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Our are the plans of fair, delightful Peace, Unwar'd by party rage, to livelike Brothers.

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

No. 11. (Continued.)

We are persuaded that very few of our citizens attach an adequate degree of importance to the industry of the manufacturing class of the community, and that it is prodigiously underrated. To form a correct estimate of it, requires to enter into minute calculations, which have rarely been made. I never could have been supposed, without such calculations, that the cotton fabrics, produced by 100,000 manufacturers in 1815, amounted to more than one-half of the domestic exports, of every description, of that year; which is nevertheless the fact, as will appear in the course of this address.

To afford aid in comparing the produce of manufacturing and agricultural industry, the writer gives a Table of the exports of the U. States for 1815, extracted from the returns of the Secretary of State; a statement of the population of the several states is also given. From an examination of these Tables, it appears, that the average exports of the whole union per head, were about \$5 62.

Table of exports per head for various states: New-Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, New-Jersey, Of New York, Of Pennsylvania, Of Delaware, Maryland, Virginia, District of Columbia and North-Carolina, Of South-Carolina and Georgia, Of Ohio, Kentucky, Tennessee & Louisiana.

Whereas, the surplus of the labour of 100,000 cotton manufacturers in that year beyond the price of the raw material and the wages, was 1,200,000, or \$12 per head.

By a statement submitted to Congress by the committee of commerce and manufactures, Feb. 13, 1816, it appears that there were in the preceding year, about 100,000 persons employed in the United States in the cotton manufacture, viz., 100,000 men, 66,000 women and female children, and 24,000 boys.

Who used 90,000 bales of cotton, 27,000,000 pounds of cotton, amounting, at 30 cents, to \$8,100,000. And producing of cotton fabrics 81,000,000 yards, averaging 30 cents per yd. \$24,300,000. Estimating the wages at 150 dollars per annum \$15,000,000.

Result: Gross amount of articles manufactured \$24,300,000. Cost of cotton 8,100,000. Net annual gain to the nation on the labour of 100,000 manufacturers \$16,200,000.

This leaves a gain of one hundred and sixty-two dollars per head, on the labour of those manufacturers, employed, let it be observed, on articles of low price. It is impossible to reflect on this statement, without being struck most forcibly with the immense extent of the beneficent consequences of this important branch.

Analysis: I. The difference between the price of the raw materials, if exported—\$8,100,000 dollars,—and that the manufactured articles—\$24,300,000,—that is, \$16,200,000, was clearly saved to the country. II. The amount of the goods manufactured, \$24,300,000, was more than half—and the amount thus saved to the country, \$16,200,000, was more than one-third, of the value of the entire exports of the United States for that year, which were only \$45,974,403. III. A certain market was provided for the great staple of the southern states, the cultivation of which, were the manufacture duly protected, might be extended to double or treble its present amount. IV. The value of lands and the interest of the agriculturists in the vicinity of those establishments, were greatly advanced, by the supplies of provisions required for the support of the manufacturers.

III. About equal to the domestic exports of New-Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, Connecticut, Rhode Island, New-Jersey, South-Carolina & Georgia, containing above 2,700,000 inhabitants.

It may on a cursory view appear that we have gone into too much detail with these statements. But we trust that the magnitude of the errors prevalent on those topics, and more particularly the deleterious consequences these errors have produced, on the prosperity of our country, as well as the probability of their continuing to produce a copious harvest, will fully justify us in all those details.

Those immense advantages, produced by 10,000 men, 66,000 women & female children, and 24,000 boys, if duly appreciated by Congress, would have led to a system widely different from the one pursued in the tariff. Such a source of wealth ought to have been cherished with the utmost care and attention, which would have been amply repaid by the most beneficial results. We trust the error and its consequences are now well understood, and have produced a thorough conviction of the necessity of a total change of system.

It may, and probably will be demanded, if the advantages of this manufacture be so great, why have so many of those engaged in it been ruined? The answer is obvious: The inundation of foreign articles, a large portion of which were sold at vendue, far below first cost, has so far glutted our markets, as greatly to limit the sale of the domestic fabrics, and cause ruinous sacrifices on those that are sold.

Our manufacturers, moreover, in the event of an overstocked domestic market, have no foreign one in which to dispose of their superfluous goods. Whereas our markets are open for the superfluous goods of all the manufacturers in the world! Never was there such disparity of advantage.

The preceding tables afford an ample field for reflection to the legislator, the statesman, the agriculturist and the merchant. We deceive ourselves if they do not remove the deep prejudices on the subject or manufactures to which is owing our present distress—and all the widespread ruin that pervade the land.

