increase of price, it is universally true, that the contrary is the ultimate effect with every successful manufacture. When a domestic manufacture has attained to perfection, and has engaged in the prosecution of it a lay this country under heavy contribu- lature will ever neglect. competent number of persons, it inva- tion, so that there is an enormous debt riably becomes cheaper. Being free from | due her, not with standing she has possessthe heavy charges which attend the im- en herself of a very large portion of our portation of foreign commodities, it can bank and public stocks, which will yield be afforded cheaper, and accordingly sel- her a great and permanent income, at the doin or never fails to be sold cheaper, in process of time, than was the foreign article for which it is a substitute. The internal competition which takes place soor does away every thing like inchonely, and ly degrees reduces the frice of the article to the siminum of a nasonable profit on the capital employed. This agcords with the reason of the thing, and with expende."

The true tests of the excellence or fully of any system are its results when corried fully into operation. These confirm sound theories, however appopular they may appear on a superficial view; and set the seal of reprobation on permicious oues, how plausible socver an aspect they wear on paper.

By this touchstone let us judge the political economy of England, and on a fair examination, we shall unhesitatingly bes-

* The list of articles p. bibited, not being material, is omitted. It is very long. -Ev. RECISTER.

In the year 1463, under Edward IV. the | tow the most unqualified plaudit on her parliament for the admirable and acomparable system it has devised. We may fairly assert, without the least danger of contradiction, that there never existed a legislative body which bestowed more attention on the solid, substantial, and vital interests of its constituents, so far as resto be imported into Great Britain, is not pects domestic industry in all its various forms.

We might extend the consideration of the wonderful excellence, and immense advantages of the British policy respecting manufactures, trade and commerce to volumes. The subject appears inexhaustible. But our limits forbid much detail, and constrain us to confine ourselves to two points :-

I. The immense wealth Great Britain acquires by her system, and II. The astonishing increase of power

it has secured her. I. We shall, on the first point, confine ourselves to the four great manufactures

finen, cotton, woolien and leather, and make no doubt, the statement will astondoubt of the correctness of the high culogiams we have brazatted on the British policy.

According to Colquohonn, the proceeds of cotton manufactures are 29,000,000l; of the woollen, 26,000,000/, of the linen, 15,000,000%; & of the leather 15,000,000%; being, in the whole, 85,000,000% sterling; whereas the cost of the raw materials is only 22,000,000/; of which sum, the cotton amounts to about 6,000 0001 the woollen 8,000,0001 the linen to 5,000,0001 and the leather to 3 600,600%. Thus securing a gran to the nation of 63,000,000 of pct. ds sterling, or above 276,000,060 of dollars annually. This at once solves the mystery of the wonderful "hower and resources" of Great Britain, and escablishes beyoud controversy the the wisdom of its policy, which is, in every respect, let us observe, the antipodes of the doctrines of Adam Smith in the Wealth of Nations.

What stupendous facts! What a lesson to the legislators of other countries, particularly the United States! We possess the capacity of raising the raw material of the curton manufacture, the chief of the four kinds above stated to an extent civil ensurate with the defound of the whele world; and we could with ease, if proper encouragement were afforded, produce the materials of the other three. in sufficient quantity for all our purposes.

11. The second point to which we wish to turn the attention of car fellow-citizens, in order to establish the soundness of the system of political common pursued in England, is the wonderful increase of power it has secured her.

For twenty years she was the main support of a war of mexampled expenditure, against the most gigantic combination of power, and the most formidable monarch Europe has beheld for a thousand years. From her tesources above it arose, that he did not arrive at universal empire. She not only preserved herself from the loss of her own possessions, but concuered colonies and dependancies of her evenies, of great extent and immense value. Her revenue for the year 1812, was above 63,500 000/; and in the same year, her expenditure was above 112.000,000%.

During the whole of this war, she was not obliged to borrow mency from any nation; but made large loans to several. She subsidized some of the arst rate monarchs in Europe.

Her enormous debt, which according to Colquohoun. amounted at the close of 1813 to above 900,000,000/. is wholly owned by her own subjects, except about 17,005,000L purchased and owned by fo-

reigners. It is no impeachment to the merits of her system, that her paupers amount to above 1,500,600 and her poor tax to 5.500,000 of dollars. This lamentable feature in her affairs, arises from the wasteful & ruinous wars she has maintained, which alone have prevented the country from being an earthly paradise.

