



"Ours are the plans of fair, delightful Peace,
Unwarped by party rage, to live like Brothers."

FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 15, 1820.

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NATIONAL INDUSTRY.

Circular of the National Institution.

SIR—On behalf of the National Institution for the Promotion of Industry, we beg leave to address you on the momentous objects which it has in view. In doing this, we feel a conviction that we are laboring in a cause identified with the best interests of the country.

That agriculture, manufactures, and commerce, are intimately connected in their prosperity; that they are mutually dependent on each other; and that, what will aid the one in the United States, will aid the others, can no longer be doubted. The soil furnishes the raw materials for consumption and manufacture; manufacturers consume these materials, and turn them into articles of utility; & commerce gives them distribution and sales. It is equally apparent and undeniable, that it is far more prudent and profitable for a nation to rely on a home trade, that employs the industry of her own people, and keeps her capital in the country, than on a fluctuating foreign commerce, subject to degrading and capricious reactions—and one, too, that drains the country of her specie, introduces foreign manufactures, which could be produced within herself, to the consumption of her surplus productions—discourages industry and enterprise, and reduces her to a dependence on a pernicious paper currency, and a false system of credits. No wise nation, from the foundation of the world, has encouraged foreign, to the ruin of inland, trade and exchange.

This country is destined to be a vast commercial power. The extent and variety of her soil; the great rivers & water communications which intersect her; the rich and useful minerals contained in her bosom; the sites for water privileges in every section of her territory; the boldness and industry of her people; and the rapid extension of her population, combine to render her an *exporting*, not an *importing* nation. But it is in vain that nature has marked her out for elevated fortunes, if she will not use the means placed in her hands to be great, powerful, and independent, and cease to be fed, clothed, taxed, and degraded, by foreign nations.

Two considerations naturally follow these reflections:

1. What is the present condition of the country?
2. What should be done to remedy the evils which we endure?

As to the first point, it is answered by the loud voice of national lamentation. Our produce is on our hands, without a competent market. A universal check is given to agriculture; real estate has fallen one third in value; rents have fallen \$5,000,000 in three or four principal cities; one-third of the shipping going to decay, or employed to little or no profit; the people are deeply in debt; and law suits, forced sales of property, and bankruptcies pervade the Union; credit is every where impaired or ruined; manufactures are in ruin, or barely struggling for existence; the national government unable to meet its expenditures by five million of dollars; taxation staring us in the face; the laboring classes unable to find employment, and pressed for the means of subsistence. And, to crown the whole, the capital of the nation—the hard-earned fruit of our enterprise and industry—is drawn from the country, to sustain foreign nations, employ foreign laborers, purchase foreign fabrics, pay foreign taxes, and increase the power of our rivals. Over this appalling picture, what can the nation ponder!

3d. What ought to be done under these circumstances? We answer, let national industry find protection; let the national government depend on the internal resources of the country; let agriculture find encouragement by a permanent home market; let foreign commerce depend on the extent of our general prosperity, and be prosecuted to the advantage of the nation; let the labor and enterprise of our own citizens be fostered, before those of foreign nations; let us feed, clothe and defend ourselves; let the capital of the country be kept in the country, instead of being exported to purchase the fabrics and luxuries of our commercial rivals; let paper credits be discarded, so far as the national revenue is concerned; the auction monopoly be broken down; a permanent system of internal revenue devised. These steps are demanded by the independence, the happiness, and the lasting prosperity of the American people. When these steps are pursued, a new and benign era will take place in our national history.

The approaching session of Congress will determine whether the nation is to sink into the deep and yawning gulf of ruin, or be redeemed from distress and error, by an enlightened and vigorous system of policy. Ours is a representative system of government, and the people have a right to speak to their representatives. The friends of national industry, in every section of the Union, must erect their standard, and rally under it, as the last hope of a desponding nation. They must speak together, and speak in a voice that cannot be unheeded. In union there is victory.