We do not avail ourselves of the obvious advantage we might derive from the circumstance that a large portion of the exports were manufactured, and in a highly finished state, and were of course at prices far beyond what they bore, when they came from the hands of the agriculturist. In some cases, the value was doubled or trebled. All this advance of price ought to be deducted from the total amount as reported by the custom house, in order to carry on the comparison fairly, and do the argument justice. But we waive this advantage, great as it obviously is, and admit the whole as in its rude state.

The situation of the four western states, claims particular attention. Unfortunately there are no data on which to form an estimate of their exports individually; such an estimate would be valuable, as it would more thoroughly evince the ruinous policy this country has pursued, by its effects on Ohio, Kentucky, and Tennessee. But in the deficiency of correct data, we must rely on the best estimate that we can make.

From the extraordinary fertility of the soil in Louisiana, and the great value of its staples, we believe it will not be extravagant to suppose that of the above sum of 5,055,868 dollars, exported from Ohio, Kentucky, Tennessee & Louisiana, there was above a million and a half raised in the last state. This reduces the surplus of the other three states, devoted chiefly to agriculture, and containing above a million of people, to three dollars and a half per head! And from the immense distance from which a large portion of it is drawn, and the consequent heavy expenses, it is not extravagant to suppose that it did not produce to the cultivator above 75 per cent. of this value—probably in many cases not above 60 per cent.

We submit, fellow-citizens, a far comparison of the proceeds of the labors of 100,000 persons employed in the culture of cotton, as well as of the same number employed in the manufacture of that article, in order more fully to establish the importance of the latter.

Cotton is now about 16 cents per lb. at the manufactories;—about 14 in the seaports of the states where it is raised, and cannot net the planter more than 13, deducting the merchant's profit.—That cotton will rise beyond this price is possible—but not probable. The prices in England, which must greatly regulate our markets, are more likely to fall than to rise, from the improvement of the culture in the East Indies—the ardour with which it is pursued,—and the low price of labor there; and in fact it would not be extraordinary, if, from the abundance of the East India supplies, the British market were at no distant day virtually closed to our cotton, as it has been actually by order of council to our flour.

Culture of Cotton. Ten slaves, five of them capable of working in the fields, the other five women and children, will produce of cotton annually about lbs 8,500

At this rate 100,000 would produce lbs 85,000 000 Which at 13 cents per lb. amount to \$11,050 000

Manufacture of Cotton. We now proceed to state the situation of an extensive cotton manufactory in the neighborhood of Boston, which is in actual operation. It contains men 14 Women and children 286 And produces with power looms and other machinery, at the rate per annum of square yards of cloth, 1,250,000 Which at 25 cents per yard, is \$312 500 Deduct 450,000 lbs of cotton, at 16 cents 72,000

Annual saving to the nation by the labor of 14 men and 286 women and children \$240,500

For the correctness of this statement, fellow citizens, we pledge ourselves to the world. We defy contradiction.

Let us now calculate the result of the labors of 100,000 men, women and children, in the same proportions, and at the same kind of employment:— As 500 : 240,500 :: 100,000 : \$80,166,666.

That is to say, the clear profit of the labor of 100,000 persons, employed in the cotton manufacture, would amount to above 80,000,000 of dollars annually, after paying for the raw material.

The reason why the result of this calculation so far exceeds the proceeds of the labor of the 100,000 manufacturers in page 14, is that the machinery of the establishment near Boston, has been brought to the last degree of perfection—and the power looms, which afford immense facilities to the operations, were very rare in 1815.

It cannot escape the attention of even a cursory observer, that all our calculations of the results of the cotton manufacture are predicated on low priced fabrics—and that the profits on the high priced are far greater. A large proportion of those imported from Great Britain are of the finer description. This greatly enhances the profits of the manufacture.—It results from hence, that far less than 100,000 Manchester cotton Manufacturers, principally women and children, would be able to pay for the whole of the exports of this nation, containing above 9,000,000 of people.

There are probably at this hour from 30 to 40,000 persons, skilled in this branch, idle in the United States, who could produce, according to the preceding calculations, cotton fabrics to the amount of 25 to 30,000,000 of dollars annually.—What a lamentable waste of industry!

Who can ponder on these facts without astonishment at the impolicy of our system, which, under the auspices of Adam Smith, has sacrificed the labor of ten, twenty, thirty, forty, fifty or sixty of our citizens for that of one foreign manufacturer? If the absurdity were capable of being heightened, it would be by the circumstance that the dearthness of labor is so frequently assigned as an argument against our fostering manufactures. But surely if our labor be so dear and valuable, we ought not to squander it away thus prodigally.