Since the war, she has been enabled to

expense of the United States. To her support of domestic hidastry. alone, she chiefly owes these capacities and advantages, and the inordinate nower she possesses. Where she to bandon her sytem, and adopt that of Adam Smith, she could not fail, in a few pears to be reduced to a level with Spain and Peringal. Alt her treasures would be drawn away to the East lodies, France, Germany, &c.

Trusting to the good sense of our fellors citizens, for duly weighing the great mass of apportant facts presented to their view, we shall close with a comparison between the policy of Great-Britain and that of the United States, on a few plant and simple points :--

Probables the important Probable to manufac-tation of caricoes, silks, breed sericles what-threads, ribands, vel-vers, &c. even from her the capacity of our citizens to supply them. owa dependencies.

She imposes a duty. They admit all cotof 85 per cent. ad valo- ton fabrics, of every rem on various articles denomination, from of cotton, the produc Great Britain and her tion of those dependen-dependencies, and any other part of the globe, at 271 per cent

She imposes a duty of Although they could '9 per cent ad valorem supply themselves superabundantly with on earthen ware. earthen ware, they admit it at 22 per cent !!

She imposes a duty They admit leather of 1424 per cent on leas manufactures at 33 her manufactures. COMPARISON CONTINUED.

U STATES DUTIES BRITISH DUTIES. 25 per cent ad va Woolen cloths, per yard 34s equal to alorem. bout 7 dollars 50 cis. Hats, per peice, 34s 30 per cent. or 4 dollars 50 cents. Glass bottles, 114 c" cent. Linens, not chequer. 16 per cent. ed or striped, 68 per

Linens, chequered or striped, 142 per

The annals of legislation and revenu cannot produce a stronger contrast between the most profound policy and its direct opposite.

20 per cent.

161 per cent.

Thus we see that Great Britain, possessing machinery which increases her powers of manufacturing at the rate of two hundred for one, does not rely on that for the protection of her domestic industry; but interposes the powerful shield of prohibition and enormous duties, to preserve them from danger; while the United Scates, which had, at the close of the war, a great number of important and extensive manufacturing establishments, and invaluable machinery, erected and anvantageously employed during its contimuance, and although biessed by a bounteous Heaven with a boundless capacity for such establishments have, for want of adequate protection, suffered a large portion of them to go to decay, and their proprietors to be involved in ruin, the helpless victims of a misplaced reliance of that protection.

The comparison might be pursued to a very great extent : but we trust there is enough stated, to enable our fellow-calzens to account for the prograte situation of our affairs. No two nations ever carried on intercourse on terms more entirely destitute of reciprocity: and hence our. citizens on the banks of the Missouri are clothed with fabrics manufactured in Hindos 21, while thousands of useful men, and women and children, capable of furnishing superior goods, at equal prices, are literally pining in wretchedness, in our towns and cities, for want of employment, and many of them driven to mendicity, to support a miserable existence, and while our country is impoverished, and its wealth exhausted to support the manufactur rs of the East Indies and every partof Europe. And why (let us solemnly ask) does this lamentable state of things exist? Because, in the language of Adam Smith, "foreign countries can farnish us with commodities cheaper than we ourselves can make them," and we thought it "better to buy from them, with some part of the produce of our own industry!

On the subject of drawbacks, we for bear to descant; as that part of the Enghish system is in operation in the United

Every prudent merchant, farmer or planter, commencing his career of business, will naturally inquire into the plans acted on by those engaged in similar pursuits, before he determines on his own. Those dictated by wisdom, tested by long experience, and attended with success, be will study as rules by which to regulate his conduct. Those emanating from folly. sinister views or empiricism, he will regard as beacons to warn him to beware.