On behalf of the National Institution for the Promotion of Industry, we ask you to stand forth and boldly and promptly aid us in the cause of suffering millions. If agriculture, if commerce, if domestic manufactures, have friends in your vicinity, we conjure you to call them together, that their united grievances may be presented, at the approaching meeting of Congress, to the councils of the nation. The friends of the association for which we act, will concentrate their efforts to the accomplishment of the three following objects, to which they ardently hope the memorials & petitions of others will be directed:

I. The passage of the Tariff Bill, as proposed by the Committee on Manufactures, at the last session of Congress.

II. The abolition of all credits on the importation of goods, wholly, or in part manufactured; and

III. Such duties on sales at auction as will place American merchants and manufacturers, on terms of fair competition with foreigners.

The success of these three propositions would change the internal condition of the United States, and place them on the broad and immovable basis of national prosperity. By attaining the first object, we shall see Domestic Manufactures flourish, a home market opened to our produce, our capital retained in the country, agriculture fostered, the labor of our own citizens demanded, a permanent inland and foreign trade encouraged, and all classes of people relieved from present distress. By attaining the second, the present deficit of \$5,000,000 in the national treasury will be relieved, by the immediate payment of large amounts in duties, and losses on the custom-house bonds, and suits, which now extend to the sum of \$3,000,000, prevented. By the third, the foreign manufacturer and monopolist will be debarred from forcing public sales, that discourage and destroy the American merchant. On these points we shall take the liberty of enlarging in a general Address, previous to the meeting of Congress.

Happily for the success of the common cause, embraced by the National Association for which we act, prejudices are wearing away, and the farmers of the north, and the planters of the south, must see the necessity of encouraging domestic manufactures, which will consume their raw materials, and remove a fatal dependence on foreign markets. For, can it be doubted, that our cotton, tobacco, and other produce, will, as soon as it is possible, be excluded from every part of Europe? Already millions of bushels of grain are exported through the Mediterranean from the shores of the Black Sea, and our flour prohibited from England, France, the West Indies, and other places of sale. Already are the cotton and tobacco of the southern states supplanted in the British market, to an alarming extent, by the same articles cultivated by the British colonies in the East Indies, or obtained from the cotton and tobacco plantations in South America. Five years more upon our present system, and, instead of exporting immense quantities of cotton, we shall have to buy and wear British Manufactures, purchased with cash, and leave our agriculture unprotected and without encouragement. Not only are we now excluded from the ports of Europe by high duties and severe prohibitions—not only is every article of American manufacture denounced by a hostile tariff, wherever it interferes with the home fabrics of other nations; but by means of bounties, premiums, & drawbacks, extended to manufacturers in other countries and by other governments; and by means of the present pernicious auction system in this country, England, France, Russia, Sweden, Scotland, Ireland, and the East-Indies, drive our own manufactures out of the American market.

It is time for the American government to shake off her fetters, and meet these nations upon their own ground: Free trade with those who permit free trade; prohibitions to those who prohibit! In closing these remarks, we feel it a particular duty to recommend to your liberal support, and to the support of the friends of national industry throughout the United States, the semi-weekly paper recently established by the National Institution, in the city of New-York, called the "*Patron of Industry*." Its name shows its object, and the principles which it vindicates.

WILLIAM FEW,
MATTHEW CAREY,
JACOB T. WALDEN,
CHARLES G. HAINES,
THADDEUS B. WAKEMAN,
Committee of Correspondence.
New-York, July, 1820.

LYCURGAN SOCIETY.

At a meeting of the Lycurgan Society of Yale College, held August 9th, 1820, on the recommendation of a Committee of the Society, composed of members from the different States in the Union—RESOLVED,

That extravagance in articles of dress is inconsistent with the republican principles of our government, and an evil which at the present time threatens its interests. It is, therefore, the duty of every friend

of his country to afford his assistance in opposing its alarming progress.

RESOLVED, That it is the peculiar duty of the members of our Colleges, and a debt of gratitude they owe their country for the distinguished privileges which she has conferred upon them, to exert their influence in the accomplishment of so laudable an object.