Can it, therefore, be a subject of wonder, that we are an impoverished nation—that we are drained of our specie—that our water powers have been by a bounteous heaven lavished upon us in vain—that so many of our manufacturers are beggared & bankrupted—that our workmen are wasting their time in idleness—and that those artists and manufacturers, who, unfortunately for themselves, have been allured to our coasts, by our excellent form of government, have either returned to Europe, gone to Nova Scotia, or Canada, or are obliged to resort to servile employments to support existence?

[A Table of the imports of Cotton into the British Dominions for 17 years is added; from which it appears, that the importation of American Cotton has not quite doubled in that period of time; that of East India Cotton in the same period, has increased 5600 per cent being in 1802 only 79,382 bags—in 1818, it was 247,604 bags; that of America, last year, increased but 3 per cent.; that from the East-Indies in one year, increased 110 per cent. This Table furnishes matter for serious reflection.]

According to the report of the committee of commerce and manufactures, which we have quoted above, the consumption of cotton in the United States in 1805, was only bags 1,000 Buc in 1815, it rose to 90,000 Containing lbs. 27,000,000 So rapid was the increase of this manufacture, with no other protection than that afforded by the war, in excluding foreign rivalship.

Dr. Seybert states that the greatest amount of cotton ever exported from this country was 93,000,000 pounds in 1815, to all parts of Europe, was about 81,000,000 pounds. It thus appears that the quantity actually consumed by our manufacturers in 1815, viz. 27,000,000 lbs. was equal to one-third part of all we exported in that

year—and what is still more extraordinary, it was actually one-third part of the whole quantity imported in the same year into England, the most manufacturing country in the world! And it will not, we trust, be doubted, that a moderate degree of protection would have increased the home demand to such an extent as to consume the whole. What inexhaustible mines of wealth, far beyond those of Golconda or Potosi, have we in our power! How lamentable a sacrifice we have made of them! and how prosperous and happy should we now be, had we made a proper use of them!

In order to enable you, fellow-citizens, duly to appreciate the advantages that would have accrued from the manufacture of the whole quantity of cotton thus exported, we submit a sketch of its results.

Table comparing U.S. industry with England's: Dr. The industry of the U. S. Cr. To 90,000,000 lbs. of cotton, at thirty cents per lb. \$27,000,000 To clear profit carried to amount of general prosperity \$54,000,000

We will further suppose that the whole of this cotton had been manufactured abroad, and returned to us in a manufactured state, and then exhibit the result.

Table comparing U.S. States with England: Dr. The U States Cr. To 270,000,000 yds. of cloth at 30 cents \$81,000,000 To clear profit carried to amount of general prosperity \$66,000,000

Another View of the Subject. Let us examine the result of 90,000,000 lbs. of cotton manufactured in this country, at the present prices of cotton—

Table comparing U.S. States with England: Dr. The U States Cr. To 90,000,000 lbs. of cotton at 16 cents \$14,400,000 To clear profit carried to amount of general prosperity \$6,600,000

In order further to evince the importance of the cotton manufacture to the wealth and prosperity of nations, we state its extent in, and gain to Great-Britain. The fabrics of that staple consumed in, and exported from that country, in 1812, amounted to sterling £. 29,000,000 The cost of the raw material 6,000,000

Clear annual gain to the nation £ 23,000,000 Equal to above \$100,000,000 And this all-important manufacture, for which the United States are peculiarly adapted from the possession of, and capacity of producing the raw material to a boundless extent, has been half strangled by our tariff! What agonizing reflections this view of the subject forces on the mind!

Having discussed the subject of the cotton manufacture, we proceed to take a view of the woollen, which is equally deserving the most serious consideration. By a report of the committee of commerce and manufactures, submitted to the House of Representatives, March 1816, it appears that in the year preceding, there was invested in the woollen branch a capital of \$12,000,000

Table of woollen branch investment: The raw material amounted to 7,000,000 The value was increased by the manufacture 12,000,000 Value of goods manufactured annually 19,000,000 Persons constantly employed 50,000 Occasionally 50,000 100,000

Analysis. I. By this manufacture, articles were produced in the United States, which would otherwise have been imported, to the amount of \$19,000,000 Deduct price of wool, which, but for this branch, would have been exported 7,000,000 Clear saving to the country 12,000,000

II. Seven millions of dollars expended among the farmers, for the wool of above 5,000,000 sheep. III. A clear gain to the nation, by the labour of each person thus employed, of \$120.