This conduct, indisputably wise in private life, is imperiously the duty of those on whom rests the high responsibility of regulating the career of nations, particularly in their infancy or youth. This is a duty which no enlightened or honest legis-

We trust, therefore, that a calm and the proper accounting officers of the candid observation of the fatal consequen ces of adopting the doctrines of Adam Smith, as well as of the transcendant benchits, public and private, resulting from the Lighish system, which is in undeviating bosility with that of the doctor, will serve to display the true policy which this country ought to pursue, in order to fill the high destiny which appears allotted to her in the course of human events; and induce the legislature of the Union, to dewate that attention to the protection of domestic industry, without which the United States can never hope to be really independent, or to enjoy that degree of prosperity and happiness which God and na-ture have placed within their grasp; and which cannot be neglected without a most culpable dereliction of our duty to ourselves and our posterity, on who the folly or wisdom of our counsels will operate when we are consigned to the peaceful grave.

BLANKS, Of all kinds, for sale at this Office.

BY AUTHORIT

An act for the reitef of Mathen G Birdsey and Daniel Booth.

Be it enacted by the Sewate and House of Representatives of the United States of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled. That the marshal of the district of Connecticut be, and he hereby is, authorised and empowered to release, by proper deed or deeds, unto Nathan G. Birdseye and Daniel Booth, all the right, title and interest acquired by the United States in and to certain lands and buildings, situated in Derby, in the state of Connecticut, by the levy of an execution, on the four entit of August, one thousand eight hundred and threeen, against Nicholas Moss, on a judgment of the district court of the district of Connecticut, in August, one district of Connecticut, in August, one thousand eight hundred and nine; the President of the United States having, on the fourth day of June, one thousand eight hundred and fourteen, pardoned and re-mitted to the aforesaid Moss the judg-ment aforesaid; and the aforesaid Moss having, by deeds duly authenticated, for a good and sufficient consideration, on the twenty-ninth December, one thousand eight hundred and fifteen conversed the eight hundred and fifteen, conveyed the premises to the aforesaid Birdseye and Booth.

Approved-March 3. 1819

An act for the relief of John M Can Be it enacted by the Senate and of America, in Congress assembled. That the Secretary of the Treasury cause to be paid unto John M Causland, or his le representative, the sum of unery-six lars; being the amount of a m improperly assessed on him in the year one thousand eight hundred and four and that the same be paid out of any moacy in the treasury not otherwise priated.

Approved-March 3, 1810.

An act for the relief of Robert Kid, Seth Webher, and Thomas Page

Be it enacted by the Senate of Representatives of the Un of America in Congress assembled there he refunded and paid to the of Philadelphis, the sum of will he and fitty-three dollars and twent cents, and to Seils Webber and T. Page, of Boston, the sum of three ! and thirty-eight dollars and si cents; the said sums of money been paid, by the persons above me cd, to the collectors of Philadelphi Boston, on the importation into ed States of sundry copper bettern and bolts or bars, the same not being by tax subject to the payment of daties. Approved-March 3, 1819.

An act for the relief of James Ger. Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United St of America, in Congress, assembled, That the Secretary of War be, and he is hereby, directed to pay to James Orr, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, two hundred and fifty dollars, the value of a certain schooner call ed the "Telegraph," taken and sunk for the defence of the harbor of Baltimore, in the year eighteen hundred and fourteen

Approved-March 3, 1819.

An act for the relief of Daniel Moss. Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, T the Secretary of War be, and he is here by authorised and directed to issu Daniel Moss, of the city of New-Yor military warrant for one hundred acres of land, for revolutionary services, in lieu of a warrant alledged to have been issue to said Moss in one thousand eight himdred and seven, and to have been lost. Approved-March 3, 1819.

An act for the relief of B. and P. Jourdan

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress asembled, That Treasury department he, and they are hereby, authorised to settle and adjust the accounts of B. & P. Jourdan, brothers, of the State of Louisians, not exceeding in amount the sum of twenty-eight thousand dollars; and that the same be paid out of any unappropriated money in the treasury.

Approved -March 3, 1819.

An act for the relief of John B. Timberlake,

Be it enticled by the Senate and flower of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled. That the proper accounting officers of the Treasury be, and they are hereby, acthorised and required, in the settlement of the accounts of John B. Timberlake, a purser in the navy, to allow him a credit of three thousand eighty-nour dollars and of three thousand eighty-nour dollars and thirty cents: this turn having been drawn by the late Lieutenaut John Trippe, while in the command of United States school. per Enterprize, over and above his pay and emolaments, from the said John B. Timberlake, the purser of the said vesse! Approved - March 2, 1619.