RESOLVED, That we disapprove of extravagance in dress and luxurious indulgence in our seminaries of learning at the present time; especially do we disapprove of them in the institution with which we are connected.

RESOLVED, That, to reduce the expense of clothing and prevent the evils arising from the continual fluctuations of fashion, we adopt an uniform dress to be hereafter worn by the members of this Society.

RESOLVED, That to promote industry in our country and encourage American Manufactures, we wear cloth exclusively of domestic manufacture.

RESOLVED, That these resolutions be signed by the Committee, who are instructed to describe our dress for the benefit of those who may hereafter become members of this Institution; and that the same be published in the newspapers.

GEORGE E. ADAMS, Maine,
A. L. ALEXANDER, Georgia,
CHARLES ATWOOD, Massachusetts,
EDWARD F. BARNES, Mississippi,
P. W. CHASE, New Hampshire,
ASA CHILD, Connecticut,
J. P. JONES, Delaware,
T. P. LITTLE, N. Carolina,
W. B. McCULLOUGH, New-Jersey,
G. W. PETER, Dist. Columbia,
EDWARD F. PHELPS, Vermont,
GEORGE SHEAFF, Pennsylvania,
EDWARD A. STRONG, New-York,
W. S. SULLIVANT, Ohio,
LANDON A. THOMAS, Kentucky,
EDMUND B. VAAS, Virginia,
T. J. YOUNG, S. Carolina.

Committee.

Description of the Dress.

A Coat or short Coat, and Pantalons of dark Domestic Cloth, black and white mixture, denominated *Iron Grey*, made agreeable to the present fashion in every respect, except that the Coat is single breasted, with a small painted lapel; the pockets on the outside of the skirt, with a scalloped welt.

Yale College.

New Haven, Conn.

August 25, 1820.

MEMOIR OF

THE QUEEN OF ENGLAND,
CONCLUDED.

At the period of the receipt of the letter published, Mr. Cochran Johnstone had given notice of a motion on the subject of the Princess, for the 4th. Lord Castlereagh, in an answer to a question from Mr. Whitebread, said that it was not necessary to advance any thing on the topic until Mr. Johnstone's motion was brought forward.

The report alluded to by her royal highness as having been sent to her by Lord Sidmouth, referred to her letter to the Prince Regent on the subject of the restrictions which were imposed on her intercourse with her daughter; and submitted that "the intercourse between her royal highness and the princess Charlotte should continue to be subject to regulation and restraint." This intercourse was limited first to once a week & subsequently to once in two weeks.

On the 4th March the motion of Mr. C. Johnstone came on: it consisted of two resolutions that called for all the documents relating to the charges that had been directly and indirectly imputed to her royal highness. A dispute took place with closed doors, strangers having been excluded from the galleries, resulting in the complete admission on the part of Lord Castlereagh, of the *innocence* of her royal highness, and an acknowledgment that the production of the documents and papers in question was not necessary to establish that fact. The motion of Mr. Johnstone was consequently negatived without a division.

Soon afterwards the long suppressed "*Book*" made its appearance, and put an end to all those doubts which the previous mystery that had hung about the transactions unfolded was calculated to excite. Addresses of congratulation were received by the princess from all quarters, in which the greatest indignation & abhorrence was expressed against "the foul & detestable conspiracy which, by perjured and suborned traducers had been carrying on against her life and honor."

But while this spirit so generally pervaded all ranks, there were those who were still disinclined to acquiesce in all that was urged in favor of her innocence. Her royal highness was still an exile from the British court, and sustained all that prejudice which such a situation was naturally calculated to produce. The restrictions too as to her intercourse with her daughter were likewise continued, & she had only occasionally the happiness of enjoying the pleasure of her society: she still however, continued her benevolent pursuits, in the exercise of private

good to obtain consolation of her public wrongs.