The repetition of objections to which we have already fully replied, obliges us, fellow-citizens, to resume topics which we had supposed exhausted. Among these, the most prevalent and popular is the extortion said to have been practised by the manufacturers during the war. This theme is hacknied from New Hampshire to Georgia, not merely by men of little minds and narrow views, with whom such an objection would be perfectly in character; but men of high-

er spheres of life, and superior order of mind and endowments, allow themselves to be led astray by it.

Even admitting it to have existed to the extent assumed, the inference drawn from it, to prevent adequate protection to manufactures would not apply at present, as, according to the irrefragable maxim of Alexander Hamilton, founded on fact and reason, "the internal competition which takes place does away every thing like monopoly, and reduces by degrees the price to the minimum of a reasonable profit on the capital employed."

But we will suppose for a moment that the allegations are all just—and that the manufacturers of broad cloth sold, as we have already stated, at 12 & 13 dollars per yard, what cost them only 8, or 9.—With what propriety, we repeat, can the importer, who at the same period, sold his goods at 100 or 150 per cent, beyond the old prices—the planter who raised cotton at 12 or 14 cents, and sold at 30, and would at 40, or 50, or 100—the merchant who bought flour at 10 dollars and sold at 20 a 40—reproach the manufacturer for what they practised themselves?

We pass over the inconsistency of such conduct: we trust that the miserable spirit that would prefer the consumption of fabrics manufactured in Hindostan, because sold a few cents cheaper per yard, (and thus exhaust the wealth of the country to support a distant nation, while our fellow citizens who invested millions of money in manufacturing establishments, are bankrupted and beggared, and the workmen thrown for support on the overseers of the poor) will never influence the councils of a great nation.

But the enormous expenses of those establishments, in which investments were made to the amount of 20, 30, 40, 50 or 60,000 dollars, for buildings and machinery, would require and fully justify extraordinary prices in the commencement.—To bring this home to the cotton planters—and to enable them to conceive the force of the argument, we will suppose for a moment, that during the war they had for the first time to commence their plantations—and to purchase slaves at 4 or 500 dollars per man—and plantations for 5 or 10,000 dollars. Could they, in the incipient state of their operations, afford to sell their cotton for 18 or 20 cents per lb? Certainly not. This is a case perfectly analogous, and ought to set this objection at rest for ever.

NOTICE.

THE undersigned being in possession of a transcript from the Secretary's Office of N C of all Plats and Certificates of Surveys on which Grants have issued by the State of North-Carolina for Lands in the Western district in the State of Tennessee on the Mississippi river and its waters and copies of Entries in said district—and having an extensive personal knowledge of that section of the State: will undertake to show and identify the landmarks of granted lands, or 5 per cent, or fifty acres of each thousand acres, or the same proportion of the value thereof. And will locate Land Warrents and have titles perfected agreeable to law, for one-fifth part of the land value granted, or one fifth part of the value thereof. In all cases the owner or claimant paying the legal surveying and office fees. Personal applications, or written communications on this subject will be gratefully received by us at Columbia, (T) or at Murfreesborough during the Session of the Tennessee Legislature at that place; which will commence on the third Monday in September next. SAM. POLK & CO. August 1 42 4w

NOTICE.

IN consequence of the pressing demand of my creditors, I shall expose to public sale, on Monday the 1st day of November next, the following Property, viz: Between 16 and 18,000 Acres of LAND, On this land there are several dwelling houses and necessary houses for family uses, Orchards, &c. This land can be sold in two tracts, to suit purchasers. Valuable Stock of all kinds, Mules, Sheep, Cattle, Hogs, and an excellent Jack now in his prime, Household and Kitchen Furniture, Farming Utensils, &c. &c. Corn, Peas, Pork, Pudding &c. one excellent built Roanoke Boat now on the stocks well calculated for the River business, will carry about 40 hhd. of tobacco or 300 bbls. of corn. It is earnestly hoped that as this sale is for the express purpose of satisfying the demands of my creditors, that they will unanimoysly attend and not suffer too great a sacrifice of my property, as I believe, if my property is sold for a fair price there will be considerably more than enough to satisfy these demands, but if sacrificed for less than half the value, my creditors as well as myself, must inevitably be the sufferers thereby. Any or all this property may be purchased at private sale. And as I expect to leave this State in a short time, it is hoped that those indebted to me will, as they very justly may infer that longer indulgence is not to be given, call and settle as soon as possible. On the day of sale it will be proposed to my creditors to appoint any two persons to receive the amount my property may sell for together with all notes, bonds and accounts in my possession, and to pay them out to my creditors as far as they may go, as I am determined to hold nothing as long as I have a creditor that is not satisfied. JOS. JORDAN, Bertie county, Aug 24 42 45