Under the regency a proposal was made to her by ministers, to accept an allowance of fifty thousand pounds per annum; but she declined accepting more than thirty-five thousand; which provision she has since enjoyed. In 1814, her royal highness, having but few inducements to remain in a country where she was constantly exposed to indignity, quitted England with a small retinue, and by travel endeavored to divert her mind from the contemplation of circumstances which were eminently calculated to produce pain. In this way she visited all that was worthy of observation in Europe and Asia; and then fixed her residence on the banks of the lake of Como, from whence she occasionally made excursions to other places: of her estate in this romantic retreat she afterwards disposed, and proceeded to Pessaro, a town in Italy, within about one hundred and thirty miles of Rome, where she now retains some property. In 1816, she was apprised of the marriage of her daughter, the Princess Charlotte; and, in the following year, had the painful intelligence communicated to her of that amiable and beloved daughter's death; whose loss was not less afflicting to her feelings than it was to the nation over whom, had she lived, she was destined to govern. Her royal highness had now fewer inducements than ever to return to England; and she continued to seek, in occasional changes from place to place on the continent, a degree of relief from that melancholy which every thing conspired to settle upon her too sensible mind. During these excursions, rumors were circulated that the conduct of her royal highness was utterly at variance with that dignity and purity which might be conceived compatible with her own honor, or the high rank in which she was placed.

In the month of February, 1819, paragraphs appeared in some of the English Journals, stating that a gentleman of eminence at the chancery bar had set out from England on an extraordinary mission; the object being to announce to her royal highness that her conduct was to become the subject of investigation. One of those articles concluded in these words: "It must be evident that the reports which have long been in circulation and which recent events are said to render more striking, loudly call for enquiry." We then, as we do now, strongly deprecate the circulation of such slanders upon mere idle rumor; and we again say, that the remembrance of the daughter's virtues, as well as the elevated rank to which this personage has now arrived, ought to secure to the parent that indulgence which is extended to the most humble individual—not to be declared guilty without a fair and impartial trial.

In the month of June following, fresh paragraphs made their appearance, and it was then announced that the chancery barrister before alluded to, had returned from the continent, and brought with him such incontestible evidence of the improper conduct of the Princess of Wales, as to render it highly probable that the matter would be brought before parliament, for the purpose of grounding upon it some legislative measure.

The following extract of a letter from the Queen, dated at Rome, 16th March, 1820, contains an interesting detail of facts respecting her treatment by foreign powers, previous to her setting out for England.

"During my residence at Milan, in consequence of the infamous conduct of Mr. Ompteda, (he having bribed my servants to become the traducers of my character) one of my English gentlemen challenged him; the Austrian government sent off Mr. Ompteda. I wrote myself to the emperor of Austria, requesting his protection against spies, who employed persons to introduce themselves into my house; and particularly into my kitchen to poison the dishes prepared for my table: I never received any answer to this letter. Some time after, this, I was obliged to go into Germany, to visit my relative the Margravine of Baden, and the Margravine of Bareuth; the shortest road for my return into Italy was through Vienna, and I took that road with the flattering hope that the Emperor would protect me. Arrived at Vienna, I demanded public satisfaction for the public insult I had received in Lombardy; this was refused me, and a new insult offered. The Emperor refused to meet me, or to accept my visit. Lord Stuart, the English ambassador, having received a letter from me, informing him of my intention to return by Vienna, and to take possession of his house there, [as it is the custom with foreign ambassadors to receive their princesses into their houses, when travelling] absolutely refused me his house, left the town and retired into the country.

Lord Stuart afterwards wrote a very impertinent letter to me, which is in Mr. Canning's hands, as I sent it to England. Finding the Austrian government so much influenced by the English minister, I sold my villa on the lake of Como, and settled myself quietly in the Roman estates. I here met, with great civility for some time, and protection against the spy, Mr. Ompteda; but from the moment I became Queen of England, all civility ceased. Cardinal Gonsalvi has been much

influenced since that period by the Baron de Rydan, the Hanoverian minister, who succeeded Mr. Ompteda, deceased. The Baron de Rydan has taken an oath never to acknowledge me as Queen of England, and persuades every person to call me Caroline of Brunswick. A guard has been refused me as queen, which was granted me as princess of Wales because no communication has been received from the British government announcing me as Queen. My messenger was refused a passport for England. I also experienced much insult from the Court of Turin. Last year, in the month of September [I was then travelling incognito, under the name of the Countess Oldi] I went to the confines of the Austrian estates, to the first small town belonging to the king of Sardinia, on my way to meet Mr. Brougham, at Lyons, as the direct road laid through Turin.

I wrote myself to the Queen of Sardinia, informing her, that I could not remain at Turin, being anxious to reach Lyons, as soon as possible, and also that I was travelling incognito.—I received no answer to this letter. The postmaster at Bronino, the small post town near the confines of the Austrian estates, absolutely refused me post-horses; in consequence of this refusal, I wrote Mr. Hill, the English minister at Turin, demanding immediately satisfaction, and the reason for such an insult. Mr. Hill excused himself upon the plea of its being a misunderstanding, and told me that post-horses would be in readiness whenever I should require them. I accordingly set out, and arranged to go through the town of Turin at night, and only to stop to change horses, but I received positive orders not to go through the town, but to proceed by a very circuitous road, which obliged me to travel almost the whole night, in very dangerous roads, and prevented me from reaching the post town (where I should have passed the night) till 5 in the morning; when by going through Turin, I might have reached it by 10 o'clock at night. Finding so much difficulty attending my travelling, I thought the most proper mode for me to pursue, would be to acquit the high personages of my intention of passing the winter at Lyons, or in the neighborhood of Lyons, previous to my intended return to England in the spring. I addressed a note to the French minister for foreign affairs, informing him of my intentions; also that I wished to preserve the strictest incognito. No notice was taken of this letter; and one addressed to the prefect of Lyons, met with like contempt: in fact, from the 7th of October to the 26th of January, the day I embarked from Toulon for Leghorn, I received so much insult from the Governors and Prefects, that I almost considered my life in danger, unprotected as I then was, in such a country. Another motive induced me to leave it: Mr. Brougham could not fix the period of meeting me any where in France.

I have written to Lords Liverpool and Castlereagh, demanding to have my name inserted in the Liturgy of the Church of England; and that orders be given to all British ambassadors, ministers, and consuls, that I should be received and acknowledged as the Queen of England, and after the speech made by Lord Castlereagh in the House of Commons, in answer to Mr. Brougham, I do not expect to experience further insult. I have also demanded that a palace may be prepared for my reception. England is my real home, to which I shall immediately fly—I have dismissed my Italian Court, retaining only a sufficient number of persons to conduct me to England; and if Buckingham House, Marlborough House or any other Palace is refused me, I shall take a House in the country till my friends can find a Palace for me in London. I have sent a messenger to England to make the arrangements for that purpose."

VALUABLE REAL & PERSONAL PROPERTY FOR SALE.

THE Subscriber intending to leave this county, offers for sale that valuable Plantation well known by the name of PROSPECT HALL, Bladen county, formerly owned by Eric Lallerstedt, Esq. situated on the west side of the north west branch of Cape Fear river, nineteen miles below Fayetteville and the same distance above Elizabeth town, containing in all about two thousand Acres. This seat in goodness of soil, salubrity, elegance of situation and buildings is inferior to few in the State; it consists of two dwelling Houses, two Kitchens, two Barns, Stable, Carriage House, Blacksmith Shop and a Saw Mill at a short distance from the river, the creek affording two mill seats besides, being about three miles from Big Swamp, which water may be brought by a ditch to supply any machinery that may be established.

Also, about 28 NEGROES of different sexes and ages, which may be sold with the Plantation, they being acquainted with the soil and its culture. The purchaser may be accommodated with Cattle, Hogs, Horses and all the Utensils used on the said plantation, with Corn, Fodder, Hay, & also with Household and Kitchen Furniture &c.

For terms, which will be made accommodating to the purchaser, apply at the place aforesaid. P. A. TARBIE.
October 28 50tf

BLANKS OF ALL KINDS
May be had by applying at this Office.